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CORPORATION OF GLASGOW
HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE — 1956-1957

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1956

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Senior Smoke Inspector	THOMAS M. ASHFORD, M.B.E.
Superintendent of Health Visitors	Miss CHRISTINA KEACHIE
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Supervisor of Home Helps... ...	Mrs. JEAN DONALD
Sister Tutor...	Miss JEAN ARMSTRONG
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PREFACE

The year has been in most respects a satisfactory one. There was only one case of diphtheria, a non-immunised boy of 13 years, and for the second year the dangerous gravis type of diphtheria bacilius was not found on bacteriological examination. For the first time there were no deaths from measles, but there was one death from scarlet fever and two from whooping cough. The year saw the lowest incidence of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis since 1940 and a marked decrease in the number of cases of tuberculous meningitis.

The infant mortality rate was 33, the lowest rate yet recorded for the city. The general death rate, 12·2, has decreased slightly from that for 1955, 12·23, and compares with that for Scotland, 12·0. The number of births has increased to 21,885 as compared with 21,023 in 1955, giving a birth rate per 1,000 of the population of 20·20. The number of children between the ages of one and five years who have died was 85 compared with 99 in 1955, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population at these ages of 1·1, the lowest figure yet achieved. The number of occupied houses has further increased by 3,474 to 321,368. This increase is less than that achieved in previous years, due to the progress made in the condemnation of unfit houses. The population has decreased slightly to 1,083,500.

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE.

The infant mortality rate was 33 per 1,000 births, the lowest figure yet attained, but Glasgow still lags behind the rest of Scotland. It is disquieting that the number of deaths from violence is not decreasing. In 1956 there were 43 such deaths, 31 of which were due to regurgitation of food and 10 to suffocation by blankets, overlaying or unknown cause. It is evident, therefore, that a much more co-ordinated effort must be made by everyone concerned to reduce, if not eliminate, these preventable deaths. Immaturity, however, remains the major cause of death in children under one year, and was responsible for more than half the death rate. Of the 720 deaths of infants under one year, 515 or 71·5% occurred during the first four weeks of life. The neo-natal mortality was 20·8 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22·7 in 1955.

The number of still births registered in the city was 612, the same as in 1955, and the still birth rate 27 per 1,000 live and still births. The maternal death rate, increased to 0·71 per 1,000 births as compared with 0·33 in 1955. There were in all 16 maternal deaths during the year.

The number of children between the ages of one and five years who have died was 85 compared with 99 in 1955, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population at these ages of 1·1, the lowest figure yet achieved. Accidents and violence is the most common cause of death in this group and numbered 21 as against 33 in 1955 and represents 25 per cent. of all deaths in this age group. Road accidents and accidents in the home have contributed to this figure.

While the temporary clinics created in the new housing schemes meet the immediate need of the area they cannot in any sense be regarded as fulfilling the requirements of the service, and permanent comprehensive health clinics are necessary. Plans have been drawn up for such centres at Drumchapel, Castlemilk and Cranhill, but delays are being experienced due to the present period of financial stringency. The school building programme would, however, appear to be proceeding apace, and there is now need to consider urgently the question of permanent centres both in new housing schemes and in older areas of the city where makeshift and inadequate premises have been in use for far too long.

The attendance of mothers at ante-natal clinics still loses ground, although the need for adequate mothercraft teaching is becoming more and more apparent with the slowing in the fall of still-birth and neo-natal rates. There is, however, a steady increase in the number of children brought to the infant consultation sessions, and the work of the health visitors in the centres and at the home is a vital part of the campaign to save infant and child life.

In the matter of accommodation in maternity hospitals Glasgow mothers are at a considerable disadvantage. Only 61 per cent. of Glasgow mothers are confined in hospital as compared with over 80 per cent. in the other three Scottish cities and over 65 per cent. in cities like Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham. There is need, therefore, of a rapid and immediate expansion in maternity hospital accommodation to meet not only the relatively high proportion of expectant mothers in Glasgow who still suffer from abnormality during pregnancy but also the care of mothers living under the most adverse

social and housing conditions. The problem of adequate maternity accommodation is being discussed with the Western Regional Hospital Board who are responsible for the provision of hospital accommodation and the Department of Health for Scotland.

Welfare Foods.

During the year the number of distribution centres was increased from 29 to 31 to cover the distribution in some of the outlying housing schemes. The uptake of the potential was of orange juice 19·2 per cent., cod liver oil 15·1 per cent., A and D tablets 21·5 per cent. Some 19,000 tins of full cream and 500 tins of half-cream national dried milk are issued weekly, but no reasonably accurate figure of uptake in relation to potential can be given because milk tokens may be used for either liquid or dried milk.

Home Nursing Service.

During the year the nursing staff paid some 400,000 visits to approximately 13,000 patients, the majority of whom were suffering from medical and surgical conditions. There was a decrease in the number of tuberculous patients from 1,725 to 1,345 and in the number of visits from 62,144 to 61,859 .

Home Help Service.

This service is under continuous pressure, and the number of domestic helps employed has been increased from 1,087 during 1955 to 1,204 during 1956, 490 on a whole-time and 714 on a part-time basis. It has been necessary to curtail from ten to eight weeks the maximum period of time allowed, and 75 per cent. of the full-time helps now attend two cases. During the year 6,707 cases were assisted, 2,286 maternity, 4,242 general and 179 tuberculous. In the general scheme, 76 per cent. of the cases were over 60 years of age. The special "E" scheme continues to demand the services of a considerable number of home helps, and the more helps employed permanently on these long term cases the fewer are available for the general cases. This position leads to difficulties at certain periods of the year when intercurrent illness, particularly respiratory infections, are prevalent.

Infectious Diseases.

The most prevalent infection during the year was chickenpox, followed by dysentery and measles. The number of dysentery cases, 4,628, was much lower than in 1955. The average annual incidence during the past three years has been three times what it was in the other post-war years and over eight times the incidence during the

war years. No city ward was free from the disease and occasionally children's homes and hospitals are involved in institutional outbreaks. Three patients died, one under one year of age and two adults aged over 65 years. Only scrupulous personal hygiene can avoid the spread of this infection, and frequent hand-washing during the day, especially after using the lavatory and before serving food, is essential.

The incidence of measles and whooping cough was high during the year. There were two deaths from whooping cough, a boy and a girl both under one year of age, giving a fatality rate for this disease of 0·05 per cent.

Again the lowest number of cases of scarlet fever ever recorded was registered in 1956. While the disease continues to exist in a mild form there was one death during the year, a child of 2 years of age. In the past seven years, from 1950-56 inclusive, only four deaths have been recorded from this disease.

One confirmed case of diphtheria occurred in the city, a boy of thirteen who had not been immunised. While the number of children immunised against diphtheria has increased the proportion protected under the age of five is still inadequate to ensure the abolition of this disease.

There was no increased prevalence of poliomyelitis during the year, but 1956 is noteworthy for the institution of the Government's scheme of vaccination against this disease. A summary of the background to the production of the vaccine is included in the report. It is hoped that adequate supplies of vaccine will be available to ensure a high degree of protection for the majority of children and also for persons exposed by their occupation to infection.

Food poisoning became a notifiable disease under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and the number of cases coming to the notice of the Department during the year increased from 417 in 1955 to 685. The type of illness was on the whole mild, especially in some of the large outbreaks that occurred in the city, and there were no fatalities. The majority of the cases were due to the group of organisms called Salmonella, of which there are many types, but there were several outbreaks caused by the toxin of the Staphylococcus aureus. Comment is made in the report of the danger from meat dishes not eaten on the day of first cooking.

An outbreak of infective jaundice occurred in sewermen working on a repair job to an old sewer. Sewermen are particularly liable to this disease which is carried by rats, and a scheme of vaccination has been instituted to secure protection.

Influenza was again present in the city in the winter of 1955-56. The type was Influenza A of a strain described as being of the Scandinavian group. A new type of influenza virus which has been called Influenza A/Asian/57 has appeared in outbreaks in Asia and is now spreading to Europe, Africa and the Americas. This type of influenza virus has not previously been found in Europe, and up to date there appears to be little evidence of any material build up of infection in Great Britain. Should its prevalence coincide with the increase in respiratory infections of the winter season, as influenza epidemics often do, it may give rise for concern, although the fatality rate elsewhere has been low.

The incidence of venereal disease continued to fall slowly. The number of cases of acute syphilis was the lowest so far recorded, and is now 95·5 per cent. below the 1938 incidence. There has, however, been an increase in acute gonorrhoea in both males and females. This increase is also reflected in the number of children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum in which the discharge was found positive for gonococci, 13 per cent. in 1956 as compared with 5·9 per cent. in 1955.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis decreases slowly, and in 1956 there were 2,024 cases notified. This is the lowest figure attained since 1940, but the incidence in Glasgow is still higher than in any other large city in Britain. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis remains unchanged at 34 per 100,000. This rate is twice as high as that for Dundee, three times that for Aberdeen, and almost four times the Edinburgh rate.

Notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 85 less than in 1955, the largest annual decrease since 1948. This incidence is 71 per cent. below the pre-war average. During the last decade the incidence of tuberculous meningitis fell at the same rate as non-pulmonary tuberculosis generally for the first five years, but during the second five years it has fallen about three times faster. There were 22 cases of tuberculous meningitis in 1956 as compared with 42 in 1955.

B.C.G. vaccination has been further extended during the year. The scheme for the vaccination of new-born infants was made available to the Southern General Hospital, and thus the five main obstetric units in Glasgow are now within the scheme. Over 25 per cent. of all infants born during the year were protected by B.C.G. vaccination.

The 1956 school B.C.G. campaign covered all children aged 13 with a potential total of 15,000. The parents of 81·9 per cent. of the children consented to testing and vaccination, a slight decrease on the figure of 85·4 per cent. for 1955. Over 8,300 children were found negative to the Mantoux test, giving a percentage of those tested of 70·2, the highest percentage yet found and an indication of the shrinking pool of infection in the city. The total number of persons vaccinated with B.C.G. during the year was 17,752, comprising contacts, nurses, students, infants, school children and others.

The Glasgow X-ray Campaign properly belongs to the Annual Report of 1957, but a short note of the initial preparatory steps is included in this report. The results, which are now past history, will have a decisive effect on the future of the disease in the city.

The X-ray unit attached to the Department continues to carry out excellent work, and during the year some 376 cases of active and 303 of inactive pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, although not all new cases detected for the first time. The total number of films taken was 19,672.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year 1,471 vessels from overseas and 5,354 coastal vessels arrived within the area of the Port Health Authority. All vessels arriving at the Tail of the Bank on passage to Glasgow are subject to the provisions of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952-1954, the duties being carried out by the inspectors at the Boarding Station at Princes Pier. During adverse weather conditions, on giving a signal of a clean bill of health, vessels are permitted to proceed up the river where they are boarded by inspectors on duty in the Glasgow area.

No quarantinable diseases were found on vessels arriving at the port, but all crews on ships coming from infected areas or ports were kept under surveillance until the appropriate incubation period had expired. Similar action was taken in respect of Asiatic crews arriving by air from India and continued for the period prescribed in the above regulations while the crews were in the Seamen's Boarding House

or on board vessels within the dock area. Special precautions have to be taken regarding the possible importation of smallpox, and each reported incident believed to be chickenpox is carefully investigated. Two such incidents occurred at the port, one concerning a troopship, the first case being in a family returning home.

A considerable amount of the time of the staff is devoted to the investigation and testing of drinking water supplies in vessels entering the area of the Authority. Examples of the results of these investigations are given in the report.

During the year the Port medical staff provided 2,194 seamen with immunisation against yellow fever. These men were members of the crew of vessels which were destined to call at ports situated within the yellow fever zone.

Rodent control is an important duty of the Port Health Authority, and rat catchers paid 2,793 visits to vessels in port and 2,764 visits to premises within the dock area. The total number of rats destroyed was 735 and 156 were submitted for examination for Bacillus pestus with negative results.

The inspection or examination of foodstuffs under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1937-48, has been continued during the year. As in 1955, the examination of egg products absorbed a considerable proportion of the available time of the staff. Chinese hen egg albumen is now subjected to heat treatment at various centres throughout Britain. One of these centres is in Glasgow where the tins of albumen can be exposed to a temperature of between 126° and 129°F. for nine days. Bacteriological examination of the albumen shows that the treatment has been completely successful in eliminating food poisoning organisms which were found to be present in the original samples.

During 1956 over 1,300 cases of Chinese albumen crystals were imported and received heat treatment. No positive results were obtained in any of the samples taken after treatment.

The other egg product which had caused some apprehension was Australian frozen whole egg. The presence of food poisoning organisms in consignments coming from Australia made it necessary to adopt a system of sampling that would detect the presence of organisms with the greatest frequency and the least expenditure of time. As the product is frozen hard it was necessary to use a hand brace and chromium plated cutting bits to obtain samples. These bits are

placed in individual covered glass jars along with spoons, the container and contents being sterilised and opened only when required at the time of sampling.

During the year over 63,000 cartons of Australian frozen egg were brought to the city and 24,000 released in Glasgow and the remainder transferred to Wolverhampton. As agreed with the importers, batches where Salmonella was found have been detained until some satisfactory method of processing has been developed by the trade.

HOUSING.

During the year some 1,700 houses were represented as unfit under closing or demolition orders. Already open spaces are appearing in the older parts of the city, and there has been a welcome reduction in the number or chronic complaints affecting these areas. It is hoped with the provision by the Property Management Committee of 1,600 houses each year for rehousing of tenants from condemned property that within a comparatively short space of time the most acute slum problems will be dealt with. It has been the practice of the Department to represent as unfit the worst houses first. As these houses are not normally found in large groups the possibility of redevelopment is of secondary importance to condemnation. From time to time, however, opportunities are given of subsequent redevelopment of isolated areas where the majority of the adjacent houses are of a long life category.

The number of applications from tenants for certificates of disrepair under Part II of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, was 954, of which approximately one-third were granted. There were 108 applications for revocation of these certificates and of sanitary certificates issued under pre-1954 Act procedure, of which 90 were granted.

Reference has been made in the past two reports to the fashionable lowering in living standards and the deterioration in the internal design of dwelling-houses. The proposal that bathrooms should be constructed without windows and depend solely on mechanical means for ventilation will strike many housewives in Glasgow as a retrograde step of considerable magnitude. Medical Officers of Health are also anxious about the effect of these designs on the health of the inmates, and it gives little comfort that this defective design has been accepted by architects and others and has the apparent support of the Department of Health for Scotland.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Public Health Laboratory continues to play an invaluable part in the work of control of infection and the supervision and maintenance of the quality and standard of food and water. The position of the laboratory as an integral part of the Department has done much to secure the control of infection, which has been furthered in the field of epidemiology by the close contact of the medical officers of the Department with the City Bacteriologist.

There was little change in the volume of work passing through the laboratory. The number of examinations made was 100,925 which is some 9,000 less than in 1955, mainly due to the welcome decline in the incidence of dysentery. The total number of isolations of the dysentery bacillus for new cases was 2,697 against 4,247 in 1955. In 88·5 per cent. of the positive specimens the organism found was Sh. sonnei.

The number of swabs from noses and throats examined during the year for the presence of the Diphtheria bacillus was 1,599, some 29 per cent. fewer than last year. Only one virulent strain of C. diphtheriae was isolated in the laboratory during the whole year, and the more dangerous gravis and intermedius type were conspicuous by their complete absence. This is the first year in which the intermedius type has not been found and the second year in which the gravis type has been absent.

More than three times as many samples of the various foods were examined with regard to their fitness for distribution and consumption as last year which itself furnished a record for this type of work. The majority of the 1,926 samples were egg products, dried egg albumen, frozen egg, etc. Reference has already been made to the supervision of egg products by the Department.

Comment was made last year on the investigation into restaurant sanitation and kitchen hygiene. The enquiry has been followed up by investigation into the standards of hygiene in licensed premises. A survey of 50 public houses in the Central Division of the city was undertaken, and it was found that only 19 out of 142 beer glasses tested satisfied the lenient United States Public Health Services standard of not more than 100 micro-organisms on the area of the glasses swabbed, while 35 per cent. of the whisky and wine glasses satisfied this standard. Sanitary arrangements for the customers were often unsatisfactory, and in 26 public houses there were no separate washing facilities for the staff. It was also found that far too little hot water was available and when it was the temperature was too low.

Some 2,000 samples of milk were examined bacteriologically to ensure compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milks or with the standard laid down for undesignated milk in the city or coming into the city for processing. Of these samples, 93·4 proved satisfactory, which compares favourably with 92 per cent. in 1955.

Milk and other bottles and bottle closures should be bacteriologically clean before they are used. Of some 191 milk bottles examined, 92·7 per cent. conformed to the required standard of cleanliness. Some 31 bottle closures were examined, but the results were not satisfactory. Screw stoppers are difficult to clean and milk bottle caps are apt to be contaminated if not stored hygienically and handled with the requisite care.

Some 750 samples of water from inlets, reservoirs, supply mains and other sources, including ships' tanks, were examined for bacterial content, including micro-organisms of intestinal origin which act as possible pointers to dangerous contamination. The samples of drinking water supplied to the public continue to be satisfactory, and the high standard of the water supply was fully maintained.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The new Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, became operative as from 1st August, 1956. This new Act consolidates some of the former Acts and amends others, although a few changes and innovations are introduced. The Food Hygiene Regulations made under this Act are still in draft form, but when approved should afford a code of practice by which the food hygiene standards in restaurants and other similar establishments will be judged.

The supervision of milk and ice cream production and distribution was continued, as was the sampling of food and drugs. Some 3,800 informal and 1,300 statutory samples were examined. Adulteration was found in 2·88 per cent. of the former and 3·51 per cent. of the latter, corresponding closely with the percentages found during 1955. It is now rare to find samples where water has been added to milk, but a successful conviction was obtained in one instance during the year. Again it has been necessary to report the excessive use being made of the preservative sulphur dioxide. In 28 cases proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained in every case, one firm being convicted of a seventh offence and five of a second. The greatest quantity of preservative was found in mince, 4,768 parts, and in sausage, 1,741 parts of SO_2 per million.

During the year 11,106 visits of inspection were made to markets, stores, and wholesale and retail premises for the purpose of examining suspected food. Some 80 tons were considered unsound and were disposed of in such a manner as not to be used for human consumption. Condemnation certificates are issued for food-stuffs considered to be unsound, a practice which commenced during the war when the Ministry of Food requested local authorities to issue certain certificates to retailers and wholesalers in order that the food so destroyed could be replaced by the Ministry. Although rationing has long ceased, condemnation certificates are still requested, principally in order that replacement or compensation payment may be obtained from the supplier. The Health Department's duty, however, is concerned with the detention of unsound food, and while at the present time the provision of certificates is given willingly pressure of work in future may limit this service.

The number of registered retail dairymen in the city again rose and is now 1,478. The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, also rose from 85,862 to 86,175 gallons. As the conditions for handling and storage of milk improve with more and more refrigeration being employed, the percentage of failures of tests decreases. Formal and informal samples of milk taken for analysis totalled 3,422, and the percentage of failures and tests of " Certified " and " Tuberculin Tested " milk decreased during the year.

Supervision of the pasteurised milk supplied to city schools was again carried out and 281 samples examined, 17 failing in one or other of the two prescribed tests compared with 13 failures in 280 samples last year. All samples submitted to biological tests were negative. The Department co-operated with the City Analyst in an analysis of teething powders with particular reference to the detection of the presence of mercury which is responsible for the condition called pink disease. During 1956, four specimens of urine were submitted from one of the general hospitals in Glasgow, and in each specimen mercury was present. Some concern was therefore expressed as to the availability of teething powders containing mercury and samples were obtained for analysis. Only proprietary articles properly labelled and containing no mercury were offered. In seven cases, however, powders were dispensed, and in three of these mercury was present in the form of grey powder. The City Analyst reporting on the investigation finds it disquieting that in spite of the warnings in the Pharmaceutical Journal mercury is still being dispensed for administration to infants.

AIR PURIFICATION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation in December and guiding memoranda are awaited particularly on the section dealing with the smoke control zone. Steady progress is being made in the improvement of industrial fuel burning plant, but shipping in the river and docks and railway running sheds requires continued observation. The idea still persists that oil is a smokeless fuel. It is not, and if constant attention is not given to an oil burning plant both in operation and maintenance the consequent periodic smoke emission is very obnoxious indeed, particularly in the central areas of the city.

The number of complaints of smoke nuisance being received by the Department continues and their investigation is an important aspect of the Section's activities. Complaints were received of the operations of road repair plant. Part of such operations is normally repair and maintenance, while another part of the work is involved in tracklifting and road relaying. All this work has necessitated heat treatment in some way, and as a result large scarifying and planing machines fitted with multi-oil fuel jets and burners have been in operation at various times and for prolonged periods of weeks on end. Certain road treatment materials used are very high in both bitumen and asphalt content, and heavy local smoke production has been the result. The discomfort and nuisance caused is considerable and the degree of pollution very acute as the resultant smoke is on occasions very dense. The City Engineer and his staff have been concerned in various alterations in procedure and even improvements in plant have been tried out to remove the conditions, in most cases with obvious success.

An important factor in smoke abatement is the training of firemen in boilerhouse practice. For many years winter session courses in the subject have been organised by the Department and the Scottish Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society. During the past winter the 41st Annual Course was conducted and consisted of 26 lectures of one and a half hours each, and in addition two refresher lectures of 2½ hours. Candidates go forward to the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination in boilerhouse practice and boilerhouse operation.

There are now 13 soot and dust precipitation collection centres in use within the city boundary, and in addition two country stations, one at Loch Katrine and another at Mugdock. In the near future it is intended to increase the number of recording instruments to obtain a more accurate record of pollution in the city.

General Sanitation.

The reports of the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors describe an increasing range of functions. Duties in association with housing have always formed an important part of the work of the Divisions, and the accelerated pace of condemnation of unfit houses has led to increased work in detailed examination and reporting, while new constructions have involved the Division in drainage inspection and approval.

Some 480,000 inspections were made, mainly regarding nuisances but also in respect of rats and mice destruction, drain testing, lime washings and stair cleaning. Defects in drains and sanitary fittings again constituted the greatest number of nuisances in association with housing and delays do occur, in many cases due to the financial embarrassment of the owners. An indication of this latter problem is the number of properties being abandoned by their owners frequently following a request for some major repair such as a complete roof overhaul or the rebuilding of a chimneyhead. Such properties are not always in the unfit class, and the authority of the court is sought to have the repairs carried out to make the houses reasonably habitable. An increasing expenditure, however, is being incurred by the Department in the abatement of nuisances of this type.

The work of rodent control has been carried on during the year, but it would be of considerable help in the war against rats if tenants destroyed all waste food by burning in the household fire, and where this cannot be carried out it should be wrapped in paper and carefully deposited within the ashbin. Where a lid is provided it should be replaced securely on the bin, and no waste food should be permitted to find its way by any other means into the back court.

A special scheme of visitation of the new housing schemes by the housing nurses was commenced during the year at the instigation of the Property Management Committee. This visitation was with the intention of helping the new tenant to settle down, and the work was co-ordinated with the visitation of tenants about to take up occupancy of new houses. The scheme also involved the visitation of families who were believed to be not yet suitable for the ordinary type of housing accommodation, and it was hoped that with the guidance and encouragement of the housing nurse the family would prepare themselves for the new accommodation.

The Sanitary Inspectors are again unanimous in their praise of the work done by the Housing Nurses in the care of aged persons living at home.

WELFARE SERVICES.

Residential accommodation for the aged was further increased by the opening of Ravelston, Great Western Road, a mansionhouse which has been adapted to take 34 aged persons. There are now 13 small homes for 336 aged persons, which along with 647 beds in Foresthall and 492 in Crookston provides accommodation for 1,475 aged persons. The comprehensive scheme of modernisation of Foresthall was continued and the North Block was opened in December, 1956, by the Secretary of State for Scotland. Progress is now being made with the East Block.

A heavy increase has occurred in the number of persons without a settled way of living who were accommodated at Foresthall on behalf of the National Assistance Board. This increase is undoubtedly attributable to the policy of the Board in closing down many of the smaller reception centres in areas around Glasgow and the consequent reference of casual homeless people by the police in these areas to Glasgow. The National Assistance Board action provides a substantial obstacle to the Corporation in their active upgrading of Foresthall.

The Department's Welfare Services for the handicapped have been continued during the year and plans have been prepared for an extension of accommodation at Laurieston House, Carlton Place. This increased accommodation will provide a recreational and training centre for the handicapped.

I have pleasure in thanking the Convener and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support and co-operation during 1956. In the preparation of this report I have had the assistance of all sections of the Department and in particular Miss Knox, the Department's Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for her work in collecting and arranging the material. Appreciation is also extended to all members of the Health and Welfare Department for their able work and loyal support during the year.

WM. A. HORNE.

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SECTION I.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the City's population, 1,083,500 in 1956, is a decrease of 1,600 from the previous year. In actual fact the loss of population is much greater if the Natural Increase is taken into consideration. The number of births in the City in 1956 exceeded the deaths by 8,691, a figure which compares favourably with those of the past four years :—

NATURAL INCREASE.

1952	6,496
1953	7,405
1954	8,227
1955	7,748
1956	8,691

This natural increase, added to the 1955 population estimate of 1,085, 100, would have given in 1956 a population of 1,093,791—10,291 more than the Registrar General's estimate.

This loss of population is due partly to emigration abroad and partly to migration outwith the City to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom. Exact figures are not available but the Registrar General has estimated that in 1956 some 3,500 persons left Glasgow for destinations abroad and other 6,700 moved outwith the City to other parts of Scotland and the United Kingdom—about 10,200 persons in all. In 1955 the respective figures were 2,500 and 6,100.

Consideration of the changes in the number of local government electors on the Voters' Roll between October, 1955, and February, 1956, affords some confirmation of this, since during that period there was a reduction of 5,516 in the number of voters. This figure multiplied by the ratio of population to voters established at the 1951 Census represents a population loss of some 8,200 persons. On this basis the following estimate of the population was obtained :—

Population as at December, 1955 ...	1,085,100
Add Natural Increase, 1956 ...	8,691
	1,093,791
Deduct loss from Migration (based on decrease in the Voters' Roll) ...	8,200
	£1,085,591

The Registrar General's estimate of 1,083,500 has, however, been used for the calculation of rates throughout this Report.

Ward Population.—Details of the population in each ward of the City are given in Appendix Table I and the distribution of the population in the five administrative divisions of the City is shown in Section XIV—General Sanitary Administration, page 266. Ward populations are based on the Census ratio of population to local government electors as changes in the electoral register provide as accurate an index as any of the movement of population between wards.

While there was a decrease of population in the City as a whole, there was also some redistribution among the 37 wards themselves resulting in increases in no less than eight of these. All but one, Whiteinch, are wards on the periphery and in three of these—Knightswood, Cathcart and Provan—new housing schemes are approaching completion. The largest increase was in Knightswood (7,185), followed by Cathcart (3,925), and Provan (3,612). Reductions ranging from 90 in Kelvinside to 1,698 in Gorbals were recorded in other wards, e.g., Anderston (1,361), Kingston (962), Hutchesontown (913), Govan (809) and Townhead (747).

In comparison with 1955, there was, in 1956, a increase of 562 persons in the wards north of the River and 2,162 fewer south of the River.

Institutional Population.—On 30th June each year a special census of persons resident in hospitals, institutions, hotels, etc., is taken by the district inspectors and in 1956 this population totalled 25,516, a reduction of 2,433 from the previous year. Squatters are included in this return and in 1956 their numbers were very much reduced, 62 compared with 635 in 1955.

Exchange Ward, where no less than 17 hotels are located, had the largest institutional population, 3,338 in 1956. More than half the 2,265 persons in Pollokshields Ward are resident in Hawkhead Hospital and Crookston Home and the remainder distributed throughout the many nursing homes and residential homes (for children and for aged persons) in the area. Springburn Ward where Robroyston and Stobhill Hospitals are located had an institutional population in 1956 of 2,180, a decrease of 165.

The main Glasgow hospitals are distributed throughout the City as shown in the following table :—

LOCATION IN WARDS OF THE VARIOUS GLASGOW HOSPITALS AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT THEREIN AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1956.

Ward	Hospital	Persons Resident
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	Lightburn	43
2. Parkhead	Belvidere	458
7. Provan	Gartloch	836
9. Springburn	Stobhill	1,423
	Robroyston	667
10. Townhead	Royal Infirmary	1,180
	Eastern District	290
11. Exchange	Royal Maternity	362
12. Anderston	Ear, Nose and Throat	104
	Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	387
13. Park	Eye Infirmary	105
	Royal Cancer	83
14. Cowcaddens	Baird Street Auxiliary	37
15. Woodside	Oakbank	272
16. Ruchill	Ruchill	655
18. Maryhill	Eastpark Home	76
19. Kelvinside	Gartnavel	1,056
	Homoeopathic	30
	Redlands	104
20. Partick East	Western Infirmary	841
23. Yoker	Knightswood	192
	Blawarthill	62
24. Knightswood	R.H.S.C., Drumchapel	103
30. Fairfield	Shieldhall	105
	Elder Cottage	38
	Southern General	1,075
	David Elder	57
32. Pollokshields	Hawkhead	1,167
34. Pollokshaws	Darnley	68
35. Govanhill	Samaritan	233
36. Langside	Victoria Infirmary	779
		12,888

The major decreases in institutional populations recorded in Exchange (545), Pollokshields (244), Anderston (187), and Springburn (165) were mostly due to changes in hospital and hotel population. Part of the reduction in Pollokshields Ward resulted from the closure of three nursing homes. In Maryhill (357), Park (135), Knightswood

(163) and Pollokshaws (120) the removal of squatters' camps was responsible for most of the decrease. The institutional population as at 30th June, 1956, was accommodated as follows :—

	1956	1955
General Hospitals	3,165	3,218
Fever Hospitals	1,305	1,404
Mental Hospitals	3,059	3,221
*Sanatoria and other Hospitals	6,266	6,769
Hotels	2,748	3,156
Common Lodging Houses	2,897	3,084
Hostels, Old Folks' Homes, etc.	2,290	2,538
Special Institutions (Barracks, etc.)	3,724	3,924
Squatters	62	635
	25,516	27,949

* Includes nursing homes.

Acreage.—The area of the City remains unaltered at 39,725 acres. The following table shows the progress of the City's expansion since the beginning of the Century :—

	Acres
1901	12,681
1911	12,975
1921	19,183
1931	29,511
1951	39,725

The 37 wards of the City vary considerably in size, from the smallest, Woodside, with 170 acres to Provan with 4,846 acres. Cowcaddens, Woodside and Gorbals are the only three wards which have remained unchanged in area throughout the various extensions to the City and alterations in ward boundaries which have taken place since the wards were first " recast " in 1920.

Density.—The average density of the City remains unchanged at 27 persons per acre. Three of the oldest wards of the city, Townhead, Gorbals and Woodside, are still the most densely populated with densities in each case of over 100, well above those of the other 34 wards. The progressive reduction in the density of these wards over the past thirty-five years is shown as follows :—

	Woodside	Gorbals	Townhead
1921	222	207	171
1931	195	186	156
1951	158	145	116
1952	150	139	114
1953	148	136	112
1954	144	131	109
1955	140	128	107
1956	137	121	105

Twenty-two wards in all showed some reduction in density during the year. In only three wards was there any increase in density during the year. These were Provan (from 8 to 9 persons per acre), Cathcart (from 9 to 10) and Knightswood (from 17 to 21) due to the rapid growth of the Garthamlock, Castlemilk and Drumchapel housing schemes respectively.

Occupied Houses.—The return of occupied houses as at Whitsunday adjusted for inhabitant occupiers and shops, etc., is supplied by the City Assessor. In 1956 this total was 321,368, compared with 317,894 in 1955, an increase of 3,474. The distribution of these throughout the municipal wards of the City is shown in Appendix Table II and in the five administrative divisions of the City on page 266. As in 1955 the largest increase was in Knightswood Ward where in 1956 another 2,581 houses brought the Drumchapel Housing Scheme to near completion. South of the River, the rapidly growing Castlemilk Scheme was responsible for an increase of 2,473 houses in Cathcart Ward. Other increases, mostly due to housebuilding, were Pollokshaws (286), Maryhill (257), Provan (139), and Langside (64). Closure and demolition of old properties were largely responsible for decreases in the number of houses in Gorbals (374), Mile End (242), Anderston (193), Kingston (179), Cowcaddens (165) and Dalmarnock (156).

The number of occupied houses in the City according to size is as follows :—

	1956	Compared with 1955	
One apartment	33,260	Decrease ...	897
Two apartments	105,713	Decrease ...	1,101
Three apartments	98,367	Increase ...	3,964
Four apartments	58,954	Increase ...	1,168
Five apartments and over	25,074	Increase ...	340
	321,368		3,474

The considerable decrease in the number of (occupied) one-apartment houses is of course the *net* total for the City, but there were major *increases* in two wards, 93 in Provan and 133 in Knightswood as a result of provision made for single and aged persons in the new housing schemes in these areas. This illustrates how, with the advent of the flats for single and aged persons which are now a feature of the more recent housing schemes, the category of " one-apartment house " is assuming a new significance. At one time synonymous with " a single end " it may now refer to a service flat or the accommodation for the aged or single person, as well as to a single apartment in a tenement property.

The decrease in occupancy of the older type of one-apartment house was 1,159 in all (this figure takes no account of the increase of 185 in the unoccupied one apartments).

The distribution of the 33,260 occupied one-apartment houses throughout the 37 wards ranges from 14 in Yoker to 3,472 in Dalmarnock with the greatest concentration in the older parts of the City. Fourteen wards have over 1,000 of this type of house.

The following table shows the total number (occupied and empty) of one-apartment houses, with the relative proportion of houses of all sizes in each of the following :—

	Number	As Percentage of Houses of all Sizes
Dalmarnock	3,511	29·4
Hutchesontown	2,922	31·1
Mile-End	2,514	22·6
Woodside	1,604	20·8
Gorbals	1,378	16·3
Cowlairs	1,336	16·9
Cowcaddens	1,317	18·2
North Kelvin	1,317	15·6
Calton	1,332	19·0
Townhead	1,237	12·9
Shettleston and Tollcross ...	1,212	9·0
Govan	1,212	13·5
Partick West	1,094	12·5
Kingston	1,068	15·0
Kinning Park	978	12·0
Anderston	837	10·7

Unoccupied Houses.—The number unoccupied at Whitsunday, 1956, was 2,953 compared with 2,633 in 1955. This represents an increase of 320 and marks a further advance in the number of houses falling—and remaining—vacant. The following table shows the steady increase in number since 1949 :—

NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
1 Apartment	705	520	371	320	206	169	117	107
2 Apartments	825	768	546	399	347	250	142	89
3 Apartments	541	510	412	372	301	218	144	86
4 Apartments	362	329	489	288	223	154	92	59
5 Apartments and Over	520	506	501	512	400	253	157	100
	2,953	2,633	2,319	1,891	1,477	1,044	652	441

These figures suggest that despite the continuing acute housing shortage in the City, tenement houses which are being offered for sale whenever there is a change of occupancy are not being re-occupied.

Prospective purchasers are becoming increasingly reluctant to spend money on houses in the poor condition or in the unattractive situation in which so many of these undoubtedly are.

It is to be hoped that the new Rent Act will effect some reduction in this large and increasing number of empty houses since the prospect of obtaining higher rents may induce property owners to offer them for rent rather than for sale as hitherto.

Of this total of 2,953 17 per cent. were houses of five apartments and over compared with 19 per cent. in 1955. Park Ward had the greatest number of empty houses, 212 compared with 175 in 1955 and of these 82 (39 per cent.) were of five or more apartments. This and other wards in which over 30 per cent. of the empty houses were of five apartments and over are shown in the following table :—

NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	Total	Five Apartments and Over	Percentage
Park	212	82	39
Kelvinside	189	64	34
Partick East	165	56	34
Pollokshields	115	60	52
Langside	73	33	45
Craigton	39	14	36

Dean of Guild Court Linings.—During the year ended 31st August, 1956, 3,769 linings were granted compared with 2,858 in 1955. Details of the number and size of house for which these were granted are given in Appendix Table III, with a comparison of the figure for the preceding years from 1919. Of the total linings granted, 2,808 were for three-apartment, 787 for four-apartment, 105 for five-apartment and 2 for six apartment houses. Accommodation for single and for aged persons is to be provided by 38 single and 129 two-apartment houses situated in the Easterhouse Housing Scheme.

Meteorology.—The most memorable feature of the year's weather was the cool, wet summer. A spell of severe weather with frost and snow in January and February was followed by a dry sunny Spring but from the 1st July to 30th September about 42 per cent. of the year's rainfall was recorded. The end of the year was comparatively mild with blustery weather and an exceptionally dull December.

The mean temperature for the year was 46·7°F. as against 47·2°F. in 1955. This is about the average for the preceding six years, 1950-1955. Since 1920 the mean temperature has fluctuated between 46° and 48°, the three decennial averages for 1920/29, 1930/39, and 1940/49 being 47·0°, 47·6° and 47·4° respectively. During that period the lowest mean temperature recorded was 46·1°F. in 1924 and the highest 49·3°F. in 1949. January (35·6°F.) was a little warmer than in 1955 (34·5°F.). This is very similar to the 1940/49 average mean temperature of 35·03°F. but lower than the 1950/55 average of 36·2°F. From early in January until the end of February a cold spell occurred with snow lying for two separate weeks in January and one week in February, as well as for a few periods of two or three days at a time. The lowest day temperature was 12°F. in February and for two successive days in January 20°F. Frost occurred on several occasions during these two months and again in March. Temperatures in this month were a little higher than in the two preceding years, 41·9°F., a mean temperature similar to the 1920/29 average. April was cooler than usual with 44·2°F. May with 51·8°F. was warmer than 1955 but low temperatures of 36°F. and 33°F. and 36°F. were recorded on three successive days. The second highest temperature of the year, 76°F., was also recorded in this month on both the 28th and 29th. The warmest month was July (57·7°F.) which, however, was cooler than usual compared with the average mean temperature for the six years 1950/55 of 58·6°F. and the three decennial averages between 1920 and 1949 of 59·57°, 59·17° and 59·23°F. respectively. The highest day temperature of the year, 78°F. was recorded on the 22nd June and was 5° higher than the July maximum. August too was cooler, 53·4°F. compared with the unusually high figure of 62·2°F. in 1955, and below the seasonal normal. September was the second warmest month with 55·2°F., a little less than in 1955 and warmer than the seasonal average. October (47·8°) was warmer and November (42·2°F.) cooler than in 1955, while December (41·9°F.) was very mild with a mean temperature above the 1920/1949 decennial averages of around 39°F.

There was more rain in 1956, 38·19 inches compared with 31·67 in 1955 but less than the average for the six years 1950 to 1955 which was 41·11 inches. This is comparable with the total rainfall of 41·46 inches and the same number of wet days, 221 in 1951. January with 26 wet days had only 2·80 inches of rain, not much more than March (2·59 inches) with only 12 wet days. April with only 1·08 inches of rain was the driest month, followed closely by February with 1·40 inches. May too with 2·03 inches was drier than of recent years. With the exception of March all five months were drier than in 1955, but only one (Novem-

ber) of the other seven months. This was the driest November for ten years and with only 12 wet days and 1·65 inches of rain was the third driest month of 1956. This is in contrast to June (3·11 inches) which was wetter than in 1955 and with more than its average rainfall. Of the total rainfall for the year, two-thirds (25·18 inches) was recorded in the second six months and of this July alone contributed 5·88 inches. This is in sharp contrast with the 1·23 inches recorded in the previous year but the following table shows just how exceptional the 1955 figure was :—

RAINFALL IN MONTH OF JULY.

	Amount in Inches		Amount in Inches
1920-29 (Average) ...	3·57	1952 ...	3·06
1930-39 (Average) ...	3·92	1953 ...	5·30
1940-49 (Average) ...	3·25	1954 ...	3·32
1950	6·11	1955 ...	1·23
1951	4·21	1956 ...	5·88

August too was very wet with 4·98 inches in 1956 as against 1·15 inches in 1955 but about the average of the ten year period, 1920 to 1929. September (5·10 inches) was the second wettest month and wetter than usual, but October (3·04 inches), although it had more rain than in 1955, had less than its seasonal average. December, as well as being very stormy and blustery, had only two dry days in all, although its total rainfall, 4·53 inches, compared favourably with the 6·25 inches of 1955.

In comparison with 1955, 1956 had less sunshine—1,196 hours as against 1,563—but the 1955 total was exceptional and 1956 was much sunnier than either of the two years 1953 and 1954. The average for the period, 1950 to 1954 was 1,150, and for each of the decennia 1920/29, 1930/39 and 1940/49, 1,126, 1,147 and 1,123 respectively. With the exception of February, the first half of the year was sunnier than usual, with more than half (734 hours) the year's total. January (38 hours) was sunnier than in 1955. The seasonal average for the ten years, 1940-49, was 20 hours, while that for the six years 1950/55 has been 36 hours. February was unusually dull (42 hours) and with one exception (in 1954) was the dullest since 1945. March (111 hours) and April (166 hours) were much sunnier than usual ; April being the sunniest since 1945 (167 hours). May (186 hours) was only 2 hours less than its 1950/1955 average while June (191 hours) was well above average and was the sunniest since 1950. July (144 hours) was duller

with the same amount of sunshine as in 1951 and comparable with the average for 1930/39. August (108 hours) too had less than its usual amount of sunshine and September (68 hours) was the dullest since 1946 and much below the 1950/55 average of 102 hours. October (83 hours) and November (54 hours) were the sunniest since 1952 and brighter than usual. The year closed with a very dull December, only 5 hours of sunshine being recorded, and 3 of these 5 hours on the last day of the month. There has been only one other equally dull December in the past 30 years, 1939 with 5·1 hours. On only one occasion, January, 1944, with 4·8 hours, has less sunshine been recorded in any month during that period.

Fog occurred on only a few isolated occasions, on 11th, 23rd and 29th January, the 10th October, the 12th and 24th November, and on the 22nd December.

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal vital statistics of the city :—

SUMMARY.

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Population	1,083,500	1,085,100	1,084,700	1,085,000	1,086,800
Acreage	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725
Persons per acre	27	27	27	27	27
Number of Inhabited Houses	321,368	317,894	312,323	307,783	304,459
Deaths—Number registered	14,034	14,086	13,658	13,586	14,676
Deaths—After correction for Transfers	13,194	13,275	12,750	12,827	13,841
Births—Number registered	22,622	21,670	21,228	20,519	20,872
Births—After correction ...	21,885	21,023	20,977	20,232	20,337
Death rate per 1,000 living —All causes	12·18	12·23	11·75	11·82	12·74
Birth rate per 1,000 living	20·20	19·37	19·34	18·65	18·71
Deaths under One Year—After correction	720	765	736	723	831
Deaths under One Year—Per 1,000 births	33	36	35	36	41
Neonatal death rate—Per 1,000 live births ...	20·8	22·7	21·5	22·2	24·1
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live and still) ...	26	27	29	27	27

Particulars of the causes of mortality together with the rates are given in Table VIII in the Appendix, and the age and sex distribution in Table IX.

BIRTHS.

Since 1953 there has been a steady increase in the number of births, particularly so in 1956 when there were 862 more than in the previous year. The 1956 figure, 21,885, is now comparable with those of the pre-war years 1938 (21,979) and 1939 (21,682). The following table shows the trend since 1930 :—

1930-39	22,238	1952	20,337
1940-49	21,941	1953	20,232
1950	20,031	1954	20,977
1951	20,091	1955	21,023

1956 21,885

The rate per 1,000 of the population was 20·20 compared with 19·37 in 1955 and 19·34 in 1954. This is still above the rate for Scotland, which also increased from 18·0 in 1955 to 18·5 in 1956. The proportion of male births was a little less this year, 51·1 per cent. compared with 51·7 in the two previous years.

The highest birth rate of all the 37 wards was that of Hutchesontown with 32·6 per 1,000 (28·5 in 1955). The influx of new populations in the Knightswood and Cathcart wards, as a result of the Drumchapel and Castlemilk housing schemes respectively, has had effect on the birth rates of these wards. Compared with 1951 when there were 208 births in Knightswood and 236 in Cathcart, the 1956 figures were respectively 835 and 644. In 1956 the birth rate of Knightswood Ward was 24·7 per 1,000 as against 20·4 in 1955 and in Cathcart 22·8 and 16·6 respectively. High as these rates are they are still below those of the older wards of the city, such as Woodside (29·0), Cowcaddens (28·4), Townhead (28·4), Gorbals (27·2) and Kingston (27·0). No less than eighteen wards had rates below that of the city average, the lowest being that of Craigton (10·9). Other low rates were Langside (11·4), Pollokshields (11·6), Yoker (11·7) and Camphill (12·2).

This increase in births in Cathcart ward has effectively redressed the unfavourable balance between births and deaths which from 1949 to 1953 had obtained in this ward. Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the unfavourable balance between births and deaths in this and in other three wards, Kelvinside, Camphill and Langside. Since 1949 these three wards, with the exception of Langside in 1953, have consistently shown an excess of deaths over births. The following table shows the trend since 1948 :—

	1956		Decrease (except where indicated by *)					
	Births	Deaths	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	(1948-51)
Kelvinside ...	257	287	30	28	48	51	71	104
Camphill ...	251	372	121	93	44	71	96	246
Langside ...	284	354	70	109	52	14*	13	90

From 1948 to 1954 only one other ward, Partick East in 1951, had more deaths than births, but this was not repeated. In 1955 there was for the first time an excess of deaths over births in other two wards, Yoker and Craigton. Scrutiny of the births and deaths in these two wards from 1948 onwards revealed a well established trend—a decreasing number of births coinciding with an increase in the deaths. The only interruption in this trend occurred in Craigton in 1952, when there were fewer deaths, and in Yoker in 1954 when there were more births

than previously, and the balance was more favourable. In 1956 this downward trend was arrested in Craigton ward. Births were again reduced in number, but so too were the deaths, resulting in a small favourable balance of nine. In Yoker the births were offset by exactly the same number of deaths, both slightly fewer than in 1955. The following table shows the gradual reduction in the natural increase in these two wards from 1948 to 1956 :—

NATURAL INCREASE.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Yoker ...	182	120	53	54	51	18	60	−4	—
Craigton ...	211	167	117	40	97	50	20	−14	9

It is interesting to note that at the 1951 Census the population in each of these wards was very similar in age constitution :—

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP.

	0-4	5-14	15-64	65+
Yoker	6·8	15·0	70·8	7·4
Craigton ...	6·8	15·4	70·1	7·7

Illegitimate Births.—During 1956 1,051 births were registered compared with 986 in 1955. This is 4·8 per cent. of the total births, an increase of 0·1 from the previous year. The following table shows the trend in this rate since 1900 :—

1900	6·2	1951	5·3
1925	5·8	1952	4·7
1935	5·9	1953	5·0
1945	8·3	1954	4·9
1950	5·5	1955	4·7

1956 ... ... 4·8

The highest ward rates were those of Exchange (10·9), Park (9·7), Gorbals (8·0), Woodside (7·6) and Calton (6·8). The lowest rate was that of Camphill (0·4), Kelvinside (1·6), Fairfield (2·2), Cathcart (2·3) and Partick East (2·4).

A more accurate comparison of the legitimate and illegitimate birth rates is obtained when the calculation is based on the number of women of child-bearing ages ; the former on married women of 16 to

44 years of age, and the latter on the unmarried women and widows of the same ages. This is given in the following table (the latest available figure being that of 1955) :—

GLASGOW—BIRTH RATES, DISTINGUISHING LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE IN CERTAIN YEARS FROM 1871.
(Based on Figures of the Registrar-General).

Year	Number of Legitimate Births	Rate per 1,000 Married Women 16-44 Years	Number of Illegitimate Births	Rate per 1,000 Unmarried Women and Widows 16-44 Years
1871 ...	17,118	298	1,749	27
1881 ...	17,605	293	1,501	22
1891 ...	18,304	283	1,553	21
1901 ...	22,676	260	1,530	14
1911 ...	19,966	229	1,603	14
1921 ...	27,790	238	1,922	13
1931 ...	21,504	176	1,427	10
1951 ...	19,029	134	1,062	9·6
1952 ...	19,378	137	961	8·9
1953 ...	19,211	136·5	1,021	9·7
1954 ...	19,954	141·9	1,023	9·9
1955 ...	20,036	142·2	987	9·9

These rates are higher than those for Scotland as a whole. In 1955 the comparable legitimate birth-rate for Scotland was 134·2 and the illegitimate 9·1.

MARRIAGES.

There was an increase in the number of marriages in 1956—11,072 compared with 10,651 in 1955 and 10,467 in 1954. This represents a rate of 10·2 per thousand of the population as against 9·8 for the previous year. The following table shows the trend of the marriage rate since 1871 :—

MARRIAGES PER THOUSAND PERSONS LIVING.

1871-1880	9·1	1941-1945	11·0
1881-1890	9·3	1946-1950	9·8
1891-1900	9·4	1951	9·6
1901-1910	8·8	1952	9·5
1911-1920	9·7	1953	9·7
1921-1930	8·9	1954	9·6
1931-1940	9·7	1955	9·8

1956 ... ... 10·2

DEATHS.

Deaths registered in 1956 were fewer, 14,034 compared with 14,086 in 1955. After correction for transfers, 1,715 outward and 875 inward, this figure was reduced to 13,194, 81 less than in the previous year. Details of these transfer deaths are given in Appendix Table VII. In 1956, Glasgow with 21·0 per cent. of the population of Scotland accounted for 21·3 per cent. of all the deaths, 0·2 less than in 1955. The death-rate for the city, 12·2 per 1,000, was unchanged from the previous year, as was also that for Scotland, 12·0.

Camphill Ward continues to have the highest death-rate of all the 37 wards and was 18·1 in 1956 as against 16·8 in 1955. In the past seven years there has been only one occasion (in 1954) when another ward (Kelvinside) had the highest rate. Other high death-rates were Partick East (16·3), Kelvinside (15·9), Exchange (14·8), Cathcart (14·7), Dennistoun (14·4), Park (14·3) and Langside (14·2). Eighteen wards in all had rates above that of the city and only one, Woodside, had the same rate as the city. Pollokshaws again had the lowest rate, 7·3 compared with 6·7 in 1955 and 7·4 in 1954. Other wards with low rates were Pollokshields (8·6), Springburn (8·9) and Shettleston and Tollcross (9·9).

Age and Sex Constitution.—Male deaths were 105 fewer and female deaths 24 more than in 1955. The proportion of female deaths was as a result, a little higher than usual, 47·2 per cent. as against 46·7 in 1955. There is little variation in this figure from year to year.

Details of the age and sex distribution of deaths according to the International Classification of Causes of Death (Short List) are given in Appendix Table IX.

The age distribution of deaths as a rate per 1,000 deaths at all ages is shown from 1945 onwards in the following table. In 1945 14 per cent. of all the deaths occurred at ages under 15 years and 62 per cent. at ages over 55. In 1956 the relative proportions were 7 per cent. and 78 per cent. Most of the decrease in 1956 was in the male deaths between 45 and 55, 75 fewer than in 1955. To offset this, however, there were 55 more deaths in the under 65 group. Female deaths at ages over 75 were 126 more than in 1955.

RATE PER 1,000 DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

	−1	−5	−15	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	65+	Total.
1945	99	24	21	40	39	57	101	166	453	1,000
1950	62	13	9	25	33	48	100	180	530	1,000
1951	64	12	9	16	25	45	98	180	551	1,000
1952	60	10	7	16	23	40	100	177	567	1,000
1953	57	9	9	13	23	43	102	175	569	1,000
1954	58	7	7	12	21	38	105	183	569	1,000
1955	58	7	7	10	18	37	100	179	584	1,000
1956	55	6	6	8	18	35	96	184	592	1,000

Male deaths in the " over 55 " age group numbered 5,230 compared with 5,196 in 1955 and 4,937 in 1954, while female deaths, 5,010 in 1956, were 82 more than in 1955. The proportion of the over 55's to male deaths at all ages was 75·1 per cent. (73·5 in 1955). Deaths of females over 55 accounted for 80·5 per cent. of all female deaths compared with 79·5 in 1955.

Relative Frequency of Causes of Death.—A comparison is made in the following table of the commonest causes, or groups of causes, of death which together were responsible for over 81 per cent. of all deaths in 1956 and 1955.

	1956 Number	1956 Per cent. of all Causes	1955 Number	1955 Per cent. of all Causes
Heart Disease	3,740	28·35	3,768	28·38
Malignant Neoplasms ...	2,331	17·67	2,321	17·48
Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System	1,942	14·72	1,903	14·34
Bronchitis	656	4·97	700	5·27
Violence (Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents, etc.)	597	4·52	631	4·75
Pneumonia	579	4·39	545	4·11
Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy ...	518	3·93	566	4·26
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	368	2·79	369	2·78
	10,731	81·34	10,803	81·37

With the exception of Pneumonia and the group " Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy," the relative frequency of the eight main causes remained unchanged from 1955. As a result of the increase in Pneumonia deaths in 1956 and a decrease in deaths from Congenital Malformations, etc., Pneumonia now takes precedence of the latter as sixth on the list.

An analysis of the provisional figures of the causes of death for the whole of Scotland shows the first three causes as above but followed by Violent Causes, Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in that order. Together the eight causes account for 80·5 per cent. of the total deaths compared with the city figure of 81·3. Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for a higher proportion of the city deaths, 4·97 and 4·39 per cent. respectively as against 3·36 and 3·10 for the country as a whole. The proportion of the city deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis is also higher, 2·79 per cent. as against 1·16. In only two groups, Heart Disease and Vascular Lesions were the proportions lower for the city ; for Scotland the respective figures were 32·15 and 15·66. Deaths from Violent Causes accounted for a slightly higher proportion of the city deaths, 4·52 per cent. as against 4·27 for Scotland. The proportion of deaths due to Malignant Causes was slightly higher for the City, but of the same order, 17·67 as against 17·39.

Causes of Death.—The following table is a summary of the causes of death as shown in Appendix Table VIII arranged in the principal groups according to the International Classification adopted in 1950.

SUMMARY OF DEATH RATES PER MILLION FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

	1956	1955	1954
General Diseases—			
(*a*) Infectious	41	64	72
(*b*) Tuberculosis—			
(1) Respiratory	340	340	387
(2) Non-Respiratory	25	31	32
(*c*) Malignant (Cancer, etc.)	2,151	2,139	2,063
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Mental Disorders)	2,022	1,994	1,964
Diseases of the Circulatory System	4,052	4,060	3,724
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Influenza)	1,282	1,284	1,029
Diseases of Digestive System	384	346	355
Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy	478	521	478
Violence	551	582	552
All Other Causes	851	873	1,098
	12,177	12,234	11,754

Infectious Disease.—Mortality from infectious disease continues to decline and the rate of 41 per million in 1956 was 23 per million less than in 1955 and almost half the 1953 rate of 81 per million. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age is the major cause of death in this group and in

1956 accounted for exactly half (22) the total deaths. The rate, which apart from a slight increase in 1955 had been falling steadily since 1952, was reduced still further in 1956 to 20 per million. In 1955 it was 34. There were three deaths from dysentery, a female infant of less than four weeks, a woman of 69 years and a male of 65. Paratyphoid Fever was the cause of death in a 39-year-old male. Of the eight deaths from Meningococcal Infection only four were children under one year of age. Poliomyelitis was responsible for only two deaths, a boy of two and a girl of three years. Acute Infectious Encephalitis was the cause of death in a boy of eleven, a girl of three and a woman of 60 years. There were no deaths from Diphtheria and only one, a girl of two years, from Scarlet Fever. Two other deaths (in adults) were attributed to Streptococcal Sore Throat. There were no deaths from Measles and only two, a male infant of four months and a female of one month, from Whooping Cough.

Tuberculosis.—Mortality from tuberculosis is still decreasing though in 1956 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 368, only one less than in 1955. Of these 368 deaths none was under five years of age and only two were under ten years. The mortality rate remained unchanged from 1955 and at 340 per million is the lowest yet recorded. This is not much more than a third (39 per cent.) of the rate of 874 recorded as recently as 1950.

There has been a steady decline in the rate since 1949 when it was as high as 1,028. The following table shows the age distribution of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (stated as a percentage of the total).

	−15	−20	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	65+	All Ages
MALES—									
1956 ...	0·8	0·8	1·7	7·1	10·0	21·2	32·1	26·3	100·0
1955 ...	0·8	0·4	1·2	12·8	11·6	26·4	28·8	18·0	100·0
1954 ...	1·1	1·8	1·1	10·3	14·8	21·4	29·2	20·3	100·0
1953 ...	1·3	0·6	3·9	12·1	13·0	22·8	29·0	17·3	100·0
1952 ...	3·8	0·3	4·4	12·3	17·3	21·7	21·7	18·5	100·0
1951 ...	2·1	2·8	5·8	13·1	16·1	20·7	24·9	14·5	100·0
FEMALES—									
1956 ...	0·8	1·6	4·7	31·2	20·3	12·5	6·3	22·6	100·0
1955 ...	0·8	4·2	8·4	25·2	21·9	13·4	14·3	11·8	100·0
1954 ...	1·3	2·7	8·1	28·2	20·1	11·4	11·4	16·8	100·0
1953 ...	3·6	7·9	11·0	23·0	22·6	12·2	10·4	7·3	100·0
1952 ...	5·7	7·8	16·1	26·1	20·4	9·6	9·1	5·2	100·0
1951 ...	5·7	9·0	18·1	23·0	18·5	9·1	8·7	7·9	100·0

This sex difference in the age distribution of mortality from the pulmonary form of the disease should be compared with the following table in which the rates for each sex and age-group are based on the respective Census populations :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP.

	−15	−20	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	65+	All Ages
MALES—									
1930-32 ...	0·17	0·95	1·35	1·22	1·54	1·59	1·21	0·76	0·96
1950-52 ...	0·10	0·24	0·73	0·74	0·95	1·36	2·02	1·49	0·82
FEMALES—									
1930-32 ...	0·26	1·47	1·41	1·11	0·79	0·62	0·60	0·23	0·75
1950-52 ...	0·12	0·67	1·40	1·08	0·66	0·35	0·39	0·30	0·55

The death-rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a further reduction in 1956, 25 per million compared with 31 in 1955 and 32 in 1954. Deaths from Tubercular Meningitis were again fewer, 8 as against 11 in 1955. Three of the four male deaths were under five years of age and two of the four female. Abdominal Tuberculosis was responsible for two deaths, a man of 46 years and a woman of 29. There were fewer deaths from other forms of tuberculosis than in 1955, 17 as against 19, and all but two over 20 years of age. Of the two, one was a female under one year of age, the other a youth under 20.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—With one exception, deaths from this group of causes have been increasing steadily from 1952 onwards and in 1956 were 29 more than in 1955. The rate has risen from 1,964 per million in 1954 and 1,994 in 1955 to 2,022 in 1956. Vascular Lesions, which rank third on the list of major causes of death accounted for 1,942 (89 per cent.) of the 2,192 deaths in this group. There was almost the same number of deaths as in 1955 from Non-Meningococcal Meningitis, 11 compared with 12, and of these only two (both males) were under one year of age. Certain mental diseases allotted to this group accounted for 36 deaths as against 33 in 1955 and 35 in 1954. Deaths from a variety of other nervous diseases numbered 203, 12 less than in the previous year.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—This is the major group of causes of death, accounting in 1956 for 4,390 deaths in all, 33 per cent. of deaths from all causes. Since 1952 this proportion has remained between 32 and 33 per cent. The number of deaths was 15 fewer than in 1955, but 351 more than in 1954. As in 1955, 77 per cent. of the

deaths in this group were due to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease which in 1956 accounted for no less than 3,378 deaths (3,380 in 1955). The proportion of these deaths classified as coronary thrombosis was 52 per cent. in 1956 as against 49 per cent. in 1955 and the number of such deaths has risen steadily since 1953.

Mortality from this form of heart disease has been consistently higher in men than in women as the following table shows :—

	Male	Female	Total
1953 ...	970	488	1,458
1954 ...	958	555	1,513
1955 ...	1,062	609	1,671
1956 ...	1,102	637	1,739

This disparity is even more apparent in the age distribution shown here for 1956—

	−35	−45	−55	−65	−75	−85	85+	All Ages
Males ...	8	37	183	331	353	180	10	1,102
Females ...	1	2	36	138	243	183	34	637
	9	39	219	469	596	363	44	1,739

Deaths at all ages under 55 years accounted for 20·7 per cent. of all the male and only 6·1 per cent. of the female deaths.

Deaths from Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease were fewer, 217 compared with 222 in 1955, and of these only three were in the younger age-group 5-20. Twelve were over 75 years of age. Deaths from hypertension numbered 387 as against 359 in 1955 and other diseases of the heart accounted for 145 deaths, 21 fewer than in 1955. Two hundred and sixty-three deaths were due to a variety of circulatory disorders now shown in the Short List as " Other Diseases of the Circulatory System," compared with 278 in 1955.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Deaths from respiratory diseases were only four less than in 1955, 1,390 in all, and the rate fell from 1,284 per million in that year to 1,282 in 1956. Of these 1,390 deaths, 656 (47 per cent.) were due to Bronchitis compared with 700 in 1955 and 545 in 1954. Pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the new-born) accounted for 579 deaths, 34 more than in 1955 and the rate rose from 502 in 1955 to 534 in 1956. There were 50 deaths from influenza, an increase of 10 from the previous year, and " Other Respiratory Diseases " were the cause of 105 deaths (109 in 1955). A detailed review of the age and sex distribution of the deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia will be found in the Infectious Disease Section, page 134 of this Report.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—There were more deaths in this group in 1956, 416 as against 376 in 1955. Of these, 116 or 28 per cent. were attributed to Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum, six less than in 1955. The rate, which was 112 per million in 1955, reverted to what it was in 1954, namely, 107. Mortality from Appendicitis was about the same as in 1955, with 17 deaths and a rate of 16. Intestinal Obstruction caused more deaths in 1956, 92 as against 77 in 1955 and the rate, from 71 per million, went up to 85. There were four deaths from Gastritis and Duodenitis (3 in 1955). Enteritis and Colitis (over two years of age) continue to increase though only to a small extent in 1956, with two more deaths than in 1955 (49). Cirrhosis of the Liver accounted for 40 deaths, six more than in the previous year and one less than in 1954. A variety of causes grouped under " Other Digestive Diseases " was responsible for 98 deaths, an increase of 23 on the 1955 figure.

Deaths from Violence.—This group still ranks fifth as a major cause of death. In 1956 there was some reduction in the number of these deaths, 597 compared with 631. This is exactly the average for the preceding five years, 1951 to 1955, and some 200 more than the deaths in 1956 from all forms of tuberculosis. The rate has fallen from 582 per million in 1955 to 551. Violent deaths in males were most numerous at ages under 25 and in women aged 75 and over in 1956, the number, 86, being the same for both.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths from Violence since 1945 is shown in the following table :—

	MALES						FEMALES					
Year	−5	−15	−45	−65	65+	Total	−5	−15	−45	−65	65+	Total
Ave.												
1945-49	39	45	89	92	87	352	25	13	27	40	92	197
1950	40	23	92	95	86	336	19	13	20	38	123	213
1951	37	38	83	85	95	338	32	9	29	36	123	229
1952	44	32	88	91	104	359	33	7	23	45	121	229
1953	49	38	88	104	103	382	30	16	29	38	103	216
1954	38	27	89	102	121	377	27	10	28	47	110	222
1955	47	25	101	105	107	385	26	9	33	37	141	246
1956	39	29	97	114	95	374	25	13	26	42	117	223

Reference is made elsewhere in this Report (in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section) to the deaths of infants under one year and of toddlers (1 to 5 years) as a result of accidents in the home. The Department of Health for Scotland has estimated that in the period 1950 to 1955 home accidents were responsible for 48 per cent. of the

total fatal accidents in males and 85 per cent. in females. "Home accidents are a problem of the very young and the elderly. Among women over 65 the rate of occurrence of fatal home accidents is almost double that of men of the same age. While accidental suffocation by food is the main cause of fatal accidents in infants, accidental falls and accidental poisoning by gases and vapours are the principal cause of fatal home accidents in the elderly."

These figures refer to Scotland as a whole, but are equally applicable to Glasgow. In 1956, 25 per cent. of all male deaths from violent causes were over 65 years of age and 52 per cent. of female deaths were in this age group. The respective figures for 1955 were 28 and 57 per cent.

An analysis of the 95 male and 117 female deaths over 65 years of age shows the following distribution of violent causes, compared with 107 male and 141 female deaths in 1955 :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES AT AGES OVER 65 YEARS.

	Males		Females	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Road Accidents	23·1	22·4	11·1	11·3
Poisoning (Gas, etc.)	11·6	13·1	12·0	12·1
Falls	46·3	45·8	65·0	68·8
Burns	3·2	6·6	8·5	5·7
Suicide	4·2	3·7	0·8	—
Other Violence (Drowning, etc.) ...	11·6	8·4	2·6	2·1
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Excluding falls on stairs, 43·2 per cent. of the male deaths occurred at home, but this proportion rises to 51·6 per cent. if falls on stairs are taken into account. For females, the respective proportions were 73·5 per cent. and 75·2 per cent. Of the 25 deaths from accidental poisoning (11 male and 14 female) all but one were due to inhalation of carbon monoxide or coal gas. The 13 deaths from burns (3 male and 10 female) were with two exceptions the result of clothing catching fire. The other two were somewhat unusual, one being the result of a hot-water bottle bursting in bed and the other due to an electric blanket going on fire.

Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy.—With the exception of the deaths from congenital malformations, all the deaths attributed to this group occur at ages under 1 year and these are discussed in the appropriate section of Maternity and Child Welfare. A large proportion of the deaths from congenital malformation also occur before 1 year of age (in 1956, 119 of the 151 deaths were in this age group) but the mortality is not confined to this age group and the deaths, though relatively small in number, are widely distributed throughout all the age groups, the over 65's not excepted. The physical handicap of a congenital defect does not apparently curtail the normal lifespan—a fact of some importance in the provision of welfare services for those severely incapacitated by a congenital defect.

The distribution of the deaths from congenital malformations in 1956 is compared with the average for the preceding six years 1950-55 as follows :—

	−1	−15	−45	−65	−75	75+	All ages
Males—							
1950-54 (average)	61	6	5	3	1	—	77
1955	51	10	7	5	—	—	73
1956	63	5	4	6	1	—	79
Females—							
1950-54 (average)	54	7	4	3	1	—	70
1955	67	12	7	—	1	1	88
1956	56	7	3	3	1	2	72

Cancer.—The group Malignant Neoplasms now ranks second on the list of major causes of death, accounting in 1956, for 17·7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and 17·5 per cent. in 1955. Deaths in this group totalled 2,331 in 1956, ten more than in 1955 and 407 more than in 1945. The average annual number of deaths in the period 1950 to 1955 has been 2,231, and the trend of the rate during that period was as follows :—

RATE PER MILLION.

1950	...	2,006	1953	...	2,053
1951	...	2,002	1954	...	2,063
1952	...	2,055	1955	...	2,139
1956	...	2,151			

The following table, which relates the deaths from cancer to the total deaths from all causes for each sex and in each age group, shows the higher proportion of deaths from cancer among males and the tendency of this proportion to increase, while that for females has remained fairly stable around 16 per cent.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AS PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES FOR EACH SEX AND IN EACH AGE GROUP.

	−15	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	−75	75+	All Ages
MALES—									
1930/32 ...	0·17	1·83	2·78	6·80	12·79	17·95	15·38	8·12	8·73
1950/52 ...	1·38	6·93	12·76	16·76	22·07	22·24	18·34	11·96	16·10
1953	1·90	11·83	13·16	23·96	26·06	24·78	21·48	11·39	18·35
1954	2·35	10·84	12·24	16·54	25·21	23·61	21·04	14·47	18·35
1955	1·27	10·97	8·13	18·14	24·82	26·04	19·31	13·05	17·92
1956	1·17	16·66	11·11	20·52	25·29	25·82	19·91	14·45	18·75
FEMALES—									
1930/32 ...	0·12	0·65	3·91	11·76	21·41	21·69	15·31	8·19	10·24
1950/52 ...	0·98	3·43	8·94	22·76	27·05	25·02	17·36	9·24	15·11
1953	1·50	3·89	14·39	24·62	29·68	27·60	18·01	9·24	16·24
1954	2·44	8·69	11·96	27·27	33·07	24·54	17·80	10·20	16·63
1955	1·45	11·53	15·96	32·71	33·26	26·55	17·97	10·44	16·98
1956	1·60	8·47	9·43	33·86	34·36	24·81	19·02	9·33	16·45

The ratio of male to 100 female deaths has risen steadily since 1931. In 1954, however, this trend was halted and in 1955 the ratio was further reduced. In 1956, however, the ratio again rose to 128.

RATIO : MALES TO 100 FEMALES.

1931	97	1953	129
1941	103	1954	126
1951	113	1955	120
1952	121	1956	128

This male preponderance obtains throughout the age groups with the exception of the 35 to 44 age period when deaths from cancer of the breast and the genital organs increase the mortality among females.

MALE DEATHS AS A RATIO OF 100 FEMALE DEATHS.

	−15	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	−75	75+	All Ages
1930-32 ...	114	271	60	66	76	102	111	68	92
1950-52 ...	180	150	120	83	126	123	118	106	116
1953 ...	183	367	100	105	137	142	140	99	129
1954 ...	144	150	129	68	124	143	132	188	126
1955 ...	117	150	53	70	133	151	118	103	120
1956 ...	100	180	140	86	117	167	117	120	128

In the age period 45-55 there occurs in both sexes a sharp rise in the number of cancer deaths. As will be seen from the table on page 53, the heaviest mortality (in both sexes) is in the age groups 55 to 75 with some reduction in the over 75s. In 1956, 57·8 per cent. of all the male deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75 and 20·8 at over 75. In 1955 the respective ratios were 58·0 and 19·5. In females there was some increase in the younger age group, 53·3 compared with 52·5 with a figure for the over 75s similar to that of 1955, 22·1 and 22·8 respectively.

The following table shows the age distribution as a percentage of the total cancer deaths in each sex :—

1956	−15	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	−75	75+	All Ages
Males ...	0·5	0·7	1·1	4·2	15·0	29·5	28·2	20·8	100·0
Females ...	0·6	0·5	1·0	6·2	16·3	22·5	30·8	22·1	100·0

Apart from a slight recession in 1954 male mortality from cancer has increased steadily since 1951 and continued to do so in 1956, with 1,307 deaths as against 1,268 in 1955. Mortality from cancer in females is now showing a tendency to increase also, but in 1956 the female deaths, 1,024 in number, were 29 fewer than in 1955.

Of the total male deaths from cancer, 526 (40 per cent) were due to cancer of the respiratory organs, the corresponding percentage among females being only 10 per cent. The trend of this form of cancer is clearly shown in the following table which compares the male and female deaths from cancer of the respiratory and of the digestive organs over a period of some years :—

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
MALES—							
Respiratory Organs	96	244	421	486	460	498	526
Digestive Organs ...	491	554	522	496	487	494	499
FEMALES—							
Respiratory Organs	38	69	73	84	83	110	105
Digestive Organs ...	429	473	468	459	454	470	468

In 223 of the 499 male and 182 of the 468 female deaths from cancer of the digestive organs, the site of the disease was located in the stomach and small intestine. This is an increase of 12 on the 1955 figure of 205 male and 188 female deaths. The deaths from cancer of this site are compared, as follows, with the average for each of the two preceding ten year periods :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Males	190	219	207	208	183	205	223
Females	161	179	176	203	149	188	182

There were more deaths from cancer of the rectum, 124 compared with 113 in 1955. The male deaths numbered 70 as against 54 female deaths. Deaths from cancer of the liver and biliary passages were also more numerous, 56 as against 44 in 1955, and of these 32 were females. The 75 deaths from cancer of the pancreas were almost equally divided between males and females. The sub-group " Other Digestive Organs " showed another decrease in 1956 with 244 deaths compared with 279 in 1955.

The 47 deaths from cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx were only 4 more than in 1955 but while the female deaths were 3 fewer than last year the male deaths increased by 7. Male deaths from cancer of this site have shown a marked decline since the 1930's in comparison with the female mortality, which, after a tendency to increase in the years 1933 to 1943, has shown little variation since.

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX.

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Males	70	57	48	37	65	28	35
Females	11	13	19	12	16	15	12

Cancer of the breast, which after cancer of the stomach is the most common form of death from cancer in the female, accounted for 173 deaths in 1956, ten more than in 1955. More than half this number occurred in the age groups 45 to 65, and 71 at ages over 65. In addition there were two deaths from cancer of the breast in males.

Deaths from cancer of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues in 1956 were fewer in number, 77 compared with 94 in 1955. Four of the 43 male deaths were under 15 years of age, 17 at ages over 55. One o the 34 female deaths was under 15 and 23 over 55.

Details of the age and sex distribution of cancer with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the next page. The totals for both sexes for certain earlier years are shown for comparison.

Glasgow, 1956—Deaths from Cancer in the Different Sites as given in the International List of Causes of Death

Site of Lesion	Males									Females									Both Sexes 1956	Both Sexes All ages 1955	1945	1935
	−15	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	−75	75+	Total	−15	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	−75	75+	Total				
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	—	—	—	1	3	6	6	19	35	—	—	—	2	6	2	1	1	12	47	43	71	84
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—																						
(*a*) Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	—	4	8	13	8	33	—	—	—	1	1	5	6	6	19	52	55	74	61
(*b*) Stomach and small Intestine including Duodenum ...	—	1	3	7	33	50	71	58	223	—	—	—	1	19	27	79	56	182	405	393	392	377
(*c*) Rectum	—	—	1	2	9	16	20	22	70	—	—	—	4	5	14	17	14	54	124	113	143	88
(*d*) Liver and Biliary Passage	—	—	—	1	1	8	10	4	24	—	—	—	2	4	8	10	8	32	56	44	70	88
(*e*) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	4	9	14	10	37	—	—	—	—	4	10	19	5	38	75	73	54	44
(*f*) Peritoneum ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	6	11	7	7	5
(*g*) Other Digestive Organs	—	—	—	4	9	26	33	35	107	—	—	—	6	12	24	47	48	137	244	279	344	245
Respiratory Organs ...	—	—	5	28	101	216	142	34	526	—	—	1	4	21	33	26	20	105	631	608	225	129
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	18	19	32	19	8	99	99	102	105	107
Other Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	16	12	8	10	51	51	61	32	39
Breast	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	13	46	42	49	22	173	175	164	160	130
Male Genito-Urinary Organs	—	1	—	2	1	6	20	48	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	56	65	68
Skin	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	2	10	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	4	9	19	20	23	13
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	4	3	3	5	11	2	9	6	43	1	1	3	4	2	9	8	6	34	77	94	159	86
Other or Unspecified Organs	2	3	1	5	18	35	27	23	114	5	2	1	5	7	12	24	17	73	187	209		
Totals	6	9	14	55	196	386	369	272	1,307	6	5	10	64	167	231	315	226	1,024	2,331	2,321	1,924	1,564

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SOME ASPECTS OF CHILD HEALTH

The Principal Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (Dr. Nora I. Wattie) reviewed the present state of Child Health in her Presidential Address to the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland at their 1956 Annual Conference. The following extract summarises the position.

> " Great changes have taken place in the pattern of disease in childhood and equally striking progress in the field of child welfare. We are, however, still faced with problems of child care and of family life, many of them difficult and challenging, and more subtle than in the early days of child welfare.
>
> In the early twenties rickets was still widespread in Glasgow and was a prominent factor directly and indirectly in the high infant mortality rate and death rate in pre-school children. Now cases are exceedingly rare owing to the widespread use, if breast feeding fails, of National Dried Milk and other dried milks fortified with vitamin D. Scurvy is hardly ever seen and credit must be paid to the great part played by the Welfare Foods Schemes in the disappearance of these diseases. Epidemic summer diarrhoea has vanished and the incidence of gastro-enteritis has fallen markedly in recent years. Cases still do occur but are now spread evenly through the year, while the disease is relatively mild. A factor of the greatest importance is the decline in breast feeding. When artificial feeding is combined with poor mothering, then gastro-enteritis is very likely to occur.
>
> The high incidence of dysentery in children in recent years is not due entirely to an increase in the detection of cases and symptomless contacts in children's Homes and Nurseries, but there is evidence that it reflects a real change in the behaviour of the disease and is part of the general rise in infections of the bowel. Defective personal hygiene is at the root of the problem and is a continuing challenge to all engaged in public health work.

With regard to the specific infections, diphtheria has practically been banished while whooping-cough, though still somewhat prevalent, should finally suffer the same fate. Measles, however, is still occurring in epidemic form ; though in general it is now a mild infection, serious side effects do sometimes occur.

Scarlet fever is now a very mild infection and, since effective treatment can be given at home, hospital admission is now often unnecessary. The figures show a progressive decline in hospital admissions, and the period of residence in hospital in Glasgow is now reduced to a quarter of what it was formerly. The combined effect of this reduction in admissions and period of stay means that the hospital accommodation for scarlet fever now required is about one-twentieth of what it was in the twenties.

Again, chemo-therapeutic agents have certainly lowered the death rate from pneumonia and have aided speedy recovery ; on the other hand the results of the treatment of infants are not yet equally satisfactory and there is still considerable fluctuation in the infant mortality rate from pneumonia in Glasgow. For instance, in 1953 the mortality rate of hospital infant patients was 6·1 per cent. ; in 1954, it was 13·2 per cent. Parents still require education with regard to the dangers of exposing infants and young children to respiratory infection.

Although these specific infections have undergone so marked a decline, a disturbing feature has been the decided increase in the virus infections. For instance, the frequent occurrence of outbreaks of severe poliomyelitis is concerning all civilised countries. But another important feature is the increase of influenza and influenzal pneumonia due to virus infection. Virology is still in its infancy and there is a wide field for investigation and prevention which cannot be adequately covered without close co-operation between public health departments and hospitals.

The pattern of the incidence of tuberculosis in young children has also changed during the last thirty years. The striking fall in the incidence of infections from bovine tuberculosis, particularly in children, is due to the pasteurisation of milk and later the encouragement of tuberculosis-free cattle herds. The universal feeding of infants, when not breast-fed, on some type of dried milk food is certainly responsible for the virtual disappearance of bovine tuberculosis in infancy.

When the trends in the incidence of respiratory tuberculosis in Glasgow are examined, they show that infants and young children shared in the general increase of tuberculosis in the population up to 1949, when notifications reached their peak. But since then, although the total notifications have decreased only slightly, the decline in the notifications of children up to five years of age has been relatively much greater. Similar trends are apparent in the death rate.

Seeking for a possible explanation, it may be pointed out that it was in 1952 that B.C.G. vaccination of new-born infants in the Royal Maternity Hospital and Robroyston Hospital was begun, and the acceptance rate has always been very high. In 1955 similar facilities were provided in Stobhill and Western District Hospitals and are now extended to all the six maternity units in Glasgow, in which more than half the annual city births take place. Though one cannot be dogmatic about the precise value of this procedure, it would appear from the statistics of notifications and deaths that this infant vaccination with B.C.G. is of value, and is a step in the right direction. We are certainly encouraged to continue.

It will be gathered from this brief review that ' environmental ' diseases are now playing a minor role in infant mortality and morbidity. The majority of infant deaths are now neo-natal. The causes of these deaths are only in a few instances environmental, but are in the main related to the health and management of the mother during her pregnancy and confinement. This neo-natal death rate along with the still-birth rate, which are together known by the term ' perinatal ' death rate, is still disturbingly high. In Glasgow deaths in the 1-12 months age-group have been falling steadily during the past four years, but there has been little or no decline in the perinatal rate, which has been 51·1, 49·2, 50·5 and 49·7 per 1,000 births. Though an adequate and balanced diet during pregnancy is essential, this cannot compensate for faulty feeding during childhood and adolescence. The nutrition and care of a child have a direct bearing on her reproductive capacity when she reaches child-bearing years.

These continuing high rates are also a reflection on the maternity service as now operating under the National Health Service Act. It is by the perinatal statistics that the practical efficiency of a maternity service should now be judged rather than by those of maternal mortality. Three points appear to be of

special importance as regards maternal care. The first is that too high a proportion of expectant mothers are still not seeking ante-natal care until they are fairly far advanced in pregnancy. In many cases the mothers are working and continue to do so during pregnancy, neglecting to seek ante-natal care until the late months of pregnancy. Early and continuous care is essential if the full benefit of ante-natal supervision is to be realised. Further education on this simple point is still unfortunately urgently needed and is the first responsibility in maternity and child welfare work. The second point is that the quality of ante-natal care varies very much, and too many expectant mothers are still receiving minimal supervision. The third and very important point is that owing to the tripartite administration of the maternity services there has been an undoubted decline in the number of mothers who are receiving mothercraft teaching during their pregnancy. Quite a number of hospitals do not provide this teaching, while attendances at local health authority ante-natal clinics where such teaching is available have in many places decreased to a disturbing degree. Indeed, there is no better place for the teaching of mothercraft than the Child Welfare Centre where the requisite special facilities and equipment, along with health visitors specially trained to carry out this work, are all available.

With the regression in the incidence of so many of the infectious diseases which I have mentioned, the death rate of children between 1-5 years has fallen quite dramatically. For instance, the deaths in Glasgow in 1925 were 1,442, whereas in 1954 the number was only 92. By far the most common cause of death in this age-group is accidents—29 per cent. About half of these were due to home accidents, which now stand out prominently as the cause of both mortality and disability. Further, it is still insufficiently realised that more fatal accidents in young children occur at home than on the roads.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents is carrying out very valuable educative and preventive work but national campaigns have little chance of success unless they are supported and hammered home locally. Local health authorities have ample powers to help in accident prevention work under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, and for all of us engaged in child welfare work the protection of children against home accidents is a challenge. Many local authorities and local voluntary committees are carrying out valuable propaganda, but there is still

more than ample room for intensive efforts to bring home to parents the accident risks to young children in the home and their responsibility towards prevention.

In addition to the continuance of research and the development of appropriate measures towards the further saving of child life, we must think more and more in terms of promoting health rather than preventing disease. The promotion of the well-being of children who are handicapped through injury or disease is now receiving greater attention than ever before. In the last two decades in particular we have become deeply concerned for those who are thus handicapped. The needs of these children vary enormously, and the special merit of recent legislation is that it is designed to meet the needs of those who require help in a small way no less than of those whose circumstances demand that the assistance should be substantial and comprehensive. The aim should be to do all we can to educate handicapped children to make them as useful citizens as possible, and also to help them thereafter in adolescence and adult life.

Another aspect of the care of the handicapped child, which is of great importance both to the child and to his family, is lack of hospital accommodation for the seriously mentally handicapped infant and pre-school child. Everywhere this is a problem and in some areas it is well nigh impossible to secure admission for these children. The strain and burden on the mother are often insupportable. When she has other children and serious family tensions arise, breakdown of the mother's health is not infrequent. Day nursery care for these children would be a great boon for many families and the activity of the Scottish Association of Parents of Handicapped Children is commended. In Glasgow they have established a day centre for mentally handicapped children who are not in special schools and a certain number of children under five are being dealt with.

Similar facilities have been provided by the Association in other centres in Scotland but extension of the service is still required. These combined efforts of voluntary and statutory bodies are a most desirable way of helping these children and their families. The Association should receive all possible support from local authorities.

More and more we are coming to realise the great importance of diagnosing deafness in infancy and the application of appropriate treatment at a very early age. The handicap of deafness is very great because it cannot be seen and we depend so much on speech. It supplies an important part of the mechanism of abstract thought and by speech are ideas exchanged. Fortunately only a small proportion of deaf children are really completely deaf. Nearly all have some useful hearing and it is of importance that every encouragement should be given to the child to develop his auditory centre in the first year of his life. The modern hearing aid has stimulated greatly the possibility of securing quite a degree of speech by auditory training apart altogether from what can be acquired through lip reading. An individual hearing aid is necessary and can be supplied to a child as young as ten months. These special hearing aids are very shortly to be made available under the National Health Service. An essential condition for success is that the mother should be trained and continuously encouraged to give the child constant individual attention and to repeat sounds over and over again. Unfortunately facilities for this accurate diagnosis and auditory training of infants whenever defective hearing is suspected are very limited and so far are mainly in London and Manchester. One or more similar centres should be developed in Scotland as soon as may be. Already in Glasgow we have a nursery school for the deaf and we are hoping that these facilities for dealing with the younger child and infant can be developed as part of this nursery school provision.

In this work of helping children and people to become happily adjusted to their disability and to their environment there is no one, considering the problem as a whole, who can play a more important part than the health visitor. She is, of all the people concerned, the one most early in touch with all the services and persons who are in a position to help the handicapped. She is the link between the parent, the family doctor and the appropriate clinic. She has an enormous influence on parents and helps them to appreciate their responsibilities.

There must be no slackening of effort by those working in the field of child welfare until all these preventable infant and child deaths which have been discussed are in fact prevented. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the improvement in the physical condition of our children has highlighted the problems of mental health. Despite the great social improvements of recent years, psychological and emotional difficulties appear to be arising for all

members of the community. Can it be that as the evils of real poverty and ignorance are removed other strains and difficulties arise which are leading to greater mental instability? Material security is evidently not the open sesame to emotional security. The incidence of the neuroses in America and more particularly in Sweden would appear to bear this out. The teachings of modern psychiatry are emphasising to an increasing degree the importance of the preventive aspects of mental illness. More attention is being paid to the community control of psychological breakdown by measures applied to environmental factors and to a study of family and occupational relationships.

In recent years the health visitors and Child Welfare Medical Officers have become increasingly conscious of the need for this preventive mental health work, and of the necessity of making parents aware of certain principles of mental health. The health visitor has a particularly important part to play in this connection. She has the earliest opportunity to help the mother to deal wisely and confidently with the normal problems of emotional development.

The maternity and child welfare service is now operating in a society very different in many respects from that at the time when the service began. The emphasis of help and advice to the mother has changed with changes in social and economic conditions and with advances in knowledge. Among these changes three deserve mention. The modern urban family is now one of few children and the growth of country suburbs and even the new towns is leading to a degree of loneliness and social isolation quite unknown to our grandparents and even parents. This mobility and rootlessness may be one of the reasons why young men and women marry early—simply to counteract this feeling of loneliness and of 'not belonging.' Full employment is also having an important influence on the marriage rate. The number of marriages is increasing annually; in 28 per cent. of the marriages in Scotland last year the girls had not reached the age of 21. It seems as if an increasing number of young women are marrying early, probably because of greater economic freedom and not for any reasons connected with pregnancy. This tendency for newly married women to continue to work after marriage and to contribute a second income does make it difficult in some instances for the young wife to settle down later to be a mother. Quite a number of young mothers are not developing and growing up emotionally as they should through

the new outlets and interests that arise in keeping a home and rearing a family. They are tending to remain immature and to seek too readily substitute care for their child.

In early life young children need their mother. To deal with this problem and to try to give young people an understanding of the real responsibilities of parenthood, health and education departments should combine and really tackle the question of education for parenthood during later school life. Suitable curricula could be devised which would be covered by appropriate teachers, medical officers and health visitors. Each and all have a most important part to play in this field of education. Later, when pregnancy does occur, I have already referred to the immense importance of mothercraft teaching of the expectant mother. Experience has shown clearly that at this time she is most receptive and anxious to learn all she can about her pregnancy and her coming responsibilities as a mother. If our maternity services provided this teaching universally, we should soon see a different attitude towards family life and parental responsibility.

The great improvement in the health of children has led some people to question whether the maternity and child welfare services and particularly health visitors have still so important a part to play. It is claimed that with the great reduction of the infant death rate the personnel could be profitably redeployed on other tasks, or concentrated on cases of greatest need. I am most concerned at such proposals. I think I have shown that there is no ground for suggesting that we can afford to relax our efforts. The infant mortality can only be regarded as low compared with the shockingly high rates of thirty years ago, and many difficult problems have still to be tackled before the still-birth and neo-natal death rates can be considered minimal.

I have also shown that when material conditions have been improved and death rates reduced problems of mental health are disclosed. The young mother of each generation requires education and continuing supportive advice. There is no less need now than there was when the Notification of Births Act was passed for access to all families with young children by the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. Prevention by education is the basis of the work and success depends on complete observation of the field at risk. It is wise over-all planning with emphasis always on education which will finally achieve optimum results. It is dangerous for us to become obsessed with the small minority of families who

are anti-social—the problem families. Certainly the adverse conditions in these families must be dealt with as they arise, but we need not delude ourselves that a real problem family can be permanently rehabilitated. We must not be tempted to waste the efforts of health visitors on constant visitation of such families but she must have time to visit regularly all her families with mothers and children. Unless she is able to do this we may very well lose the ground we have already gained and we will be able to do little more than give lip service to the promotion of mental health. In this latter field lies the long-term hope of preventing the occurrence of the really intractable problem family, about whom we are so concerned. Emotional maladjustment of the parents lies at the root of the difficulty of dealing successfully with this type of family. When there is also a degree of mental incapacity, rehabilitation is well nigh impossible. All we can do is to try to prevent the worst signs of neglect by palliative and supportive action, and finally, if necessary, arrange for the care of the children by someone other than the parents.

True prevention of neglect of children is not possible if the parents have defective personalities. Long-term action is what we must plan and that lies in the proper advice and training to try to prevent emotional maladjustments in our present generation of children so that they themselves will prove better parents. The recent Report of the Committee on Maladjusted Children emphasises the importance of parentcraft teaching at the ante-natal and child welfare centres to which I have already referred, and discusses the strategic advantage of the staff of child welfare centres in being able to recognise at an early stage emotional disturbance in children.

The secret of success lies in the combined efforts of the health and education departments through their comprehensive services available for all families. The results of such educative work are long term but lasting and we must not be panicked into further expenditure and further legislation to deal with certain groups of children and families.

I have endeavoured to review briefly the progress of child welfare in recent years, to indicate the direction which further efforts should take, and to outline the newer problems that are awaiting attention. Although progress towards better health and greater freedom from sickness has been outstanding within my own experience of the past thirty years, there still remains a good

deal to be done, as for example in the control of the gastro-intestinal infections, of the virus diseases and of tuberculosis in young children, which is now however taking a hopeful turn.

The continuing relatively high incidence of still-births and neo-natal mortality offers scope for further study and prevention. I have drawn attention to the importance of good nutrition, of sound ante-natal care and to the vital importance of mothercraft teaching which, if properly carried out by health visitors, has as we know from long experience a salutary influence on the health of mother and child. I have pointed out that this service is not yet as good as it should be.

An important field which has recently opened up is the provision of adequate measures for the medical and advisory care, as well as the social care of the handicapped child. The health, the education and the welfare departments are all intimately concerned in this work.

Modern social conditions are, as is generally agreed, still further enlarging the obligations of preventive medicine. Much attention is being paid everywhere to the problems of mental health which appear to be inherent in our changing society. Although these problems are both difficult and obscure, we should be ready to play our part in their study and prevention as there is a consensus of opinion that this should begin in early childhood.

The main instrument in all our work is suitable instruction and education. The whole history of the child welfare movement has shown the enormous benefits we have reaped from the partnership of health and education working towards the creation of happy healthy childhood and happy family life."

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

The year has been one of continued endeavour by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department in the field of maternity and child health. The extent of the work carried out by the Department is evidence that the services are being appreciated and used by the public to an increasing degree. In particular, the health visitors have been extremely busy. They have paid over 70,000 more visits than in 1950. Sixteen thousand of these were in connection with the testing of infants who had received B.C.G. vaccination immediately after birth in hospital. Now all newly-born infants in Glasgow hospital are vaccinated if the

parents consent. The consent rate is well over 90 per cent. Additional health visitors are required to enable systematic and regular visitation of all pre-school children. The recruitment position is not at all satisfactory. It is hoped that the recommendations of the Working Party on the Training and Recruitment of Health Visitors will be implemented without undue delay.

Though it is gratifying that the infant mortality rate fell to its lowest figure, namely, 33 per 1,000 births, analysis of the infant deaths shows clearly that a large number of deaths is still preventable. For example, it is disquieting that the number of deaths from violence is not decreasing. In 1956 there were 43 such deaths, 31 of which were due to regurgitation of food and 10 to suffocation by blankets, overlaying or unknown cause. The remaining two deaths were the result of a burning accident.

It is evident therefore that much more co-ordinated effort must be made by everyone concerned—the public, the parents and the local authorities—to reduce if not to eliminate these tragic and preventable deaths from home accident. Up to now the emphasis of propaganda has been on road accident prevention. Home accident prevention deserves equal attention.

Such a situation emphasises the continued need for the educative work of the maternity and child welfare service. This education should begin with the expectant mother and it is very regrettable to have to report a still further decrease in the numbers of mothers attending the Corporation ante-natal clinics. Increasingly, expectant mothers are attending hospital clinics to try to secure admission to hospital for confinement. The scheme of referral of patients from hospital clinics for routine ante-natal supervision at the appropriate Corporation ante-natal clinic is not being properly implemented by the hospitals and during 1956 only 602 expectant mothers out of the thousands attending were so referred. Only 5,608 primary attendances of expectant mothers were made during the year compared with 5,668 last year. Both figures are very much lower than what obtained at the passing of the National Health Service Act.

The maternity services are not working really satisfactorily in the City. One of the chief reasons is the insufficiency of hospital accommodation for maternity cases. In a city like Glasgow with serious housing and social problems, this insufficiency is particularly unfortunate and makes the administration of the service very difficult indeed. Only 61 per cent. of mothers were confined in institutions

including private nursing homes compared to over 80 per cent. in the three other large cities of Scotland. Many patients are confined by the domiciliary midwives in very unsatisfactory home conditions.

As is customary many members of the staff were asked to address meetings throughout the year—guilds, mothers' clubs, etc.—and help was given to Girl Guides, Girls Training Corps and the British Red Cross Society in their schemes for the training of young girls in child care.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

In attendance at the ante-natal clinics were 5,617 patients whose pregnancy (excluding abortions) terminated in 1956. Among these, 4 deaths occurred, giving a death rate of 0·71 per thousand births compared with 0·53 in 1955. Causes of death among these 4 women were as follows :—

Toxaemia of pregnancy	1
Delivery complicated by retained placenta ...	1
Delivery with other complications of childbirth ...	1
Tuberculosis of bones and joints, active or unspecified	1

Excluding the one death which had little association with the puerperal state, the maternal death rate of mothers attending the clinics was 0·53 compared with 0·71 for the *city* as a whole.

The following table, based on figures supplied by the Registrar General, compares the rates from each cause for the *whole city* with those of previous years.

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERNAL DEATHS AND RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND IN THE YEARS 1952-1956.

	Deaths					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	4	6	6	1	4	0·19	0·29	0·28	0·05	0·18
Puerperal Haemorrhage ...	10	4	2	2	5	0·48	0·19	0·09	0·09	0·22
Puerperal Septicaemia, including Post-abortive Sepsis	5	5	3	1	2	0·24	0·24	0·14	0·05	0·09
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Albuminuria, Convulsions	6	5	4	2	4	0·29	0·24	0·18	0·09	0·18
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	2	1	1	1	0·09	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·04
Totals— Glasgow ...	27	22	17	7	16	1·29	1·06	0·74	0·33	0·71
Scotland ...	92	85	70	43	50	1·0	0·9	0·7	0·5	0·5

INFANT MORTALITY.

Despite the considerable increase in the number of births occurring in 1956, deaths of children under 1 year of age were fewer, 720 compared with 765 in 1955. The mortality rate of 33 per 1,000 births is the lowest yet recorded and 3 less than in 1955.

Most of this decrease is due to the reduction in the deaths of female infants, the rate being 27·9 per 1,000 compared with 33·2 in 1955, a difference of 5·3. The male infant deaths were also fewer but the rate, 37·6 per 1,000 was only 1·7 less than the 1955 figures.

The trend of infant mortality in Glasgow over the past twenty-six years has been as follows :—

1930-34	 102	1951	 46
1935-39	 93	1952	 41
1940-44	 95	1953	 36
1945-49	 64	1954	 35
1950	 44	1955	 36
	1956 ...	33	

Infant Mortality in Municipal Wards.—The deaths under 1 year and the infant mortality rates for 1956 and 1955 for each ward of the city are shown in Appendix Table X.

Two wards, Calton and Partick (East) had a rate of 52, the highest for the city and in each case an increase on the rate for the previous year (42 and 35 respectively). Other wards with high rates were Kingston (47), Cowcaddens (43) and Anderston, Maryhill and Hutchesontown, each with 41. Dalmarnock, Whiteinch and Gorbals each had a rate of 39. Seventeen wards in all had rates above the city average and only one, Yoker, had the same rate. The lowest rate was that of Craigton (12), which compares favourably with the rate of 38 in that ward in 1955. Other wards with low rates were North Kelvin (16), Cathcart and Exchange, each with 17, and Kelvinside and Pollokshaws each with 19.

Details of the cause of death for each sex and each quarter of the first year of life are given in Appendix Table XI.

MALES—	Rate per 1,000 Births					
Causes of Death	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
I and II. Immaturity ...	30·6	26·9	26·9	27·1	27·8	25·1
III. Diseases of Respiratory System	6·2	5·4	4·8	3·9	4·9	4·7
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	3·8	4·3	2·4	2·5	2·3	1·9
V. Diseases of Nervous System	1·3	0·9	0·4	0·8	0·2	0·5
VI. Tuberculosis Diseases ...	0·3	0·6	—	0·3	0·1	0·1
VII. Infectious Diseases ...	1·4	0·6	0·4	1·1	0·4	0·4
VIII to XI. All other causes ...	5·5	5·0	5·3	4·9	3·7	4·9
All causes ...	49·1	43·7	40·2	40·6	39·4	37·6

FEMALES—	Rate per 1,000 Births					
Causes of Death	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
I and II. Immaturity ...	26·0	24·9	19·2	19·0	21·8	19·1
III. Diseases of Respiratory Systems	5·3	4·4	2·8	4·3	5·0	4·0
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	2·7	2·2	2·4	1·3	2·0	1·4
V. Diseases of Nervous System	1·0	0·9	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·1
VI. Tuberculosis Diseases ...	0·3	0·8	0·1	0·2	—	0·1
VII. Infectious Diseases ...	1·2	0·5	1·4	0·7	0·3	0·3
VIII to XI. All other causes ...	6·0	4·0	4·8	3·3	3·7	2·9
All causes ...	42·5	37·7	30·9	29·2	33·2	27·9
Ratio—Males to 100 Females	115	116	130	139	119	135

Deaths from respiratory disease were fewer in 1956, 96 as against 104 in 1955. The decrease in the rate was more marked in respect of female infants, 4·0 in 1956 compared with 5·0 in 1955. The respective male rates were 4·7 and 4·9. Of these 96 deaths, 40 male and 30 female were due to pneumonia, 7 male and 7 female to bronchitis, one male to influenza and 5 male and 6 female to various forms of respiratory disease grouped under " Other Respiratory Disease."

The decrease in deaths from digestive disease was about the same for each sex, 21 male deaths in 1956 as against 25 in 1955 and 15 female deaths as against 20 in that year. Of the 36 deaths in all, 12 male and 9 female deaths were due to diarrhoea.

There were seven deaths (six male and one female) in the group Diseases of the Nervous System, one more than in 1955.

As in 1955 there was only one death from tuberculosis—a male child who died from tubercular meningitis.

Deaths from infectious disease numbered seven in all, the same number as in 1955. Of these whooping cough accounted for one male and one female death, cerebro spinal fever for two males and two females, and one male infant succumbed to dysentery.

Violent causes were responsible for 43 deaths, three more than in 1955. Of these 27 were male and 16 female. All but two of the 43 deaths were due to asphyxia and of these 31 were due to inhalation of vomit or regurgitation of food. Suffocation by blankets accounted for two deaths, lying on a pillow for one, and overlaying for two. In the remaining five the manner or cause of the accidental suffocation was not stated.

The remaining two deaths were the result of burning accidents, one child scalded by boiling water and the other burned when a tent caught fire.

Immaturity is the major cause of death in children under one year, and 486 of the 720 deaths of infants in 1956 were attributed to this group. This is 37 fewer than in 1955 and the rates, 25·1 for males and 19·1 for females, show a similar decrease compared with the previous year's figures of 27·8 and 21·8 respectively. While the female rate is a reversion to the equally low rates of 1953 and 1954, that of the males is the lowest yet recorded for the city. The rate for both sexes was 22·2 per 1,000 births (24·9 in 1955 and 23·2 in 1954). Most of the decrease was due to the reduction in the number of deaths from Premature Birth, 50 male and 32 female deaths in 1956 as against 76 and 60 respectively in 1955. An exception to the general reduction in this group is the increase, from Congenital Malformation, in males, 63 compared with 51 in 1955. The respective figures for female infants were 56 and 67.

Neonatal Mortality.—Neonatal deaths numbered 455, twenty-four fewer than in 1955, and the rate, 20·8, is the lowest recorded for the city. The rate for males was 24·23 per 1,000 births (26·37 in 1955) and the female rate 17·19 (18·94 in 1955). The rate for Scotland was 19 per 1,000 births, one less than in 1954.

The rates per 1,000 births for each sex and for each of the four chief causes of death in this age group, from 1951 onwards, are as follows :—

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Premature Birth	M.	7·24	5·91	5·55	4·52	6·89	4·29
	F.	5·96	5·69	3·99	5·03	5·72	2·80
Atelectasis	M.	5·41	5·33	5·74	6·08	7·44	6·80
	F.	4·31	4·78	4·29	3·85	4·44	5·42
Injury at Birth	M.	5·12	4·00	4·79	4·89	4·32	4·47
	F.	4·00	4·07	2·66	1·78	2·47	2·80
Congenital Malformations	M.	3·19	3·52	3·83	4·15	2·76	4·20
	F.	2·98	3·96	3·47	4·05	3·55	2·99

ANALYSIS OF INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATHS.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths under one year—720 compared with 765 in 1955. Of this number, 515 occurred during the first four weeks of life—a percentage of 71·5 per cent. An analysis of all deaths was made ; no information was available in 8 cases, so that 712 fell to be investigated. The commonest causes of death were as follows :—

		Per cent.
Prematurity associated with some other condition	145 =	20·2
Congenital Abnormalities	114 =	15·8
Prematurity unqualified	85 =	11·8
Pneumonia	80 =	11·1
Accidental Asphyxia	41 =	5·7
Asphyxia Neonatorum	38 =	5·2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	35 =	4·8
Atelectasis	34 =	4·8
Convulsions	27 =	3·6
Gastro-enteritis	22 =	3·05

The figure for accidental deaths still remains disturbingly high and calls for more intensive training of parents.

The number of deaths during the first week of life was 390, occurring as follows :—

1 day	287
2 days	44
3 days	20
4 days	18
5 days	14
6 days	3
7 days	4
	390

Ante-natal care in this group was as follows :—

General Practitioner	217
Corporation A.N. Clinic ...	88
Hospital A.N. Clinic	77
No Ante-natal Care	8
	390

Analysis of 390 *First Week Deaths.*

	Domiciliary	Institution
Congenital Abnormality	13	42
Prematurity Unqualified	28	48
Prematurity associated with other conditions	26	102
Atelectasis	8	25
Asphyxia	13	24
Cerebral Haemorrhage	10	21
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	—	2
Pneumonia	1	5
Birth Injury	—	1
Rh. Factor	4	7
Congenital Debility	1	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn ...	1	1
Enteritis	—	1
Fibrocystic Disease of Pancreas ...	1	—
Natural Causes	1	—
Convulsions	1	—
Accidental Asphyxia	2	—
	110	280
	390	

Illegitimate Mortality.—Deaths of illegitimate infants numbered 42 in 1956, six more than in 1955. There were 1,051 illegitimate births during the year, an increase of 65, and the illegitimate mortality rate was 39·96 compared with 36·51. This compares with 678 deaths among 20,834 legitimate births and a rate for 1956 of 32·54. In 1955 the legitimate mortality was 36·33.

Stillbirths.—The same number of stillbirths was registered in the city in 1956 as in 1955, namely 612. There were 68 outward transfers and 32 inward transfers so that the total for the city was 576 compared with 578 in 1955 and 636 in 1954. The rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths, 27, remained unchanged, two less than in 1954. From information obtained under the Notification of Births Act, it appears that 12 per 1,000 of all births attended at home by doctors were stillbirths and of those attended in institutions and nursing homes, 35 per 1,000. Among non-medically attended births the corresponding rate was 11.

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS, 1956.

There was a total of 576 stillbirths compared with 578 in 1955. No information was available for various reasons in 10 cases, so that only 566 could be investigated.

Ante-natal Supervision.

General Practitioner	276
Corporation Clinic	128
Hospital Clinic	153
No Ante-natal Care	9
	566

Of these, 184 occurred in primigravida. Of the total number, 293 (51·8 per cent.) were full-time and 273 (48·2 per cent.) were premature.

Stillbirths according to Age of Mothers.

Aged 17	6
18	5
19	14
20	20
20-25	132
25-30	146
30-35	107
35-40	95
40-45	41
	566

Cause of Death in relation to Place of Confinement.

	Institution	Domiciliary
Congenital abnormality	85	16
Maternal Haemorrhage	56	5
Conditions Associated with the Cord ...	39	10
Maceration	36	6
Asphyxia	42	9
Conditions associated with the placenta	31	11
Toxaemia in mother	27	5
Prematurity (unqualified)	21	14
Prematurity associated with other conditions	44	5
Rh. Factor	17	—
Cause unknown	14	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	14	4
Atelectasis	10	3
Maternal disease	5	2
Difficult labour	8	8
Hydramnios	2	—
Post maturity	3	2
Ruptured uterus	3	—
Suprarenal haemorrhage	1	—
Precipitate labour	—	4
Unattended Birth	—	2
	458	108
	566	

Mortality among Toddlers.—Deaths in the age group 1 to 5 years were fewer in 1956, 85 compared with 99 in 1955. The most common cause of death in this age group is Accidents and Violence and deaths in this group numbered 21 as against 33 in 1955 and 27 in 1954. This represents 25 per cent. of all the deaths in this age group and is a decrease of 8 from the 1955 figure. Of these 21 deaths, 12 were male and 9 female. Twelve of the deaths were the result of road accidents but this number may be greater as although no information was given regarding the cause of the injuries the nature of these in other four suggests that these also could be so attributed. Two children died from burns, one when fire broke out in a house and the other when a tinker's tent caught fire. Falls from windows resulted in the deaths of two children and another died after administration of a drug in hospital.

Pneumonia accounted for eleven deaths (three male and eight female), bronchitis for one male, influenza for one male and two female and "Other Respiratory Diseases" for three male deaths. Meningococcal infection resulted in the death of two males and one female. There were two deaths from poliomyelitis, one from scarlet fever and one from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age). Nine deaths were allotted to the group "Other Nervous Diseases." Deaths from congenital malformations were fewer, seven compared with 17 in 1955.

There were no deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in this age group but four (two males and two females) from the meningeal form.

The following table compares the infant mortality rate with that of toddlers and shows the progressive reduction in both since 1900 :—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths 1-5 Years : Actual Number	Rate per 1,000 Population at Ages 1-5 Years
1900	153	2,754	39·2
1911	139	1,862	26·7
1921	106	1,494	19·2
1931	105	1,341	17·2
1941	111	635	8·3
1951	46	171	2·1
1952	41	140	1·8
1953	36	118	1·5
1954	35	92	1·2
1955	36	99	1·3
1956	33	85	1·1

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Child Welfare Centres, etc.—There are now 50 ante-natal, 26 post-natal, 15 consultative, 88 child welfare, and 4 ultra-violet ray treatment sessions. In addition, three child welfare clinics still continue to be held at the Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.

The time-table of the clinics as now organised is as follows :—

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers		Clinics for Expectant Mothers		Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers	
20 Cochrane Street—					
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
33 Richard Street—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	†Thursday,	1.30 p.m.
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Friday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
12 Sandy Road—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.	†Friday,	9 a.m.
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
18 Plean Street—					
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	†Thursday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Blackwood Street—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Wednesday,	9 a.m.
15 Halbeath Avenue—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Royal Hospital for Sick Children—					
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
15 Glenbarr Street—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.	†Tuesday,	9 a.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
194 Fernbank Street—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	†Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
101 Denmark Street—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—		†Wednesday,	9 a.m.
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
120 Liddesdale Road—					
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
614 Dobbies Loan—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.	†Wednesday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers		Clinics for Expectant Mothers		Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers	
60 Avenuepark Street—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	†Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
106 Orr Street—					
—		Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
—		Tuesday,	9 a.m.	†Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.
—		Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—	
—		Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
—		Friday,	9 a.m.	—	
10 Redan Street—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Friday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
150 Wellshot Road—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	†Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.	—	
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Mobile Unit, Carntyne—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
5 Craiglockhart Street—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
26 Florence Street—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	†Friday,	1.30 p.m.
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.	—	
12 Fauldhouse Street—					
Thursday,	9 a.m.	Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Wednesday,	9 a.m.
39 Bengal Street—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
46 Balvicar Street—					
Monday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	1.30 p.m.
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	—		†Friday,	9 a.m.
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
183 Prospecthill Road, Mount Florida—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers		Clinics for Expectant Mothers		Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers	
22 ARNPRIOR QUADRANT—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
NETHERPLACE ROAD, POLLOK—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	9 a.m.	†Friday,	9 a.m.
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.	—	
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
132 WEIR STREET—					
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—		—	
401 GOVAN ROAD—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	†Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
20 ARKLET ROAD—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	†Thursday,	9 a.m.
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—		—	
74 BERRYKNOWES ROAD—					
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
CRAIGMUIR ROAD, PENILEE—					
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—	
MATERNITY HOSPITAL—					
*Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
*Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
*Friday,	9 a.m.	Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
—		Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
—		Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	
—		Saturday,	9.30 a.m.	—	

† Consultative Clinics.
* Clinics for infants under One Year of Age.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

There was an increase of 271 in the number of sessions, 4,333 in 1956 compared with 4,062 in 1955.

The total number of primary attendances of all children was 14,945 and subsequent attendances 120,680 compared with the corresponding figures of 14,018 and 109,109 in 1955. Despite the decreased numbers recorded at some of the clinics primary attendances of children under one year of age were on the whole higher, 11,086 against 10,155 in 1955, and subsequent attendances, 98,830 also higher by 11,095, an increase of 8·4 and 11·2 per cent. respectively.

The following table gives the attendances at each consultation centre during 1956, with the corresponding total figures for the previous year :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS, 1956.

	No. of Consultations held	Children – 1 year No. of Attendances		Children + 1 year No. of Attendances		Total No. of Attendances		1955—Total No. of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
Central—									
Cochrane Street ...	52	101	697	42	282	143	979	130	1,043
Richard Street ...	203	419	3,348	351	984	770	4,332	796	4,694
Partick	152	529	3,881	140	566	669	4,447	643	4,209
Blawarthill ...	152	381	3,820	227	915	608	4,735	636	5,044
Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	100	146	1,788	109	571	255	2,359	245	2,078
Netherton	50	193	1,751	87	328	280	2,079	271	1,620
Drumchapel ...	147	330	2,288	191	680	521	2,968	229	1,009
North—									
Provan	202	565	4,135	166	554	731	4,689	689	3,874
Springburn ...	149	406	3,711	62	350	468	4,061	456	3,898
Denmark Street ...	149	292	2,545	49	202	341	2,747	346	2,584
Milton	52	139	1,277	34	99	173	1,376	185	1,475
Cowcaddens ...	300	612	5,666	148	1,293	760	6,959	770	6,284
Maryhill	151	517	4,300	176	1,220	693	5,520	708	5,549
East—									
Redan Street ...	325	293	9,901	301	2,271	1,594	12,172	1,530	11,508
Shettleston ...	301	785	7,197	167	1,974	952	9,171	925	9,517
Mobile Unit, Carntyne ...	152	366	3,010	76	668	442	3,678	418	2,872
Garthamlock ...	98	158	1,062	99	341	257	1,403	23	26
South-East—									
Gorbals	197	661	4,781	201	594	862	5,375	843	5,614
Pollokshaws ...	102	202	1,966	68	370	270	2,336	280	2,274
Balvicar Street ...	147	340	4,860	184	1,280	524	6,140	465	5,195
Oatlands	52	177	1,587	42	260	219	1,847	218	1,770
Mount Florida ...	199	401	4,657	155	1,359	556	6,016	556	6,463
Mobile Unit, Househillwood ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	1,776
Mobile Unit, Pollok	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	689
Castlemilk ...	99	214	2,264	72	320	286	2,584	35	209
South-West—									
Pollok	189	439	3,836	184	1,584	623	5,420	219	1,814
Weir Street ...	102	191	1,779	59	428	250	2,207	259	1,779
Govan	154	433	3,480	158	557	591	4,037	572	3,484
Elderpark	201	481	5,560	161	899	642	6,459	707	6,230
Penilee	106	176	2,222	102	651	278	2,873	337	3,154
Berryknowes ...	50	139	1,461	48	250	187	1,711	205	1,374
	4,333	11,086	98,830	3,859	21,850	14,945	120,680	14,018	109,109

Infant consultations are also held in the Maternity Hospital and attendances at these in 1956 showed a considerable decrease, 2,259 compared with 2,608 in 1955.

Ante-Natal Consultations.—Sessions at ante-natal clinics numbered 2,516 compared with 2,496 for the preceding year. The total attendances were 49,722 compared with 46,180 in 1955 ; primary attendances were 5,608, or 60 less than the previous year (1955), subsequent attendances numbered 44,114 an increase of 3,602. Consultations and attendances at each of the Centres are shown in the following table :—

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1956.

	No. of Clinic Sessions	Number of Attendances			Hospital Cases
		Primary	Subsequent	Total	
Richard Street ...	98	235	1,576	1,811	4
Partick	99	276	1,892	2,168	10
Blawarthill	99	220	1,663	1,883	3
Netherton	52	85	661	746	—
Drumchapel	52	133	907	1,040	4
Provan	99	125	743	868	4
Springburn	100	155	1,068	1,223	17
Denmark Street ...	52	151	1,086	1,237	13
Milton	48	38	283	321	2
Cowcaddens	99	163	1,246	1,409	25
Maryhill	102	386	2,681	3,067	16
Orr Street	254	539	5,951	6,490	183
Shettleston	202	335	2,487	2,822	52
Mobile—Carntyne ...	50	50	289	339	1
Garthamlock ...	52	46	287	333	1
Gorbals	202	529	3,401	3,930	6
Pollokshaws	50	91	752	843	4
Balvicar Street ...	52	98	759	857	11
Oatlands	52	142	1,006	1,148	4
Mount Florida ...	52	131	1,133	1,264	15
Castlemilk	52	71	476	547	6
Pollok	152	232	2,092	2,324	36
Govan	151	669	5,076	5,745	104
Elderpark	148	513	4,674	5,187	41
Penilee	99	113	1,090	1,203	14
Berryknowes ...	48	82	835	917	26
	2,516	5,608	44,114	49,722	602

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL AND CONSULTATIVE CLINICS, 1956.

	No. of Consultations		Primary		Subsequent		Total	
	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post natal	Consultative
Richard Street ...	48	36	104	95	57	39	161	134
Partick	47	49	117	254	59	29	176	283
Blawarthill ...	52	45	114	137	20	82	134	219
Netherton	52	—	46	—	26	—	72	—
Drumchapel ...	52	—	25	—	18	—	43	—
Provan	47	37	47	58	14	10	61	68
Springburn ...	49	49	11	66	8	91	19	157
Denmark Street ...	52	46	19	97	5	116	24	213
Milton	48	—	6	—	4	—	10	—
Cowcaddens ...	51	50	46	88	17	68	63	156
Maryhill	50	50	157	223	165	250	322	473
Orr Street ...	49	38	147	198	154	54	301	252
Shettleston ...	51	32	113	70	47	22	160	92
Garthamlock ...	52	—	15	—	11	—	26	—
Mobile Unit—Carntyne ...	50	—	34	—	17	—	51	—
Gorbals	49	50	75	303	54	349	129	652
Pollokshaws ...	50	—	32	—	21	—	53	—
Balvicar Street ...	52	25	56	59	15	7	71	66
Oatlands	52	—	35	—	7	—	42	—
Mount Florida ...	52	—	66	—	25	—	91	—
Castlemilk ...	52	—	15	—	4	—	19	—
Pollok	50	52	109	205	211	201	320	406
Govan	51	47	160	413	61	180	221	593
Elderpark	51	52	83	436	140	238	223	674
Penilee	47	—	35	—	21	—	56	—
Berryknowes ...	48	—	17	—	12	—	29	—
	1,304	658	1,684	2,702	1,193	1,736	2,877	4,438

COURSES IN MOTHERCRAFT.

Courses in mothercraft are given in 24 of the centres, either during an ante-natal session or at classes held specially for this subject. Each course covers physiology of pregnancy and labour, preparation for confinement, the making of a layette, preparation for breast feeding and techniques of breast and artificial feeding, and care of the newborn infant, including bathing. No special classes of relaxation are held, but simple instruction on basic breathing and relaxation is given. Two Health Visitors are engaged full-time on Mothercraft Teaching, and at certain centres the teaching is carried out by the district Health Visitors. The classes are open to any expectant mother in the city. Attendance for ante-natal supervision at the clinic is not necessary. Efforts have

been made to encourage general practitioners to refer the expectant mothers booked for home confinement to the centres for this teaching, but so far the response has been disappointing. The importance of this educational work cannot be overemphasised. It is during pregnancy that the mother is particularly responsive and at these classes she learns many points on child welfare which help her to be an intelligent mother.

"*Health of Mother and Child.*"—A charge of one shilling is made for this publication. There was an increased demand for this booklet during the year when 3,303 copies were sold at the Child Welfare Centres, compared with 3,232 in 1955. Large numbers are supplied to the city hospitals and to other Local Authorities in Scotland and in England. Requests for copies continue to be received from all parts of the world.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

It is still necessary and desirable to continue the arrangements for light treatment of certain children. The housing of the city is such that large numbers of families are still living in a bad environment, and ultra-violet light treatment is most beneficial in the prevention or early treatment of rickets and malnutrition.

RECORD OF ATTENDANCES AND CONSULTATIONS DURING 1956.

	Number of Clinics held	Children −1 year Number of Attendances		Children +1 year Number of Attendances		Mothers Number of Attendances		Total Number of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
Provan ...	99	5	55	109	2,628	—	—	114	2,683
Govan ...	102	30	208	113	1,639	5	56	148	1,903
	201	35	263	222	4,267	5	56	262	4,586

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, dental treatment was again made available to expectant and nursing mothers on application and free of cost to the patient.

In the following table is given a summary of the work during 1956 with comparative statistics for each of the previous years back to 1950. New cases were more numerous in 1956 than in any year since 1949 and total attendances for treatment were also the greatest since 1949. Extractions were again reduced but more fillings were done than in 1955, whilst the total number of dentures supplied continued to increase and was the greatest since the year 1949.

SUMMARY OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENTS.

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
First Attendances ...	744	726	711	668	618	673	645
Total Attendances ...	3,684	3,413	3,491	3,352	3,158	3,062	2,988
Extractions	3,256	3,450	3,779	3,316	3,305	3,722	3,321
Fillings	288	274	355	414	371	209	312
Dentures Completed	672	552	523	513	515	490	487

Scalings totalled 91 and other operations amounted to 1,077.

THE PROBLEMS CLINIC.

The Problems Clinic has had another successful year and is continuing to be most helpful to many mothers and children. During the year 100 cases were dealt with—86 children under 5 years and 14 mothers. The following were the reasons for referral to this special clinic :— Behaviour disorders, 26 ; irrational fears, 12 ; habits, 12 ; enuresis, 9 ; feeding disorders, 9 ; speech defects, 5 ; soiling, 5 ; spastics, 4 ; sleep disorders, 2 ; asthma, 1 ; cyclical vomiting, 1 ; anxiety states, 6 ; depression, 4 ; dyspareunia, 2 ; puerperal psychosis, 1 ; marital disharmony, 1. Two cases were referred to the psychiatrist and one to the Marriage Guidance Council.

In the group termed " Habits " are included children who were referred on account of some persistent habit, e.g., eating clothing and dirt, masturbation, wetting and head banging or the presence of tics.

" Feeding disorders " include any dysfunction of the digestive system arising from emotional disturbances—the infant, persistent flatulence, colic or vomiting ; children who fail to be weaned and the child who vomits in a " difficult " situation.

The group termed " Enuresis " refers to those children who having been previously " dry " had now developed enuresis following some specific traumatic experience, e.g., hospitalisation, accident in the family, prolonged separation from mother, etc.

With regard to treatment, previously a mother was always seen alone while her child's difficulties were being discussed but during the past year no attempt was made to exclude the child from the discussion. It was felt that the " problem " would seem less burdened with guilt if it were " ventilated " in this way. The usual toys are available for the child throughout the session to amuse himself or not as he feels inclined. Actual play therapy is, of course, conducted as usual with the child alone.

During the past year 53 cases were dismissed symptom free, an apparent satisfactory adjustment having been made. As usual those cases will be followed up.

As before, full use was made of the nursery schools and the co-operation and help of the teachers has been greatly appreciated.

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF 1956.

	Approved for training	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	0-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
Bedford Street, 42 Bedford St., C.5	—	10	30	13	31	7	20	4	3
Bridgeton, 106 Orr St., S.E. ...	Yes	20	30	20	36	17	27	76	123
7 Broompark Circus, E.1 ...	Yes	25	35	28	37	22	29	25	25
3 Clutha Street, S.W.1 ...	Yes	20	30	20	32	12	29	20	36
Cowcaddens, 91 Dunblane St., C.4	Yes	15	30	15	30	14	28	61	59
60 Crail Street, E.1	Yes	15	35	15	35	15	27	40	60
Elderpark, Arklet Road, S.W.1	—	10	30	6	35	8	26	16	29
†1107 Great Western Rd., W.2	Yes	15	25	19	21	11	18	60	92
Hamiltonhill, 101 Ellesmere St., N.1	Yes	20	30	18	30	14	28	22	14
Holmlea Road, 77 Holmlea Rd., S.4	Yes	20	30	22	30	18	23	40	38
Kingston, 132 Weir Street, C.5	—	8	32	5	37	4	26	11	22
6 Onslow Drive, E.1	Yes	20	40	24	38	16	31	34	42
Pollokshaws, 11 Greenbank St., S.3	—	10	30	6	42	6	26	5	9
Quarrybrae, Pharonhill St., E.1	Yes	21	—	27	—	18	—	34	—
1 Sandyford Place, C.3 ...	Yes	22	28	24	32	23	22	90	41
Craigielea, 2 Craigpark St., E.1	Yes	20	30	20	30	10	23	22	31
Total		271	465	282	496	215	383	560	624

† Weekly Nursery.

The Day Nursery at 6 Westercraigs, E.1, was transferred to "Craigielea," 2 Craigpark Street, E.1, on 16th April, 1956, and officially opened on the 23rd of that month. This nursery has accommodation for 50 children, and an up-to-date baby room.

Total attendances numbered 149,323 compared with 147,533 attendances in 1955.

Each nursery is visited routinely every fortnight by a medical officer of the Child Welfare Staff and any emergency visits are dealt with by medical staff from the Central Office.

TRAINING OF NURSERY STUDENTS.

This scheme of training undertaken by the Health and Welfare Department (in conjunction with Nursery Schools and Further Education Departments) continued to be very popular. Many girls from outlying districts apply for residential vacancies, but only a few can be accommodated as the nursery nurses' hostel at 152 Monreith Road East is always full to capacity.

Approximately 96 students were in various stages of the two years' course for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate. Of 43 students who sat the examination 41 passed, one with distinction.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES.

Scotstoun House.

During 1956, the number of children admitted to this Home was 160, of whom 24 were under 6 months of age. The majority of these are sent from Child Welfare Centres, but an increasing number are being recommended for admission from hospitals, following an acute illness. There is always a waiting list for admission, especially for those under 2 years of age.

The average duration of residence in the Home is 8 weeks and most of the children show a very marked improvement in general health at the end of this period.

Residential Short-stay Nurseries.

These two nurseries, at 9 Winton Drive and 47 Maxwell Drive, continue to accommodate children under 5 years of age whose mothers are temporarily in hospital for a period not exceeding one month. There is always a steady demand for such accommodation and both Nurseries are usually fully occupied.

The number of admissions during 1956 was 375 to Winton Drive and 382 to Maxwell Drive.

MILLBRAE HOME.

During 1956, the total number of admissions was 176. Of these, 71 children were admitted from their own homes, as contacts of tuberculosis. The remainder, 105 in number, were admitted directly from the maternity units of various hospitals. The average duration of residence varies from six weeks in the neonatal group to 3 months in the contact group.

Although there is a steady demand for admission, the accommodation is such that this can usually be arranged without delay as soon as a child is recommended.

CARNBOOTH HOME.

During 1956, there were only 36 requests for admission for the purpose of B.C.G. vaccination. The remainder of the accommodation was fully utilised for the treatment of children requiring admission for convalescence following illness or for other medical reasons, who would otherwise have been admitted to Scotstoun House. The number of admissions in this group during 1956 was 109.

The average duration of residence for the group requiring B.C.G. vaccination was 3 months and, for the other group, 2 months.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT HOMES.

During 1956, the Child Welfare staff have again been responsible for the medical care of children in Eglinton, Lochgarry, Eversley and Castlemilk, in addition to the medical examination of children requiring admission outwith office hours.

Regular medical supervision of all children in these Homes is carried out, particular attention being paid to new admissions, many of whom require treatment for minor ailments and defects.

Routine community care of the Homes includes such measures as vaccination, immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and investigation of possible tubercular infection, with B.C.G. vaccination when necessary.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act which came into operation in August, 1948, provides for the regulation of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their homes to look after them.

Only one new application was received and granted in 1956. This was for the use of premises at 265 Wilton Street, N.W., as a nursery class. One nursery class and one toddler's play centre closed during the year.

The following were registered prior to 1956 and were still in operation at the end of the year :—

29 Oakfield Avenue, W.2	Nursery Class.
68 Overnewton Street, C.3	Toddlers' Playcentre.
30 Burnbank Gardens, N.W.	Nursery School.
40 Clouston Street, N.W.	Nursery.
24 Regent Park Square, S.1	Nursery School.
Barony Kirk House, Black Street, C.4	Toddlers' Playground.

INFANT VISITATION.

Under the scheme of infant visitation every birth is visited and the following table shows the record of those visited, together with certain information obtained :—

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Inquiry cards returned ...	22,684	21,813	21,552	20,982	21,049
Full information obtained ...	22,458	21,575	21,235	20,672	20,713
Others	226	238	317	310	336
Of those for whom full information was obtained—					
Legitimate	21,716	20,918	20,485	19,886	20,122
Illegitimate	625	692	804	792	619
Born at full term	20,782	20,077	19,653	19,230	19,138
Premature births	1,586	1,533	1,636	1,448	1,603
Nature of Feeding at First Visit—					
Breast	7,604	8,070	8,841	9,157	9,495
Artificial	13,000	11,742	10,922	9,484	9,282
Breast and Artificial	749	811	851	1,085	954
Still-born	579	571	637	556	582
Dead at First Visit	437	425	403	406	436

VISITATION BY NURSES.

Altogether the health visitors made 305,041 home visits during the year, compared with 301,601 during the preceding year. Of these totals the respective numbers for infants under one year of age were 115,241 and 111,399. First visits numbered 22,135. In addition

78,712 visits were made to houses in respect of toddlers, while 28,029 other toddlers were seen during the course of routine visitation of infants. Other visits were made for special enquiries, etc., as shown in the following table :—

VISITS MADE BY NURSES.

	1956	1955
Infants under one year—Primary visits	22,135	21,825
Infants under one year—Subsequent visits ...	93,106	89,574
	115,241	111,399
Children one to five years	78,712	81,234
Children seen while visiting infants	28,029	25,548
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	174	201
Puerperal Fever	438	430
Maternal Deaths Enquiries	23	17
Infant Deaths	362	399
Ante-natal Visits	2,492	2,348
Venereal Diseases	—	—
Light Treatment	50	29
B.C.G.	18,147	16,367
Pneumonia	—	—
Other Visits	2,230	2,374
Houses Shut	45,508	45,739
Final Visits	13,635	15,516
	305,041	301,601

THE HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

The staff of the Health Visiting Service continue to be employed in the various specialised sections of the Department. Such an arrangement is still continued, partly owing to the size of the city and partly owing to the quite serious problems that are still arising in an industrial city the size of Glasgow. Tuberculosis is an obvious example. The incidence is still high and many intricate medical and social problems are involved.

The number of Health Visitors on the staff at the end of the year, including administrative staff, was 181. Of this number 101 are Child Welfare Health Visitors, 33 Tuberculosis Health Visitors, 3 Venereal Disease Health Visitors, and 41 Housing Inspectresses.

Though it is gratifying to record that there has been a slight increase in the number of the maternity and child welfare staff, the number is not yet sufficient to overtake really satisfactorily the full range of activities which must be carried out under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

In order to conserve the effective working time of the Health Visitor to the maximum, a scheme of decentralisation of the staff was initiated in 1955 and now at 11 of the centres the Health Visitors have their headquarters. The scheme has been found to be most effective and is much appreciated by the staff.

During the year the staff have continued to carry out special services in addition to their routine visiting and advising of the mothers. To mention only two, special surveys of deaf infants and premature infants.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

Circular 77/1954 of the Department of Health for Scotland drew attention to the "problem" family and encouraged local authorities to do more to deal with them and, in fact, to try and prevent families getting into difficulties and becoming "problem" families.

The Corporation had always emphasised to their health visitors the importance of this work. A health visitor was seconded during the year to try and deal with the problem more intensively, first to work part-time in this field of prevention. Now she is employed full-time and it will be necessary to second another health visitor.

A health visitor was chosen rather than a social worker because, as has been indicated, all health visitors were carrying out this work so far as they could in their own districts, and are knowledgeable.

This specialist health visitor deals with families brought to her notice mainly by other health visitors but from other sources as well. She is satisfied that, with having time to concentrate on particular families, she has been able to prevent deterioration and in quite a number of instances has raised the standards of the family. She has also been able to prevent a few families breaking up and in a few cases families already broken up have been re-united.

Experience shows that in a proportion of families getting into difficulties the husband is unemployed or in some degree unemployable. Another feature of the families is that they are living beyond their means and have commitments with hire purchase which they cannot meet and are constantly in debt. However, there is no doubt that this special development in dealing with such families is showing results.

The health visitor has received most willing co-operation from all social and other agencies dealing with family problems throughout the city.

STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING COURSE, 1955-1956.

In the '40's the training school as at present conducted was established in co-operation with the University authorities and a full-time Sister Tutor was appointed. The number of places available for students is approximately 50, and not more than two-thirds of the students can be assisted by the Corporation, i.e., the Corporation pays weekly remuneration, at present £5, during the time of the training course; thereafter each assisted student must give one year's service as a Health Visitor to the Corporation. One third of the students are non-assisted and the majority of these are sent by neighbouring local authorities who are operating similar conditions as the Corporation. Only once since the war has the school been anything like full—in 1949-50 there were 49 students. A second tutor was appointed six years ago.

The Course which is still of 6-7 months duration, commenced on 6th September, 1955, with a group of 28 students, 21 assisted—7 non-assisted, and terminated on Friday, 30th March, 1956. All but one were successful in gaining the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association and once again a Glasgow student gained first place in the examination.

As in former years a competitive examination was held for the Lady Helen Graham Award and other prizes which were duly presented by the Lady Provost and the Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Weir presided.

Another successful Study Day was organised in January, 1956, and took place in the Royal Technical College. The subject matter was topical and pertained to Food Hygiene, Tuberculosis, and Mental Health. The health visiting staff and the student health visitors found the lectures and discussions stimulating and interesting.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In 1956 the number of registered midwives practising in the city was 167. Of these, 104 were full-time domiciliary midwives in the service of the Corporation; included in this number is the Chief Supervisor and nine Assistant Supervisors. Of the remainder, 21 were Queen's Nurses engaged in full-time midwifery. Forty-two midwives were variously employed, 27 in association with maternity homes, 2 in private practice and 3, who although actually resident in adjacent

counties, occasionally conduct a confinement in the Glasgow area. Ten other midwives in the outdoor maternity service of the Royal Maternity Hospital attended cases confined at home.

The Corporation midwifery service has since its inception in 1940 been very popular with Glasgow mothers and many of them, having experienced the advantages of this service during their first confinement, now readily book a Corporation midwife for their second and subsequent pregnancies. Far too many women, however, delay booking a midwife for the approaching confinement until well into the seventh or eighth month. In 1956, of the 7,355 booked applications, 1,769 were not made till the seventh and 1,760 till the eighth month of pregnancy. No less than 459 applications were made as late as the ninth month. This militates against the mother receiving adequate ante-natal care and sufficent mothercraft teaching from the midwives.

During the year the municipal midwives attended 6,022 cases, paying 37,775 ante-natal visits and 79,258 during the puerperium, while the Queen's Nurses attended 1,611 cases, to whom they paid 43,090 visits.

A supervisor is always on duty, day and night, to deal with emergency calls and/or arrange for admission to hospital, etc. The close co-operation which exists between the hospitals and district staff is invaluable in an emergency and is very much appreciated. In addition, a considerable part of the work of the supervisors is the general supervision of midwives under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, and the inspection of the patients' homes with regard to their suitability for a confinement. All midwives are encouraged to report cases where the house is only a single apartment or overcrowded, so that arrangements may be made for the confinement to take place in hospital instead. Where necessary, the aid of the Department's Disinfecting Staff is invoked to have the house sprayed or disinfected and washings done prior to the confinement taking place—a much appreciated service.

Help in preparing for the confinement is also given in necessitous cases by the provision of maternity bundles, of which 28 were supplied free of charge in January and February. The scheme ended in February. Maternity outfits are also available on application for women who are to have a home confinement and 9,126 of these costing 14s. 8d. each were issued free of charge in 1956.

The introduction of these sterilised dressings has been of the greatest benefit to both patient and midwife, not least as a practical demonstration of the value of personal hygiene.

Gas and Air Analgesia and Trilene can now be administered by midwives to those patients certified by their doctors as requiring this. Only midwives duly certified by the Central Midwives Board as being properly qualified to administer such analgesics are permitted to do so. During 1956 gas and air analgesia was administered in 4,258 cases with excellent results.

The domiciliary staff also undertake the training of pupil midwives from the Maternity Units of the following hospitals—Stobhill, Southern General, Eastern District, Robroyston and Lennox Castle—as well as a number from the Royal Maternity Hospital. The scheme provides that there is always a domiciliary midwife and/or one of the non-medical supervisors with the pupil midwife at each confinement. For this training 55 of the midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board. During the year 199 pupils attended 2,170 confinements, several of them having been in attendance at more than the minimum ten confinements required by the Board. Training of pupil midwives is also carried out by the District Nursing Association and reference to this will be found in the Home Nursing Section of this Report.

Post-graduate courses for midwives are held each year in one or other of the larger cities and four midwives are authorised to attend.

In 1957 an international course is to be held in Stockholm.

The following table shows the work carried out by the midwives during 1956 :—

(i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mothers' residence :—

Live Births 22,015. Still Births 579. Total 22,594.

(ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) 13,950.

(iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home 8,644.

(iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other domiciliary cases.			
(1)	Doctor present at actual confinement (2)	Doctor present at any time during Labour (3)	Doctor not present at any time	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (4)	Doctor and midwife engaged (5)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (6)	Without doctor or midwife (7)	Total (8)
Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	2,784	945	1,377	916	—	—	—	6,022
Midwives employed by voluntary organisations ...	1,118	455	38	—	—	—	—	1,611
Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management	78	360	438	—	—	—	—	876
Private practising midwives	—	—	—	—	131	4	—	135
Totals	3,980	1,760	1,853	916	131	4	—	8,644

(v) *Medical Aid.*

(*a*) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 ... 218

(*b*) Total number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife, fee payable but not necessarily claimed 369

(*c*) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service, i.e. cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority ... ... Not applicable

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

	Gas and Air	Trilene
(*a*) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but *excluding* pupil midwives undergoing training on the district—		
(1) Number in (*a*) employed on local health authority work	210	179
(2) Number in (*a*) not employed on local health authority work	—	—
(*b*) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year	2	172
(*c*) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1956—		
(1) Number in (*c*) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	41	5
(2) Number in (*c*) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work ...	—	—
(*e*) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	5,573	—
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery 1,160		
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ... 2,621		
(3) When doctor was present during labour ... 1,182		
(4) Midwife alone 610		
(*f*) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	3,477	—
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery 478		
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ... 1,845		
(3) When doctor was present during labour ... 853		
(4) Midwife alone 301		
(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1956	—	—

Fees to doctors attending emergency cases amounted to £622 16s.

Cases of Puerperal Fever Occurring in the Practice of Midwives.

Year	Midwives	Cases Notified
Average 1939-45	33	45
1949	14	14
1950	13	15
1951	8	9
1952	5	5
1953	7	8
1954	3	4
1955	1	1
1956	2	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The reduction in the number of notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum which has been shown during the past few years has continued and only 46 cases were notified in 1956, compared with 51 in 1955.

An analysis was made with the following result :—

Ophthalmia neonatorum	24
Purulent conjunctivitis	7
Simple conjunctivitis	9
Dacryocystitis	1
N.A.D.	5
	46

The cases were classified according to age at onset :—

−12 hours	2
−4 days	13
−8 days	11
+8 days	15
N.A.D.	5
	46

The attendance at birth was as follows :—

General practitioners	21
Institutions	14
Institution nurses	1
Midwives	10
	46

Bacteriological examination of the discharge was made with the following result :—

Gonococci	6 (13·04%)
Gram pos. diplococci	9
Diphtheroids	6
Staphylococci	5
Gram pos. dip. and diphtheroids	2
Gram neg. diplococci (not g.c.)	2
Koch Weeks	1
Streptococci	2
No organisms	8
No material	5
	46

Sixteen city cases and two from outlying areas were admitted to Baird Street hospital for treatment and in no case was there any impairment of vision.

The remaining 30 cases were attended in their own homes by the Health Visitor (174 visits being paid) or attended as out-patients at Baird Street.

The Wassermann test was carried out in all hospital cases. All were negative.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year there were registered 79 cases of puerperal fever and 85 cases of puerperal pyrexia compared with 117 and 105 respectively for the preceding year. All the cases of puerperal fever and all but 3 pyrexias were removed to hospital or other institution.

There were no deaths associated with cases of puerperal fever *notified* during the year. The fatality rate in 1955 was 0·85 per cent.

WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of welfare foods was taken over from the Ministry of Food on 28th June, 1954.

Under the Ministry of Food, there were 25 distribution centres in Glasgow. During 1956 the number was increased to 31 to cover the distribution in some of the outlying housing schemes.

The documents of entitlement to welfare foods are issued to beneficiaries by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance on application.

The following is the average weekly issue of each food at the centres during the year 1956 :—

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (tins) Full Cream	National Dried Milk (tins) Half Cream	Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	"A" and "D" Tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
City Hall, Candleriggs, C.1	2,082	56	249	90	1,170
Clinic, 551 Dumbarton Rd., W.1	1,512	32	197	73	974
Clinic, Halbeath Ave., W.5	193	2	26	9	108
Essenside Ave., W.5 ...	49	—	9	2	45
12 Lancefield St., C.3 ...	371	6	49	15	186
325 Sauchiehall St., C.2 ...	232	6	34	17	197
Clinic, Blackwood St., W.3	108	2	25	9	109
Community Centre, Dykebar Ave., W.3	48	1	15	4	67
Clinic, 60 Avenuepark St., N.W.	1,088	15	153	42	638
205 St. George's Rd., C.3 ...	1,508	29	212	87	928
17 Queenshill St., N.1 ...	1,384	31	156	56	745
89 Killearn St., N.2 ...	555	7	73	20	280
72 Edinburgh Rd., E.1 ...	306	7	65	20	283
Clinic, 152 Wellshot Rd., E.2	330	8	39	11	209
210 Westmuir St., E.1 ...	1,042	23	124	36	577
Clinic, 10 Redan St., S.E.	2,147	56	182	52	797
Garthamlock Clinic ... (opened 4/2/56)	75	1	12	3	59
Milncroft Prin. Annexe, Lamlash Cres. ... ... (opened 1/12/56)	7	—	1	—	4
258 Nitshill Rd., S.W.3 ...	71	1	15	3	93
Clinic, 12 Fauldhouse St., C.5	76	1	10	3	43
132 Kingsbridge Dr., S.4 ...	47	—	19	6	90
Clinic, 22 Arnprior Quad., S.5	86	1	15	5	66
Clinic, 183 Prospecthill Rd., S.2	414	8	129	48	652
Clinic, 39 Bengal St., S.3 ...	357	8	55	19	287
90 Hospital St., C.5 ...	2,274	41	249	73	868
Melville St. School, S.1 ...	22	1	8	4	55
Govan Town Hall	1,625	46	163	47	655
Clinic, 27 Govan Rd., S.W.1	594	8	74	18	274
561 Mosspark Bvd., S.W.2	539	20	98	36	491
Clinic, Craigmuir Rd., S.W.2	79	1	14	4	63
Pollok Clinic, Netherplace Rd., S.W.3	311	10	40	12	194
Total Weekly Issues ...	19,532	428	2,510	824	11,207

During the year the uptake of the potential was as follows :—

Orange Juice	19·2 per cent.
Cod Liver Oil	15·1 per cent.
" A " and " D " Tablets	21·5 per cent.

No reasonable accurate figure of uptake in relation to potential can be given in regard to National Dried Milk because milk tokens can be used for either liquid milk or dried milk.

During the year there was received from waste paper merchants the sum of £411 for empty National Dried Milk cartons.

SECTION IV.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The work carried out by the Home Help Service during the past three years is shown in the following table :—

GLASGOW—HOME HELP SERVICE.

CASES ASSISTED.

	1954	1955	1956
Maternity	2,312	2,341	2,286
General	3,810	4,104	4,242
Tuberculosis ...	159	183	179
	6,281	6,628	6,707

The Home Help Service is not entitled to provide permanent domestic helps but to give an opportunity for families to make their own arrangements for securing assistance. There is therefore a limit to the period for which the home help is provided. As it is, present demand is such that the time given to individual cases has had to be considerably curtailed. The maximum period has been cut from ten weeks to eight and 75 per cent. of the full-time helps attend two cases. In some instances only two hours daily help can be provided. There is, moreover, the problem of old folks living alone, the majority being old age pensioners with no relatives to provide assistance. It has been necessary to make provision for this special group and included in the general section of the service are 1,358 cases receiving extended service, of which some 91 per cent. are over 60 years of age.

There are at present 1,204 domestic helps employed by the local health authority, 490 on a whole-time and 714 on a part-time basis. The charge for the Home Help Service to individual patients varies according to means. The sliding scale provides for a minimum charge of 3s. per day (1s. 6d. per half-day) and a maximum of six guineas per week of 5½ days. The maximum charge for one day is 23s.

The following is a detailed account of the work done by the Home Help Service during 1956 :—

There were more applications for help in maternity cases in 1956, 2,902 compared with 2,850 in 1955. Of these, 2,091 were completed, 396 cancelled and 415 continued into 1957. Of the 1955 cases still outstanding, 195 were completed in 1956 and 108 were cancelled.

There was a considerable increase in the General Scheme applications, 3,323 in 1956 compared with 3,206 in 1955. Of these, 493 were cancelled, leaving 2,830 cases to be dealt with compared with 2,761 in 1955. Seventy-six per cent. of the cases were over 60 years of age.

In a large number of instances there is no family or near relative to care for the applicant who is so incapacitated by illness or infirmity as to require assistance for a more prolonged period than that permitted by the General Scheme (eight weeks). A special " E " Scheme was devised to provide assistance for the duration of such person's incapacity. The number registered under this scheme in 1956 was 530, of which 10 were cancelled. The cases dealt with during the year totalled 1,358, including one case continued from 1947, four from 1948, 6 from 1949, 19 from 1950, 45 from 1951, 100 from 1952, 153 from 1953, 155 from 1954, and 355 from 1955. Of these cases, 1,236 or 91 per cent. were over 60 years of age compared with 91·3 per cent. in 1955 and 1,148 of them were unable to pay more than the minimum charge of 1s. 6d. a half-day.

It should be noted that as the number of the " E " Scheme rises, as it inevitably does, more helps are permanently employed on these long-term cases, which means fewer are available for the general cases. This position leads to difficulties at certain periods of the year when intercurrent illness occurs in the population, particularly respiratory infections.

Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of their disability, a similar long-term scheme of assistance had to be arranged for cases of disseminated sclerosis. At the end of 1956 there were 54 cases in this group, 10 under 40, 31 of them between 40 and 60, and 13 over 60 years of age. Thirty-one were unable to pay more than the lowest charge of 1s. 6d. per half-day.

There are now 65 home helps engaged in the domiciliary care of tuberculosis patients. During 1956, 120 cases of tuberculosis applied for help, 100 were assisted and 20 applications were cancelled. Of the 179 cases attended during the year, 94 cases were under 40 years, 55 were 40-60 years, and 30 were over 60 years.

The following table shows the illness or other conditions in respect of which applications for home helps under the General and "E" Schemes were made.

Disease	General and "E" Schemes			
	—40 yrs.	40-60 yrs.	60+ yrs.	Total
Influenza	10	17	43	70
Cancer	1	26	76	103
Diabetes	—	2	49	51
Intracranial Vascular Lesion	—	31	227	258
Valvular Disease of the Heart ...	16	105	592	713
Circulatory	16	70	484	570
Respiratory	16	69	371	456
Digestive	8	9	78	95
Kidney Disease	4	3	41	48
Accident	11	36	235	282
Post Operative	32	112	229	373
Debility Post Illness	4	15	374	393
Nervous Diseases	11	38	69	118
Hemiplegia	1	18	53	72
Paraplegia	—	3	6	9
Paralysis Agitans	—	7	19	26
General Paralysis	4	6	24	34
Rheumatism	4	62	295	361
Senility	—	—	88	88
Disseminated Sclerosis	2	15	4	21
All Other Causes	2	15	30	47
	142	659	3,387	4,188

SECTION V.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The distribution of staff for the year 1956 is shown in the following table :—

GLASGOW—HOME NURSING STAFF.

	1956
Senior Superintendent of Home Nursing	1
Superintendents of Homes	5
Assistant Superintendents	5
	11
Queen's Nurses on General Nursing Work	85
Queen's Nurses on Maternity Work	21
State-registered Nurses in training for Queen's Roll ...	8
State-registered Nurses doing full-time Nursing	3
State-registered Nurses doing part-time Nursing	11
Queen's Nurses undertaking Midwifery Training on the District	1
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part I Training in Hospital	2
	142

The district nurses work in close association with the general practitioners and carry out their instructions in the care of the patients. During the year 1956 they nursed some 13,000 patients, paying 400,000 visits. The majority of the patients suffered from medical and surgical conditions, but there were also 1,596 midwifery cases who received 43,000 visits.

The following is a detailed account by the Superintendent, of the work done by the District Nurses during the year.

THE GLASGOW DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

RECORD OF WORK FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

Work.—The report shows a slight decrease in the number of new patients during the year but an increase of 15,037 in the number of visits paid.

There was a decrease in the number of tuberculosis patients and a slight decrease in the number of visits. The total number of visits paid to these patients was 61,859 as against 62,144 in 1955.

In the over 65 years age group the number of patients attended varies little over the years but the visits tend to increase and did during 1956 by over 6,000.

The requests for nursing care for sick children are few compared to other age groups. No special nurse is allocated for this work, the nurse on each district undertaking all general nursing duties in her area.

	Cases	Visits
Under 1 year	108	1,065
Age 1-5 years	222	1,321
Age 5-15 years	274	2,593
	604	4,979

Children received treatment by injection therapy.

	Penicillin	Streptomycin	Others
Under 1 year ...	41	—	—
Age 1-5 years ...	90	1	—
Age 5-15 years ...	142	130	2
	273	131	2

NURSING APPLIANCES.

The number of nursing appliances issued on loan during the year was 3,650, showing an increase of 250 on the previous year.

TRANSPORT.

Motor transport for Gas and Air appliances and for midwives at night is supplied by the Corporation. There are 26 bicycles in use in the new housing areas where they are most useful. A cyclemaster is used by one of the male nurses.

DISTRICT TRAINING.

All nurses who enter for training are State-registered General nurses, and the majority are also State-certified Midwives, a number hold extra qualifications. Three Courses are held each year commencing in January, April and September, and are for a period of 6 months except where the nurse is also a midwife when it is reduced by 2 months. The nurses sign a contract to remain on the staff for one year after completion of training after which they may continue on the staff, go to a rural area or take further training. A number have gone abroad as district nurses.

The Course is designed to help nurses to adapt hospital methods to nursing in the homes, and to give them an understanding of the social needs of the patient.

The Course consists of practical training and supervised experience in the nursing of patients in their own homes; demonstrations of district nursing techniques are given in the Training Home; lectures on nursing and allied services; tutorials; test papers; visits to clinics and other centres connected with district nursing.

All 35 students who completed training during 1956 were successful in the Queen's Roll examination and are now on the staff of the Association.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

This Association is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Training Centre for Part II Examination. Under the Scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Hospital Board 26 Pupil Midwives from Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, and 41 from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, took extern training under the supervision of the senior midwives. In addition 116 cases were taken by the pupils of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital.

The Senior Superintendent attended the Annual Conference for Superintendents of Training Homes. Three Assistant Superintendents attended an Administrator's Course, and two Midwives attended a Refresher Course organised by the Royal College of Midwives.

Summary of Work for Year ended 31st December, 1956.

Cases on books at 1st January, 1956	2,454
Number of new cases added	12,183
Number of cases dismissed	12,145
Number of cases remaining at 31st December, 1956	2,492

Dismissed—	General	Midwifery
Convalescent	6,888	1,617
Hospital	1,774	
Died	1,594	
Removed	272	

Total number of visits paid by Nursing Staff ...	393,364
Number of Teaching Rounds paid with Students with Administrative Staff	347
Number of Inspection of Nurses	191

Analysis of all Cases attended during 1956.

Bronchitis ...	1,443	
Pneumonia	436	
Cardiac	1,272	
Arthritis	262	
Hemiplegia	882	
Senility	827	
Carcinoma	547	
Diabetes	412	
Puerperal	9	
Infectious Diseases	7	
Gynaecological	69	
Other medical	4,324	
		10,490
Operations	97	
Post Operation Surgical	385	
Other Surgical	630	
		1,112
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,284	
Non-pulmonary	45	
Surgical	16	
		1,345
Midwifery ...	1,690	
		1,690

Sub Analysis of Cases.

Injections.

Insulin	404	
Penicillin	2,699	
Streptomycin T.B.	1,315	
Streptomycin Others	39	
Liver Extract	856	
Diuretics	778	
Other injections	200	
		6,291

Patients 65 *years and over.*

Males	1,845	
Females	3,769	
		5,614

Nursing Appliances issued on loan during the Year ended 31st December, 1956.

Appliance—	No. Issued
Wheel Chairs	193
Walking Machines	6
Water and Air Beds ...	59
Air Rings	759
Bed Pans	889
Bed Cradles	115
Commodes	122
Back Rests	311
Rubber Sheet	746
Urinals	311
Warral Sticks	98
Dunlopillow Beds	12
Dunlopillow Pillows ...	8
Adult Cot Beds	6
Bedsteads	6
Mattresses	5
Fracture Boards	4
Total	3,650

NURSES' AGENCIES (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1945.

In addition to home nurses from the local authority Home Nursing Service, nursing help is also available from nursing agencies. These organisations are controlled by the Nurses' Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1945, made under powers conferred by the Nurses (Scotland) Act, 1943. In 1947, 10 agencies were registered with the local authority; in 1956 the number of agencies on the roll was five. A Joint Committee representative of the Corporation, the nursing agencies and the nurses employed are responsible for advising on conditions to be attached to licences.

One application for a Licence was received in 1956 but will not be granted until 1957.

Six applications for renewal were made and granted after the premises were visited and found to be suitable.

Before the end of the year, one agency, which dealt exclusively with male nurses, was closed, leaving five licenced agencies on the roll as at 31st December and one agency awaiting approval.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938.

Three applications for registration were received in 1956, of which only one was granted, and two await registration in 1957. In addition, a certificate of registration was issued to an applicant who had applied in 1955.

Five registrations were cancelled for the following reasons :—one moved outwith the Glasgow area ; one, retaining its former name, moved to other premises ; one changed ownership and two were closed down.

The position of the Nursing Homes as at 31st December, 1956, was therefore as follows :—

Registered	23
Exempted	3
	26

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was more infectious disease in the City in 1956, a total of 28,246 cases being registered compared with 25,965 in 1955. Food Poisoning which first became notifiable on 1st July, 1956, is now dealt with in this Section and for strict comparison those cases which were recorded in 1955, and in the first six months of 1956 prior to notification, have been included in the figures quoted. Chickenpox, Measles and Whooping-Cough, in that order, were prevalent in 1956, the first two, however, showing no great increase from the previous year. Whooping-Cough cases, although fewer in number than either Chickenpox or Measles, showed a considerable increase on the 1955 figure, with 3,684 cases as against 1,362 in 1955. The incidence of these three infections since 1950 is shown in the following table along with that of pneumonia with which they now have a comparable prevalence :—

	1950/54 (Average)	1955	1956
Measles	5,724	3,815	4,603
Whooping-Cough	4,794	1,362	3,684
Chickenpox	7,156	4,502	5,901
Pneumonia	3,945	4,559	4,472

On the other hand there was the lowest incidence yet recorded of Scarlet Fever (991 cases), less than a quarter of last year's cases of Poliomyelitis (54) and only one case of Diphtheria.

For the first time since 1951 the steadily increasing incidence of Dysentery was not only checked but showed a decided decrease, with 4,628 cases as against 6,319 in 1955. The following table compares the incidence of dysentery with that of enteric and paratyphoid fever from 1947, when it was responsible for only 0·9 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease registered, to 1955 when this proportion was as high as 24·3 per cent. In 1956 this figure was reduced to 16·3.

Glasgow: Infectious Disease—Case Rates per Million

1936—1956

	Year.																				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
A.—Notifiable—																					
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever and ParatyphoidB	200	65	52	54	320	73	63	40	28	35	40	33	14	9	16	48	20	17	27	45	18
Continued and Undefined Fever	2	4	3	5	—	2	2	4	4	—	—	5	7	7	3	6	4	7	4	2	18
Puerperal Fever	460	492	483	398	384	33	359	382	309	264	280	284	229	176	140	212	191	186	163	108	73
Puerperal Pyrexia	203	303	264	276	233	252	200	253	189	187	176	131	112	105	103	96	97	116	135	97	78
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3,960	5,153	3,703	2,711	1,715	1,752	2,837	2,853	3,130	3,131	3,145	3,270	3,584	2,138	1,742	2,102	2,495	1,762	1,245	1,107	915
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1,801	2,143	2,596	2,877	4,751	3,698	3,045	2,674	2,178	1,805	1,336	460	262	141	79	123	79	46	11	2	1
Erysipelas	899	955	886	763	600	615	668	650	517	481	441	434	440	281	259	207	218	203	195	182	197
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	68	97	81	74	418	374	181	113	118	119	208	121	89	93	105	116	93	113	83	88	61
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	649	732	711	653	565	497	614	570	487	300	312	280	241	121	160	171	131	92	70	47	43
Trachoma	12	14	14	9	6	9	9	3	10	7	13	1	4	—	5	2	3	5	—	1	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	12	27	7	5	3	6	4	8	3	4	5	4	5	4	1	2	4	2	2	2	3
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	17	1	2	5	1	—	1	—	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	24	1	38	4	30	43	5	2	22	6	2	272	5	26	260	50	32	46	36	226	50
Acute Primary Pneumonia	5,359	5,391	4,882	3,221	5,049	5,664	4,826	6,163	5,204	4,468	5,638	4,947	4,331	4,126	3,244	3,403	4,845	3,609	3,040	4,201	4,127
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	191	517	105	209	282	144	83	173	82	71	201	81	32	70	38	115	114	138	30	66	99
Whooping Cough	3,903	8,018	3,776	5,776	801	10,059	1,076	5,119	3,381	2,543	2,499	5,002	1,562	3,620	4,938	6,673	1,296	6,083	3,050	1,255	3,400
Malaria	13	13	10	10	46	23	26	14	15	23	60	29	26	13	8	13	27	22	15	10	7
Dysentery	220	251	240	149	363	292	250	401	1,153	1,351	524	254	1,080	1,285	2,176	1,422	2,110	2,509	5,755	5,823	4,271
Infective Jaundice	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	4	2	7	3	1	2	2	—	1	5
Anthrax	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	2	—	2	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1,515	1,522	1,599	1,440	1,747	1,892	2,128	2,544	2,527	2,420	2,575	2,535	2,545	2,595	2,244	2,025	2,083	2,182	2,029	2,010	1,868
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	654	591	640	513	612	605	654	673	615	509	466	469	342	358	339	326	277	272	222	256	178
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330
B.—Not Notifiable—																					
Measles	18,576	2,090	14,492	1,338	10,095	1,477	7,604	7,184	5,831	5,509	8,887	3,878	7,457	3,698	6,272	3,934	6,323	4,496	5,298	3,516	4,248
German Measles	1,502	190	447	3,470	598	214	385	3,618	658	542	1,001	1,032	201	249	3,027	588	242	1,599	296	354	637
Chickenpox	6,300	5,727	5,805	3,533	1,874	3,748	7,549	5,124	6,885	4,831	4,473	5,091	6,305	3,394	6,426	7,390	5,474	6,771	6,847	4,149	5,446
Others— Mumps ... ... / Pemphigus Neonatorum	70	45	42	25	301	120	109	57	146	68	62	111	55	44	41	83	57	135	89	85	42
Totals	46,595	34,346	40,881	27,514	30,765	31,893	32,708	38,626	33,492	28,681	32,347	28,746	28,931	22,562	31,656	29,111	26,217	30,416	28,644	23,638	26,069

Whooping Cough became notifiable as from 1st January, 1950
Leprosy " " " 1951
Food Poisoning " " 1st July, 1956

	Number of Cases		Dysentery as a Percentage of all cases of Infectious Disease
	Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery	
1947 ...	36	277	0·9
8 ...	15	1,178	3·7
9 ...	10	1,401	5·7
1950 ...	18	2,372	6·9
1 ...	52	1,550	4·9
2 ...	22	2,293	8·1
3 ...	18	2,722	8·3
4 ...	29	6,242	20·1
5 ...	49	6,319	24·3
6 ...	19	4,628	16·4

Gastro-enteritis and Food Poisoning are also responsible for a great deal of transitory illness which is not recorded. The incidence of these two infections therefore cannot be correctly estimated as yet but already notification of food poisoning has revealed a considerable amount of illness of this type. Incidentally, many cases notified as food poisoning or enteritis have on admission to hospital proved to be infected with Dysentery. There would appear to be many symptomless carriers among the population, persons who have neither been ill themselves nor in contact with a case. It sometimes happens that a symptomless carrier or a person affected so slightly that the ailment is ignored is discovered among kitchen workers or food handlers who probably infected the food which caused the outbreak of illness. Such persons, whether in the home, in institutions or in food shops, are a danger. A simple safeguard is the observance of scrupulous personal hygiene, i.e., washing the hands after using the lavatory, before meals, or preparing or handling food. This practice (with the use of *clean* towels) would go far to reduce the incidence of this type of illness.

Dysentery, although less prevalent, continues to make a heavy demand on hospital accommodation. During 1956, 2,496 cases (54 per cent.) of all dysentery cases were treated in hospital, a proportion higher than that of the previous year (52 per cent.). This is equivalent to 25 per cent. of all (notified) cases of infectious disease admitted during the year. Although there were fewer cases of Pneumonia in 1956, a greater number was admitted to hospital, the proportion (84 per cent.) remaining unchanged from the previous year. Pneumonia cases treated in hospital formed 39 per cent. of all infectious disease cases admitted in 1956 as against 36 per cent. in 1955.

In general, admissions to hospital were fewer in 1956, 12,746 as against 13,999 in 1955, due to the decrease in poliomyelitis and scarlet fever and in the number of cases removed to hospital and ultimately diagnosed as non-infectious disease. These numbered 2,921 as against 3,146 in 1955.

Details of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases are given in Appendix Table XIV, while Appendix Table XV illustrates their seasonal prevalence. Appendix B includes the tables relative to admissions, dismissals and deaths in the four fever hospitals.

IMMUNISATION CENTRE.

This centre situated at 20 Cochrane Street provides intending travellers from the West of Scotland with immunisation against yellow fever and certain other infectious diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country. Since the centre was established in 1947, 30,928 travellers have been inoculated against yellow fever, 4,373 being inoculated during 1956. These figures include the crews of several ships. In the case of a large crew where it is not feasible for them to attend at one time at the centre, arrangements are made for a medical officer and assistant to visit the ship and carry out the necessary inoculations on board.

In 1950 the services of the centre were extended to cover also inoculations against enteric, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox, where the travellers' own doctor was not available. In 1956, 1,033 persons received 1,828 inoculations against these diseases.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

There has been no case of smallpox in Glasgow since 1950, and none in 1956. Compulsory vaccination or declaration of conscientious objection ceased with the inception of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act on 5th July, 1948. Notification of vaccination is now made by medical practitioners, and in 1956, 5,183 notifications of primary vaccination were received and 3,877 of revaccinations. In addition, primary vaccinations are carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics, and these in 1956 totalled 4,449. In all, 19,632 primary vaccinations were done during the year as compared with 8,362 in 1955 and 9,006 in 1954.

The following table shows the age of distribution of those vaccinated for the first time in each of the years from 1950 to date :—

Year of Vaccination	Age Group −1	−5	−10	10 & Over	Not Stated	All Ages	Revaccinations
1956	5,290	3,806	173	356	7	9,632	3,877
1955	4,621	3,352	121	269	9	8,362	2,695
1954	5,112	3,500	128	254	12	9,006	3,460
1953	4,633	3,266	110	298	21	8,328	3,551
1952	4,450	3,079	92	472	8	8,101	3,463
1951	4,589	3,593	94	453	16	8,745	3,697
1950	2,946	4,097	983	1,947	78	10,051	23,442

In 1950, following the outbreak of smallpox, mass vaccination of the population was carried out and the figures for that year are not therefore strictly comparable with those of other years.

In all, 62,225 primary vaccinations were carried out in the course of the seven years 1950 to 1956—far too small a number in a city of the size of Glasgow and one that is a port of call for ships from parts of the world where smallpox is rife.

The distribution of the pre-school and other age groups of the population protected by vaccination in the seven years 1950 to 1956 may be expressed as follows :—

In 1956, of the city's population aged—

Under 5 years,	37,508	or 37·2 per cent.	have been vaccinated in the course of the seven years 1950-1956.
10 years,	18,791	or 19·2 per cent.	
15 years,	1,713	or 2·0 per cent.	
Over 15 years,	4,062	or 0·5 per cent.	

The proportion of children under one year of age vaccinated at the Child Welfare Clinics since 1951 was as follows :—

	No.	Percentage of Births
1951	3,193	15·9
1952	3,055	15·0
1953	3,455	17·1
1954	3,716	17·7
1955	3,515	16.7
1956	4,449	20·3

LEPROSY.

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations of 1951, this disease became compulsorily notifiable from 1st September, 1951. This means that every medical practitioner must notify the Medical Officer of Health of any case of leprosy coming to his notice.

This is a disease of rare occurrence in this country and such cases as have been found in Glasgow were foreign seamen or students from tropical countries where this disease is prevalent. In the twenty years prior to notification only five cases came to the notice of this Department.

In 1956 two cases were notified in Glasgow. Both were of Asiatic origin, one a 33 year old doctor, the other a 22 year old seaman.

Since 1951 the incidence of the disease has been as follows :—

1951-1953	Nil.
1954	1
1955	2
1956	2

MALARIA.

This disease, like smallpox and leprosy usually occurs in servicemen returning to the City from abroad or foreign visitors. During 1956 there were 8 cases as against 11 in 1955. Incidence in recent years was as follows :—

(Average)	1930-38 ...	15		1953	24
	1939-45 ...	24		1954	16
	1946-50 ...	30		1955	11
	1951	14		1956	8
	1952	29			

All but two cases were male, and all but 3 were in the age groups 35 to 65.

ENTERIC AND DYSENTERY.

Typhoid.—This disease continues to make its appearance in the City records, on this occasion in the form of the untraced infection of a labourer, aged 39, who lived in the Northern Division. He fell ill in December of the preceding year and was admitted to the Western Infirmary in January. Following bacteriological diagnosis he was admitted to an Isolation Hospital where he died in the fifth week of his illness.

Paratyphoid.—The number of these cases fell to 18 during the year. The cases were spread over the five city divisions. Their seasonal distribution was as follows :—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Home Infections ...	5	4	7	1	17
Institutional	—	—	1	—	1

The maximum incidence thus again occurred in the third quarter.

The institutional case was a ward maid in a large maternity hospital. The home cases consisted of twelve sporadic cases and of two family groups of two cases each, in one of which a neighbour was also involved. The age distribution of the year's cases was as follows :—

	−1 year	−5 years	−15 years	−55 years	55+ years	Total
Home Infections	1	7	4	3	2	17
Institutional	—	—	—	—	1	1

The figures again show that several children were involved. Only five of the registered cases were males. No deaths occurred.

One of the cases, a woman aged 52 employed as an attendant in a public lavatory, was detected several weeks after the onset of a brief and very mild illness treated at home. She eventually became a chronic faecal carrier. Another chronic faecal carrier discovered in Glasgow was a woman aged 85 from a small town in an eastern County whose M.O.H. reported that she had been a contact of paratyphoid before coming to Glasgow to stay with relatives. She had been the mother of a large family and was in fairly good general condition though rather pale in colour. She gave no history of any suspect illness but had been treated for gall-bladder symptoms in 1930. It was considered probable that she was a chronic carrier and that she had infected a middle-aged female lodger who shared her home. The lodger came to stay with the old woman in January but had to give up her work as supervisor of a Children's Feeding Centre in July because of an illness which proved to be paratyphoid fever. The house was of three apartments with an internal water-closet but without a bath or a hot water supply.

Bacillary Dysentery.—There were 4,628 cases. This is a much lower number than the record total of the previous year but is still higher than the figure for any notification year prior to 1954. The average annual incidence during the past three years has in fact been over three times what it was in the other post-war years and over eight times what it was during the war years ; while the pre-war notifications were trifling by comparison. The table shows the seasonal incidence for the year under review :—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Home Infections ...	1,058	1,100	890	1,309	4,357
Institutional	62	70	44	95	271

It is seen that the incidence was at its maximum in the last quarter.

No city ward was free from the disease. Under 20 cases were registered from Camphill and from Kelvinside but over 200 cases each were registered from Hutchesontown and Mile-End and from the Northern Division wards of Cowcaddens, Ruchill, Townhead and Woodside.

Five cases came from the harbour. The remainder of the institutional cases were derived from 35 institutions of various kinds, medical and other. They included nine Children's Homes. One of these provided 30 registrations, mainly as the result of the routine procedure of submitting two specimens of faeces from each child admitted, the child even if quite symptomless being meanwhile retained in isolation accommodation.

Another institution, a very large general hospital, was the scene of an outbreak of Sonne dysentery estimated to involve over 60 positive or clinical cases. After two patients had been transferred to isolation hospitals in December with dysentery considered to have been contracted in different wards of the general hospital, it was discovered that three kitchen maids, one a milk handler, had been suffering from mild diarrhoea for three days and that there were several cases of diarrhoea among the mental patients in two other wards. A porter delivering food to the kitchen in a motor van was also found to be affected. The outbreak ended within the following fortnight having involved a total of 15 wards. The measures adopted were the boiling of milk throughout the hospital, the removal of frank or positive cases to fever hospitals or to side-rooms or a specially reserved ward in the general hospital, and the administration of chemotherapy to suspected cases following the taking of a specimen for bacteriological examination. The opinion was formed that the dysentery had been spread by infected milk. Many of the cases were elderly, but all recovered.

The final table demonstrates the continuance of the high incidence among children and of the low death rate from the disease :—

	−1 year	−5 years	−15 years	−55 years	55+ years	Total
Home Infections	344	2,046	1,090	725	152	4,357
Institutional	21	91	49	70	40	271
Deaths	1	—	—	—	2	3

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

These infections are not yet notifiable and, as information regarding their prevalence was not readily available, comment has up till now been limited to the mortality from this infection in children under two years of age. The increasing prevalence of dysentery and food poisoning in recent years has focused attention on all illness of this type and from 1953 onwards all cases of diarrhoea and enteritis coming to the attention of the Department have been recorded.

The following table shows the age distribution of all cases so recorded since 1953 but is not a complete picture of the incidence of diarrhoeal infection in the City :—

	Age Distribution.			
Year	1953	1954	1955	1956
—1	398	352	401	398
—2	14	24	17	18
—5	3	1	1	5
5 and over	4	7	4	12
	419	384	423	433

In spite of the very different weather conditions in each of these years the incidence has varied little. Hot, dry summers favour the breeding of flies by whose agency these infections are largely spread but the summer of 1956 was both cool and wet. The seasonal distribution of the cases in these four years was as follows :—

	1956	1955	1954	1953
1st Quarter	56	84	67	110
2nd Quarter	108	95	89	82
3rd Quarter	145	113	100	112
4th Quarter	124	131	128	115
	433	423	384	419

Mortality from these infections, which, as recently as 1947, were responsible for no less than 574 deaths in children under two years of age, has been considerably reduced in recent years and in 1956 there were only 24 deaths, fourteen less than in the previous year. Of these all but one were children under 1 year. Two male infants of less than one month succumbed to diarrhoea of the newborn. The mortality

rate was 1·1 per 1,000 births as against 1·2 in 1955 and 1·6 in 1954. The steady decrease in the number of deaths and in the mortality rate is shown in the following table :—

	Males		Females			— 1 year per 1,000
	—1 year	—2 years	—1 year	—2 years	Total	Births
1945	225	16	138	6	363	12
1946	166	6	117	6	283	12
1947	339	5	221	9	574	22
1948	156	5	86	3	250	11
1949	100	13	57	6	176	7
1950	50	2	39	3	94	4
1951	37	2	27	1	67	3
1952	42	1	24	1	68	2
1953	27	—	22	—	49	2
1954	20	2	11	1	34	1·6
1955	22	1	14	1	38	1·2
1956	14	1	9	—	24	1·1

FOOD POISONING.

Food poisoning became a notifiable disease under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. This provision came into force on 1st July, 1956. The following letter was sent to all general practitioners in the City and to the Regional Hospital Board quoting Section 22, the relevant section of the Act.

23 Montrose Street,
Glasgow, C.1
6th June, 1956.

To General Practitioners.

Dear Doctor,

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

Notification of Cases of Food Poisoning.

Under Section 22 of the above Act, which comes into force on *1st July*, 1956, there is provision for the first time in Scotland for the notification of cases of food poisoning. The wording of the section is as follows :—

"22. (1) If a registered medical practitioner becomes aware, or suspects, that a patient whom he is attending within the area of any local health authority is suffering from food poisoning, other than a disease which is notifiable under any other enactment, he shall forthwith send to the Medical Officer for that area a certificate stating—

(*a*) the name, age and sex of the patient, and the address of the premises or other place where the patient is ; and

(*b*) particulars of the food poisoning from which he is, or is suspected to be suffering,

and also stating whether the case occurs in the general medical practice of the practitioner, or in his practice as medical officer of a public body or institution

(2) A local health authority shall pay to a registered medical practitioner for each certificate duly sent by him under the last foregoing subsection to their medical officer a like fee to that which may from time to time be prescribed in regulations made under section one of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1945, in relation to the notification by registered medical practitioners of cases of certain diseases."

You will note from the terms of subsection (1) that notification is to be made forthwith. I should welcome information at the earliest possible moment in order that I can have an opportunity of following up the incident at once and securing samples of the material alleged to have caused food poisoning. The usual infectious disease notification form should be used until special provision is made in the next reprinting for the additional information required. Again, may I remind you that notification comes into force on 1*st July*, 1956.

Yours faithfully,

WM. A. HORNE,
Medical Officer of Health.

In 1956 food poisoning continued to be a major cause of illness in the City.

	Incidents			Cases Comprised		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Outbreaks	7	5	14	135	119	517
Family Outbreaks ...	18	40	26	46	133	87
Sporadic Cases	100	165	81	100	165	81
	125	210	121	281	417	685

On balance the figures for 1956 indicate a worse position than in previous years. The total number of persons (685) affected by food poisoning is greatly increased. This was due to the occurrence of several large outbreaks in establishments catering for the public. Offsetting this to some extent there was a drop in the number of family outbreaks and of single sporadic cases. The type of illness was on the whole mild, especially in some of the large outbreaks described below. No death associated with food poisoning occurred in the City.

The number of cases and incidents occurring in each month was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	17	76	6	239	8	43	127	37	42	31	49	10	685
Incidents	10	9	6	4	7	7	20	21	17	10	7	3	121

The number of incidents shows the usual rise during the summer months. The monthly total of cases is affected by large outbreaks in February, April, and November.

As in previous years infections with Salmonella typhi-murium form a large proportion of the cases. There were 186 persons infected with this organism, a very similar total to 1955 (175 cases).

At the beginning of July an extensive but mild outbreak of Salmonella typhi-murium infection occurred in a Glasgow hospital. At the onset one Medical Officer and five patients in five different wards became ill. It was obvious that there was some central source of infection and therefore specimens were obtained from all food workers, seven of whom were found to be carrying the organism. Specimens were also examined from three wards and in one of these five positive results were obtained. None of the five admitted having symptoms. In all, twenty-nine infected persons were discovered. It seems probable that further examination would have discovered further infections but it was impracticable to examine the whole hospital. One kitchen worker who had symptoms a few days before the outbreak was suspected as the cause but bacteriological examinations were negative. Another possible cause came to light when a cooked meat factory was investigated about a week later.

This factory came under suspicion because of information about a Salmonella typhi-murium outbreak in a hospital outside the Glasgow area. The factory is a large one making pies and cooked meats supplied widely throughout Scotland. On taking specimens three workers in the factory were found to be carrying Salmonella typhi-murium. In passing, it is worth mentioning, that two workers (members of the same family) were carrying Salmonella enteritidis. Apart from excluding these carriers a full investigation was made of the factory methods and advice given to improve them.

Later two cases of the same infection occurring in a north of Scotland town were attributed to pies made by this firm.

Finally, the largest outbreak of Salmonella typhi-murium in Glasgow arose at the end of July in a Corporation Old Folks' Home supplied by this same firm. Veal and ham pie was suspected as the cause although this was not proved. Sixty-six persons were found to be infected. All the inmates of this institution are old-age pensioners and many are aged and bedridden. In spite of this rather difficult population at risk very few secondary infections occurred. No fatal cases occurred, although a few might have been expected.

In September, a small outbreak of Salmonella typhi-murium infection comprising 14 cases arose after a wedding reception. One of the waitresses was found to be infected but information suggested she may have been a victim rather than the cause.

Other types of Salmonella such as Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella stanley, and Salmonella thomson, which have in recent years given considerable trouble, were rare or absent in 1956. There were four infections with Salmonella newport ; two each of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella heidelberg. Single cases were found of Salmonella muenchen, Salmonella stanley, Salmonella san diego, Salmonella anatum, Salmonella bovis morbificans, Salmonella sheffield, Salmonella litchfield, and Salmonella waycross.

Staphylococcus aureus toxin was blamed for the illness of 58 people, again very similar to 1955 when 55 cases occurred. The largest outbreak affected 36 members of a hospital staff. The vehicle of the toxin was boiled chicken and the resulting illness was quite mild. An interesting incident happened in the east of the City when eight people were ill after eating cheese from the same wholesale supply. Two retailers were involved and the illness was in several families living near each other. Two specimens of cheese produced a growth of the staphylococcus. In one family outbreak tinned peas produced a growth of the organism. In the remaining small incidents meat dishes were at fault.

The largest single outbreak of food posioning resulted from a midday meal served in a school dining hall. In all, 235 of the pupils and staff were alleged to be affected. In the great majority, however, the illness was slight and only about twenty were absent from school the following day. The number affected therefore gives an exaggerated picture of the incident and in fact gives a false weight to the food poisoning figures for April, 1956. The offending food was roast pork supplied and cooked on 23rd April, left to cool for some eighteen hours before putting in the refrigerator and served cold on 25th April. Staphylococcus aureus and Clostridium welchii were grown from a piece of the pork. The symptoms of the illness were suggestive of Clost. welchii poisoning.

The large November outbreak involving 41 factory workers after a meal in the canteen was of similar type. A piece of brisket beef examined produced no growth but the specimens from eight of those who were ill produced a growth of Clostridium welchii. Six members of a family ill in December also produced positive Clost. welchii

specimens. The symptoms and incubation period were in agreement with this but the boiled mutton suspected was not available for examination.

In a considerable number of incidents investigation produced no satisfactory conclusion. Sixty-six guests at a wedding party were ill in February but although many specimens were examined, including some of the suspected foods no positive results were obtained. This was also the position with three families living in the same street. Nine people in these three households sickened within a short period in July. They had not eaten a meal together but were supplied by the same grocer and the same butcher. Investigations were completely negative.

The accounts of the above outbreaks emphasise the same lessons as in previous years. It is essential that food workers in public catering establishments should report any illness and maintain a high standard of personal hygiene. The danger from meat dishes not eaten on the day of first cooking is again emphasised.

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1956 there were 991 cases registered compared with 1,201 in 1955. This is the lowest number of cases ever recorded in the annals of the City and is 336 fewer than the previous lowest figure, that of 1918. The total number treated in hospital was 611 while 380 were cared for at home. Although the actual number of cases hospitalised continues to steadily decrease, nevertheless, the percentage ratio of hospital to home cases, i.e. approximately 60 per cent. to 40 per cent., has remained remarkably unchanged.

The age distribution has maintained a constant pattern, almost 90 per cent. of the cases occurring in children between 2 and 15 years, and slightly over 4 per cent. beyond the age of 15 years.

The seasonal incidence of the disease is shown in Appendix Table 15.

No ward in the City was entirely free from disease, a large number of cases occurring in the Knightswood Ward with 62 cases, followed by North Kelvin with 50. The lowest was Park Ward with only 6 cases.

The disease continues to exist in a mild form, although 1 death, a child of 2 years of age, occurred during the year.

In all, during the past seven years from 1950-56 inclusive, only 4 deaths have been recorded in marked contrast to the 102 deaths, which occurred as recently as 1932.

ERYSIPELAS.

There was some increase in the incidence of this disease in 1956, 213 cases compared with 197 in 1955 and 212 in 1954. Female cases were fewer this year, 102 against 111 in 1955. Male cases numbered 111, twenty-five more than in the previous year. There were no deaths.

The decline in mortality in recent years is as follows :—

	Deaths		Deaths
1929	52	1952	2
1930-39 (average) ...	46	1953	1
1940-45 (average) ...	8	1954	—
1946-50 (average) ...	6	1954	2
1951	—	1956	—

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

As in previous years these conditions have been discussed in the section "Maternity and Child Welfare" (page 92). As a result of alterations in the International Classification of Causes of Deaths, deaths from these two infections no longer appear under separate headings in the "Short List" but are now included in the group "Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium."

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases registered in the City in 1956 was one, a decrease of one in the previous year and the lowest figure so far recorded. There were no deaths from the disease during the year. The following table shows the case incidence and mortality since 1940 and graphically represents almost complete disappearance of the disease from the City at the moment.

Year	Cases	Deaths
1940	5,190	226
1941	4,039	155
1942	3,325	90
1943	2,919	81
1944	2,377	62
1945	1,970	33
1946	1,458	37
1947	502	13
1948	286	8
1949	148	5
1950	86	—
1951	130	4
1952	86	7
1953	50	—
1954	10	1
1955	2	—
1956	1	—

The case occurred in a non-immunised male of 13 years and was of a mild clinical nature.

It is, however, useful to be reminded of what Sir John Simon wrote in 1858, "Diphtheria is a disease which (though it has been experienced in former times) is well nigh unknown to the existing generation of medical practitioners." This could well describe the state of affairs to-day. Yet a few years after Simon had so written, diphtheria was once again rampant in the country. The disease still lingers here and intensive immunisation can be neglected only at our peril.

Immunisation.—The following table shows the progress of the immunisation campaign during the past nine years :—

	No. of Children Immunised				No. of Reinforcing Doses			
	−5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Age not Stated	Total	−5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Age not Stated	Total
1948	12,701	9,819	16	22,536	691	6,959	7	7,657
*1949	11,403	6,106	14	17,509	24,283	65	—	24,348
1950	7,624	5,771	28	13,423	84	19,758	3	19,845
1951	11,864	7,832	1	19,697	130	23,851	—	23,981
1952	9,859	7,375	1	17,235	76	17,794	—	17,870
*1953	11,053	8,058	16	19,127	95	21,657	—	21,752
*1954	11,380	9,499	16	20,895	99	23,839	—	23,938
*1955	9,893	8,274	9	18,176	106	21,539	1	21,646
1956	12,512	8,167	6	20,685	119	26126	5	26,250

* Revised figure.

Birthday letters are sent to parents of children who have reached their first birthday and to parents of toddlers known to Health Visitors to be unprotected.

	Letters Sent			Number Immunised under 5 years of age
	Infants	Toddlers	Total	
1948	7,490	8,972	16,462	12,710
1949	6,204	10,030	16,234	11,403
1950	5,044	8,371	13,415	7,624
1951	5,296	9,114	14,410	11,864
1952	4,462	7,720	12,182	9,859
1953	3,352	6,108	9,460	11,053
1954	2,852	5,326	8,178	11,380
1955	1,261	3,170	4,431	9,569
1956	996	3,293	4,289	12,512

The figures for 1950 and 1951 are not comparable as those of 1950 are for only eight months of that year. Acute poliomyelitis was very prevalent from July to October, 1950, and the immunisation campaign was discontinued as a precautionary measure during that period. The figures for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous three years for the same reason—the temporary discontinuance of immunisation from July till November because of the prevalence of poliomyelitis in the City. The number of children immunised during 1956 was therefore greater, 20,685 as against 18,176.

By the end of 1956 less than half (40 per cent.) of the population under five years of age had been given some measure of protection from this disease. The Department of Health recently pointed out that at least 75 per cent. of pre-school children should be protected against the disease if it is to be kept under control, and it is therefore to be regretted that so small a proportion of the "under fives" in Glasgow have been given this protection.

In Section XI of this report the City Bacteriologist points out that for the first time since the diphtheria bacilli were classified into three main types about twenty-five years ago, the *intermedius* type has not been found. The *gravis* type, epidemically the most dangerous, has also been absent for the second year in succession.

He points out that this gratifying result is largely due to the building up over the years of a strongly immunised community of children and young people. He again warns against complacency and emphasises that such immunity can only be maintained by the systematic prophylactic inoculation of from 75 to 80 per cent. of the young children, especially those under 2 years of age whose susceptibility constitutes a real danger.

DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were fewer cases of this disease in 1956, 66 compared with 96 in 1955. Of these, 41 were male and 25 female cases. Sixty-two were children in the following age groups :—

		—1 year	—2 years	—5 years	— 10 years
Males ...	...	21	7	5	5
Females	...	13	4	2	5

The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the City with some concentration in wards 26, 27, 28 and 29. The two wards with the highest incidence were Townhead and Gorbals, each with 6 cases. The seasonal incidence was as follows :—

	1956	1955	1954	1953
1st Quarter	22	40	26	38
2nd Quarter	16	17	31	32
3rd Quarter	11	17	19	24
4th Quarter	17	22	14	29
	66	96	90	123

On the Short List of Causes of Death this infection appears under the heading " Meningococcal Infections." During 1956, 8 deaths were so recorded, compared with 13 in 1955, 16 in 1954 and 12 in 1953.

POLIOMYELITIS—1956.

The year was a very satisfactory one as regards poliomyelitis, because of the low incidence of the disease in Glasgow and because of the introduction of protective vaccination.

In January, 1956, the Secretary of State intimated to local health authorities that he proposed to make available for their use vaccine against poliomyelitis prepared under Government auspices.

The following report was prepared for the members of the Health and Welfare Committee and for distribution to Medical Officers of the Department and general practitioners in the city.

It is commonly believed that protection against virus disease is possible only by the use of a vaccine containing a live virus in attenuated form. The three best known examples are vaccination against smallpox, the use of the attenuated virus 17D against yellow fever and the rabies vaccination. Attempts were made in the early 1930's to produce immunity against poliomyelitis by the use of a polio virus which was believed to be attenuated. Unfortunately many cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred after its use, some fatal.

More recently Koprowski has isolated an attenuated Type II virus, TN strain, with which he has been able to produce immunity. Work is continuing in the use of an attenuated Type I, but up to date Type III has not been obtained in this form.

Before an attenuated virus can be regarded as safe for use, it must be in a modified and stabilised form to be taken by mouth and confer immunity without the development of viraemia and without producing paralysis. It is believed that if such an attenuated virus could be isolated it would provide a long lasting immunity by means of a single dose.

A vaccine containing formalin killed virus was also used about the 1930's, but there was no convincing evidence of the effectiveness of the formalinised vaccine and local reactions were frequent and severe.

It was not until 1946 that the poliomyelitis viruses which were regarded to be a homogeneous group were discovered to consist of three main types. Most of the work of differentiation was carried out in monkeys, and it was found that animals immunised to one type were still susceptible to infection by the other two types. Of the three main types, Type I has been involved in most major epidemics throughout the world, and Type III occasionally is the cause of large outbreaks, although the severity of the disease caused by each type seems to be the same. Up to date Type II has produced no epidemic or major outbreak.

Each type has minor variations called strains, and most of the American work in polio vaccines has been carried out with Mahoney strain, Type I; M.E.F.I., Type II; and Saukett, Type III. While the last mentioned two strains are essentially non-pathogenic, Mahoney has been found to be highly pathogenic. Many other strains have been isolated, but particular attention has been given to Brunhilde, Type I; Lansing Type II; and Leon, Type III.

American Experience.—One of the main difficulties in producing a vaccine was the method of culture, and it was not until 1949, when it was found that the virus grew well in tissue culture that progress was made in the production of a vaccine. Various tissues have been used, but experiment has shown that monkey's kidney gives the largest yield in the shortest time. It is grown in a medium containing a large number of aminoacids, vitamins, minerals and growth sustaining and promoting substances. Most work has been carried out with medium 199 of Morgan, Morton and Parker, which provides a bland vaccine free of horse or other animal serum and of embryo extracts. Tissue culture has proved invaluable in the propagation and identification of the viruses.

Salk's contribution was the study and perfection of a method of converting the virus into a safe and efficient vaccine. After concentration of the virus and the addition of formalin 1:4,000 he maintained the fluid at a temperature of 35-37°C. for from 48-72 hours. He found that the infectivity of the culture declined at a constant rate until the virus was destroyed. He was also able to prove that it was difficult to impair the antigenic powers of the vaccine except by prolonged or drastic treatment. This fact provided a safety factor in the killing virus.

After primary testing to ensure that it was safe and efficient the vaccine, which was trivalent, was inoculated into children aged 5-9 years, three doses being given within five weeks. Good antibody response was obtained to Types II and III virus, but not to Type I. This was later proved to be due to the use of a preservative in the vaccine which affected disproportionately the Type I content. Where the children had had antibodies in their blood prior to vaccination, i.e., had been in contact with poliomyelitis and developed a degree of latent immunity, the vaccine injections caused high levels of antibodies to appear. This reaction was called boosters or hyper-reaction. Later the use of two injections with an interval of three weeks and a booster dose from 7-20 months later was found to produce continued and high levels of antibodies to all three types of the virus, and in fact equivalent to what is found in children who have had poliomyelitis.

The persistence of antibody levels varies with the exact immunological state of the child and the strains of antigens, some being more efficient than others. Generally, where there has been previous contact with poliomyelitis, a relatively large out put of antibodies occurs very shortly after injection, in fact, within 4-8 days, and persists at a high level after primary stimulus. Substantial antibodies have been found in these cases 1-2 years after primary vaccination.

Salk proved that the complete antigenic power of his formalinised vaccine could be retained for long periods at refrigerated temperatures and for over a number of weeks at 37°C. without demonstrable loss and without preservative. After injection response to Type I is demonstrable on the fourteenth day after the first dose of vaccine and in some between the sixth and ninth day. The level of antibody response induced by the booster ten months later is influenced by the intensity of the primary sensitisation, i.e., the poorer antigenic qualities of the vaccine are not overcome by a more potent booster. Further, the exaggerated reaction at ten months could not be elicited if given much earlier.

Hyper-reactive states have lasted at least 2½ years, the longest so far tested. If the rate of decline after a booster equals that observed in the primary period or is even more rapid, it is expected that antibodies could persist for a considerable period of time.

Evaluation of Trials with Salk Vaccine, 1954.—The American project covered 1½ million children divided into two groups; one group was again divided into 200,000 children who received three injections of vaccine and 200,000 children who received three injections of placebo, an identical material which contained no poliomyelitis virus or monkey kidney protein. In the second area one million children in the first three grades at school, i.e., 6, 7 and 8 years of age, were involved, and 222,000 second grade children received three doses of vaccine.

It was not possible to select a single value giving in a complete sense the effectiveness of the vaccine. It was stated that vaccination was 80-90 per cent. effective against paralytic poliomyelitis, that it was 60-70 per cent. against disease caused by Type I virus, and 90 per cent. or more effective against that of Type II and Type III virus. So far as vaccinial reactions were concerned the Salk vaccine was found to be incredibly safe. Only 4 per cent. of the children suffered minor reactions, and there were no major reactions that could be clearly attributed to the inoculation. The real effect of the vaccine was shown in its ability to prevent paralysis in a high percentage of the children vaccinated.

1955 *Trials*.—Following on the favourable report of the 1954 trials there was a more widespread release of the vaccine in the United States.

A series of cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the second part of April and in May, 1955, in connection with vaccine issued by one manufacturer. These cases were thoroughly investigated, and the United States Department of Health were satisfied that the principal factors which were involved in manufacturing difficulties had been identified and corrective measures taken. After new safety standards introduced in mid-summer, vaccination was resumed and some 10 million children were vaccinated in the remaining part of 1955.

The experience of the 1955 trials was that up to 1st November, 1955, the attack rates for paralytic poliomyelitis were from two to more than five times greater among unvaccinated children in the same age group than among the vaccinated. Similarly in Canada preliminary results up to the end of October, 1955, from four provinces, indicated that among vaccinated children only 1·07 per 100,000 had contracted paralytic poliomyelitis compared with 5·39 per 100,000 among the unvaccinated.

The British Vaccine.—For some time now Burroughs Wellcome and Glaxo Laboratories have been experimenting in the preparation of a poliomyelitis vaccine in association with the Medical Research Council and the Ministry of Health. Britain has had the advantage of the American experience in their successes and failures. The American 1955 experience indicated the need for more sensitive safety tests. It also indicated that the Mahoney, Type I, was an unsuitable strain.

The exact composition of the new British vaccine has not been disclosed, but it will probably contain Brunhilde, Type I; M.E.F. I or Lansing, Type II; and Saukett or Leon, Type III. Small amounts of penicillin and streptomycin are added to the culture and during subsequent processing the penicillin largely inactivated.

The Salk vaccine contained all but 1 per cent. of saline and gave rise to no reactions in children. It can be taken that the British type vaccine will be as safe and effective as the American type. There are no contraindications except in children who are allergic or suffer from a skin condition or from fits, but it is recommended that diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination should not be carried out during the period of active vaccination against poliomyelitis. The vaccine will provide immunity against all three types, but it is not yet known how long the immunity will last.

As only a limited amount of vaccine will be available this year, priority will be given to the children between the ages of two and eight years, the age group most susceptible to paralysis. At present the Government propose that the work of vaccination will be carried out by the Local Health Authorities but that when larger supplies become available an opportunity will be given to general practitioners to participate.

Conclusions.—Salk type poliomyelitis vaccine has now been in use in America for three years, and similar experiments have been carried out in Canada, Australia, South Africa and the Scandinavian countries. No evidence is yet available as to the exact value of the British vaccine. If, as it is likely, it will be equivalent in safety and efficiency to the Salk vaccine, then the following American conclusions can be adopted :—

(1) Poliomyelitis vaccine has been shown to reduce greatly the incidence of the paralytic disease.

(2) The vaccine is expected to produce some antibodies one week to ten days following the first dose, and even small amounts of antibodies may be expected to have some effect in preventing paralytic poliomyelitis.

(3) While no evidence exists as to how long immunity lasts, it has been known to exist for a considerable period and particularly after a booster dose.

(4) The vaccine has been shown to be bland and to give little or no reaction.

(5) There are no contraindications except in children who are allergic or suffer from a skin condition or fits.

Of necessity the number inoculated in 1956 was limited by the small amount of vaccine available. In Glasgow 2,860 children were given the course of two injections and a further 153 had the first injection only. No case of poliomyelitis occurred in Glasgow in a vaccinated child.

Poliomyelitis caused less serious illness and resulting disability than in any year since 1948.

There were 116 cases notified as poliomyelitis in the City. Of these 62 cases were confirmed, and in 54 the diagnosis was altered. The 62 cases included 20 of the paralytic type and 42 non-paralytic. The non-paralytic figures given here include cases of lymphocytic meningitis, of which a proportion may be due to virus other than the poliomyelitis virus. Mention was made in 1955 of the increasing proportion of this mild and innocuous type of illness. The ratio of non-paralytic to paralytic cases has risen steadily since 1947, and this year for the first time in Glasgow there is a preponderance of the mild type.

The numbers of paralytic cases since the first post-war epidemic are as follows :—

1947...	262	1952 ...	25
1948 ...	6	1953 ...	31
1949 ...	27	1954 ...	32
1950 ...	212	1955 ...	170
1951 ...	31	1956 ...	20

There were two deaths from poliomyelitis, both in August ; a girl of three years who had respiratory paralysis and a boy of two years with an encephalitic form of the disease.

The numbers occurring in each month according to the date of sickening were as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Paralytic—	—	2	—	1	1	4	2	5	1	2	2	—	20
Non-paralytic—	1	—	—	1	3	3	5	7	8	7	6	1	42
	1	2	—	2	4	7	7	12	9	9	8	1	62

The numbers of paralytic cases are small, but the non-paralytic numbers and the totals form a typical seasonal incidence curve with the lull in the winter and spring and the maximum in late summer.

Age and sex incidence, further divided according to presence or absence of paralysis, was as follows :—

		Age Group in Years.									
		-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total
Paralytic	(M) ...	1	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	9
	(F) ...	3	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	11
Non-Paralytic	(M) ...	2	1	4	11	7	2	5	2	—	34
	(F) ...	1	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	8
All Cases	(M) ...	3	2	7	14	8	2	5	2	—	43
	(F) ...	4	6	2	3	—	3	1	—	—	19
Both Sexes, Total	...	7	8	9	17	8	5	6	2	—	62

Males outnumbered females, except in the paralytic group where the numbers are small. It will be noted that there were no paralytic cases over 20 years of age, and only two above the age of 10 years. The cases are too few to warrant an elaborate analysis.

Cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the City ; Eastern Division 10 cases, Northern 14, Central 13, South-Eastern 15, South-Western 10. There were nine cases in the Partick Wards (20 and 21) ; five cases in Gorbals Ward (26) and five cases in Cathcart Ward (37).

No family in the City had more than one case, but in one household a son of the tenant and a lodger both contracted the non-paralytic type. Two children whose fathers were workmates both contracted the disease.

Only six of the 20 paralytic cases required further orthopaedic treatment in Mearnskirk Hospital. One boy with paralysis of all four limbs is still in hospital in the summer of 1957. A baby girl was discharged home, but is still unable to walk. Of the four others, two require leg irons to allow them to walk, and the remaining two have recovered sufficiently to do without splintage. It is pleasing that the number incapacitated is so small.

The continuance of vaccination in 1957 makes the outlook on poliomyelitis more hopeful for the future.

In accordance with the Government proposals, parents of children born in the years 1947-1954 (inclusive) were invited to register them for vaccination, and some 30,000 children were registered, approximately 20 per cent. of the total children in the restricted age group. Vaccination required two intramuscular injections of 1 c.c. of the vaccine at a minimum of four weeks' interval. Owing to the sensitive nature of the vaccine it had to be stored in a refrigerator between 1° and 4°C., under which conditions it retains its potency for at least four months. Exposed to a temperature over 20°C. the vaccine deteriorates rapidly.

The first supplies of vaccine became available in May and June, 1956, for certain narrow age groups selected by the Department of Health. Vaccination was suspended from the end of June until the beginning of December, 1956, the period when poliomyelitis is likely to be prevalent. These conditions have been amended slightly during 1957, particularly the omission of the restricted period between July and November. It is now recommended that vaccination may continue throughout the months when poliomyelitis may be prevalent dependent on the actual local conditions.

Of necessity the number inoculated in 1956 was limited by the small amount of vaccine available.

ENCEPHALITIS.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There have been only sporadic cases of this infection since the small outbreak which occurred in 1937. During 1956, there were three cases, one male under 15 and two females, one under and one over, 65 years. There were three deaths during the year, a woman of 60 and two children, a girl of three and a boy of 11 years.

Post Encephalitis Lethargica.—A group of cases, 26 in number, the remaining survivors of a Glasgow Epidemic which affected 70 persons in all, has been under the continuous supervision of Dr. Ashie Main since 1923, and the following tables show the physical capacity of these cases at the beginning of 1957 :—

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

	Males	Females	Total
Fit for housework	—	8	8
Fit for employment	6	2	8
Unfit but going about	1	1	2
Bedridden at home	1	1	2
Cases in General Hospital ...	3	—	3
Cases in Mental Hospital ...	2	—	2
Cases untraced	1	—	1
	14	12	26

There has been little change in the condition of these patients in recent years. The condition of another of the patients in the Nervous Instability Group deteriorated further during the year and the classification of this case was altered to Parkinsonian. Class B. Abnormal Mentality. The condition of the other 25 cases remains unchanged. There were no deaths among this group in 1956.

		Spring 1957		Spring 1956	
Group I.	Recovery complete		4		4
Group II.	Recovery incomplete :—				
	Class A. Mental Retardation ...	2		2	
	Class B. Mental Instability ...	1		1	
	Class C. Nervous Instability ...	10		11	
		—	13	—	14
Group III.	Perversion of Conduct ...		—		—
Group IV.	Parkinsonians :—				
	Class A. Normal Mentality ...	2		2	
	Class B. Abnormal Mentality ...	7		6	
		—	9	—	8
Group V.	Died		—		—
			26		26

MEASLES.

There were 4,603 registered cases of measles in 1956. Four hundred and four of these were treated in hospital, a percentage of 8·7, as compared with 9·9 for 1955.

There were no deaths from measles during the year and this compares favourably with the 5 deaths which occurred in 1955.

In the table which follows, the registered cases, deaths and fatality rates are given in quinquennial periods for the past 25 years.

Period		Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1930-34	...	58,906	1,387	2·35
1935-39	...	40,662	607	1·49
1940-44	...	35,151	220	0·63
1945-49	...	32,102	94	0·29
1950-54	...	28,621	40	0·14
1954	...	5,747	4	0·07
1955	...	3,815	5	0·13
1956	...	4,603	—	0·00

This is the first occasion on which no deaths from measles have been recorded.

There was a large number of cases during the months of November and December. The following table shows the quarterly incidence of measles during the last 3 years.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF MEASLES, 1954, 1955 and 1956.

	1954		1955		1956	
	Registered Cases	Percentage of Total	Registered Cases	Percentage of Total	Registered Cases	Percentage of Total
1st quarter ...	130	2·3	2,380	62·7	402	8·7
2nd quarter ...	528	9·2	1,059	27·3	947	20·6
3rd quarter ...	799	13·9	108	2·9	283	6·2
4th quarter ...	4,290	74·6	268	7·1	2,971	64·5
	5,747	100·0	3,815	100·0	4,603	100·0

CASES ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE GROUPS.

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
−1	68	76	144
−2	210	169	379
−5	632	587	1,219
−10	1,433	1,339	2,772
+10	32	57	89
	2,375	2,228	4,603

Rubella or German Measles—

Cases of Rubella numbered 690 in 1956 compared with 384 in 1955 and 321 in 1954. The infection was mostly prevalent in the second quarter of the year when 404 of the cases occurred, 165 of these in May alone. The age distribution was as follows :—

	Age						
	−5	−10	−15	−20	−25	25+	Total
Males ...	34	258	31	1	1	2	327
Females ...	35	292	26	5	4	1	363

The association between Rubella in pregnant women and congenital malformations in the children they bear has been the subject of investigation in recent years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 3,684 cases of whooping cough notified during 1956, of which 330 were treated in hospital.

There were two deaths during the year, a boy and a girl, both under 1 year old.

The registered cases, deaths and fatality rates in quinquennial periods for the past 25 years are shown in the following table :—

Period		Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1935-39	...	39,169	917	2·94
1940-44	...	22,316	460	2·06
1945-49	...	16,607	160	0·96
1950-54	...	23,972	63	0·26
1954	...	3,308	7	0·21
1955	...	1,362	—	0·0
1956	...	3,684	2	0·05

The incidence of whooping cough was lowest in the first quarter of the year.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF WHOOPING COUGH 1954, 1955 and 1956.

	1954		1955		1956	
	Notifications	Percentage of Total	Notifications	Percentage of Total	Notifications	Percentage of Total
1st quarter ...	1,034	31·3	562	41·3	376	10·2
2nd quarter ...	1,205	36·4	388	28·5	1,144	31·1
3rd quarter ...	516	15·6	176	12·9	1,080	29·3
4th quarter ...	553	16·7	236	17·3	1,084	29·4
	3,308	100·0	1,362	100·0	3,684	100·0

CASES ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE GROUPS.

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
−1	201	206	407
−2	207	182	389
−5	555	610	1,165
−10	729	887	1,616
+11	36	71	107
	1,728	1,956	3,685

CHICKENPOX.

Chickenpox was more prevalent in 1956, with 5,901 cases compared with 4,502 cases registered in 1955. The incidence of this disease in recent years is shown as follows :—

1930-39 (average)	6,354
1940-49 (average)	5,377
1950	7,004
1951	8,053
1952	5,949
1953	7,347
1954	7,427
1955	4,502
1956	5,901

Cases are removed to hospital only in special circumstances, e.g., when occurring in institutions, children's homes, etc. During 1956 123 cases were removed to hospital. The disease is probably much more prevalent than the bookings indicate, for it is mostly on information obtained from school attendance officers that cases are registered. The distribution throughout the City was as follows :—

East	1,219
North	1,451
Central	1,212
South-East	999
South-West	966
Institutions and Harbour	54
	5,901

The wards chiefly affected were Knightswood (396), Ruchill (332), Shettleston and Tollcross (256), Provan (248), Pollokshields (248), Kingston (236) and Dennistoun (234). The incidence was heaviest in the second quarter of the year. (See Table XV of the Appendix).

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

There were 24 cases during 1956, two less than in 1955. More than half (15) were males.

RABIES.

No case of rabies is known to have occurred, but throughout the year numerous instances of persons having been bitten by dogs or other animals were reported by the police for investigation.

During 1956, 292 persons were bitten by dogs, 8 serious enough to require stitching of the wound. In 1955 there were 303 and in 1954, 294. Three persons were bitten by rats.

TRACHOMA.

During the year one new case was notified but was not verified as suffering from trachoma. In the table below is shown the number of cases notified and the number verified each year for the past ten years.

Year	No. of New Cases Notified	Definite	Doubtful
1946-1950	27	25	2
1951	2	2	—
1952	5	3	2
1953	6	4	2
1954	1	—	1
1955	1	1	—
1956	1	—	—

During the year two cases were transferred to other areas, two were discharged as cured and one old case was re-registered leaving 85 cases on the register at the end of 1956.

Number of Cases on Register.

Year	Definite Cases	Doubtful Cases	Total
1946-1950 (average) ...	123	2	125
1951	108	—	108
1952	99	2	101
1953	103	—	103
1954	88	—	88
1955	88	—	88
1956	85	—	85

Patients attending the clinic made a total of 998 attendances and during the same period the nurse made 93 home visits. No home contacts developed the disease during the year. None of the patients required treatment in hospital.

EPIDEMIC CONJUNCTIVITIS.

A report on an epidemic of Follicular Conjunctivitis in a Clydeside shipyard will be found on page 319, Section XV, Occupational Health.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE.

A case of leptospirosis occurred in a sewerman in January, 1956. The patient, aged 41 years, sickened on 28.1.56 and complained of high fever and of severe pain behind his eyes. His urine became dark and concentrated but he was not jaundiced. A sample of blood taken on 8.2.56 was reported by the Bacteriologist as positive for L. ictero haemorrhagiae to a titre of 1 in 30,000 and L. canicola to a titre of 1 in 1,000. This man, who was admitted to a Fever hospital, had been employed as a sewerman for six years.

Three cases of leptospirosis, all sickening on or about 21.5.56, were reported amongst sewermen working on a repair job to an old sewer. This sewer was of 3 foot diameter but because of age and disrepair an 18 inch fireclay pipe was being laid inside and this was being embedded in concrete and packed with brick and causey stone. The fireclay pipes were in 18 inch lengths and were laid in half sections. The hands and arms are liable to suffer abrasion at this work.

The first case, aged 26 years, was positive on 7.6.56 for L. ictero haemorrhagiae to 1 in 3,000 and L. canicola to 1 in 300. He had been a sewerman for 18 months. The second case, aged 46, who had been a sewerman for 3½ years gave a Schuffner Test positive on 25.5.56 to 1 in 1,000 and L. canicola to 1 in 300. The third case, aged 49 years, who had been a sewerman for 4 years, was admitted to an infectious diseases hospital on 24.5.56 and was found to be Schuffner Test positive for L. ictero haemorrhagiae and L. canicola. A fourth case associated with this same repair job was admitted to hospital on 28.5.56 with a sharp febrile disturbance and pain in the back and legs of two days' duration. A Schuffner Test taken on 7.6.56 was found to be positive for L. ictero haemorrhagiae to 1 in 1,000. This man had been a sewerman for two years.

This piping of an old sewer is an unusual job for sewermen to do but it has to be carried out at infrequent intervals. This particular job took from 4.5.56 to 28.5.56 and two squads of three men each were employed. Four of this number developed Weil's disease as described. Two other men in the affected squads were found to be unaffected after blood tests. One of these men who had been a sewerman for 13 years had had Weil's disease in 1944. Five relief men were also employed but all were found to be well. One of these had had Weil's disease in 1946.

Vaccination of Sewermen against Leptospirosis—

In April and May, 1956, before the above incident had occurred an investigation was made into the histories of the 43 sewermen at that time employed. Blood was submitted from 36 men to the Bacteriologist at the Royal Infirmary for Schuffner Tests. Seven men, mainly older employees about to retire, refused to co-operate. Seven employees were found to have had a past history of leptospirosis. To this number must be added the four cases occurring together in May, 1956, and one other man, who refused to co-operate, who had had Weil's Disease in 1946. That is 12 out of 43 employees had had Weil's disease at some time or another.

A vaccine was prepared at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary by Dr. Ives, Bacteriologist, to the specification of Professor R. D. Stuart of Canada. Inoculations were commenced in November, 1956. Three inoculations at monthly intervals were given (0·5 c.c. first dose, 1 c.c. second, and third dose). Further blood samples were taken from February 1957, onwards.

LEPTOSPIRAL CANICOLA INFECTION.

There were no cases of this infection reported to this Department during 1956.

ANTHRAX.

One case of anthrax was reported to the Department during 1956. The patient, a woman aged 42 years, on 31.7.56 developed a lesion on the right side of her neck.

The bacteriologist confirmed that the organisms isolated from this lesion were consistent with the diagnosis of anthrax. She was treated in a fever hospital.

This woman was employed in the final process known as opening and carding in a curled hair manufacturing firm. The hair used by this firm came mainly from North and South America but a small quantity comes from Denmark and Great Britain. Some of the hair was treated (method unknown to the manufacturers) and the rest was imported without treatment. During the processing all of the hair was submitted to either an auto-claving for half-an-hour at 20 lbs. pressure or boiled in water for the same length of time.

SCABIES.

A considerable increase has occurred in the number of cases of this disease during the year, 1,129 persons in 481 families being involved as against 613 persons in 284 families in 1955. Scabies has increased in incidence during the past three years.

The following table shows the position in 1956 in each of the five public health divisions as compared with 1955 :—

	No. of Families		No. of Cases	
Division	1956	1955	1956	1955
Central ...	53	31	150	49
Northern ...	113	79	252	181
Eastern ...	99	78	220	165
South-Eastern	113	56	288	141
South-Western	103	40	219	77
	481	284	1,129	613

RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1956, 4,472 cases of primary pneumonia and 53 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified.

The notifications of primary pneumonia in age groups, with the number and percentage treated in hospital, are shown in the following table :—

Table A.

Notifications of Primary Pneumonia and the Number Treated in Hospital.

Age in Years	Notifications of Primary Pneumonia	Number Treated in Hospital	Percentage Treated in in Hospital
Under 1 year ...	500	454	90·8
1-5 years	696	622	89·4
5-45 years	1,242	1,039	83·7
45-65 years	1,060	880	83·0
65 years and over ...	974	781	80·2
All Ages	4,472	3,776	84·4

Of the 53 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified, 16 were treated in hospital.

Of the deaths from primary pneumonia 3·1 per cent. occurred between 5 and 45 years, while this age group accounted for 27·8 per cent. of the notifications and 27·5 per cent. of the cases treated in hospital.

TABLE B.

NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age in Years	Male Notifications	Percentage of Total	Female Notifications	Percentage of Total	Notifications for both Sexes	Percentage of Total
Under 1 year ...	275	10·8	225	11·7	500	11·2
1-5 years ...	400	15·7	296	15·5	696	15·5
5-45 years ...	688	26·9	554	28·9	1,242	27·8
45-65 years ...	675	26·4	385	20·1	1,060	23·7
65 years and over	517	20·2	457	23·8	974	21·8
All Ages ...	2,555	100·0	1,917	100·0	4,472	100·0

Male notifications exceed female notifications at all ages and at ages over 45 years, the percentage of male notifications between 45 and 65 years was greater than the percentage over 65 years. The percentage of female notifications was greater over 65 years than between 45 and 65 years.

TABLE C.

AGE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA FOR THE YEARS 1954, 1955 AND 1956.

Age in Years	1954 Notifications	1954 Percentage of Total	1955 Notifications	1955 Percentage of Total	1956 Notifications	1956 Percentage of Total
Under 1 year ...	431	13·07	797	17·5	500	11·2
1-5 years ...	518	15·71	787	17·3	696	15·5
5-45 years ...	1,011	30·65	1,282	28·1	1,242	27·8
45-65 years ...	759	23·01	889	19·5	1,060	23·7
65 years and over	579	17·56	804	17·6	974	21·8
All Ages	3,298	100·0	4,559	100·0	4,472	100·0

Notifications at ages under 45 years in 1956 were less than in 1955, especially at the younger ages, but over 45 years the notifications in 1956 exceeded those of 1955.

Notifications of primary pneumonia and of influenzal pneumonia and deaths from primary pneumonia, influenzal pneumonia and bronchitis are heaviest in the first quarter and notifications of primary pneumonia and of deaths from primary pneumonia and bronchitis lowest in the third.

TABLE D.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, OF INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS AND OF DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS.

	Primary Pneumonia				Influenzal Pneumonia				Bronchitis	
Period	Notifications	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Notifications	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total
1st Quarter	1,729	38·7	255	44·0	44	83·0	44	88	323	49·2
2nd Quarter	970	21·7	104	18·0	6	11·3	—	—	113	17·2
3rd Quarter	592	13·2	94	16·2	—	—	2	4	77	11·8
4th Quarter	1,181	26·4	126	21·8	3	5·7	4	8	143	21·8
	4,472	100·0	579	100·0	53	100·0	50	100	656	700·0

The death rate per million for respiratory diseases, other than tuberculosis, was 1,283 compared with 1,285 in 1955, and 1,029 in 1954 (pneumonia of the new-born is not included).

TABLE E.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pneumonia and Bronchitis (excluding Pneumonia of the new born)	Influenza	Other Respiratory Disease
1946	1,055	160	153
1947	1,118	82	144
1948	738	37	140
1949	932	131	142
1950	1,205	57	137
1951	1,268	183	118
1952	1,222	119	134
1953	1,055	74	106
1954	977	26	113
1955	1,245	40	109
1956	1,235	50	105

Of the 1,235 deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, 579 were from pneumonia and 656 from bronchitis, and while the percentage of male deaths from both causes was 61·2, of the deaths from pneumonia 53·9 per cent. were male and from bronchitis 67·7 per cent. were male. Fifty deaths were recorded from influenza while other respiratory diseases accounted for 105.

Table F.

Deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis, 1956. Age and Sex Distribution.

(i) Pneumonia and Bronchitis—Combined Deaths. (Corresponding figures for 1955 given in brackets).

Age in Years	Male Deaths: Deaths		Male Deaths: Per Cent. of Total		Female Deaths: Deaths		Female Deaths: Per Cent. of Total		Deaths—Both Sexes: Deaths		Deaths—Both Sexes: Per Cent. of Total	
Under 1 year ...	47	(47)	6·2	(6·18)	37	(43)	7·7	(8·9)	84	(90)	6·8	(7·2)
1-5 years	4	(5)	0·5	(0·65)	8	(4)	1·7	(0·8)	12	(9)	1·0	(0·7)
5-45 years ...	27	(34)	3·6	(4·47)	12	(9)	2·5	(1·9)	39	(43)	3·2	(3·5)
45-65 years ...	266	(272)	35·2	(35·74)	89	(95)	18·6	(19·6)	355	(367)	28·7	(29·5)
65 years and over	412	(403)	54·5	(52·96)	333	(333)	69·5	(68·8)	745	(736)	60·3	(59·1)
All ages	756	(761)	100·0	(100·0)	479	(484)	100·0	(100·0)	1,235	(1,245)	100·0	(100·0)

(ii) Pneumonia and Bronchitis—Deaths listed separately. (Percentages of column total given in brackets).

Age in Years	Pneumonia: Male		Pneumonia: Female		Pneumonia: Both Sexes		Bronchitis: Male		Bronchitis: Female		Bronchitis: Both Sexes	
Under 1 year ...	40	(12·8)	30	(11·2)	70	(12·1)	7	(1·6)	7	(3·3)	14	(2·1)
1-5 years	3	(1·0)	8	(3·0)	11	(1·9)	1	(0·2)	—	—	1	(0·2)
5-45 years ...	13	(4·2)	5	(1·9)	18	(3·1)	14	(3·2)	7	(3·3)	21	(3·2)
45-65 years ...	71	(22·7)	41	(15·4)	112	(19·3)	195	(43·9)	48	(22·6)	243	(37·0)
65 years and over	185	(59·3)	183	(68·5)	368	(63·6)	227	(51·1)	150	(70·8)	377	(57·5)
All ages	312	(100·0)	267	(100·0)	579	(100·0)	444	(100·0)	212	(100·0)	656	(100·0)

Of the 96 deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis under 5 years, 81 were from pneumonia. Between 5 and 45 years 18 deaths occurred from pneumonia and 21 deaths from bronchitis. Between 45 and 65 years, of 266 male deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, bronchitis was responsible for 195, 73·3 per cent., of the deaths while, of the 89 female deaths, bronchitis was responsible for 48 or 53·9 per cent. Over 65 years bronchitis caused 227, or 55·9 per cent., of 412 male deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis but in females only 150, or 45·0 per cent., of the 333 deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis.

TABLE G.

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA, INFLUENZA AND BRONCHITIS.

	Males			Females			Both Sexes		
	Pneumonia, Influenza and Bronchitis			Pneumonia, Influenza and Bronchitis			Pneumonia, Influenza and Bronchitis		
	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.
Under 1 year	421	48	11·4	299	37	12·4	720	85	11·8
1-5 years ...	46	5	10·9	39	10	25·6	85	15	17·6
5-45 years ...	496	30	6·0	392	13	3·3	888	43	4·8
45-65 years ...	2,270	275	12·1	1,417	96	6·8	3,687	371	10·1
65 years and over	3,735	419	11·2	4,079	352	8·6	7,814	771	9·9
All Ages ...	6,968	777	11·1	6,226	508	8·2	13,194	1,285	9·7
All Ages 1955 ...	7,072	782	11·1	6,202	503	8·1	13,274	1,285	9·7

INFLUENZA, 1956.

At the time of writing this report information is coming in of pandemic influenza spreading from Asia to other parts of the world. Preliminary reports suggest that this illness is characterised by a high morbidity but fortunately a low mortality. It is a type of influenza A not previously epidemic in Europe and therefore British people are expected to have poor resistance to the infection. Should its prevalence coincide with the increase in respiratory infection of the winter season, as influenza epidemics often do, it may give cause for concern.

The winter influenza spotting campaign of 1955-56, carried out in Glasgow by the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill Hospital with the co-operation of a few practitioners in the City, again gave evidence of the presence of influenza. In 1954-55 it was influenza B which was present ; in 1955-56 it was Influenza A of a strain described as being of the Scandinavian group. Paired sera from suspected influenza patients were examined at the laboratory and the first positive result was obtained from a patient who sickened on 14th December, 1955.

In all 29 of the serological examinations were positive and the period of highest frequency of positives was the second half of January, 1956, and the first half of February. These results corresponded closely to the results obtained from other parts of Britain as regards influenzal type and season of incidence.

The statistics of winter illness were as follows :—

TABLE I.

(*a*) New claims to Ministry of National Insurance ;

(*b*) Notifications of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ;

(*c*) Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis).

DECEMBER, 1955, TO MARCH, 1956.

	Week	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
1955 ...	49	5,153	267	27
	50	4,579	164	33
	51	4,485	157	39
	52	4,026	165	39
1956 ...	1	4,027	228	60
	2	7,672	232	64
	3	8,608	192	58
	4	7,842	218	64
	5	8,074	171	67
	6	8,134	155	70
	7	7,382	149	59
	8	6,770	166	45
	9	6,627	153	55
	10	5,998	177	39
	11	5,103	121	26
	12	4,757	132	36
	13	4,867	82	28

COMMENT.

Sickness among insured adults (*a*) reached a maximum in the third week of 1956 and continued high until the sixth week. This corresponds with the period of high prevalence of Virus A from the laboratory evidence.

The sickness figures are not large compared with previous years when the new claims for insurance not infrequently rose above 9,000 per week.

The pneumonia notifications (*b*) do not fit well into the influenza picture. The maximum is seen to be in the first week of December, 1955.

The respiratory death rate (*c*) with its maximum in the fifth and sixth weeks of 1956 suggests that influenza may have been partially responsible for an increase in deaths.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

	1956			1955		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 5 years ...	2	2	4	1	2	3
5-45 years ...	3	1	4	3	1	4
45-65 years ...	9	7	16	6	1	7
Over 65 years ...	7	19	26	11	15	26
	21	29	50	21	19	40

Although there is a slight increase over the previous year the total of deaths from influenza was not high. In 1951 when there was an epidemic of Virus A influenza there were 183 deaths.

TABLE III.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

	Notifications	Deaths
January	28	17
February	11	20
March	5	5
April	3	—
May	3	—
June	—	—
July	—	—
August	—	1
September	—	1
October	1	—
November	1	2
December	1	2
	53	48

The notification figures, as remarked in previous reports, are incomplete but the death column is in agreement with the evidence above that there was a slight epidemic of influenza in January and February, 1956, with a low mortality.

TUBERCULOSIS.

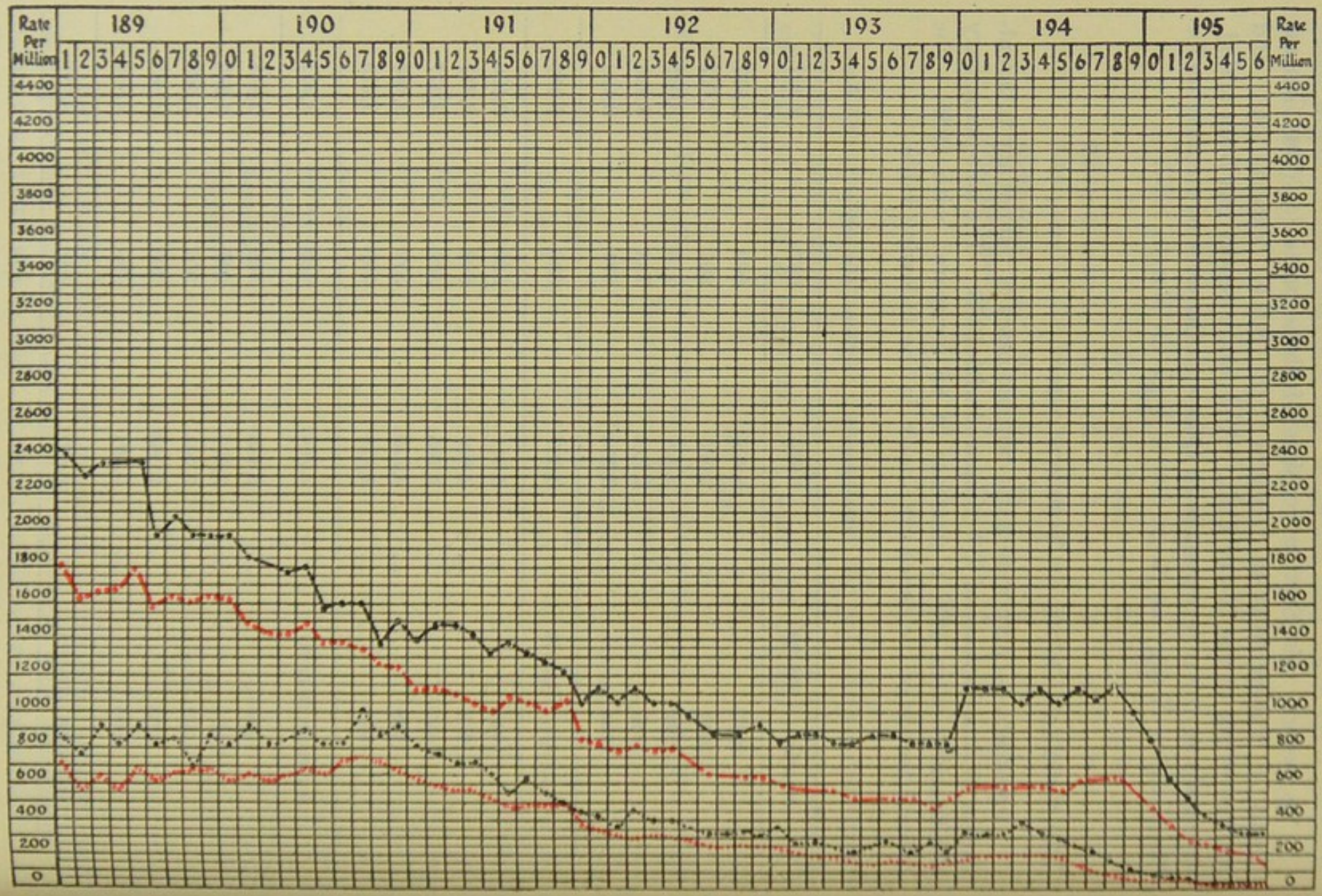
As before, this Section consists of three parts (*a*) The General Trend of Tuberculosis in Glasgow; (*b*) B.C.G. Vaccination; and (*c*) The Work of the X-ray Unit. A separate report has been added, summarising the progress made in 1956 with the work of preparation for the Glasgow X-ray Campaign due to begin in March, 1957.

The General Trend of Tuberculosis.

Incidence.—There were 2,024 notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1956, a decrease of 157 compared with 1955. The non-pulmonary notifications were 193, a decrease of 85 compared with 1955. The general trends of incidence are shown in the following table :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Cases
Average, 1935-39	1,650	657	2,307
1940	1,908	669	2,577
1941	2,066	661	2,727
1942	2,324	714	3,038
1943	2,778	735	3,513
1944	2,758	671	3,429
Average, 1940-44	2,367	690	3,057
1945	2,641	555	3,196
1946	2,809	508	3,317
1947	2,765	512	3,277
1948	2,776	372	3,148
1949	2,829	390	3,219
Average 1945-49	2,764	468	3,231
1950	2,446	369	2,815
1951	2,207	355	2,562
1952	2,264	301	2,565
1953	2,368	295	2,663
1954	2,201	241	2,442
Average 1950-54	2,297	312	2,609
1955	2,181	278	2,459
1956	2,024	193	2,217

TUBERCULOSIS: CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES PER MILLION (Registrar General)
GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND, since 1891



Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate: Glasgow ——— 340 Scotland ——— 140

The total of 2,024 pulmonary cases is the lowest incidence recorded since 1940 when the war-time increase in pulmonary tuberculosis first became apparent. It is still, however, 23 per cent. above the pre-war average, compared with 32 per cent. above in 1955 and 33 per cent. above in 1954. The total of 193 non-pulmonary cases is 71 per cent. below the pre-war average, compared with 57 per cent. below in 1955 and 63 per cent. below in 1954.

The cases notified showed the following age and sex distribution :—

Age Groups	Pulmonary Males	Pulmonary Females	Non-Pulmonary Males	Non-Pulmonary Females
– 5 ...	23	19	9	10
–15 ...	34	39	19	17
–25 ...	264	334	26	30
–35 ...	207	200	12	24
–45 ...	179	112	7	9
–55 ...	218	53	4	7
–65 ...	173	36	3	5
65+ ...	108	25	8	3
	1,206	818	88	105

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis expressed as the case-rate per 100,000 population for certain years is shown below for Glasgow, along with that for other large towns in Scotland and England :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS.
CASE-RATES PER 100,000 : 1936-1956.

	1936	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Glasgow	**152**	**189**	**258**	**254**	**255**	**260**	**224**	**203**	**208**	**218**	**203**	**201**	**187**
Edinburgh	106	111	129	125	134	135	139	135	152	169	170	136	**129**
Aberdeen	57	72	107	92	148	117	144	124	125	131	123	109	**123**
Dundee	129	148	160	198	196	229	287	186	156	164	171	161	**140**
Liverpool	190	190	201	196	204	202	196	195	108	175	144	139	**131**
Manch'ter	126	161	120	115	124	128	105	102	102	106	96	96	**86**
B'ingham	93	97	112	114	103	102	102	107	111	111	111	103	**93**

Mortality.—In 1956, there were 368 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with 369 in 1955 and 420 in 1954. The corresponding death-rate per 100,000 is 34, compared with 34 in 1955 and 39 in 1954. The trend of mortality for certain years in Glasgow is shown below, along with that for other large towns in Scotland and England :—

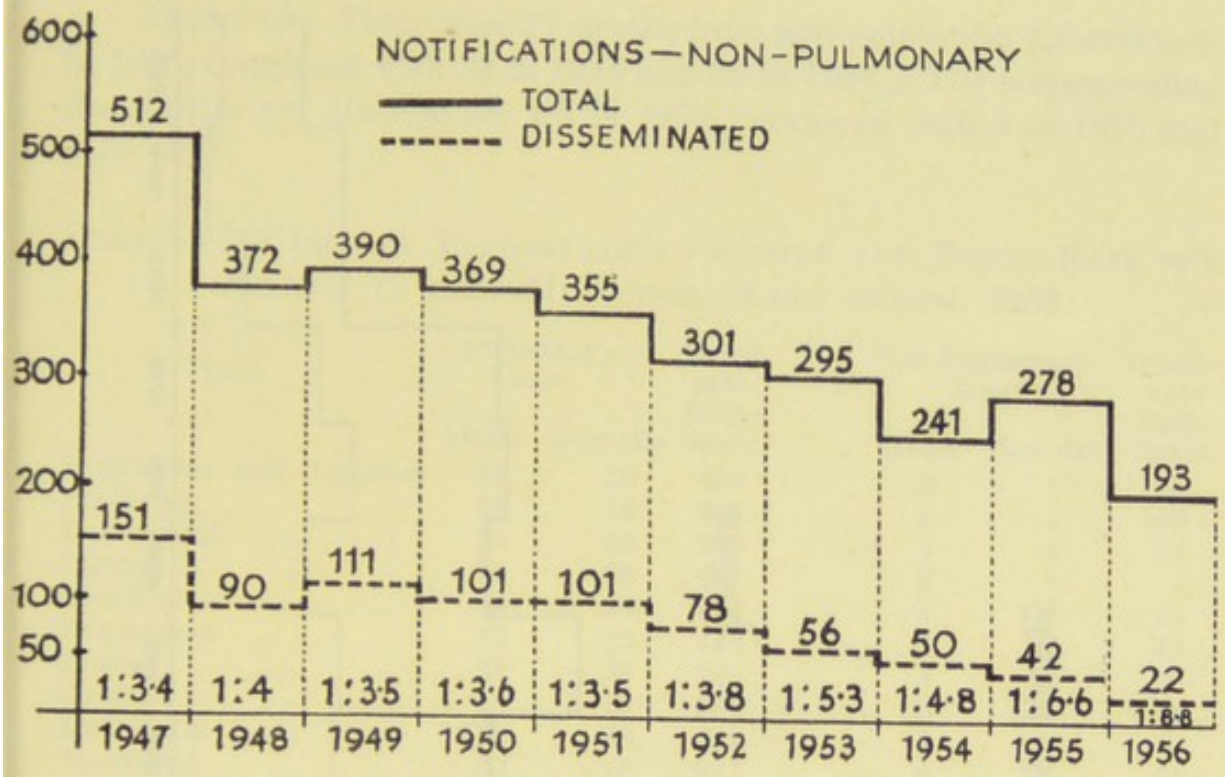
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS

DEATH-RATE PER 100,000 : 1936-1956.

	1936	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	**1956**
Glasgow	**86**	**110**	**110**	**107**	**114**	**101**	**87**	**64**	**52**	**43**	**39**	**34**	**34**
Edinburgh	61	70	64	65	62	55	48	33	26	23	19	10	**9**
Aberdeen	40	48	40	35	33	35	20	20	20	14	10	8	**10**
Dundee	60	65	70	82	65	75	58	40	22	17	19	15	**14**
Liverpool	82	102	79	79	79	68	60	52	34	33	29	24	**18**
Manchester	90	113	69	66	69	60	58	45	38	28	27	19	**15**
Birmingham	71	90	61	64	59	54	43	34	25	24	20	19	**14**

NON-PULMONARY AND DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS.

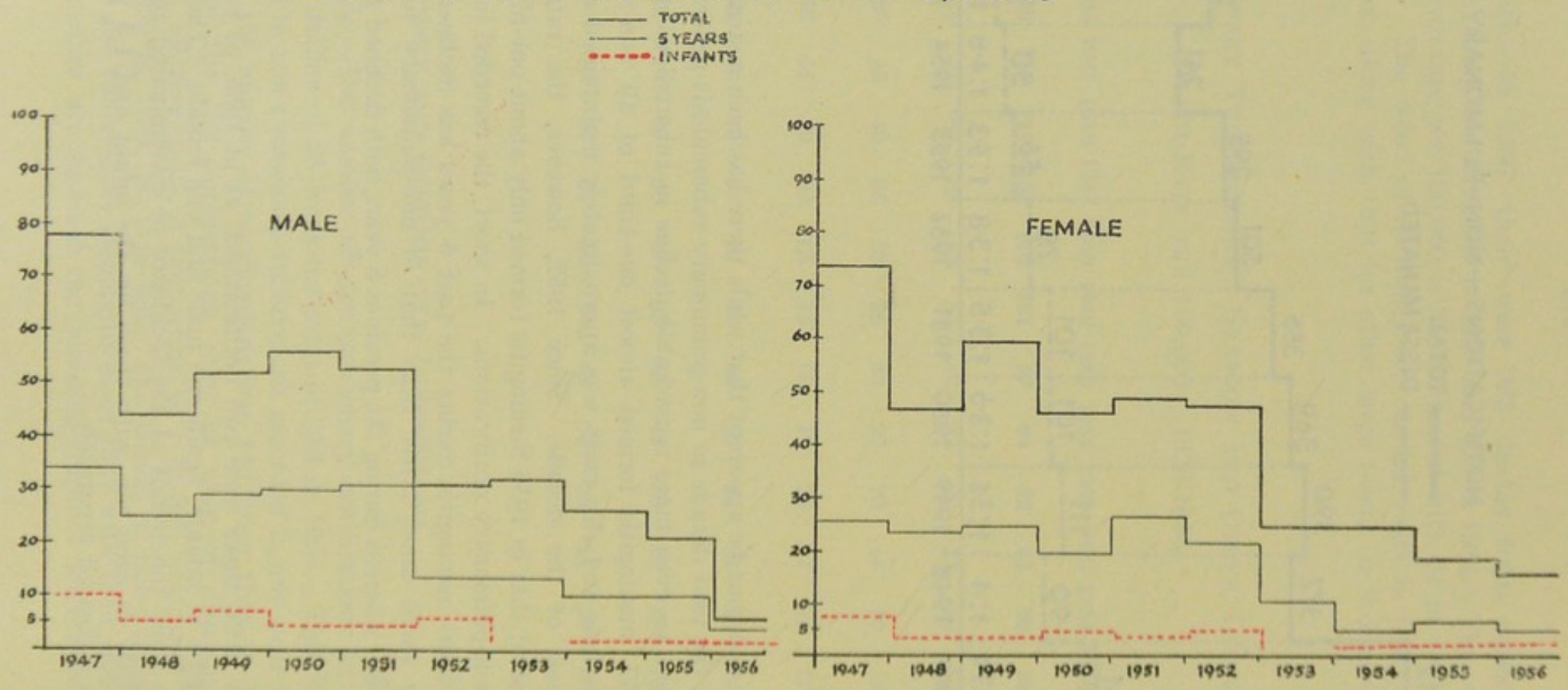
Incidence.—The number of non-pulmonary notifications in 1956 was 193, a decline of 85 from the total of 278 in 1955. This is the greatest fall in non-pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in any year since 1948, when the number of notifications was 140 fewer than in 1947. Moreover, of the 193 notifications, only 22 were of disseminated tuberculosis, all meningitis, a proportion of 1 in 8·8, compared with 42 out of 278 in 1955, or 1 in 6·6. The trends of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis since 1947 with their relationship to each other, are shown in the following graph of notifications.



It will thus be apparent that while there has been a steady decline during the past decade in non-pulmonary tuberculosis generally, there has been an even more remarkable decline in tuberculous meningitis. In 1947, meningitis formed almost one-third of all non-pulmonary notifications and this ratio was approximately maintained during the first half of the decade. Since 1952, however, the ratio has so diminished that in 1956 meningitis formed only about one-ninth of the total non-pulmonary notifications. In short, the recorded incidence of tuberculous meningitis during the past 5 years has declined approximately three times faster than that of non-pulmonary tuberculosis generally, whereas during the previous 5 years both declined *pari passu*.

In 1956, there were two notifications, as in 1955, of tuberculous meningitis in infants, again one male and one female. The following graphs show the trends of the incidence of disseminated tuberculosis since 1947 in each sex, with those for the infant and 1-5 years age-groups indicated separately.

DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS : NOTIFICATIONS, 1947-56



Mortality.—There were 27 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1956, compared with 33 in 1955 and 35 in 1954. The corresponding death-rates per 100,000 are 2·5 in 1956, compared with 3 in 1955 and 3 in 1954.

GLASGOW.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED AND DEATH-RATE PER MILLION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD DURING 1956.

Ward	Pulmonary Cases		Death rate Both Sexes	Non-Pulmonary Cases		Death-rate Both Sexes
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Shettleston and Tollcross	35	28	402	3	1	—
Parkhead	19	18	368	2	1	53
Dalmarnock	39	22	380	4	6	81
Calton	31	25	405	3	1	—
Mile-End	33	35	411	4	4	55
Dennistoun ...	22	13	443	3	3	40
Provan	28	38	398	4	2	50
Cowlairs	15	15	287	6	6	41
Springburn	49	30	532	1	3	—
Townhead	30	15	271	6	6	34
Exchange	22	12	293	2	3	—
Anderston	50	36	420	3	1	—
Park	30	13	256	3	1	—
Cowcaddens	28	21	339	3	5	42
Woodside	23	15	486	1	2	—
Ruchill	53	33	460	3	11	20
North Kelvin	21	15	213	3	4	—
Maryhill	21	12	197	2	2	—
Kelvinside	11	10	111	—	1	—
Partick (East)	21	22	252	2	2	50
Partick (West) ...	24	19	390	2	1	78
Whiteinch	24	17	92	3	2	—
Yoker	32	22	214	3	1	—
Knightswood	50	40	296	2	5	30
Hutchesontown ...	38	22	643	3	5	—
Gorbals	49	40	394	—	4	—
Kingston	25	22	84	3	2	—
Kinning Park	21	18	317	—	3	79
Govan	27	22	346	2	1	31
Fairfield	26	14	281	1	2	—
Craigton	29	18	234	1	2	26
Pollokshields	40	36	197	3	1	—
Camphill	15	6	195	—	1	—
Pollokshaws	57	35	325	2	2	41
Govanhill	26	10	294	1	2	—
Langside	20	10	322	—	—	80
Cathcart	32	26	248	—	5	—
Institutions	88	13	—	4	1	—
Harbour	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total for City ...	1,206	818	340	88	105	25

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

During 1956, the policy of increasing the volume of immunisation against tuberculosis each year was successfully continued, and the total number of B.C.G. vaccinations performed showed another rise. The former groups incorporated into the scheme were again all satisfactorily dealt with, the largest single group as before being 13 year old school children. In 1956, new-born infants in the Southern General Hospital were included in the scheme, and increased efforts were made to expand B.C.G. vaccination among other groups, notably office and industrial staffs and school children of any age found to be class-room contacts.

Schools Campaign.—The scheme of B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 years was carried out on the same general lines as in previous years. Two medical officers from the School Health Service were seconded to assist during the campaign as usual, but this year those hitherto seconded could not be released and a change in personnel took place.

The campaign opened on Monday, 15th October, and continued without interruption until it closed on Wednesday, 5th December, apart from one private school which was held over for a week owing to examinations. During the period of seven weeks, a total of 110 schools were visited, comprising 88 public, 16 special and 6 private schools. A 10 per cent. sample survey of pupils vaccinated in 1955 was included. This involved 10 schools, but instead of commencing with the survey as before, the required visits were embodied in the general time-table. The few pupils found to have reverted were revaccinated. At the close of the main campaign, a further series of visits was arranged to selected centres, either schools or clinics, to give a final opportunity for vaccination to pupils previously absent when their schools were visited.

In 1956, arrangements were introduced for the systematic X-ray of all pupils found to be Mantoux positive on skin-testing. This addition to the scheme was made with the co-operation of the M.M.R. Centre, 10 Elmbank Street, and became effective on 1st November. The rate of skin-testing was too rapid to permit X-ray to be concurrent but the M.M.R. Centre undertook to deal with groups as soon as possible and had made good progress by the end of the year.

During the seven weeks of the campaign, some 12,000 children were tested and over 8,300 of these were vaccinated. The proportion of negative reactors proved to be 70 per cent., a rise of over 3 per cent. compared with 1955 (66·7 per cent.). There was a small decline in public response from 85 per cent. in 1955 to 82 per cent. in 1956. The results, however, remain generally gratifying and as usual, tribute must be paid to the Director of Education and his staff and also to headmasters and teaching staffs for their sustained co-operation and active help in maintaining the success of the scheme. The work of the tuberculosis health visitors in Mantoux-testing and organising was invaluable and indeed indispensable. The two school medical officers also made a notable contribution and their performance compared favourably with that of their more experienced colleagues previously employed on this work. In consequence of the splendid team-work by everyone concerned, the whole campaign was carried out with marked smoothness and efficiency. Details of the results obtained are shown in the tables below.

1. *Public Response—Parental Consent to Vaccination.*

	Schools	Pupils	Consents	Response
Public Schools	104	14,745	12,044	81·7
Private Schools ...	6	291	267	91·8
	110	15,036	12,311	81·9

2. *Loss due to Absence from School.*

	(1) Consents	No. Absent 1st Visit	% of (1)	No. Tested	No. Absent 2nd Visit	% of (1)	Total No. Absent	% of (1)	No. of Tests Read
Public Schools ...	12,044	218	1·8	11,826	117	0·9	335	2·7	11,709
Private Schools	267	12	4·5	255	4	1·5	16	6·0	251
	12,311	230	1·8	12,081	121	0·9	351	2·8	11,960

3. *Results of Mantoux Tests* (*P.P.D.* 1 : 1,000).

	Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
MALE—					
Public Schools ...	5,540	1,716	30·9	3,824	69·1
Private Schools ...	117	19	16·2	98	83·8
Total	5,657	1,735	30·6	3,922	69·4
FEMALE—					
Public Schools ...	6,169	1,804	29·2	4,365	70·8
Private Schools ...	134	27	20·1	107	79·9
Total	6,303	1,831	29·0	4,472	71·0
All Results ...	11,960	3,566	29·8	8,394	70·2

4. *B.C.G. Vaccinations.*

	Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
MALE—				
Public Schools	3,824	11	0·3	3,813
Private Schools	98	—	—	98
Total	3,922	11	0·3	3,911
FEMALE—				
Public Schools	4,365	8	0·2	4,357
Private Schools	107	1	0·9	106
Total	4,472	9	0·2	4,463
Total—Both Sexes ...	8,394	20	0·2	8,374

Although there was some decline in public response compared with 1955 as already noted, the number of vaccinations performed in 1956 shows an increase. This was due not only to the increased percentage of negative reactors, but also to the fact that the absentee rate in 1956 (2·8 per cent.) was only half of that in 1955 (5·6 per cent.).

Infant Vaccination.—Another obstetric unit was included in the scheme of immunisation in 1956 when B.C.G. vaccination of infants born in the Southern General Hospital was commenced on 15th June. This addition brought the number of obstetric units in the scheme to five. Normally, the infants are vaccinated by a senior member of the hospital staff but some difficulty in completing arrangements for the Southern General Hospital was found, due to the absence there of the post of Obstetrical Registrar. It was finally agreed that vaccinations might be carried out by the Divisional Medical Officer, who willingly undertook to visit the hospital twice a week for the purpose. With this exception, arrangements are similar to those in operation at the other four maternity units, and in practice have been found very satisfactory. During the last half of the year, the number of infants vaccinated in the Southern General Hospital reached a total of 341, of which 288 were resident in Glasgow.

With the progressive increase in B.C.G. vaccination at hospital obstetric units, the annual number of infants immunised rose from 5,133 in 1955 to 6,541, a total which is gradually approaching the position of school children as the largest single group dealt with under the scheme.

Routine Vaccination Scheme.—Vaccinations in the three primary groups declined slightly in 1956, due to some decline in the number of contacts immunised. When this is measured, however, against the fall

in the number of notified cases, and, therefore, in the total contacts, it will be realised that contact vaccination was very well maintained.

The total vaccinations in all groups in 1956 was 17,752, compared with 16,447 in 1955, and the following table shows the distribution of the annual total among the various groups concerned along with comparative totals, for previous years since B.C.G. vaccination was first introduced.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS—GLASGOW—1950-56.

Group	Centre	1950-51	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
PRIMARY GROUPS—								
Contacts ...	Moffat Street ...	159	130	141	148	98	92	768
	Carnbooth	101	93	71	76	57	34	432
	Millbrae	36	77	74	88	70	67	412
Infant Contacts	Scotstoun House ...	56	—	—	—	—	—	56
	Millbrae	51	103	120	97	115	97	583
Contacts ...	H & W. Department	590	977	1,243	1,260	1,456	1,510	7,036
	Baird Street ...	235	114	88	2	—	—	439
	R.H.S.C.	—	74	91	128	90	34	417
Nurses	Hospitals	336	207	174	171	164	191	1,243
	Nurseries	—	—	—	15	49	11	75
	Trainees	—	—	—	—	19	32	51
Students ...	University	162	59	74	71	57	59	482
	Physiotherapy ...	—	—	—	18	19	7	44
Total (Primary Groups)		498	1,834	2,076	2,074	2,194	2,134	12,038
SECONDARY GROUPS—								
Infants ...	Maternity Hospital	—	1,497	1,898	2,038	1,968	2,291	9,692
	Robroyston ,,	—	588	834	1,181	1,135	1,029	4,767
	Stobhill ,,	—	—	—	—	1,154	1,856	3,010
	W. District ,,	—	—	—	—	876	1,077	1,953
	So. General ,,	—	—	—	—	—	288	288
School Children	Schools	—	—	6,632	9,029	8,300	8,374	32,335
Revaccinations	Schools	—	—	—	132	175	11	318
Others	Various	17	137	179	360	645	692	2,030
Total (Secondary Groups)		17	2,222	9,543	12,740	14,253	15,618	54,393
Total (All Groups)		1,743	4,056	11,619	14,814	16,447	17,752	66,431
Cumulative Total		1,743	5,799	17,418	32,232	48,679	66,431	

X-RAY SECTION.

The volume of work done by the X-ray unit in 1956, as measured by the total of 19,672 miniature and full-size films taken, shows a slight fall compared with the total of 20,123 for 1955. The latter, however, included the films taken during the 3-week X-ray Campaign held in 1955. The total for 1956, therefore, may be considered a relative increase on that of 1955, and shows a marked increase on the total of 13,278 for 1954, the last year which is strictly comparable.

Despite a change in staff, the work of the unit continued smoothly throughout the year, although in the first half especially, some interruptions took place due to technical faults in the apparatus. Towards the end of the year, it became necessary to consider what action would be required to continue the work of the X-ray Section, owing to the fact that the 5-year lease of the apparatus was due to expire in April, 1957, at which time also the unit would be required for use by the Department of Health to assist with the heavy programme of X-ray campaigns throughout Scotland during the following 2 years. A final decision on the matter was held over until early in 1957.

Routine X-ray Scheme.—There was no considerable group added in 1956 to those already dealt with, but some groups showed a marked increase in numbers. This was most noticeable in the superannuation group, which totalled 3,120 compared with 1,375 in 1955, owing to the additional numbers brought into the scheme for the first time, and special X-ray sessions had to be arranged to accommodate them. The total of 5,873 School Teachers X-rayed, moreover, was 713 more than the total of 5,160 in 1955.

The 19,672 films taken in 1956 comprised 18,374 miniatures and 1,298 full-size films, of which 956 were recalls. Their division into sexes is shown below, along with the respective recall rates.

	Male	Female	Total
Miniatures	8,622	9,752	18,374
Recalls	548	408	956
Recall rate	6·3%	4·2%	5·2%

The total recall rate of 5·2 per cent. compares with 5·8 per cent. in 1955 and 6·9 per cent. in 1954.

The distribution of the total of 18,374 miniature films among the groups who attended is shown by the table below.

MINIATURE RADIOGRAMS, 1956.

Groups	Male	Female	Total
1. Contacts, new	2,237	2,589	4,826
2. Contacts, return	251	434	685
3. Superannuation	2,084	1,036	3,120
4. Sick Pay	116	249	365
5. School Children	156	161	317
6. Special Surveys	546	647	1,193
7. Nationalised Services ...	95	10	105
8. Industrial	10	23	33
9. Other Local Authorities ...	28	2	30
10. Miscellaneous	696	1,131	1,827
11. School Teachers	2,403	3,470	5,873
	8,622	9,752	18,374

The total of 1,298 full-size films comprised 956 recalls and 342 taken as primary full-size X-rays for various reasons, and the following tables show their distribution for each sex among the same groups as before and also for the conditions detected.

FULL-SIZE FILMS, 1956.

Groups	Phthisis Active	Phthisis In-active	Pleur-isy	Root Lesions	Fibro-sis	Neo-plasms	Non-Pulm. Lesions	N.A.D.	Total
MALE—									
1. Contacts, new	55	31	10	11	12	—	2	38	159
2. Contacts, return	7	5	—	2	1	—	—	5	20
3. Superannuation	98	73	33	2	15	—	11	40	272
4. Sick Pay	7	4	2	—	4	1	—	—	18
5. School Children	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	11
6. Special Surveys	10	7	4	—	2	—	2	15	40
7. Nationalised Services ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	5
8. Industrial	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Other Local Authorities ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	7
10. Miscellaneous	20	17	11	7	6	—	4	58	123
11. School Teachers	24	41	16	1	2	—	2	12	98
	229	178	79	25	43	1	22	177	754
FEMALE—									
1. Contacts, new	70	29	10	5	5	—	3	51	173
2. Contacts, return	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	11
3. Superannuation	18	32	4	4	6	2	3	22	91
4. Sick Pay	5	6	1	—	—	—	2	7	21
5. School Children	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
6. Special Surveys	8	10	1	1	1	1	3	21	46
7. Nationalised Services ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8. Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Miscellaneous	15	16	3	5	5	—	3	41	88
11. School Teachers	26	27	5	—	6	—	2	42	108
	147	125	24	17	23	3	16	189	544
Both Sexes	376	303	103	42	66	4	38	366	1,298

The 38 non-pulmonary lesions detected consisted of either cardiac abnormalities or bony aberrations of ribs or spine.

The most important conditions detected were the 376 which were considered to be cases of active phthisis, and the 303 classed as inactive cases, a total of 679. It is necessary, however, to point out that these figures must be interpreted with reservations. Several groups,

notably those of Superannuation, Sick Pay and School Teachers attend on an annual, or otherwise recurrent, basis. Moreover, some recent or healed cases of phthisis are liable to be sent for X-ray as contacts of a second case discovered at a later date. For these reasons, therefore, the figures given cannot all be represented as new cases of phthisis discovered for the first time.

GLASGOW X-RAY CAMPAIGN, 1957.

The X-ray Campaign due to begin on 11th March, 1957, is a subject that belongs properly to next year's Annual Report, but since intensive planning for the project formed a large part of the staff's activities during most of 1956, the following note is not out of place in this Report.

The campaign had been proposed as long ago as 1954, and, while some guidance was obtainable from the minor campaign in the Eastern Division, 1955, described in last year's Annual Report, it was clear that a similar project embracing all Glasgow must be on a scale which would require both an integrated effort by various organisations and a reorientation of existing conceptions based on previous experience. It was therefore agreed that the following procedure be adopted.

The over-all responsibility for the campaign is vested in the Corporation of Glasgow, but the work involved is shared jointly by the Corporation, the Western Regional Hospital Board and the Department of Health for Scotland. The Corporation is responsible for surveying and selecting the required number of sites and adapting them for use as X-ray centres ; for the recruitment and organisation of voluntary workers ; and, along with the Scottish Information Office, for all forms of publicity and propaganda.

The Western Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the deployment and staffing of units and for their installation and operation at the centres selected ; for the appropriate disposal and treatment of all patients found to require those measures ; for the interpretation of X-ray films and the supervision of the related records, correspondence and statistics ; and, along with the Department of Health, for staff welfare and conditions of service, and all technical matters such as supplies or maintenance of equipment.

The Department of Health for Scotland has, in addition to those commitments specified above, an over-all responsibility for the general planning of the campaign, especially in relation to its impact on the X-ray survey planned for the remainder of Scotland during the following two years.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There was noted last year a slowing of the fall in the number of cases of acute syphilis. This year, 1956, the number of female cases has remained at 3, and the number of male cases has decreased from 31 to 14. The incidence of acute gonorrhoea, on the other hand, has increased in both males and females.

The comparative figures for the incidence of acute venereal disease during the pre-war, war and post-war periods are shown in the following table :—

NEW CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Year	Acute Syphilis Males	Acute Syphilis Females	Acute Gonorrhoea Males	Acute Gonorrhoea Females
1938	250	124	1,426	157
1939	293	118	1,358	143
1942	778	395	1,536	308
1943	671	368	1,323	407
1946	687	356	2,463	449
1947	597	247	2,164	305
1951	105	32	1,280	169
1952	61	21	1,352	164
1954	18	5	1,232	150
1955	31	3	1,029	91
1956	14	3	1,231	131

The incidence of acute syphilis in males is now 94·4 per cent. below the 1938 incidence. In the case of females, the figure for 1956 is 97·6 per cent. below that ruling in 1938.

Both the total number of new and transferred-in cases attending the centre for the first time has increased during the year.

NEW AND TRANSFERRED-IN CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE ATTENDING THE CENTRES FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Year	Total New Cases	Transferred-in
1938	5,189	245
1939	4,724	189
1942	6,344	642
1943	7,740	853
1946	9,937	1,495
1947	8,181	570
1951	4,947	445
1952	5,301	450
1955	4,145	191
1956	4,187	204

The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high although there has been a decrease during the year as compared with previous years.

PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NON-VENEREAL CONDITIONS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	824	153	977
1939	747	142	889
1942	1,058	398	1,456
1943	2,002	708	2,710
1946	3,027	650	3,677
1947	2,458	547	3,005
1951	1,707	360	2,067
1952	1,924	391	2,315
1955	1,525	301	1,826
1956	1,437	308	1,745

Syphilis.—The number of male patients suffering from acute syphilis coming to the clinics for the first time in 1956 was 14, which compares with 31 in 1955, 18 in 1954 and 21 in 1953. Acute syphilis in females remained constant at 3.

The number of patients suffering from late syphilis was 87, which compares with 106 in 1955. This figure for 1956 is a 81·4 per cent. reduction on that ruling in 1938. The following table shows the changes in incidence that have occurred since 1938 :—

LATE SYPHILIS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	217	250	467
1939	174	191	365
1942	145	157	302
1943	206	191	397
1946	154	161	315
1947	155	167	322
1951	114	98	212
1952	127	85	212
1955	67	39	106
1956	56	31	87

There were no cases of congenital syphilis under one year and 16 cases at all ages.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS.

Year.	All Cases.	Cases —1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1932	240	72	3·2
1937	177	36	1·6
1942	71	27	1·3
1943	97	32	1·4
1946	72	27	1·1
1947	80	25	0·97
1951	24	5	0·25
1952	33	5	0·25
1953	8	—	—
1954	10	1	0·05
1955	19	4	0·19
1956	16	—	—

During the year 7,875 ante-natal blood tests were carried out and 0·15 per cent. were found positive. The number of blood tests still represents less than half the total births in the city and a special effort has been made to persuade practitioners to adopt the practice of ante-natal blood tests for the Rhesus Factor and the Kahn and Wassermann Tests.

PRE-NATAL BLOOD TESTS.

Year.	Number.	Percentage Positive.
1930	1,749	2·8
1935	3,334	1·8
1940	8,714	1·3
1942	10,265	1·18
1943	11,067	1·7
1946	13,946	1·23
1947	13,250	1·46
1951	9,796	0·65
1952	8,661	0·87
1953	8,457	0·35
1954	7,759	0·2
1955	7,582	0·28
1956	7,875	0·15

Gonorrhoea.—The incidence in acute gonorrhoea in males has increased from 1,029 in 1955 to 1,231 in 1956. There has also been an increase in the number of female patients from 91 to 131.

Chronic gonorrhoea in both males and females has shown a slight increase.

CHRONIC GONORRHOEA.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	...	...	101	312	413
1939	...	...	53	266	319
1942	...	...	67	88	155
1943	...	...	73	93	166
1946	...	...	35	48	83
1947	...	...	32	38	70
1951	...	...	11	10	21
1952	...	...	9	6	15
1955	...	...	12	10	22
1956	...	...	14	13	27

Venereal Diseases in Seamen.—The *ad hoc* clinics continue to serve seamen coming to the port. The actual numbers suffering from acute syphilis have decreased slightly, while the numbers suffering from acute gonorrhoea have risen.

BLACK STREET AND BROOMIELAW.

NEW AND TRANSFERRED-IN PATIENTS.

PROPORTION OF SEAMEN TO TOTAL CASES.

		Early Syphilis.			Acute Gonorrhoea.		
Year.		All.	Seamen.	Per-centage.	All.	Seamen.	Per-centage.
1940	...	403	133	33·0	1,210	224	18·5
1941	...	793	434	54·7	1,671	539	32·3
1942	...	1,082	589	54·4	1,543	532	34·5
1943	...	1,149	577	50·2	1,393	436	31·3
1946	...	1,264	164	13·0	3,070	435	14·2
1947	...	872	166	19·0	2,340	330	14·1
1951	...	162	40	24·7	1,347	204	15·1
1952	...	94	34	36·2	1,417	198	14·0
1955	...	41	13	31·7	1,061	118	11·1
1956	...	14	12	85·7	1,231	168	13·6

Attendance of Patients.—Patients attending for the first time at the various centres numbered 4,187 an increase from the figure of 4,146 in 1955. There were 26,961 attendances of new and old patients and 130 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment, 35 being

admitted direct without previous attendance at a clinic. The *ad hoc* clinics dealt with 99 per cent. of all acute venereal disease coming to the diagnostic and treatment centres.

	Ad hoc Treatment Centres Males	Females	Glasgow All Centres
Acute Syphilis (includes Primary, Secondary and Latent in the First Year of Infection)	13	3	17
Acute Gonorrhoea	1,227	127	1,362
Total Acute Venereal Disease ...	1,240	130	1,379
Late and Congenital Syphilis	36	24	103
Chronic Gonorrhoea	10	13	27
Total Chronic Venereal Disease ...	46	37	130
Other Diseases, including Soft Sore, Septic Balanitis, etc.	822	44	933
Non-Venereal	1,418	285	1,745

Incidence of Jaundice.—During the year, out of 16 cases of early syphilis attending the *ad hoc* centres, none developed jaundice. With the reduced use of arsenic and improved technique, jaundice no longer appears as an important complication of the treatment of syphilis.

Follow-up of Defaulters.—With the rapid treatment of both acute syphilis and acute gonorrhoea, a fairly high proportion of the patients default before completing treatment. Efforts have been made to obtain the attendance of defaulters by follow-up letters and by personal visits of the health visitors in the cases of females and the senior attendants in the case of males. During the year the health visitors attended 529 female patients on 655 occasions and persuaded 70·7 per cent. of the patients to resume treatment. The wrong name and address had been given by 52 patients. In the follow-up of male patients, 1,049 follow-up letters were sent to 696 patients who defaulted during treatment but only 29·2 per cent. resumed treatment. On 225 occasions the wrong name and address was given. The low percentage of males resuming treatment is unsatisfactory but it is probable that most patients have received sufficient treatment to reduce the danger of spread of infection.

Contact Tracing.—The contact tracing, as well as defaulter follow-upwork, is carried out by the staff of the male *ad hoc* centres in respect of males and by the health visitors attached to the female centres in the case of females. The following table shows the follow-up by the male and female clinics :—

CONTACT TRACING AND FOLLOW-UP OF SOURCES OF INFECTION.

Referred by Male Clinics.

	Wives		Consorts	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Attended ...	65	86·7	13	44·8
Did not attend	10	13·3	16	55·2
	75		29	

Total referred—104 ; Total attended—78=75 per cent.

Referred by Female Clinics.

	Husbands and Consorts	
	Number	Percentage
Attended	5	29·4
Did not attend	12	70·6
Total Referred	17	

SECTION VII.

MENTAL SERVICES.

The work of this section has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years and details are given below.

Mental Defectives Boarded-out.

The total number of mental defectives on the roll at 31st December, 1956, was 1,359 as compared with 1,336 the previous year, an increase of 23. The number of defectives resident within the city was 1,096 compared with 1,051 in 1955. The following are the statistics in respect of these cases :—

	City	Country	Total
On roll at 31st December, 1955 ...	1,051	285	1,336
Enrolled and transferred during year ...	93	9	102
Taken off roll by death, recovery or transfer	48	31	79
Remaining on roll at 31st December, 1956	1,096	263	1,359

The number of certified mental defectives in Scotland boarded-out as shown in the General Board of Control's Annual Report for 1955 was 2,552, of which 1,336 were under the care of this Authority, i.e., 52·4 per cent.

During the year 44 patients were boarded-out from homes in Glasgow to homes outwith the city while 20 who were boarded out outwith the city returned to relatives within the city. At the end of the year there were 1,096 patients boarded-out in Glasgow and 263 boarded-out outwith the city.

Changes in guardianship numbered 123 mostly owing to the death of the former guardian.

The problem of institutional accommodation is still very acute and a large number of patients are on the waiting list for admission. There appears to be no prospect of any substantial increase in bed accommodation within the Western Regional Hospital Board area in the near future. Sixty-seven patients were admitted to institutions.

The number of cases discharged from the roll during the year was 79. Of these 12 had died ; 36 were discharged by order of the General Board of Control ; 12 by removal to mental hospitals ; and 9 by removal to certified institutions.

At the request of the General Board of Control, Special Reports were made on the suitability for continued guardianship, removal to an institution or discharge in respect of 498 patients, an increase of 47 from the previous year, and 621 Home Reports were prepared in respect of patients in institutions or under unrelated guardianship.

Under Section 24 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, 20 convicted persons were certified as mental defectives and by order of the Court placed under guardianship in private homes, following arrangements made by this Department. In addition 26 patients were ordered to be detained in institutions under the control of the Regional Hospital Boards.

Petitions for Judicial Orders for the placing of 16 defectives were presented to the Sheriff. Fifteen of these were granted and one refused.

Two patients gave birth to illegitimate children during the year, while under the guardianship of their parents. One of the girls had given birth to a child two years previously and had been allowed to remain at home with her child. She had been in continuous employment until her second pregnancy but during the last few months she was admitted to Foresthall. After the birth of her child they returned to her parents' home, where she helps with the house duties and care of the children under strict supervision. The other patient returned home and her child is under the care of the Children's Officer.

Three male patients were married during the year and two of them appear to be happily domiciled. The other left his wife after a few days and is trying to have the marriage annulled.

At the end of the year 64 mental defectives were residing in Foresthall.

Mental Patients Boarded-out.

These are certified patients who have been resident in mental hospitals and, having made a partial recovery, are considered by the Medical Superintendent to be suitable for boarding-out under the care of a guardian, either related or unrelated ; or destitute patients suffering from mental illness which does not require treatment in a mental hospital but who have been certified and placed under guardianship. They are visited quarterly by a medical officer, as are mental defectives. Within the city these visits are carried out by the Department's own staff. Outwith the city, medical practitioners appointed by the Department perform these duties.

Boarded-out mental patients on the Roll at 31st December, 1956, numbered 93, a decrease of 8 from the previous year. Of these, 61 are resident outwith the city boundary.

In addition to the cases on the Roll, patients on probation from mental hospitals who are without means, are granted an allowance which is recovered from the Regional Hospital Board in whose area the mental hospital from which they were liberated is situated.

Examination of Mental Patients for Certification, etc.

The full-time medical staff of the Mental Services Section of the Department is available within the city area on a 24-hour basis for the examination and, where necessary, the certification of patients referred by general practitioners as being persons of unsound mind. Arrangements for admission and removal of patients are dealt with by officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

The number of cases seen during the year, classified according to the final decision made, is shown in the table below :—

	Prison		City		Total		Grand
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Fully Certified	56	16	199	288	255	304	559
Not Certified	—	6	93	95	93	101	194
For Mental Observation	1	2	19	15	20	17	37
Withdrawn or Cancelled	—	—	7	11	7	11	18
	57	24	318	409	375	433	808*

* Not included in this figure are 31 cases seen by the medical staff and certified for admission to a Mental Defective Institution.

Of the 808 cases, excluding the 31 cases certified for mental defective institution, 69·2 per cent. required full certification while 4·8 per cent. were found suitable for mental observation wards.

Cases certified in Prison were 12·9 per cent. of the total certified, the figure for 1955 being 12 per cent. and for 1954, 12·8 per cent.

One hundred and thirty cases were examined in the city's general and special hospitals. In 1955 the number was 129.

During 1956, of those examined by the medical staff, 54 persons were recommended to mental hospitals as voluntary patients. The figure for 1955 was 24.

For all purposes, the medical officers made 6,502 visits in the course of the year.

Summary of Visits made by Medical Officers.

Statutory Visits	3,734
Statutory Revisits	661
Completion of Second Certificates and New Enrolments	108
Certification for Mental Defective Institution	50
Board of Control—Special Reports	498
Certification of Mental Patients	1,451
	6,502

Results of Mental Examination of Old People.
(Persons aged 65 years and upwards).

	No. of Cases		
	1956	1955	1954
1. Total Mental Cases (less prisons and cancelled)	709	689	669
2. Senile Cases Seen	318	330	295
3. Senile Cases Certified	218	243	205
4. Senile Cases Not Certified ...	100	87	90

The percentage of senile cases of the total cases seen in 1956 shows a slight decrease on the 1955 figure, and the percentage of senile cases requiring certification also shows a fall.

The following table shows the percentage of senile to total cases and the percentage of senile cases certified :—

	Percentage Senile Cases to Total	Percentage Senile Cases Certified
1950	29·3	56·3
1951	41·3	56·8
1952	44·4	60·8
1953	46·3	63·7
1954	44·0	69·5
1955	48·0	73·6
1956	44·9	68·6

Age-grouping of Senile Cases.

Age Group	Certified		Not Certified		Total Cases
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sexes
65-74 years ...	45	53	17	30	145
75-84 years ...	30	63	20	24	137
85 years and over	5	22	4	5	36
	80	138	41	59	318

Six females, four of whom were certified, were over 90 years of age.

SECTION VIII.

BLIND PERSONS.

During 1956, 875 persons were examined for the first time at the Regional Clinic and 222 were re-examined. Of those examined for the first time, 416 (47·5 per cent.) were examined at home. The percentage examined at home in 1955 was 57·0 per cent.

Of the initial examinations, 526 or 60·1 per cent. were certified blind and 242 or 27·7 per cent. partially sighted, and of the re-examinations 99 or 44·6 per cent. were certified blind and 95 or 42·8 per cent. partially sighted.

Table A gives the age and sex distribution of the 875 persons examined for the first time. The heaviest incidence was in the later years of life and, both in the blind and in the partially-sighted groups, the females considerably outnumbered the males.

TABLE A.

Initial Examinations, 1956.

	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
Age	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
-1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	11	7	18	2	1	3	2	2	4
5-15	5	2	7	1	2	3	1	1	2
16-29	4	6	10	7	1	8	5	1	6
30-39	14	8	22	4	4	8	1	—	1
40-49	12	10	22	4	2	6	3	2	5
50-59	16	29	45	8	15	23	5	2	7
60-69	41	56	97	10	39	49	11	19	30
70+	108	195	303	60	82	142	23	29	52
Totals	213	313	526	96	146	242	51	56	107

Of the 875 new cases examined, 369 (42·2 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 189 (21·6 per cent.) in Lanarkshire.

The allocation among the local authorities of the area of the Joint Committee of applicants examined for the first time in 1956 is shown in Table B.

TABLE B.

Initial Examinations, 1956.

	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Glasgow	83	125	208	49	66	115	21	25	46
Airdrie	2	3	5	1	—	1	1	—	1
Coatbridge	5	8	13	3	2	5	3	2	5
Hamilton	5	3	8	4	2	6	2	—	2
Motherwell	5	10	15	5	4	9	1	—	1
Rutherglen	4	4	8	—	2	2	1	1	2
Other Lanarkshire ...	32	34	66	9	18	27	4	9	13
Greenock	4	6	10	2	3	5	1	3	4
Paisley	3	10	13	1	—	1	1	2	3
Port Glasgow	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2
Other Renfrewshire ...	8	9	17	1	1	2	2	—	2
Dumbarton	2	11	13	—	2	2	1	—	1
Clydebank	2	6	8	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Dunbartonshire ...	6	8	14	2	5	7	2	—	2
Falkirk	3	5	8	2	4	6	—	1	1
Stirling	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Stirlingshire ...	10	16	26	11	15	26	3	2	5
Ayr	5	1	6	—	3	3	—	1	1
Kilmarnock	2	5	7	—	3	3	1	1	2
Other Ayrshire	20	32	52	4	11	15	5	4	9
Argyll County	6	10	16	—	1	1	1	2	3
Bute County	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Dumfries Burgh ...	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	1	1
Totals	213	313	526	96	146	242	51	56	107

Owing to altered circumstances or at the person's own request, 222 cases were re-examined during the year. In 128 cases no alteration of classification was made (Table C) while 19 persons previously blind were found to be no longer blind and 95 persons previously not blind were certified to be blind.

TABLE C.

Re-examinations, 1956.

	At Clinic.	At Home.	All Cases.
1. Blind persons previously certified as blind	16	8	24
2. Persons previously certified as blind but not now blind	11	8	19
3. Persons found not blind at present and at previous examination	75	29	104
4. Persons now certified as blind who were not blind at the previous examination	45	30	75
	147	75	222

The causes of blindness in the 526 examined for the first time in 1956 and found to be blind are given in Table D. Cataract is the most

important single cause of blindness, while myopia, glaucoma, arterio-sclerosis, diabetes and chronic septicaemia are other important causes.

TABLE D.

Initial Examinations, 1956.

Causes of Blindness.

Congenital and Undetermined—	
Congenital Anomalies	21
Abiotrophies, etc.	14
Tumour of Globe or Orbit	—
Myopia	54
Other Errors of Refraction	—
Glaucoma, Primary	64
Cataract, Primary	149
Others	2
Infectious and Toxic—	
(*a*) Exogenous :	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7
Infections of Outer Coats of Eye	3
(*b*) Endogenous :	
Gonorrhoea	—
Syphilis, Congenital	6
Syphilis, Acquired	4
Measles	2
Smallpox	—
Virus Meningitis	—
Bacterial Infections	4
T.B. Meningitis	2
Phlyctenular, Strumous, etc.	4
Chronic Septicaemia, etc.	35
Others	2
Traumatic and Chemical—	
Birth Injury	4
Household Accidents	2
Traffic or Transportation	—
Industrial Trauma	2
War Injuries	2
Sympathetic Ophthalmia	1
Chemico-Toxic	—
Systemic Diseases—	
Anaemia and Blood Diseases	—
Diabetes	41
Nephritis	1
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	—
Vascular Diseases	9
Essential Hypertension	1
Arterio-Sclerosis	72
Cerebral Arterio-Sclerosis	2
Intracranial Neoplasm	2
Diseases of Central Nervous System	4
Disseminated Sclerosis	3
Tabes	1
Diseases of Skin	2
Not classified owing to lack of data	3
Not ascertainable definitely	1
Total	526

Follow-up Scheme.—This scheme deals with those patients examined by the Regional Clinic and considered by the examining surgeons as likely to benefit from further treatment. With the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, home teachers enquire and report twice yearly as to the treatment and progress of these patients. When operative or other treatment has been completed, the patient is re-examined and any improvement noted. The results of investigation by the teachers of 137 new cases certified blind in 1956 are given in Table E.

TABLE E.

Follow-up Scheme of Blind Persons Considered Likely to Benefit from Further Treatment.

1956.

Treatment Recommended	No. of Cases	Treatment Carried Out Now: Still Blind	Partially Sighted	Now Sighted	Treatment Not Carried Out: Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical	85	7	5	3	3	25	18	24
Medical	52	31	—	—	2	4	3	12
	137	38	5	3	5	29	21	36

The group entitled "unwilling" is composed mainly of elderly people who, owing to their advanced age, do not feel inclined to undergo an operation. In the group "others" are included patients who for medical reasons are not yet ready for operative procedures.

SECTION IX.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year, 6,825 vessels with an aggregate of 7,863,424 tons, entered the port. The reduction in the total number of vessels from overseas is attributed to the interruption of the normal services provided via the Suez Canal during the last quarter of the year.

The total number of vessels arriving from foreign ports was 1,471 with an aggregate tonnage of 4,482,444 tons. Seven hundred and eighty-four of these vessels arrived from infected ports, 182 coming direct from infected areas and another 602 which had called at other home ports before arriving at the port of Glasgow. A total of 687 foreign-going vessels arrived from non-infected areas.

The coastal traffic entering the port during the year amounted to 5,354 vessels with an aggregate of 3,380,980 tons.

All vessels arriving at the Tail of the Bank on passage to Glasgow are subject to the provisions of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952/1954, the duties being carried out by the inspectors on duty at the Boarding Station at Princes Pier. During adverse weather conditions, vessels are allowed to proceed up river on giving a signal of a clean bill of health, and are boarded by the inspectors on duty in the Glasgow area.

The co-operation and understanding between the Port staff and the other authorities engaged on similar duties at the Boarding Station continue to be satisfactory.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

	No. of Ships	Crews	Net Reg. Tonnage
January	136	6,420	462,286
February	91	4,469	306,355
March	127	5,998	426,216
April	125	5,222	377,005
May	134	6,500	445,487
June	130	5,807	395,543
July	124	5,760	193,592
August	126	5,215	394,165
September	119	5,079	360,914
October	133	5,964	419,418
November	117	4,993	373,339
December	109	4,472	328,124
	1,471	65,899	4,482,444

Particulars of arrivals are given in the following table :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1956.

Nationality	Ships	Crews	Passengers
British	979	50,509	1,490
Brazilian	1	48	—
Belgian	3	54	—
Costa Rican	14	388	—
Danish	18	493	—
Dutch	105	1,778	21
French	3	100	—
Finnish	10	239	—
German	15	324	3
Greek	7	210	—
Indian	2	129	3
Israelian	6	178	11
Italian	6	181	—
Liberian	25	808	—
Norwegian	122	4,160	10
Panamanian	13	483	1
Russian	23	1,021	—
South African	2	108	4
Spanish	16	478	—
Swedish	48	1,705	10
Swiss	1	41	—
United States of America ...	52	2,464	1
	1,471	65,899	1,554

NATIONALITY OF SHIPS' CREWS ARRIVING DURING 1956.

	British	Indian	Chinese	Other Nationalities on British Ships	Total Crews on British Ships	Crews on Other Ships	Overall Total Crews	Passengers on British Ships	Passengers on Other Ships	Total Passengers
January ...	3,100	1,433	99	49	4,681	1,739	6,420	10	3	13
February ...	2,520	784	185	110	3,599	870	4,469	22	—	22
March ...	3,350	335	103	1,031	4,819	1,179	5,998	33	3	36
April ...	2,274	935	127	295	3,631	1,591	5,222	756	3	759
May ...	3,761	1,027	158	368	5,314	1,186	6,500	127	4	131
June ...	2,895	1,045	66	465	4,471	1,336	5,807	149	7	156
July ...	3,110	784	144	672	4,710	1,050	5,760	49	11	60
August ...	2,783	859	50	356	4,048	1,167	5,215	109	23	132
September ...	2,522	794	107	489	3,912	1,167	5,079	74	7	81
October ...	3,462	569	141	436	4,608	1,356	5,964	86	—	86
November ...	2,672	810	73	353	3,908	1,085	4,993	58	—	58
December ...	2,484	845	74	80	3,483	989	4,472	17	3	20
TOTAL	34,933	10,220	1,327	4,704	51,184	14,715	65,899	1,490	64	1,554

Number of Ships from Foreign Ports and Irish Free State during 1956.

Month.	From Infected Ports.									From Non-Infected Ports. Direct and Coastwise.			From Foreign Ports. Total.			From Irish Free State
	Class "A"—Direct.			Class "B"—Coastwise.			Total "A" and "B."									
	Ships	Crews	Passengers	Ships	Crews	Passengers	Ships	Crews	Passengers	Ships	Crews	Passengers	Ships	Crews	Passengers	Total Ships
January	17	594	2	47	1,562	4	64	2,156	6	72	4,264	7	136	6,420	13	29
February	19	840	—	44	2,699	7	63	3,539	7	28	930	15	91	4,469	22	23
March ...	19	765	22	62	3,773	10	81	4,538	32	46	1,460	4	127	5,998	36	29
April ...	20	923	730	48	2,729	2	68	3,652	732	57	1,570	27	125	5,222	759	25
May ...	19	954	16	60	3,805	21	79	4,759	37	55	1,741	94	134	6,500	131	25
June ...	20	723	42	50	3,076	—	70	3,799	42	60	2,008	113	130	5,807	155	25
July ...	15	631	8	57	3,403	—	72	4,034	8	52	1,726	53	124	5,760	61	33
August	14	514	19	47	2,537	—	61	3,051	19	65	2,164	113	126	5,215	132	30
Sept. ...	7	229	6	48	3,010	10	55	3,239	16	64	1,840	65	119	5,079	81	30
October	11	406	—	51	3,321	4	62	3,727	4	71	2,237	82	133	5,964	86	33
November	6	226	2	44	2,596	—	50	2,822	2	67	2,171	56	117	4,993	58	30
December	15	632	10	44	2,342	5	59	2,974	15	50	1,498	5	109	4,472	20	25
Totals	182	7,437	857	602	34,853	63	784	42,290	920	687	23,609	633	1,471	65,899	1,554	337

Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952-1954.

Infectious Disease.

During the year no quarantinable diseases were found on vessels arriving at the port of Glasgow. Nevertheless all crews on vessels arriving from infected areas or ports were kept under surveillance until the incubation period had expired. Similar action was taken in respect of Asiatic crews arriving by air from India within a period of forty-eight hours. Contact with these crews, in the Seamen's Boarding House or on board vessels within the dock area, was continued for the period prescribed by the above Regulations.

Examples are given below of action taken in various instances where infectious disease was present on arrival or had occurred previously or had been suspected.

Information was received from London and Liverpool to the effect that there had been several cases of gastro-enteritis among the crew of the S.S. "Port Phillip," and that two members of the catering staff who had been reported positive for dysentery had been removed to hospital at Liverpool. On arrival at Glasgow the vessel was boarded by the Port Medical Officer on duty, and arrangements were made to have specimens of faeces obtained for examination. All specimens submitted for examination were found negative. The results of the analytical and bacteriological examinations of the fresh water supply were satisfactory, nevertheless the Master of the vessel was advised to have the tanks cleansed and treated before proceeding on a voyage overseas.

Towards the end of April a message received from a troopship indicated that a case of chickenpox had been diagnosed in a family on board the vessel. The vessel was boarded at the anchorage at the Tail of the Bank by the Port Medical Officer on duty and the vessel allowed to proceed up river to King George V Dock, where disembarkation took place and patients were landed.

A case of chickenpox who was a member of the crew of a vessel in dock was dealt with by the Port Medical Staff and the patient removed to Belvidere Hospital for treatment. The vessel was boarded and the crew, with one exception, found to be in good health. The remaining member was referred to the Shipping Federation for treatment and arrangements made to disinfect the patient's quarters and personal belongings. The crew of this vessel had joined at Barbados and later had been transferred to this vessel at another United Kingdom port; but one new member who had joined this crew had recently been discharged from hospital at another port in the United Kingdom where he had been isolated as a chickenpox case. Revaccination of the crew was carried out where necessary before the vessel left Glasgow. This crew was transferred to another vessel at Liverpool and returned to Glasgow on

the new vessel, when it was learned that six members of the crew had been hospitalised with chickenpox at that port. A further case of chickenpox removed from this vessel in Glasgow was confirmed by the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill Hospital.

Towards the end of May, information was received that a coloured seaman on a vessel in port was suffering from a vesicular rash. Second opinions were obtained and specimens examined by the Virologist proved the case as chickenpox. Disinfection of the patient's accommodation and bedding, etc., was carried out. The vessel was visited daily and instructions were given to the officer in charge of the vessel to notify the Port Health Authority if other cases developed.

During the year precautionary measures were applied to vessels arriving from Cork City in view of the epidemic of poliomyelitis in that city. One member of the crew of a vessel coming to Glasgow was removed to hospital at Liverpool and ultimately confirmed as a poliomyelitis case. The officers and crew of this vessel had been advised that particular precautions should be taken on matters of personal hygiene.

Similar measures were applied in respect of naval ratings who had been contacts of a case of poliomyelitis while working on a vessel undergoing repairs in a shipyard in Glasgow. The officer in charge was interviewed and advised by the Port Medical Officer on duty in regard to the precautions which were necessary, and the contacts were visited at their lodgings.

In co-operation with the South-Western Public Health Division investigations were carried out of an outbreak of food poisoning which occurred on board a new vessel undergoing trials which had been constructed in one of the shipbuilding yards in this area. A full enquiry into the question of the food consumed during the " trials " of the vessel revealed a series of complaints about the food which had been provided by a catering firm residing outside the city boundary. Specimens taken from members of the crew and submitted for bacteriological examination revealed a Sonne dysentery infection. This information was sent to the Port Medical Officer at Gothenburg, Sweden, as the vessel was proceeding to that area.

A report was received that approximately 50 cases of mild diarrhoea had occurred on a vessel which had arrived from the Hong Kong area. All the patients had recovered and had been landed at Liverpool before the vessel arrived in our area.

Investigations were made in an endeavour to ascertain the cause of the outbreak of sickness on a second vessel from the same area which had 150 cases of gastro-enteritis during the voyage. Synthetic cream or water was regarded as the possible cause of the outbreak ; but samples of the original synthetic cream could not be procured. The samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological and analytical examination in both instances, and the owners of the vessels were advised to have the water supply systems on board the vessels overhauled, etc.

Cases of Illness Reported on Vessels on Arrival at Glasgow.

Disease	Hospital	Home	Clinic	On Board	Died	Total
Asthma	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	9	—	—	—	—	9
Continued Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	5	—	—	—	—	5
Influenza	3	—	—	—	—	3
Leprosy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mumps	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	9	—	—	—	—	9
Pyrexia, Unknown Origin	5	—	—	—	—	5
Quinsy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Rubella	—	2	—	—	—	2
Salmonella	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	6	—	—	—	—	6
Unclassified Rash ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Venereal Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Others	63	—	—	1	—	64
	115	3	—	1	—	119

Samples of Drinking Water.

During the year a considerable amount of the inspectors' time was devoted to the investigation and testing of drinking water supplies on vessels entering the port.

In the first instance samples taken from the S.S. " Port Phillip " for bacteriological and analytical examination were reported as satisfactory. Samples were taken following a report of sickness on board.

A sample was also taken from the S.S. " Lairdsben " at the request of the Master of the vessel as the result of a complaint by members of the crew but, after bacteriological examination, the water was declared as suitable for human consumption.

Complaints were received in connection with the coasting vessel S.S. " Invertest " that a dead rat had been found in the domestic water tank. The Master of the vessel was instructed to drain the tank, have the interior flushed, scrubbed out with disinfectant, reflushed with fresh water, cement washed, and refilled. The rat had been located wedged in the outlet of the tank, and instructions were issued to have the tap dismantled and scalded with boiling water. After the tank had been filled and emptied several times it was chlorinated. Samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis.

S.S. "Clan Mactavish."—A complaint regarding the drinking water supply on this vessel was received shortly before the vessel sailed to Liverpool. The water had been sampled at London and Liverpool and in both cases a high bacterial count was recorded. The supply pipe and crane in the pantry were disconnected, thereafter cleaned, scoured and reassembled after the piping had been subjected to high pressure steam. Information regarding the action taken at this port was forwarded to Liverpool.

S.S. "Captain Cook."—Information from Liverpool Port Health Authority stated that a number of cases of general sickness had occurred on board this vessel during her passage from Hong Kong and Capetown. One case of suspected poliomyelitis was landed at Liverpool. The shipping agents were notified and extensive operations were carried out in chlorinating the whole water supply system on this vessel. Tanks were then emptied, cement washed, and the whole water supply system rechlorinated.

S.S. "Vancouver Star."—Several cases of intestinal disorder were reported on this vessel when it reached London. Investigations were made at London and Liverpool before the vessel arrived at Glasgow port. Further action was taken here when samples of the water from No. 6 double bottom tank were submitted for examination. Both samples were returned as satisfactory.

S.S. "Empire Clyde."—Complaints of gastro-enteritis were reported on this vessel during the voyage from Hong Kong. Samples of synthetic cream which were taken for bacteriological examination were reported as satisfactory. Samples of drinking water were also submitted for examination and the Shipping Company decided to chlorinate all drinking water tanks and have them cement washed.

S.S. "Tahsinia."—Correspondence from Avonmouth indicated oil contamination of the water supply and the resultant investigations carried out by this Department revealed a leakage from another tank. The Shipping Company dealt with this matter by deciding to isolate the drinking water tank from the other system.

The two tables which follow show the results of these investigations.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Drinking Water.

Vessel	Source	Bacterial Count per ml. on Agar at		Faecal B. Coli		Faecal Strept. Absent from	Cl. welchii in 100 ml.	Remarks
		37°C.	22°C.	Absent from	Present in			
S.S. "Port Phillip" ..	No. 2a Port Tank	296	161	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	No pathogens isolated.
	No. 2a Starboard Tank	252	211	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	
S.S "Lairdsben" ..	Galley tap drawn from gravity tank aft	7	187	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	Both supplies are suitable for human consumption.
	Pantry tap drawn from gravity tank amidship ..	5	213	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	
S.S. "Invertest" ..	Domestic Tank	2	15	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	Absent	—
S.S. "Clan Mactavish"	Pantry Tap	1,444	516	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	No organisms of Salmonella group found.
S.S. "Captain Cook"	Afterpeak Tank	approx. 1,400	approx. 1,300	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	No pathogens isolated. Water brown in colour due to iron. Micros. Little vegetable debris.
	Tap in passengers' toilet accommodation (No. 1) ..	401	612	1 ml.	5 ml.	100 ml.	—	The counts at 37°C. are all higher than is desirable. The presence of Faecal B. coli in small volumes of water from taps 1 and 4 should be noted, also the Faecal Streptococci from tap 4.
	Tap at sink in crew's messroom forward	1,640	760	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	
	Tap at sink in ship's kitchen	471	460	10 ml.	50 ml.	100 ml. (Present 50 ml. in 100 ml.)	—	
	Tap at sink in ship's galley (No. 4)	217	266	5 ml.	10 ml.			
	Tap at sink in ship's galley	107	23	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	
	Tap in toilet of passengers' accommodation ..	86	36	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	
	Tap at sink in kitchen	123	46	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	—
	Tap at sink in crew's quarters forward	approx. 7,000	104	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	
	Afterpeak Tank	93	108	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	
S.S. "Vancouver Star"	Galley tap of water drawn from No. 6 double-bottom tank	252	316	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	No pathogens isolated.
S.S. "Empire Clyde"	No. 6 Starboard Wing domestic tank	approx. 2,300	65	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	P.S. aeruginosa (B. pyocyaneus) isolated. This organism has been found associated with gastro-intestinal upset.
	No. 6 Starboard Wing domestic tank	30	6	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	No pathogens found.
S.S. "Tahsinia" ..	Sample drawn through engine-room pump from No. 6 D.B. tanks after tanks had been cement washed, flushed out and refilled with Glasgow water	139	148	100 ml.	—	100 ml.	—	Satisfactory in absence of B. coli and Faecal Streptococci in 100 ml. but count at 37°C. could be lower.

Chemical Examination of Samples of Drinking Water.

Vessel	Source	Free and Saline Nitrogen.	Albuminoid Nitrogen.	Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27°C.	Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	Chlorides (as Chlorine).	Nitrates (as Nitrogen)	Nitrites (as Nitrogen).	Solids. Mineral Solids.	Solids. Organic Solids.	Hardness. Calcium Hardness.	Hardness. Magnesium Hardness.	pH Value.	Colour (Hazen Units).	Free Chlorine.	Chloramines.	Iron (in solution).	Remarks
S.S. "Port Phillip" ..	No. 2a Port Tank .. .. No. 2a Starboard Tank ..	0·003	0·028	0·31	0·72	22	0·85	Nil	88	55	48	16	7·3	12	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
S.S. "Lairdsben" ..	Galley tap drawn from gravity tank aft	0·002	0·021	0·57	1·09	8	0·13	Nil	30	25	22	7	9·5	42	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
	Pantry tap drawn from gravity tank amidships	0·002	0·023	0·57	1·13	8	0·12	Nil	34	21	20	7	9·5	40	Nil	Nil	—	
S.S. "Invertest" ..	Domestic Tank	0·010	0·074	0·88	1·64	7	0·08	Nil	—	—	352	10	9·8	26	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
S.S. "Clan Mactavish"	Pantry Tap	0·003	0·053	0·61	1·50	11	0·26	Nil	47	21	25	8	7·3	12	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
S.S. "Captain Cook"	Tap in passengers' toilet accommodation (No. 1) ..	0·008	0·028	0·65	1·34	19	0·40	Nil	—	—	16	7	6·8	15	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
	Tap at sink in crew's mess-room forward																	
	Tap at sink in ship's kitchen																	
	Tap at sink in ship's galley (No. 4)	0·005	0·026	0·70	1·37	18	0·36	Nil	—	—	13	8	6·8	11	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
	Tap at sink in ship's galley ..																	
	Tap in toilet of passengers' accommodation																	
	Tap at sink in kitchen ..																	
	Tap at sink in crew's quarters forward																	
	Afterpeak Tank	0·003	0·026	0·85	1·70	9	0·10	Nil	17	13	8	7	5·8	15	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
	Afterpeak Tank	0·003	0·102	0·44	1·27	156	0·14	Nil	—	—	59	33	8·6	10	Nil	Nil	1·0	Sample was turbid and contained a deposit of hydrated ferric oxide. Unsuitable for human consumption.
S.S. "Vancouver Star"	Galley tap of water drawn from No. 6 double-bottom tank	0·010	0·021	0·71	1·28	10	0·10	Nil	—	—	50	Nil	10·0	11	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
S.S. "Empire Clyde"	No. 6 Starboard Wing domestic tank	0·002	0·025	2·39	2·45	58	0·52	Nil	188	63	64	22	9·0	11	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
	Do.	0·028	0·059	0·83	1·66	16	0·14	Nil	—	—	77	3	10·0	21	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.
S.S. "Tahsinia" ..	Sample drawn through engine-room pump from No. 6 D.B. tanks after tanks had been cement washed, flushed out and refilled with Glasgow water	0·008	0·040	0·46	0·88	8	0·5	0·003	120	39	94	19	7·8	13	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable for dietetic purposes.

Immunisation against Yellow Fever.

During the year the Port Medical Staff immunised 2,194 seamen against yellow fever. These men were members of the crews of vessels which were destined to call at ports situated within the yellow fever zones.

Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

During the year 25 certificates were issued under the above Regulations to the Masters of foreign vessels in this port to enable them to purchase the necessary medical supplies to complete their stock.

Aliens Act, 1953.

There was a decrease in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers and also in the number of aliens landed at the port in 1956, 51 vessels with 134 passengers as against 64 vessels with 478 passengers in 1955.

The following table shows the number and nationality of aliens arriving at the port :—

Chinese	1
Danish	5
Dutch	12
German	5
Italian	1
Norwegian	29
Swedish	9
American (U.S.A.)	72

Close co-operation was maintained with H.M. Immigration Officers in the examination of these persons, and there were no rejections on medical grounds.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Seamen's Hostel in Queen's Dock, which is reserved for the use of Indian and Pakistan seamen, was kept under supervision by the port inspector in that area.

Hygiene in Crew Accommodation, etc.

Inspection and re-inspection of the vessels arriving in the port revealed a number of defects in the crew accommodation. In most instances the majority of them were remedied before the vessels left the area, but in some instances, however, it was necessary to communicate with the Owners or the Port Health Authorities at the next

port of call in the United Kingdom to have the repairs completed at the port.

Thirty-one intimations issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on the Masters of the vessels, and two hundred and eighty verbal intimations were issued in respect of defects and nuisances which were discovered at the time of inspection. Forty-four verbal warnings were made in regard to the fouling of the quayside.

A total of 1,774 initial visits and 330 revisits were made by the inspectors to vessels during the year.

One intimation in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, was sent to the Clyde Navigation Trustees, and 12 verbal intimations were issued in respect of nuisances within their area.

Inspection of the various premises within the district included 26 revisits under the Factories Act, 40 in respect of Clyde Navigation Trustees premises, 83 inspections of the canteens, 182 in regard to sanitary conveniences, and 25 in the supervision of new or alteration of drainage work in premises situated within the dock area.

The following tables indicate the type of defect and the number and nationality of the vessels on which they were located.

	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
Functional Neglect—Accommodation—			
Paintwork dirty	—	13	13
Floors and Woodwork dirty	5	35	40
Tables and Benches dirty	1	32	33
Alleyways dirty	—	18	18
Food Lockers dirty	7	29	36
Verminous condition	—	73	73
Galleys dirty	1	2	3
Scuppers choked	2	34	36
Accumulation of rubbish	4	23	27
Beds and Bedding dirty	—	1	1
	20	260	280
Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—			
Troughs of W.C. Basins foul and choked ...	3	22	25
Floors or Woodwork dirty	2	2	4
Paintwork dirty	—	—	—
Scuppers choked	—	16	16
Flushing apparatus defective	—	6	6
Wash Basins dirty or choked	3	14	17
	8	60	68

	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
General Neglect—			
Drinking Water Tanks	—	4	4
Accumulation of Garbage	3	15	18
Bilges to Cleanse	—	—	—
Gear in Sleeping Compartments	—	—	—
	3	19	22
Structural Defects—			
Port or Deadlights leaking	3	18	21
Deckheads leaking	2	5	7
Heating Apparatus defective	—	—	—
Hawse pipes leaking	—	—	—
Floors broken	—	—	—
Condensation	—	—	—
Lighting defective	—	—	—
Ventilation defective	—	—	—
Food Locker Doors broken	—	8	8
Bulkheads defective	—	—	—
Steampipes leaking	2	2	4
	7	33	40
Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—			
Seats broken or missing	4	4	8
Doors broken or defective	3	—	3
W.C. Basins broken	1	1	2
Lighting defective	—	—	—
Ventilation defective	—	—	—
Wash Basins broken	—	1	1
Soil Pipes and Storm Valves defective	—	7	7
	8	13	21

Number and Nationality of Vessels on which Defects were Discovered.

	Defective
British	246
Spanish	3
Costa Rican	3
Liberian	12
Norwegian	5
Danish	2
Italian	2
Panamanian	3
French	1
Greek	3
German	1
Swedish	1
Total	282
Coasters—	
British	32
Total	314

Rat Destruction.

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 735. Of that total, 472 were destroyed on board foreign-going ships, 369 as the result of fumigation in which H.C.N. gas was employed and 103 by trapping.

The rat-searchers made 2,793 visits to vessels in the port and 2,764 visits to premises within the dock area. During the visits to these premises in the dock area evidence was found in 353 instances. Traps were set and 263 rats were destroyed.

One hundred and fifty-six specimens of rats—57 from ships and 99 from shore premises—were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination for Bacillus pestis, and negative results were reported in each case.

Slight to moderate indications of rat infestation have been recorded in various parts of the dock area, at Kingston Dock, Lancefield Quay, and Princes Dock. In all instances where rat infestation is located, intimation is made to the Clyde Navigation Trustees' representative, who then deals with the matter. Canteens, workshops, and the area round the premises owned by the Soya Meal Company at King George V Dock were kept under supervision, and there is every reason to believe that the degree of rat infestation within the dock area is showing a gradual decrease.

The following tables show details of the rats destroyed on board ship and in the quayside sheds and other premises within the dock area.

On Board Ship.

Method of Destruction	Infected Ports				Non-Infected Ports				Total
	R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
H.C.N. Gas	232	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	369
Trapping	53	36	—	—	8	6	—	—	103
	285	173	—	—	8	6	—	—	472

In Sheds and Other Premises.

R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus	
M.	F.	M.	F.
104	62	55	42

One hundred and two dead mice were found on vessels after fumigation.

International Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates

The total number of certificates issued during the year was 465. The number of Deratting Certificates issued during the year shows a decrease in comparison with last year, while the number of Exemption Certificates shows a marked increase. This corresponds to the general trend in the decrease of rat infestation during the last few years. Of the total of 465 Deratting Certificates issued, 32 were granted after the vessels had been fumigated and the remaining two after the vessels had been cleared by trapping. Thirty-five of the total certificates were issued to new vessels ; one after fumigation had been carried out at the request of the Shipping Companies.

Thirty-eight of the certificates were issued in respect of vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Bowling, Dumbarton and Finnart, etc.

In two vessels which were being fumigated to qualify for a Deratting Certificate, the concentration of gas and periods of exposure were increased at the request of the Department of Agriculture, Insect Pest Infestation Section, from 6 to 12 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet and the time period from 6 to 12 hours' duration for the destruction of food insect pests in the cargo spaces.

Vessels arriving at the shipbreakers' yard were searched on arrival but deratting was unnecessary as no evidence of rodent infestation was found.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act and Application to Shipping Order.

Rodent Control Certificates were issued to 85 coastal vessels during the year.

The main problem in regard to some of these vessels is the re-infestation which takes place when the cargo consists of empty crates filled with straw which provide suitable harbourage for rats and mice. The owners of these vessels are aware of this danger and to overcome the problem they have introduced a routine of applying poison baits whenever the opportunity arises.

Every assistance is given to this Department in regard to the movements of their vessels, and any instruction issued to the owners in regard to action required receives immediate attention.

Rags, Hair, Hides and Bones.

The following table shows the amount of imported rags, hair, hides and bones and the country of origin :—

	Rags		Hair (Various)		Hides (Various)		Bones	
	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles
Africa ...	—	—	1	9	20	1,042	7	2,941
Australia ...	—	—	1	11	25	5,755	1	500
Belgium ...	7	366	2	22	2	747	—	—
Canada ...	—	—	5	938	3	1,015	—	—
Egypt	7	3,613	—	—	2	10	2	1,475
Europe ...	35	4,203	11	76	25	4,648	20	9,562
France	—	—	—	—	3	1,230	—	—
India	2	36	5	140	12	383	47	31,173
Italy	—	—	—	—	6	2,329	—	—
Japan	6	819	—	—	11	3,634	—	—
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	—	4	1,000	—	—
South America	—	—	6	234	2	770	9	114,054
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000
Sweden ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	—	—	2	396	15	7,499	—	—

Anthrax.—Three specimens of goatskins from ten African consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist who reported two specimens as positive for B. anthracis and the remaining one as being negative.

Two samples of pigskins from nine Japanese consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist and reported negative for B. anthracis.

The reports of the presence of B. anthracis in any consignment are immediately passed to the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which the consignment has been dispatched and also to the manager of the firm receiving the consignments.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1937-48.

During the year a total of 651,973 tons of foodstuffs was landed at the port, 618,384 tons from vessels arriving from overseas ports and 33,589 tons from vessels trading coastwise. The total quantity

of cargo landed is less than last year's total and this has been attributed to the ban imposed on the use of the shorter sea route via the Suez Canal. The decrease in the volume of trade brought in by coastal vessel from Northern Ireland is in part due to the new service which has been established between Belfast and the ports of Ardrossan and Preston. This service is a type of car-ferry service in which the loaded vehicles proceed direct to their destination on landing at the two ports mentioned above.

All food products landed within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority were subjected to examination under the above regulations, and as a result of the examination of these food products a total of 5,382 cwts. was declared unsound and unfit for human consumption. In many instances the products were removed to the Cleansing Department incinerators for disposal in the presence of an inspector from this Department.

In other instances it was possible to release some of the damaged foodstuffs for use as animal feeding, but this was only on receipt of a written undertaking from the purchaser and supervised by an inspector. Consignments of this and similar products which are sold outside the city boundary are dealt with by an inspector of those areas as the result of notification from this Department.

Fruit and vegetables form a considerable part of the amount of foodstuffs condemned. In some cases it is due to the conditions under which they are transported, and in others it is due to damage which occurs in the course of loading or discharging.

Some consignments of canned fruits which were landed during the year were found to be unfit for human consumption. On examination it was found that they were old stocks which has been relabelled. With the exception of a few tins which were submitted for bacteriological and analytical examination and found satisfactory, the remainder were removed for destruction under the supervision of an inspector.

The labelling of tins is a matter which is receiving consideration at the moment in view of the number of consignments which are being landed with unlabelled tins. The identification marks and numbers of these consignments are being forwarded to the Food and Drugs

Section of this Department so that a check can be made on the accuracy of the labelling of the tins in order to distinguish " Empire products " from " Foreign products " when sold by the retail trade to the public.

The work in this Department is one of constant effort in the inspection and examination of all imported food products. The major factor is one of mobility ; the vessels themselves or the cargoes under examination. The cargoes involved may be dealt with on the quayside or released for removal to storage premises for further examination before being released for normal distribution.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925-53.

Importations of fruit juice and fruit pulp were subjected to examination at the time of importation to ascertain the amount of preservative present in the product. The result of the examination of eight consignments revealed the presence of sulphite preservative in every instance, ranging from 80 parts per million to 1,647 parts per million in excess of the standard laid down by the regulations. Each importer was informed in accordance with the regulations and written undertakings were received declaring that the sulphite preservative would be reduced during processing to conform to the standard laid down by the regulations for the final products.

" Official Certificates."

During the year two consignments of meat products were landed in this area without being accompanied by the " official certificates," as laid down by the regulations. The first consignment consisted of 100 cartons of tinned corn beef marked " J.C.G./9371," landed ex the M.V. " Crane " from France. The second shipment consisted of two separate consignments, one comprising 42 casks of Edible Oleo Stearine from New Zealand without being accompanied by " official certificates," and the second consisting of 26 casks of the same product which, however, were accompanied by the " official certificates." The two consignments landed in contravention of the regulations were detained pending an investigation, and the importers concerned were advised to that effect. Samples from both consignments which were submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis were reported as satisfactory.

A thorough investigation was carried out by this Department into the facts of both consignments. Documentary evidence was ultimately

produced from the two Veterinary Stations involved, which guaranteed the condition of these importations, and the products were finally released for normal distribution.

The main problem in respect of the consignment from New Zealand was to distinguish between the edible and inedible tallow which came in the same shipment.

Similar incidents have occurred in the past and the importers associated with these importations have been advised that a serious view is taken of these facts. It is in their own interests to acquaint themselves with the conditions laid down by the regulations and see that their suppliers conform to them.

This matter has been brought to the notice of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Egg Products.

A feature of port inspection and one of its chief difficulties is the length of time required for the complete examination and sampling of cargo. If often happens that the examination of certain material is spread over a period and cannot be completed or reported on in the year under review. The main products involved in this particular instance were consignments of frozen whole egg and dried egg from Australia, and hen egg albumen crystals and glycerinated hen egg yolk from China.

In July, 1954, Faecal B. coli, Enterococci, Staphylococcus aureus (coagulase positive), and Ps. pyocyanea were isolated in samples taken from a consignment of frozen whole egg landed ex S.S. " Port Chalmers."

In February, 1955, samples of frozen whole egg from consignments landed ex S.S. " Clan McDougall " were found to contain Faecal B. coli in 1/100 gram. Discussions with the egg importers and the Australian representatives led to the conditional release of the consignments to large baking firms for high temperature baking purposes only.

During the course of bacteriological sampling of frozen egg products from Australia Salmonella organisms were found in consignments

coming from three particular packing stations, No. 900 in Western Australia and Nos. 482 and 500 in the New South Wales Division. Samples taken from all other stations exporting frozen whole egg have been entirely clear of Salmonella organisms.

The presence of food poisoning organisms in frozen whole egg coming from Australia made it necessary to adopt a system of sampling that would detect the presence of the organisms with the greatest frequency and the least expenditure of time. As the product is frozen hard it was necessary to use a hand brace and chromium-plated cutting bits to obtain samples. These bits are placed in individual covered glass jars along with spoons, the container and contents being sterilised and opened only when required at the time of sampling. The surface of the tins and the instrument used to open the tins are cleansed with methylated spirit before sampling commences.

During the year 1956 over 63,000 cartons of Australian frozen egg were brought into the city, and 24,000 were released in Glasgow and the remainder transferred to a store in Wolverhampton. Of the 270 samples taken, 7 were positive for Salmonella. As agreed with the importers, batches where Salmonella was found have been detained until some satisfactory method of processing has been developed by the trade.

The other egg product which has given considerable trouble was Chinese hen egg albumen crystals. The frequent presence of Salmonella organisms led to the detention of considerable quantities of this product until the trade had developed a method of dealing with infected albumen.

As a result of experiments at various centres, a method of heat processing the albumen had been worked out that would not interfere with the character and use of this egg product. This consisted of the heat treatment of the intact containers in a chamber where the temperature was maintained sufficient to give a temperature in the tins ranging from 126° to 129°F. for a period of seven days. At a later stage it was found that on rare occasions Salmonella was still present, and the period of treatment has now been increased to nine days. Commercial interests in the city have set up a heat chamber where, after an experimental period with full bacteriological control, the albumen crystals are now subjected to heat treatment.

The capacity of the heat treatment chamber used in this undertaking is 1,800 cu. ft., length 23 ft., width 10 ft. 6 ins., height 7 ft. 6 ins. An air lock chamber is provided at the entrance to avoid variations in temperature when entering or leaving the chamber. A 10 kw. fan heater was installed at a height of 5-6 ft. at the inner end of the chamber directing the heat towards the tins, and the average temperature on the recording thermometer varied between 128° and 130°F. Two portable electric swivel fans were introduced at ground level to maintain uniformity of temperature throughout the chamber and to counteract the danger of overheating the product. The tins were placed on three sets of open metal framework, each three tins high, with a space of 5-6 ins. being maintained between the tins on each rack. Experiments were carried out to find the optimum cooling conditions of the tins after treatment to reduce the possibility of the development of heat resistant organisms.

Some initial post-treatment samples yielded a rather high count for heat resistant organisms, and steps were taken to speed up the cooling of the albumen after treatment. Little or no difference was found in the bacteriological count per gram after three days of either natural cooling or cold air circulation cooling in a chamber with a temperature of 33°F. Rapid cooling under natural conditions was therefore adopted and post-treatment tests were not taken until three days after the tins had left the heat treatment chamber.

For an initial period all containers were tested before and after heat treatment, but at a later stage with the extension of the period of exposure to heat to nine days the completely satisfactory results obtained permitted sampling to be reduced to 50 per cent. after treatment, and this level of sampling remains.

During the year over 1,300 cases of Chinese albumen crystals were imported and received heat treatment. No positive result was obtained in any of the samples taken after treatment.

Two other forms of egg product, spray dried whole egg from China and from Australia and glycerinated hen egg yolk from China, have not yielded positive samples for B. coli or Salmonella, and no restrictions on their importation and sale were made.

The following tables show the amount of foodstuffs imported during the year :—

Foreign Imports, 1956.

Table "A"

Article	Tons	Cwts.
Acids	9	10
Apples	8,574	9
Bananas	883	—
Barley	25,085	—
Beans	4,940	8
Butter	12,826	2
Casein	139	—
Cheese	6,459	4
Chicken (Canned) ...	129	10
Chutney	14	16
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	3,408	4
Coconut (Fresh) ...	12	—
Coffee	61	4
Condiments	118	14
Confectionery	50	1
Corn	21,233	7
Cream of Tartar ...	1	15
Egg (Albumen) ...	112	6
Egg (Frozen Whole) ...	939	4
Egg (Powder)	37	8
Eggs (in Shell)	142	9
Egg (Yolk)	288	—
Farinaceous Foods ...	27	7
Fat	1,066	6
Fish (Canned)	1,520	3
Flour	62,785	11
Fruit Cake	51	—
Fruit (Canned)	17,891	9
Fruit (Dried)	10,110	6
Fruit Juice	4,250	8
Fruit Pulp	652	15
Fruit Skins	56	—
Ginger (Preserved) ...	950	—
Glucose	577	16
Grapes	3,467	10
Grapefruit	1,245	—
Gherkins	5	10
Honey	50	4
Jams and Jellies ...	505	—
Lard	2,183	10
Lemons	660	13
Lentils	4,102	10
Liquorice	2	10
Macaroni	191	5
Maize	133,774	—
Meat (Canned)	7,270	10
Meal	975	5
Melons	1,647	—
Milk Powder	2,214	—
Mandarines	1,995	15
Milo	9,670	—
Manucal	1	—
Nuts (various)	6,571	5
Oats	308	—
Oils	2,413	—
Onions	4,111	—
Onion Powder	11	—
Oranges	16,308	—
Olives	—	7
Pomegranates	421	10
Peaches	49	—
Pears	968	—
Peas	2,933	10
Puddings	13	—
Peel (Various)	61	10
Potatoes	11,557	5
Rice	4,285	—
Sago	388	10
Sausage Meat	3	5
Soups	3,522	—
Sugar	4,166	—
Sundries	1	10
Sauce	10	—
Semolina	31	5
Tapioca	660	5
Tea	1,216	10
Tomatoes (Canned) ...	467	—
Tomato Juice	675	10
Tomato Paste	1,306	5
Tomato Sauce	14	10
Vegetables (Fresh) ...	6,907	—
Vegetables (Canned) ...	1,135	10
Wheat	192,513	—

Total Weight—**618,384** Tons, 12 Cwts.

Coastwise Imports, 1956.

Table "B"

Article	Tons	Cwts.	Article	Tons	Cwts.
Aerated Waters ...	288	—	Ice Lollies	3	11
Apples	1,182	—	Jams and Jellies ...	30	4
Barley	279	12	Lard	103	—
Beans	24	15	Lentils	104	5
Biscuits	106	—	Margarine	2	5
Butter	1,329	15	Meat (Canned)	568	—
Cereals	21	—	Meat (Cooked)	407	10
Cheese	429	5	Meal	27	3
Chocolate Coverture ...	629	10	Milk (Canned)	1,156	5
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	45	13	Milk Powder	460	—
Coffee	11	7	Milo	38	5
Condiments	17	—	Nuts (Various)	141	—
Confectionery	212	—	Oats	14	10
Egg (Frozen Whole) ...	15	—	Oils	13	10
Egg (Powder)	—	2	Onions	424	5
Eggs (in Shell)	4,210	—	Oranges	2,586	10
Farinaceous Foods ...	6	1	Peas	10	—
Fats	316	5	Potatoes	118	—
Fish (Canned)	198	5	Potato Powder	258	10
Fish (Fresh)	9	—	Rice	126	—
Fish (Pickled)	196	5	Rice (Canned)	4	—
Flour	7	10	Sausage Meat	11	—
Fruit Cake	11	10	Soups	128	5
Fruit (Canned)	1,837	10	Sugar	4,605	—
Fruit (Dried)	199	—	Sundries	29	14
Fruit (Fresh)	113	10	Tea	252	—
Fruit Pulp	262	—	Tomatoes (Fresh) ...	10	10
Gammons	573	11	Tomatoes (Canned) ...	16	12
Glucose	13	4	Tomatoes (Paste) ...	2	12
Grapefruit	144	5	Vegetables (Fresh) ...	748	10
Ham and Chicken (Canned)	92	13	Vegetables (Canned) ...	159	—
Ham and Bacon (Canned)	4,447	6	Wheat	3,795	—
Ice Cream	5	16			

Total Weight—33,589 Tons, 6 Cwts.

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Port Medical Officer :—

Article	Weight Cwts.	Qrs.	Article.	Weight Cwts.	Qrs.
Apples	—	2	Maize	170	—
Beans	10	1	Macaroni	—	3
Bananas	2	1	Milk (Canned)	—	2
Butter	4	3	Meats (Canned) ...	38	—
Cereals	—	3	Meal	36	1
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	38	3	Nuts	3	3
Corn	124	1	Oranges	5	—
Confectionery	—	2	Onions	122	2
Dhall	14	3	Potatoes	2,748	—
Egg Albumen	322	—	Peas (Fresh)	—	2
Flour	202	—	Rice	18	3
Fruit (Canned)	461	1	Sago	22	3
Fruit (Dried)	145	2	Soups (Canned) ...	40	3
Fruit (Pulp)	12	3	Sugar	2	—
Fruit (Juice)	25	—	Tomato (Juice) ...	8	—
Fats (Various)	34	1	Tomato (Puree and Paste)	18	3
Fish (Salt)	100	—	Tomatoes (Canned) ...	158	1
Fish (Canned)	3	1	Tapioca	—	2
Ginger	14	1	Vegetables (Canned) ...	1	2
Grapes	1	—	Vegetables (Fresh) ...	14	3
Jams and Jellies ...	3	1	Wheat	345	1
Lentils	103	3	Whipped Cream ...	—	1

Total Weight—5,381¾ Cwts. (Includes 122½ Cwts. Ships' Stores)

Foodstuffs Examined by City Analyst.

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Apples	2	—	
Butter	—	1	Rodent hairs and vegetable fibre present.
Cherries (Preserved) ...	1	—	
Chutney	1	—	
Confectionery	2	1	Wet damage.
Condiments	2	1	Moulds.
Coconut (Desiccated)	1	1	Rancid.
Eggs (Dried)	3	—	
Eggs (Yolk)	2	—	
Fats and Oils (Various)	6	2	Extraneous matter.
Fish (Salt)	—	1	Unpleasant odour.
Fish (Canned)	39	—	
Fruits (Fresh)	1	—	
Fruits (Canned) ...	96	3	Fermentation.
Fruits (Dried)	40	10	Contamination, mould and fermentation.
Fruits (Juices) ...	3	5	Excessive preservative.
Fruits (Pulp)	8	4	Excessive preservative and fermentation.
Fruits (in Brine) ...	1	—	
Ginger (Preserved) ...	3	1	Foreign matter present.
Grapefruit	5	—	
Honey	3	—	
Lemons	2	—	
Meats (Canned) ...	15	—	
Milk Powder	4	—	
Nuts	4	2	Moulds.
Oils	1	—	
Onion Powder	1	—	
Onions	4	2	Moulds.
Oranges	12	—	
Pears	1	—	
Peel	2	—	
Pickles	1	—	
Potatoes	2	1	Moulds.
Rice	3	1	Sodium Chloride contamination.
Sauce	2	—	
Sago	2	2	Urine contamination. Moulds.
Sausage	1	—	
Sugar	6	—	
Sodium Alginate ...	1	—	
Tapioca	10	1	Dampness.
Tea	1	—	
Tomatoes (Peeled) ...	1	—	
Tomato Juice	1	—	
Tomatoes (Puree and Paste)	3	—	
Vegetables (Canned) ...	5	—	
	304	39	

Samples Submitted to City Bacteriologist.

Article.	Sound	Unfit	Remarks
Butter	5	—	
Cream (Synthetic)	1	—	
Egg (Yolk)	141	—	
Eggs (Dried)	80	2	Salmonellae Infection.
Eggs (Frozen Whole) ...	379	10	Salmonellae Infection.
Eggs (Albumen)	711	70	Salmonellae Infection.
Fats (Various)	4	—	
Fish (Canned)	5	—	
Fruits (Canned)	17	2	Blown tins.
Fruits (Dried)	5	—	
Honey	1	—	
Meats (Canned)	3	—	
Pepper	—	11	B. coli contamination.
Rice	2	—	
Sausage	1	—	
Sugar	5	—	
Sodium Alginate	1	—	
	1,361	95	

The following statement submitted by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon indicates the work done under the Foreign Meat Regulations during 1956 :—

Examined.

Beef—	
Quarters	25,087
Cuts	114
Boxes	6,555
Bags	108,539
Crops	38,999
Butts	19,051
Veal—	
Boxes	346
Bags	790
Cartons	80
Mutton	
Carcases	24,887
Boxes	350
Bags	55
Lamb—	
Carcases	17,531
Boxes	300
Pork—	
Carcases	250
Sides	41,104
Cuts	167
Bags	1,217
Bacon—	
Bales	10
Offal—	
Ox Tongues, bags ...	490
Ox Tongue Roots, bags ...	472
Ox Cheeks, bags	388
Ox Cheeks, cartons ...	20
Ox Hearts, bags	471
Ox Hearts, boxes ...	39
Ox Livers, bags	1,704
Ox Livers, boxes	222
Ox Stomachs, bags ...	1,224
Ox Kidneys, cartons ...	489
Ox Tails, bags	142
Ox Skirts, bags	249
Ox Skirts, cartons ...	42
Ox Casings, tierces ...	19
Ox Mixed Offal, bags ...	4,160
Ox Suet, bags	116
Ox Suet, cartons	131
Ox Kidney Fat, bags ...	44
Calf Hearts, bags ...	88
Calf Livers, boxes ...	183
Calf Kidneys, cartons ...	35
Calf Mixed Offal, bags ...	144
Sheep Hearts, bags ...	58
Sheep Hearts, boxes ...	15
Sheep Livers, boxes ...	795
Sheep Kidneys, cartons ...	26
Sheep Casings, tierces ...	135
Lamb Hearts, bags ...	237
Lamb Hearts, boxes ...	15
Lamb Livers, boxes ...	648
Lamb Mixed Offal, packages	240
Pig Tongues, bags ...	48
Pig Livers, boxes ...	198
Pig Kidneys, boxes ...	70

Condemned.

Beef—	
Boxes	1
Bags	13

William J. Smith,
Senior Port Inspector.

SECTION X.

HOUSING.

The total number of permanent houses completed during the year 1956 was 5,038. The following table shows the rate of completion during the post war years by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association :—

Year		Direct Labour	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	Total Permanent Houses from All Sources
1945	...	491	—	—	491	—	491
1946	...	1,034	—	70	1,104	—	1,104
1947	...	1,004	120	282	1,406	100	1,506
1948	...	1,143	350	925	2,418	104	2,522
1949	...	1,597	479	1,557	3,633	378	4,011
1950	...	1,697	1,128	1,310	4,135	20	4,155
1951	...	2,152	537	1,050	3,739	100	3,839
1952	...	2,037	944	434	3,415	514	3,929
1953	...	2,726	2,044	372	5,142	548	5,690
1954	...	3,074	1,044	2,094	6,212	248	6,460
1955	...	3,322	350	1,076	4,748	592	5,340
1956	...	3,488	578	342	4,408	630	5,038
		23,765	7,574	9,512	40,851	3,234	44,085

In addition, some 2,550 temporary bungalows have been erected and 1,692 dwelling-houses provided in requisitioned property. The Local Authority have been derequisitioning these latter properties and at the end of 1956 there were no dwelling-houses under requisition.

The total number and types of houses provided by the Corporation since the beginning of local government operations and let at 31st December, 1956, are shown in the following table :—

Ordinary Schemes	63,983
Improved or Converted Houses	7
Temporary Houses	2,549
House Purchase Schemes	103
Redevelopment Schemes	156
Intermediate Schemes	14,860
Rehousing Schemes	14,781
City Improvements and other Departments	5,024
Scottish Special Housing Association	3,110
	104,573

The return of certificates issued by the Local Authority under Part II of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, is shown below.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

Return of Certificates issued by the Local Authority under Part II of the above Act during 1956.

I. Certificates of Disrepair issued under Section 18(1) *of the* 1954 *Act.*

	Houses subject to Notice of Repairs Increase	Houses **not** so subject but subject to Section 2(1)(*c*) and (*d*) of Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920	Total
Applications for Certificates ...	170	784	954
Of which—			
Granted ...	26	339	365
Refused ...	130	348	478
Cancelled ...	5	32	37
Outstanding ...	9	65	74
Applications for Revocation of Certificates* ...	25	83	108
Of which—			
Granted ...	22	68	90
Refused ...	3	3	6
Cancelled ...	—	—	—
Outstanding ...	—	12	12

* Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure but still in force at 30.8.54.

II. Certificates as to Service of Notice under Section 7 *of the Housing (Scotland) Act,* 1950, *issued under Section* 18(2) *of the* 1954 *Act.*

	Houses subject to Notice of Repairs Increase	Houses which have not been subject to Notice of Repairs Increase but where Permitted Increases of Rents are recoverable under 1920 Act
Certificates Issued	—	—
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	—	—
Granted	—	—
Refused	—	—

III. Certificates of (i) Repair and (ii) Refusal to Grant Repair Certificates issued under Section 20 *and the second Schedule of the* 1954 *Act.*

Applications for Certificates of Repair	Granted	Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate Issued	Cancelled	Outstanding	Applications for Revocation of Certificate of Refusal
1	1	—	—	—	Nil

Rehousing of Tuberculous Families.

During 1956, 497 recommendations were made under the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families and 544 families were rehoused during the year, 260 being families recommended during 1956 and the others in previous years. The following table shows the number of families rehoused over the past ten years :—

Year	Number of Families Recommended	Number of Families Rehoused
1934-1945	3,764	1,484
1946	462	220
1947	568	245
1948	593	326
1949	601	787
1950	706	480
1951	586	470
1952	537	376
1953	466	527
1954	511	455
1955	429	486
1956	497	544
	9,720	6,400

The conditions experienced in the provision of suitable accommodation are shown in the following table :—

Recommendations, 1934 to 31st December, 1956		9,720
Number of Families Rehoused—		
Rehousing	2,022	
Intermediate / Ordinary	1,597	
Super-ordinary	2,320	
City Factor's Houses and others	168	
Temporary Houses	293	
Recommendations remaining but not yet rehoused—		
Refused offers	159	
Did not reply	177	
Gone away—new address not given	442	
Cancelled	696	
Returned to M.O.H. for revision	—	
Patient Deceased	1,511	
		9,385
Still to be dealt with		335

Summary of Tuberculous Families Rehoused since 1934.

Recommended	1934-1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
1934-1945 ...	1,653	83	99	130	22	22	7	1	3	—	—	2,020
1946 ...	51	90	51	54	18	5	6	3	1	—	—	279
1947 ...	—	72	90	120	24	16	6	3	6	2	1	340
1948 ...	—	—	86	240	44	25	9	4	3	2	1	414
1949 ...	—	—	—	243	136	49	18	10	4	4	2	466
1950 ...	—	—	—	—	236	190	51	34	10	9	4	534
1951 ...	—	—	—	—	—	163	183	69	22	12	6	455
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	250	71	26	18	461
1953 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	175	51	17	376
1954 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	212	63	435
1955 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	171	339
1956 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	260
	1,704	245	326	787	480	470	376	527	455	486	544	6,400

Secondary Priority Scheme.

During 1956, 270 recommendations were made under the scheme classified as follows :—

Category M.2 ... 50
Category M.3 ... 220

A further 252 applications were considered but were not passed.

Deterioration of Property.

During the year 1,740 dwellings were represented to the Housing Committee as uninhabitable. In addition, 218 were condemned by the Master of Works as dangerous. The wastage of houses over the last ten years is shown in the following table :—

	Medical Officer of Health				Master of Works	
Year	Closing Order	Demolition Order	Slum Clearance	Total	Dangerous	Grand Total
1947 ...	160	114	—	274	355	629
1948 ...	2	43	—	45	471	516
1949 ...	15	90	—	105	718	823
1950 ...	68	100	—	168	531	699
1951 ...	129	26	—	155	329	484
1952 ...	56	47	—	103	721	824
1953 ...	171	176	164	511	114	625
1954 ...	167	360	—	527	272	799
1955 ...	494	583	—	1,077	341	1,418
1956 ...	621	1,119	—	1,740	218	1,958
	1,883	2,658	164	4,705	4,070	8,775

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.

Section 7.

During the year there was submitted to the Committee a Representation under Section 7 of the above Act.

The Representation was for a single house at 7 Percy Street, the owner of which was unknown, and for which the necessary repairs to render the house fit were estimated to cost £450.

The Committee authorised the service of a notice in terms of Section 7 calling for the execution of the works required to render the house fit for human habitation.

The Town Clerk later reported that the owner had not carried out the necessary work and the Committee then agreed :—

(1) that the Housing and Works Department be authorised to carry out the necessary repairs, and

(2) that the occupier of the house be provided with temporary accommodation until such time as the repairs had been carried out.

The position at 31st December, 1956, was that the tenant had been temporarily rehoused whilst the repairs were being carried out.

The total number of houses represented during the past ten years and action taken is illustrated in the next table :—

	Houses Represented			Houses Actually Closed in Each Year		
Year	Under Slum Clearance Schemes	Under Closing or Demolition Orders	Together	Under Slum Clearance Schemes	Under Closing or Demolition Orders	Together
1947 ...	—	274	274	—	127	127
1948 ...	—	45	45	—	155	155
1949 ...	—	105	105	—	136	136
1950 ...	—	168	168	—	115	115
1951 ...	—	155	155	—	200	200
1952 ...	—	103	103	—	96	96
1953 ...	164	347	511	—	251	251
1954 ...	—	527	527	64	444	508
1955 ...	—	1,077	1,077	100	745	845
1956 ...	—	1,740	1,740	—	1,503	1,503

Inspection of Housing Schemes.

(*a*) *Condition as to Cleanliness.*

During 1956 the nurse-inspectresses made 95,366 visits, the condition of the houses being recorded at the time of the visits as "Clean" 54,425, "Fair" 40,006, and "Dirty" 935. Further visits numbering 4,163 were made to the less satisfactory tenants.

The number of houses in the various rehousing schemes reported on is 14,925.

No. of tenants under supervision at 1st January, 1956		14,903	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1956	22		
Of which left voluntarily during 1956	526	548	
Of which remaining as at 31st December, 1956 ...			14,355
No. of tenants obtaining entry during 1956 ...		553	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1956	—		
Of which left voluntary during 1956	—	—	553
Total number of tenants remaining as at 31st December, 1956			14,908

At the beginning of the year 14,903 households were under supervision, and at the end of the year 14,908. The number of new tenants was 553. There were 548 removals or 3·7 per cent. of the total occupancies.

The changes in the condition of the 14,355 households under supervision throughout the whole year were as follows :—

	Conditions at end of Year				Group Percentages
	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Totals	
Condition at beginning of year—					
Clean	9,309	245	—	9,554	66·5
Fair	534	4,070	29	4,633	32·3
Dirty	8	93	67	168	1·2
Total	9,851	4,408	96	14,355	100·0
Group Percentages ...	68·6	30·7	·7	100·0	

A similar table is given for the 553 tenants who obtained entry during the year and were still resident in the schemes at the close :—

	Condition at end of Year				Group Percentages
	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Totals	
Condition at date of entry—					
Clean	184	26	—	210	38·0
Fair	42	299	—	341	61·7
Dirty	—	—	2	2	0·3
Total	226	325	2	553	100·0
Group Percentages ...	40·9	58·8	0·3	100·0	

The condition, prior to removal, of the houses occupied by families who were evicted or left owing rent and by tenants removing voluntarily during the year is compared in the following table :—

	Tenants Evicted during 1956		Tenants Removing voluntarily during 1956	
	Number	Group Percentages	Number	Group Percentages
Condition at date of removal—				
Clean	3	13·6	368	69·9
Fair	17	77·3	155	29·5
Dirty	2	9·1	3	0·6
Total	22	100·0	526	100·0

(*b*) *Bug Infestation.*

The total number of houses in which evidence of bed bugs was found was 47 or 0·31 per cent. From the table following it will be seen that there has been a marked decrease in the degree of "serious" infestation from 0·25 per cent. in 1955 to 0·08 per cent. this year, while the degree of "mild" infestation has risen from 0·11 per cent. to 0·2 per cent. Of the houses inspected 0·03 per cent. showed only a "trace" of infestation as against 0·08 per cent. last year.

The use by the Disinfestation Unit of D.D.T. and Gammexane ("B.H.C.") continues to give every satisfaction in the eradication of this pest. This method of treatment has now been in use for seven years and coupled with the work of the nurse-inspectresses in the early detection of infestation has proved efficient and speedy and causes the minimum upset in the house.

The table also shows the progress made during the past twenty years in which time the incidence of "serious" infestation has fallen from 2·2 per cent. to 0·08 per cent. and the total infestation from 5·2 per cent. to 0·31 per cent. throughout the rehousing schemes.

PROGRESS OF BUG INFESTATION PREVENTION IN REHOUSING SCHEMES.

Year	Number of Houses Inspected	Number of Houses in which Bed Bugs were Found				Percentage of Total Number of Houses			
		Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total	Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total
1937 ...	13,676	253	165	304	722	1·8	1·2	2·2	5·2
1938 ...	14,416	138	69	230	447	0·9	0·5	1·7	3·1
1939 ...	14,609	79	62	168	309	0·5	0·4	1·2	2·1
1944 ...	14,769	21	26	110	157	0·1	0·2	0·8	1·1
1945 ...	14,769	31	21	108	160	0·2	0·1	0·7	1·0
1946 ...	14,769	33	23	105	161	0·2	0·2	0·7	1·1
1947 ...	14,769	30	21	131	182	0·2	0·1	0·9	1·2
1951 ...	14,769	27	20	30	77	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·5
1952 ...	14,769	7	21	58	86	0·05	0·15	0·4	0·6
1953 ...	14,925	3	46	24	73	0·02	0·3	0·2	0·52
1954 ...	14,925	14	28	24	66	0·09	0·19	0·16	0·44
1955 ...	14,925	12	16	38	66	0·08	0·11	0·25	0·44
1956 ...	14,925	5	30	12	47	0·03	0·2	0·08	0·31

Trace—Old hatched eggs or bug casts only.
Medium Infestation (M.I.)—Live bugs or eggs on furnishings only.
Serious Infestation (S.I.)—Living bugs or eggs on furnishings and in structure of buildings.

DISINFESTATION UNIT.

During the past year the work of the Unit has been carried out on the same high level as previously. The number of apartments treated for bed-bug infestation shows a considerable decrease. It is hoped that this is a sign of a gradual control of the bed-bug problem in the city and not just a result of the cold wet summer weather. The following table shows the work carried out in each sanitary division.

TABLE I.

Division	No. of Apartments Treated for				
	Bug Infestation	Tenants being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestation	Other Insects	Total Apartments Treated
Eastern	551	129	113	128	921
Northern ...	385	1,089	110	101	1,685
South-Eastern ...	326	311	100	42	779
South-Western ...	360	438	145	76	1,019
Central	292	463	145	99	999
Total ...	1,914	2,430	613	446	5,403

Rehousing.

The number of apartments requiring treatment prior to the removal of the tenant's furniture to a Corporation house shows a considerable increase over the previous year. It is now the practice of the Unit to treat, whenever possible, all houses in condemned properties if there has been a previous history of bugs in the building.

Other Insects.

Once again the Unit had to deal with a great many different kinds of infestation, the majority being by the more common household pests. During the month of September a complaint of biting insects was received from the headmaster of a school in one of the new housing areas. The bites were so severe that children were absenting themselves from school. An investigation established that the cause of the bites was a plague of mosquitoes which were harbouring in the closes and stairs of the dwelling houses. The breeding ground was found to be the canal which is in close proximity to the houses. With the help of Mr. A. Fraser, Zoology Department, Glasgow University, a survey was carried out and two different species of Culicine larvae were found in the canal. The first was Theobaldia Annulata—a common mosquito in Scotland and a very persistent attacker of human beings. The second appears to be Culex Molestus but as this mosquito has never been found breeding in open water, a further investigation will be carried out during the next breeding season to establish its identity. All the closes and stairs in the affected area were sprayed with D.D.T. to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants of the houses. A meeting was arranged with the canal authorities who have agreed to spray the canal each month from March to October and to clear the weeds where possible. With these combined efforts it is hoped to reduce the mosquito population to negligible proportions in the near future. The following table shows the amount of work carried out in each sanitary division in respect of other insect infestation.

TABLE II.

Division	Apartments Treated for Verminous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects	Total
Eastern	58	35	8	27	128
Northern	36	39	6	20	101
South-Eastern ...	15	13	5	9	42
South-Western ...	30	24	17	5	76
Central	58	24	13	4	99
Total ...	197	135	49	65	446

Insect Identification.

This side of the Unit's activities seems to increase yearly, advice being sought on 161 occasions. The greatest number of requests came from the general public and business firms.

A considerable number of complaints of small insects were received from tenants in various housing schemes. These were identified as Bryobia (Red Clover Mite) and, although harmless, they are very annoying as they invade the houses in very large numbers around the area of the windows. As there is still no known cure for this mite different insecticides and other chemicals are being tried out each summer to try and find a solution to this problem.

Other Premises.

Outwith the work shown in the previous table, 45 treatments of other premises (restaurants, shops, etc.,) were carried out for numerous kinds of insect pests. In addition two temporary operators were employed during the summer months for the control of the house fly. In this way 4,965 treatments of ash-bin shelters, stables and piggeries were carried out using either D.D.T. liquid or powder. The table below shows the number of visits made during the year for different types of infestation.

TABLE III.

Bug Infestation and Rehousing	Cockroach Infestation	Verminous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insect Infestation	Total
5,346	1,380	150	101	135	164	7,276

Insecticides.

The two main insecticides in use are D.D.T. and Gammexane, both of which are still giving 100 per cent. results. Several types of aerosol fly sprays on the market have been tried and have been found ideal for a quick knock-down of flying insects in premises when it was unsuitable to use the pressure sprays.

SECTION XI.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

" Preventive medicine started as a blundering art and was made a science by the discovery of the causes of many of the serious epidemic diseases," wrote Sir William Osler. The process of conversion goes on, and laboratory facilities are as much as ever essential to those responsible for the eradication and control of communicable diseases.

This summary of the work of the laboratory in 1956 provides ample evidence of the extensive use which is made of the activities of the staff in the interests of preventive medicine and the diagnosis of disease, which are among the primary hygienic needs of the community.

The work, which is of great variety, involves a wide range of technique which is constantly under development and revision. The laboratory serves the needs of the Medical Officer of Health and his officers, the general practitioners of the city and, by association, many requirements of the National Health Service in Glasgow and in some outside areas.

The ultimate object is the reduction of the prevalence of preventable sickness, for preventive medicine is more important than any number of cures.

The volume of work was as large as ever, though there was some reduction in the absolute numbers of individual examinations. This reduction was however fully offset by the complexity and time-consuming qualities of the greatly increased amount of work done in the examination of foodstuffs, so that the pressure on the laboratory service as a whole was not reduced.

In conformity with the aims of this report, the salient features of various aspects of the work deserve comment in this introduction to mark changes and differences. Fuller details will be found in the main text.

There has been a decrease in the incidence of dysentery among the population, and 7,000 fewer specimens from patients were examined. Most of the decrease was due to the recession of Flexner dysentery, which began last year. The number of cases diagnosed in the laboratory was only about one-fifth of those in 1955. But Sonne dysentery still holds sway and the decrease here is small.

The number of samples of sputum to be examined for tubercle bacilli is again smaller; only about two-thirds of last year's total. The number of positive specimens fell by about five per cent., calculated in relation to the number of sputa examined. This may be due to more samples from doubtful cases and many fewer from established cases being sent in.

The total number of tests performed to investigate suspected Venereal Disease increased by 66.

Suspected food-poisoning called for fewer examinations of specimens from patients by about 300. The number of times Salmonellae were isolated was less than half of last year's total.

There was a large increase (over 200 per cent.) in the work completed in regard to the fitness for consumption of consignments of food entering the Port, or exposed for sale in the City (excluding milk). This large increase was due chiefly to the extended routine examination of imported dried and frozen eggs.

The completed investigation into restaurant and canteen hygiene was followed by an enquiry, with bacteriological control, into the conditions and degree of cleanliness obtaining in licensed houses. A report of this investigation has been published.

More than twice as many tests were done this year on specimens received from the authorities of Stirlingshire; the increase being largely due to a renewal of the routine tests requested for venereal infection.

A new project in our work in 1956 was the staining and screening of nearly 500 preparations in the form of smears from gynaecological sources for the detection of cells suggestive of early malignant disease. This service was in fulfilment of arrangements made with the approval of the Medical Officer of Health at the end of 1955.

The laboratory has also undertaken, during the second half of the year, a number of haemoglobin estimations on the blood of pregnant women seen at antenatal clinics, with a view to correcting any anaemia disclosed.

There were about 1,000 more determinations of blood groups and the Rh antigen done in 1956.

The total number of examinations made in the course of investigations of material received in 1956 was 100,925, which figure, though smaller than last year's, largely owing to the welcome decline in the

incidence of dysentery in the City, accords well with the numbers for previous years back to 1950 when the hundred thousand mark was first passed. The total includes 3,353 examinations conducted on specimens from outside authorities.

The large variety of specimens examined and the numbers of various tests applied are tabulated in some detail at the end of the report.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Diphtheria.—The total number of swabs from noses and throats examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus was 1,599. This is 677 (29 per cent.) fewer than last year, an expected fall due to the almost negligible incidence of the disease in Glasgow today, and, naturally, less frequent suspicion. But it is by no means always easy to diagnose diphtheria clinically, and the absence of the disease in any area should never lessen watchfulness. The number of swabs taken from suspected cases in 1956 was 1,431 (691 fewer than last year) ; and for purposes of control, 168.

The number of positive specimens was only 3, against 15 last year and 29 the year before last. Typing the 3 strains of diphtheria bacilli isolated revealed 2 of *mitis* type and one *atypical* (*Type VI*). *Type VI* strains are always non-virulent and are of no consequence. One of the two *mitis* strains was proved virulent by biological and toxigenicity tests ; the other was non-virulent.

Only one virulent strain of *C. diphtheriae* was isolated in the laboratory during the whole year, and the more dangerous *gravis* and *intermedius* types were conspicuous by their complete absence. This is the first year in which the *intermedius* type has not been found. The *gravis* type has been absent for two years.

The very small number of strains of *C. diphtheriae* found makes tabulation almost unnecessary, but they are added to the subjoined table for purposes of record.

Year	Total No. of Strains	Gravis		Intermedius		Mitis		Atypical	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1948 ...	397	122	30·7	54	13·6	142	35·7	79	19·8
1949 ...	220	46	20·9	41	18·6	86	39·1	47	21·4
1950 ...	118	40	33·9	12	10·2	32	27·1	34	28·8
1951 ...	165	88	53·3	14	8·5	21	12·7	42	25·4
1952 ...	136	60	44·1	20	14·7	19	14·0	37	27·2
1953 ...	66	9	13·6	11	16·6	33	50·0	13	19·7
1954 ...	29	2	6·9	8	27·6	1	3·4	18	62·1
1955 ...	15	—	—	1	6·6	3	20·0	11	73·6
1956 ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	66·0	1	33·0

The reduction of the incidence of diphtheria in Glasgow to almost nothing, which is largely due to the constant maintenance of a strongly immunised community of children and young people, is very gratifying. Nevertheless, in order to maintain this significant reduction in diphtheria morbidity, it is necessary to maintain immunisation adequately by prophylactic inoculation of the children below school age, including those under 2 years of age whose susceptibility constitutes a real danger. Children protected early in life whose acquired immunity is reinforced at school age constitute a strong barrier against the incursions of diphtheria among a community. Immunisation should be systematic, and directed to protecting not less than 75 to 80 per cent. of these young children. The fewer non-immunised persons below the age of 15 or 16 there are, the less likely is a recrudescence of diphtheria.

The table of case rates for fourteen years includes the figures for 1956.

Cases of diphtheria per 100,000 *of population and deaths per* 1,000 *cases.*

	Case rate per 100,000	Case fatality rate per 1,000 cases	Number of deaths
1943	279	28	81
1944	226	26	62
1945	187	17	33
1946	135	25	37
1947	45·6	25·8	13
1948	25·8	28	8
1949	13·9	33	5
1950	7·8	—	—
1951	11·1	31	4
1952	7·3	80	7
1953	4·4	—	—
1954	0·9	100	1
1955	0·18	—	—
1956	0·092	—	—

Streptococcal Infections.—Haemolytic streptococci cause many acute, chronic and fatal diseases in man and animals. They infect wounds, skin, joints and indeed may attack almost every organ in the body, causing inflammatory or purulent processes. They may give rise to septicaemia, scarlet fever, erysipelas, puerperal fever, and in general have powerful destructive properties. They are common in acute infections of the throat and are easily transmitted from persons so infected to other hosts. Therefore these organisms have often to be sought for in suspected carriers as well as among the sick.

For these purposes 649 swabs from throats, noses and other sources were examined during the year, and haemolytic streptococci isolated 251 times. The percentage of positive swabs was 38·6 against 45·9 in the previous year.

Other streptococci, including non-haemolytic varieties, which may be associated with disease, were sought for and frequently found.

Staphylococcal Infections—Staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus), the most frequent cause of abscesses, boils, and many surgical suppurations, is widely distributed on the skin, in the mouth, nose, throat and ear, and commonly does no harm. It is found in the air, dust and on clothing, along with other staphylococci which are relatively of little importance. The yellow *staphylococcus pyogenes*, however, generates several toxins and frequently causes acute or chronic disease. Chronic staphylococcal infections are quite common and often difficult to treat. *Staphylococcus pyogenes* was isolated 263 times from morbid material this year, rather more frequently than in 1955.

Certain strains of this micro-organism, in addition to producing the toxic products referred to, will under favourable conditions, elaborate a poison which may give rise to gastro-intestinal upset in man, and cause symptoms of acute food-poisoning since infected food kept at suitable temperature provides an ideal environment for the growth of the coccus and the manufacture of this enterotoxin (see later under Food-poisoning).

During 1956 there were more swabs examined from infected ears : 404 against 289 last year. *Staphylococcus aureus* was found alone 102 times and associated with other micro-organisms 33 times ; *streptococcus haemolyticus* was found alone 9 times and with other organisms 6 times ; *proteus* was a common finding, 78 times alone and with other bacteria 26 times ; *staphylococcus albus* (including some pigmented forms) was found alone 24 times ; *monilia albicans* (a fungus) twice alone. Other bacteria isolated alone or accompanied were *pneumococcus, neisseria, pseudomonas, diphtheroids* (never *C.diphtheriae*), *streptococcus viridans* alone 9 times and with *proteus* 4 times ; coliforms alone 53 times and with other organisms 28 times. In addition non-haemolytic streptococci were isolated 9 times alone and with other bacteria 18 times, and a mould *aspergillus (sp.)* was found 3 times. The microbiological flora of running ears is protean.

Vincent's Infections.—Vincent's organisms cause an inflammatory lesion in the mouth, pharynx or throat, generally around the tonsils. There may be ulceration and the formation of a pseudo-membrane so that sometimes the appearance suggests diphtheria. Examinations of swabs, mostly from the throat or mouth, for Vincent's spirilla and fusiform bacilli, numbered 150, of which 15 were reported positive.

A few per-nasal swabs and cough plates were examined for *H.pertussis* (the causal micro-organism of Whooping Cough) with negative results.

Sensitivity Tests.—Tests of the sensitivity to several antibiotics of various micro-organisms cultivated numbered 1,980, about 200 more than last year.

Glandular Fever.—The Paul Bunnell test, made on blood from persons supposed to be suffering from Infectious Mononucleosis (Glandular Fever), was carried out 64 times. In addition blood films from a few suspected cases were examined for the typical abnormal white cells.

Enteric Fevers.—There was a pronounced fall in the numbers of samples of excreta received from persons suspected of suffering from one of the enteric fevers ; 208 against 892 last year. An even greater reduction to be noted is the number of specimens which were collected for purposes of control ; 124 against 859. The former group from suspected cases yielded 10 cultures of *S.paratyphi-B* and from the control group were isolated 33 strains of the same micro-organism. Typhoid bacilli were not isolated in the laboratory from any new case during 1956, but were recovered once from an old case.

The total number of examinations made reflected the low incidence of the enteric fevers. There were 332 in all, compared with 1,751 in 1955.

As well as these examinations of faeces with regard to the enteric fevers, 26 control specimens from workmen employed around waterworks were examined to exclude the possibility of contamination of the water supply. Serological tests of the blood of some of the men were made. All tests proved negative.

The strains of *S.paratyphi-B* belonged as usual to various types. They were all classified by the Enteric Reference Laboratory and comprised six of type 1, two of type 2, one " Dundee " strain and one

(from a child) that proved to be untypeable, though a strain isolated elsewhere from his mother was said to belong to the type designated "Beccles."

Neither *S.typhi* nor *S.paratyphi-B* was isolated from any of the 12 specimens received from outside authorities.

Dysentery.—In 1956 there was a diminution in the incidence of dysentery in the City as measured by the number of cases brought to the notice of the laboratory. The fall became apparent in the second half of 1955, and the total fall is mainly due to the smaller number of cases of Flexner dysentery. The total number of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases was 2,697 against 4,247 in 1955. This is a reduction of 36·5 per cent. Of this total number 2,388 (88·5 per cent.) were *Sh.sonnei* and 309 *Sh.flexneri*. New cases of Flexner dysentery in the previous year were 1,484 and of Sonne dysentery 2,763 from which figures it can be seen that Flexner dysentery diminished by more than three-quarters, but Sonne dysentery by little more than one-seventh only. The largest numbers of new cases occurred in the first and fourth quarters of the year and there were fewest in the third quarter. There were as many cases logged in the fourth quarter of 1956 as in the same period of 1955, which means that there was an increase of Sonne dysentery then, for there was only one-fourth as many cases of Flexner dysentery. Calculated percentages show that over the whole year Sonne dysentery decreased by 13·6 per cent., while Flexner dysentery shows a decline of 79·2 per cent. The cold wet summer may have had something to do with the variation in quarterly distribution.

As in previous years it was necessary to examine a large number of specimens of excreta for purposes of follow-up and control of this endemic dysentery. From these, dysentery bacilli were isolated 1,501 times. Altogether 14,072 specimens were examined from suspected infections and 10,773 for control, making a grand total of 24,845 which is 7,323 less than last year. Dysentery bacilli were isolated in all 4,198 times against 6,973 times last year. None of the rarer type of dysentery bacilli were isolated.

The behaviour of Flexner infection may be noted. There were only 11 isolations of *Sh.flexneri* in 1952. In 1953 there was a steady, but small increase to a total of 272 for the whole year. In December, 1953, the average monthly number doubled, and in 1954 the year

yielded 1,754 isolations, more than half from March to July inclusive. The rise was maintained, one month's yield being very like another, until July, 1955, when there was a dramatic falling away. This forms a repeated pattern of what took place in the years 1947-1950, though the incidence then did not reach anything like as high a level as it has recently. In 1951 and 1952 only 51 cases of Flexner dysentery were discovered here by laboratory investigations.

During the past five years (1952-1956) isolations of dysentery bacilli in the laboratory from new cases numbered 14,978 and of these 74·4 per cent. were *Sh.sonnei*, which is smaller than the English estimate that " nowadays over 95 per cent. of the notified cases of bacillary dysentery are due to the Sonne bacillus."

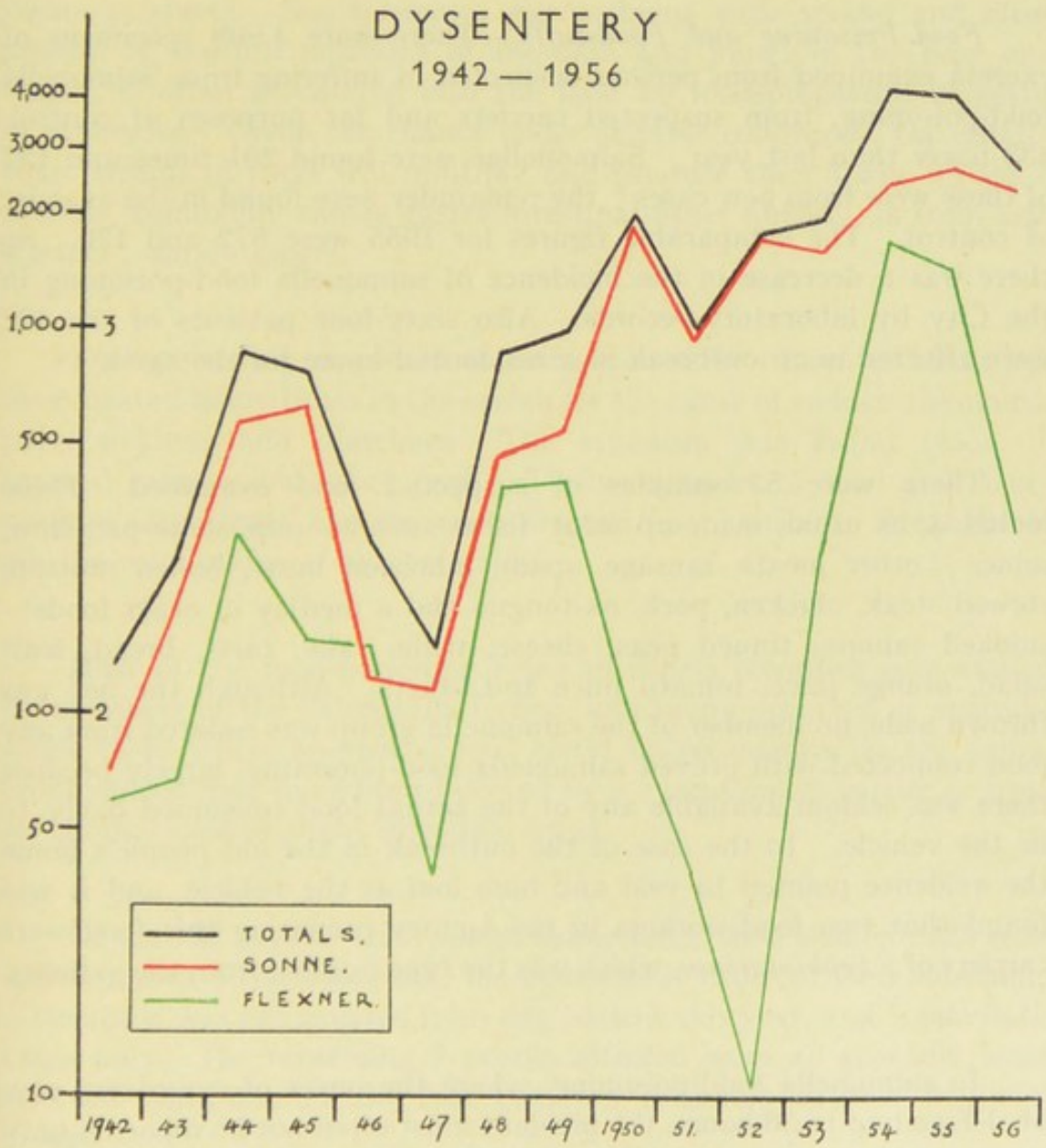
It is certain that in Glasgow, as elsewhere, the number of notified cases or those coming to the notice of the laboratory represent only a part of the total cases ; for many persons with mild symptoms and infected people with no symptoms (carriers) never come under medical supervision. Probably more than half the cases are in the age group 0-5 years and three-quarters of all infections are in children under 15 years. The symptomless carrier is not infrequently detected by examination of children before admission to homes or nurseries.

The incidence of bacillary dysentery is thought to have some relation to industrialisation and overcrowding, with the associated increased opportunity for contact. Such conditions obtain in Glasgow as in other towns, but nevertheless the incidence varies in different years, and it may be that acquired immunity, about which in relation to dysentery, little is known, has some effect in causing variation of incidence. Food borne outbreaks have occurred, but are comparatively rare, but the possibility is there and infected food-handlers in the home, in institutions or food shops are dangerous.

The following table gives figures showing the relative yearly incidence of dysentery according to laboratory findings since 1946.

Year	Sonne	Flexner	Newcastle	Schmitz	Total
1946 ...	111	109	49	—	269
1947 ...	66	18	21	—	105
1948 ...	434	383	3	—	820
1949 ...	501	373	1	1	826
1950 ...	1,865	105	—	—	1,970
1951 ...	949	40	—	—	989
1952 ...	1,779	11	3	—	1,793
1953 ...	1,694	272	—	—	1,966
1954 ...	2,524	1,754	—	—	4,278
1955 ...	2,763	1,484	—	—	4,247
1956 ...	2,388	309	—	—	2,697

The graph here presented is a logarithmic graph showing the proportional changes in the incidence of dysentery based on laboratory isolations since 1942. The large variations in Flexner dysentery stand out, and the relative constant high level of Sonne dysentery is seen to be the mainstay of the heavy total incidence in the last few years. The falling tendency since the beginning of 1954 is seen to be due chiefly to the recession of Flexner dysentery after its dramatic rise from 1952.



From Stirlingshire 881 specimens were examined for bacillary dysentery. There was also one from Clackmannanshire.

Dysentery (amoebic).—Fifty specimens of faeces were examined for *Entamoeba histolytica* with negative results. Three specimens from Stirlingshire were examined. All were negative.

Giardia dysentery.—The protozoon *Giardia intestinalis* is thought to be sometimes the cause of diarrhoea. It was found 8 times in examination of stools.

Food-Poisoning and Foodstuffs.—There were 4,908 specimens of excreta examined from persons suspected of suffering from Salmonella food-poisoning, from suspected carriers and for purposes of control, 433 fewer than last year. Salmonellae were found 201 times and 132 of these were from new cases ; the remainder were found in the exercise of control. The comparable figures for 1955 were 572 and 170. So there was a decrease in the incidence of salmonella food-poisoning in the City by laboratory records. Also sixty-four patients of the 132 were affected in an outbreak in a residential home for the aged.

There were 53 samples of suspected food examined. These included, as usual, made-up meat dishes such as soup, steak-pie, stew, mince ; other meats, sausage, spam, luncheon meat, boiled mutton, stewed steak, chicken, pork, ox-tongue and a medley of other foods—smoked salmon, tinned peas, cheese, trifle, cake, tarts, bread, fruit salad, orange juice, tomato juice and others. Although the net was thrown wide, no member of the salmonella group was isolated from any food connected with proved salmonella food-poisoning, largely because there was seldom available any of the actual food consumed likely to be the vehicle. In the case of the outbreak in the old people's home the evidence pointed to veal and ham loaf as the vehicle, and it was found that two food-workers in the factory preparing this food were carriers of *S.typhimurium*, which was the type isolated from the patients.

In salmonella food-poisoning, where the onset of symptoms may be delayed up to 36 hours, the incident must often not be reported until any search for the peccant food is likely to prove abortive. Some food is undoubtedly infected by carriers from time to time and these symptomless but dangerous persons are always sought for. Many food-handlers were examined during the course of investigations. For example, a machinist in a factory where pies were made was found

to be a symptomless carrier of *S.typhi-murium*, and capable of infecting others in various ways ; but pies and pie constituents yielded negative results.

Several cases of staphylococcal food-poisoning were recorded. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from 15 samples of food out of 27 examined for this organism. The foods implicated included cheese, apple sauce, peas, fruit salad, steak pie, boiled mutton, and stewed steak, which collection is only unusual in that it contains no milk or cream products. *Staphylococcus aureus* being wide spread and often present in septic conditions of the skin and found in the nose and throat, is often inoculated into the food by food-preparers, domestic or otherwise. Given the chance under suitable conditions, the entero-toxic strains of cocci will multiply and produce their toxin. This, if present, commonly causes gastro-intestinal upset quickly, in from 2 to 4 hours ; rarely longer.

Food-poisoning suspected of being caused by *Cl.welchii* toxin was investigated many times in the search for the cause of sudden abdominal pain, sickness and diarrhoea. The organism was found twice, in smoked salmon and roast pork. Twelve samples of food and many samples of patients' excreta were screened for Cl.welchii. Meat dishes are the usual nidus of this infection.

Most of the food-poisoning types of illness recorded were caused by members of the Salmonella Group, and many occurred as sporadic single cases where no special food could be pin-pointed as the cause. Some indeed may have been infected by a symptomless carrier or from an ignored case of slight intestinal upset.

Of the 132 persons from whom Salmonellae were isolated, 123 were infected with *S.typhi-murium*, the commonest cause of food-poisoning. *S.thompson* was not isolated from any patient this year, and *S.enteritidis* twice only. The remaining 7 people affected were all sporadic cases infected with one of the less common members of this bacterial group.

From Stirlingshire 57 samples from patients were examined for Salmonella infections ; all with negative results. One steak pie was also investigated, but no Salmonella was found.

The Glasgow findings for 1956 are added to the following table. *Salmonella litchfield*, isolated once only, has not been recorded in the laboratory before.

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
S. typhi-murium ...	123	122	87	209	139	97	80	73	16
S. enteritidis	2	10	4	13	7	53	12	—	4
S. newport	—	8	—	—	2	9	—	1	2
S. thompson	—	25	—	3	6	4	5	1	—
S. potsdam	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
S. saint-paul ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
S. montevideo ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
S. bovis morbificans ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
S. georgia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
S. oregon	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
S. minnesota	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
S. newington	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
S. san-diego	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
S. senftenberg ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
S. bredeney	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
S. stanleyville ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
S. virchow	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
S. anatum	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
S. stanley	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
S. waycross	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. brancaster	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. johannesburg ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. cholerae suis (var Kunzendorf)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
S. derby	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. muenchen	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. heidelberg	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. oranienburg ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. litchfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. unidentifiable ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
S. (new salmonella unnamed) ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	132	170	96	247	160	174	100	77	23

Shellfish.—Eleven batches of shellfish including 5 lots of mussels (3 uncooked and 2 cooked), 4 lots of whelks (2 uncooked and 2 cooked) and 2 lots of oysters were examined. Altogether 71 shellfish from these batches were investigated. No organisms of the salmonella group were isolated from any of these shellfish. There was no grossly polluted batch. In general the bacterial counts of individuals were not unduly high, but micro-organisms of faecal origin were found as usual in a minority of the uncooked mussels and whelks. Both batches of oysters were bacteriologically good.

Venereal Diseases.—The principal tests for Syphilis used in the laboratory are the Wassermann, Kahn and Laughlen tests. The last is a screening test designed to eliminate quickly all negative samples of blood. Any specimen which when tested by the Laughlen method

shows the slightest deviation from the normal is re-examined by the Wassermann or Kahn test or by both. During the year, 21,752 of these tests were performed, which is 49 more than last year. In addition, 2,227 tests were made to investigate gonococcal infection; 47 more than in 1955. The total of these examinations for Syphilis and Gonorrhoea numbered 23,979, carried out on 21,266 specimens from patients.

Of the 8,594 Wassermann tests, 6,513 were for diagnostic purposes, 1,798 were made to test results of treatment in known infections, and 283 to elucidate anomalous findings in the Laughlen test. To supplement the Wassermann test, 2,431 specimens were also examined by Kahn's method.

The Laughlen test was used as a routine procedure to exclude the possibility of syphilitic infection in 7,875 women as an ante-natal investigation, and to investigate 2,852 patients attending V.D. clinics for conditions initially presumed to be non-syphilitic.

To provide additional information in cases of suspected syphilis of the central nervous system, and to examine progress under treatment, 78 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined by Lange's Colloidal Gold test, and in 22 of these samples the total protein was estimated.

Two films of exudate from primary lesions were examined for *Treponema pallidum*, the causal organism of syphilis.

For an outside authority, County of Stirling, 1,438 tests were made; 784 Wassermann tests and 599 Kahn tests for syphilis, and 55 tests for gonorrhoeal infection (the complement fixation test).

Tests for infection by *N.gonorrhoeae* include microscopical examination of exudates, culture, and the complement fixation test performed with the patient's blood serum.

Cultures are made from swabs bearing material from suspected sources sent to the laboratory on the Glasgow transport medium, which we supply and which maintains gonococci alive for some days. Samples are sent chiefly from the City V.D. clinics for women, but some come from other sources including a few from male clinics. The number of swabs examined by the methods of culture in 1956 was 1,552 from 473 persons. From these the gonococcus was isolated 118 times from 80 patients.

Smears from exudates examined numbered 463, of which 45 were reported positive. There were also two from Stirlingshire. In addition to these investigations, the gonococcal complement fixation test was carried out on 212 samples which yielded 83 positives, and of the 55 tests done for Stirlingshire, 7 were positive.

Trichomoniasis.—Trichomonas vaginitis is a recognised inflammatory condition due to infection with this flagellate, and 1,653 specimens were examined for it this year, 45 more than last year. Of these 17·6 per cent. (291) were positive. Trichomonas was also found in one sample of exudate from a male patient.

One specimen was received from an outside authority.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.—During the year 245 samples of exudate from the eyes of 99 children, were examined for gonococci. Twenty-eight of these, from 17 babies, were examined by cultural methods, but only six babies proved to have gonococcal ophthalmia. For diagnosis and clearance under treatment 59 films and cultures were examined from these 6 children. In 6 of the remaining 11 babies the condition proved to be due to infection with *Staphylococcus aureus*. Meningococcal infection of the eyes was not seen this year.

Public Health—General Control.

Antenatal—Rh Tests and Blood Groupings.—The examinations of blood required by this service for determining the Rhesus classification of pregnant women as well as their blood groups were more numerous than last year. There were 9,794 examinations for the Rh factor, 462 more than in 1955. Of these, 1,821 were sent by 140 medical practitioners (last year, 1,613 from 129 doctors) and the remainder came chiefly from antenatal clinics, though there were a few from other sources. Out of the total, 1,735 (17·7 per cent.) proved to be Rh negative (last year 16·9 per cent.).

Further investigation of these Rh negative bloods by the Blood Transfusion Service showed 54 of the women to be sensitized to the Rh factor, including 9 who were known to have been sensitized in earlier pregnancies.

Blood grouping was done on 9,412 samples of blood, which is 570 more than last year.

Tuberculosis.—The number of samples of sputum received for examination microscopically for *M.tuberculosis* was 8,490 of which 630 were positive. These specimens in which tubercle bacilli were detected by direct microscopic examination comprised 301 from new cases and 329 from repeat samples (according to such information as is available to the laboratory).

As in previous years many samples of urine, cerebro-spinal fluid, pleural exudates, pus and other morbid material were investigated microscopically, biologically and by culture. Microscopic examinations number 109, cultural tests 182 and biological examinations by animal inoculation 252, making a total of 543 against 956 last year.

The decrease in the numbers of microscopic examinations of sputa and in the examinations of other material is attributed to the increased amount of this work done elsewhere as part of the wide-spread intensive drive against tuberculosis.

From Stirlingshire there were 5 specimens examined microscopically alone for *M.tuberculosis* but a greatly increased number of sputa and other samples of morbid material examined by biological and cultural methods; 266 by culture and 498 by animal inoculation. Many of these samples were also examined microscopically before being cultured or inoculated. The total is 769 against 276 last year.

As in 1955 a miscellany of specimens were examined as part of the control of B.C.G. vaccination. No virulent tubercle bacilli were found in any of these.

Milk Supply. Tuberculosis.—The total number of samples of milk tested biologically (i.e. by animal inoculation) for tubercle was 553 (10 more than last year). For the city of Glasgow were examined thus 131 designated milks, 2 undesignated, 128 samples of milk supplied to schools and 25 supplied to hospitals. In addition to these there were 73 from Clydebank, 56 from Stirlingshire and 138 from Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire. None of the milk examined was found to be infected with *M.tuberculosis*.

Milk Supply. Bacterial Content.—In all, 2,066 samples of milk were examined during the year, an increase of 44. These investigations are to ensure compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk, and with the standards required for undesignated milk produced in the city or coming into the city for processing. There

were 2,022 designated milks, 8 undesignated and 36 miscellaneous samples examined, the last named for advisory purposes. Of the whole, 1,930 samples (93·4 per cent.) proved to be satisfactory, a rather larger percentage than last year, when there was a hot summer. The following table gives detailed results.

	Number of samples	No. complying with standards	Per cent. complying in 1956	Per cent. complying in 1955
Hospital Supplies—				
Raw (Certified ; T.T.) ...	147	131	89·1	84·0
T.T. (Past.) ; Pasteurised ...	213	182	85·4	89·7
Public Supplies—				
Raw (Certified ; T.T.) ...	409	368	90·0	85·4
T.T. (Past.) ; Pasteurised ...	972	944	97·1	95·9
School Supplies—				
Pasteurised	281	264	94·0	95·7
Undesignated milk produced or processed in city	8	8	100·0	100·0
Miscellaneous milks	36	33	91·6	83·3

Miscellaneous milks include pre-licence samples and odd samples from various sources.

Bottles, Cans and Bottle Closures.—Bottles (and their closures) which are to contain milk and other drinks should be bacteriologically clean before they are filled ; for contaminated bottles may harm the contents. Milk bottles to the number of 191 were examined and 177 or 92·7 per cent. conformed to the required standard of cleanliness. Five cream cans were also tested, and 61 bottles intended to contain various products. Results revealed that 54 (81·8 per cent.) had been satisfactorily washed. Four samples of bottle closures comprising 10 foil milk-bottle caps and 21 screw stoppers were examined. The results were not satisfactory. Screw stoppers are notoriously difficult to clean and milk bottle caps are apt to be contaminated if not stored hygienically and handled with the requisite care.

Ice Cream.—There was improvement generally in the ice cream received. All but 1·4 per cent. of the 139 samples contained less than 200,000 bacteria per ml., a standard not reached in any previous year. The incidence of coliform organisms, while showing improvement on 1955, was not quite as good as the previous best record of 6 per cent. only. Results of examinations are deployed in the following table.

Bacterial Count per ml.	No. of samples	Percentage 1956	Percentage 1955
0—30,000	117	84·2	80·0
30,000—100,000	17	12·2	12·4
100,000—200,000	3	2·2	0·95
200,000—1,000,000	2	1·4	2·85
Over a million	—	—	3·8

Coliform bacteria were present in 1/100 ml. in 9 (6·5 per cent.) of the samples. In 1955, the percentage of samples containing coliforms in 1/100 ml. was 10·5.

Synthetic Cream.—Two samples from bakers' premises and 11 samples from a factory were examined and found to be satisfactory. One of two samples purchased in retail shops was satisfactory, but the other contained over a million bacteria per gram with coliform bacteria present in 1/1,000 of a gram.

Swabs and Rinses of Equipment.—In the course of investigations into unsatisfactory milk samples 34 investigations were made of swabs or rinses from the apparatus employed.

Standards of Hygiene in Licensed Premises.—Following upon the enquiry made last year into the standards of hygiene in restaurants and canteens, an investigation into the state of affairs (with bacteriological control) in licensed houses was undertaken. A survey of 50 public houses in the central division of Glasgow was undertaken. It was found that only 19 out of 142 beer glasses satisfied the lenient U.S. Public Health Service standard of not more than 100 micro-organisms on the area of the glasses swabbed. Typical B.coli was rarely found, but coliforms and mouth cocci were often isolated from "clean" glasses. Modern views rightly demand a high standard of cleanliness in public houses. General cleanliness of the premises is important and customers should be assured of a glass which is bacteriologically clean. There should be little difficulty in ensuring absence of coliforms and potential pathogenic bacteria. The bar-tender's towel can be a source of contamination. Of 27 examined, only 4 yielded counts of less than 100 per square inch and only 14 of less than 500 bacteria with absence of coliforms. Out of 45 samples of washing water only 11 yielded bacterial counts of less than 500 per ml. Whisky glasses gave better results than beer glasses. Out of 93 tested, 34 yielded counts of less than 100 and 46 of less than 1,000. Faecal B.coli was found on 2 beer glasses and 1 whisky glass. Of 105 whisky and wine glasses 37 (35 per cent.) satisfied the higher standard of 100 count and absence of coliforms.

Sanitary arrangements for customers were often unsatisfactory and in 26 bars no separate washing facilities were available for the staff.

It was found that far too little hot water was available and when it was, the temperature of use was too low.

Beer overspill can be contaminated in the catchment trays and should never be allowed to accumulate all day, and then passed back into the barrel, whether sieved or not.

In a few of the piping systems from barrels to the fountain head at the bar a little lead piping lingered. This should certainly be eliminated. Stainless steel piping appears to be the modern ideal for the carriage of beer.

As regards washing-up systems, glass washing machines with hot and cold jets would seem to be very good when economically suitable, but it was felt that a fool-proof method such as the regular dispensing of an antiseptic (preferably one of the quaternary ammonium germicides which have a good reputation for this and similar purposes) into the washing sink, as is widely recommended by various investigators, would furnish a generally suitable method of securing a clean glass. A few houses did use this method but not very skilfully and therefore without the best results. But no method is likely to succeed all the time unless carried out intelligently and according to instructions. Sensible application is necessary.

Results of this survey of licensed houses has already been published and favourably received.

City Water Supply.—Seven hundred and fifty-two samples of water (98 more than last year) from inlets, reservoirs, supply mains and other sources, including 23 from ships' tanks, were examined for bacterial content, including micro-organisms of intestinal origin which act as pointers to possible dangerous contamination. The samples of drinking water supplied to the public continue to be satisfactory and the high standard of the water supply was fully maintained.

Supply	No. of Samples	Average bacterial count per ml. at 37°C.	Average bacterial count per ml. at 22°C.	Typical B. coli: Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.	Typical B. coli: Present in 50 ml. Absent from 10 ml.	Faecal streptococci: Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.
Loch Katrine	208	2	18	9	—	—
Gorbals ...	48	12	20	4	1	—

Swimming Baths.—Three hundred and twenty-nine samples of water from swimming ponds were examined, 252 from public swimming ponds, 53 from school baths and 24 from private baths. The bacterial count was less than 10 per ml. in 232 of the samples from public ponds, in 51 of those from school ponds and in all those from private baths. Typical B.coli were found on only 4 occasions. No gross contamination was ever found.

Foodstuffs.—More than three times as many samples of various foods were examined with regard to their fitness for distribution and consumption as last year, which itself furnished a record for this type of work with 635 samples. In this year 1956, the total reported upon swelled to 1,926 samples, of which 1,815 were egg products—dried egg albumen, frozen egg, etc. and will be discussed separately later.

The remaining 111 samples comprised canned products of various sorts and other foods. Canned chicken, turkey, ham, luncheon meat, corned beef, pork, salmon, crab, pineapple, fruit salad, orange juice and tomato juice; also butter, ground pepper, peppercorns, raisins, sultanas, rice, honey, sugar—brown and white—edible fats, salami sausage, dried milk powder, cream powder and a meat pie. Most of these foods proved to be bacteriologically quite safe, but some of the cans were blown and the contents suffering from spoilage. From a few of these, moulds, yeasts, sporing bacteria and cocci were isolated. Typical B.coli was found in a sample of cream powder. A few specimens yielded high bacterial counts but no dangerous pathogenic bacteria were found.

Modern canned foods are, in general, safe foods, for the canning processes have reached a high degree of efficiency, and the hygienic handling of the materials prior to canning has made great strides. Nevertheless it would be unwise to accept uncritically all products which are thrown on to the market and to omit the precautions of constant inspection and examination of trial samples.

The investigation, the beginnings of which were described in last year's report, of consignments of frozen and dried hens' eggs, whole or yolk or white, most of which are shipped from the East (China) and

from Australia, and of which large quantities are distributed to be used by bakers, confectioners and cake makers, was continued on a larger scale during 1956 and has practically become routine practice. These egg products, particularly dried egg albumen, were found to be infected with various members of the Salmonella food poisoning group, to such an extent that some method of eliminating these harmful bacteria had to be evolved before these consignments of egg products could be released for use. A method of heat-treatment with this object in view was mentioned in the report for 1955, and this has been successfully developed to treat dried egg albumen which forms a large part of the egg import. Briefly, the packages (tins) of dried egg albumen, into each of which is inserted a thermometer, are placed in an electrically heated insulated chamber kept constantly at 130°F, for 9 days. Temperatures above 130°F are apt to damage the product. An equable temperature throughout the chamber is maintained by the use of one fan heater of 10 kw. capacity and two other electric fans. The heating is thermostatically controlled. This is the treatment: 9 days' exposure at 130°F, which kills Salmonella bacilli, and does not damage the egg product. After exposure the tins are removed from the chamber and allowed to cool for three days before re-sampling. The table shows the comparative figures for untreated and treated egg albumen and demonstrates the success of the treatment.

	Number of Samples	Number containing Salmonellae
Egg albumen (dried; "crystals" or "flake")		
Before treatment	546	82
After treatment	637	3

Thus Salmonellae were isolated from 82 samples out of 546 (15 per cent.) of untreated dried egg albumen. After treatment, Salmonellae were isolated only 3 times out of 637 samples, and this finding was attributed to a lapse in the efficiency of the heating control. The Salmonellae isolated from this product were *S.thompson* 69 times, *S.newport* 8 times, *S.typhi-murium* 4 times and *S.aberdeen* once. The three types found in the samples which had been heated imperfectly were *S.thompson* twice and *S.newport* once.

Other egg products were found to contain Salmonellae where heat treatment was scarcely possible and where improvement must be looked for in more hygienic methods of collection and preparation at the source. From frozen liquid egg (whole) Salmonellae were isolated 7 times out of 375 samples, 4 being *S.typhi-murium*, one *S.thompson* and the other two, from the same sample, *S.meleagridis* and *S.bovis*

morbificans. From 82 samples of dried whole egg powder, *S.thompson* was isolated twice; from reconstituted egg white (liquid) probably made from untreated dried albumen, salmonellae were isolated 13 times from 38 samples; a bad lot. The salmonellae were *S.thompson* 10, *S.anatum* 1, *S.meleagridis* 1, and *S.potsdam* 1. From another product, glycerinated egg yolk, salmonellae were not found in any one of 137 samples examined. The incorporation of glycerine probably helps in eliminating any salmonellae originally present.

It will be noticed that among all these egg products the predominant Salmonella is *S.thompson*, which was far the most frequent in the samples examined last year. This year, unlike last year, *S.thompson* was not found in the excreta of any person suspected of suffering from food-poisoning referred to the laboratory, whereas last year it was isolated from 25 people. This may be due in part to the efficient treatment, before release, of the infected dried egg albumen.

It is evident that continuous control of these imported egg products which are liable to contain food-poisoning bacilli of the Salmonella group is very necessary.

From the glycerinated egg yolk *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated 11 times from 137 samples. As some strains of this organism are enterotoxic, they are undesirable, even if, as a rule, they do no harm.

Anthrax.—Five samples of hides, 3 goatskins and 2 pigskins, were examined biologically and culturally. *B.anthracis* was recovered from 2 goatskins. In addition, 3 samples of hair and 1 of floor sweepings from a factory, were examined. None yielded *B.anthracis*.

Plague.—Examinations were made of 155 rats from around the harbour and elsewhere for evidence of infection with *B.pestis*. Results were all negative.

Yellow Fever.—The demand for yellow fever vaccine for the protection of travellers abroad who might pass through infected areas was maintained. Much of it was for the prophylactic inoculation of ships' companies. In all, 4,305 doses were issued, compared with 4,055 doses last year.

Insect Pests.—As usual a few of these reached the laboratory for identification. They included mites; a sheep tick; the silver fish (*Lepisma saccharina*); the common bed bug (*Cimex lectularius*); a few beetles, the common golden-spider beetle (*Niptus hololeucus*), wood-boring beetles and others; the larva of a staphylinid beetle (rove beetle), and cockroaches (*Blattella germanica*—or "steam fly").

Worms.—Threadworms (*Oxyuris vermicularis*), tape-worm (*Taenia saginata*), round worms (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) and a hair-worm (*Gordius*) were all found in specimens sent during the year; also larvae of strongyloides (a round worm).

Haematology.—A certain amount of haematology was done as in previous years. Estimation of blood haemoglobin was carried out on 152 samples of blood from women attending antenatal clinics. This work started in October and is proceeding routinely. Full blood examinations were carried out on certain X-ray personnel to detect any anaemia due to radiological work. A few blood films were examined and some more complete examinations of blood were made for general practitioners.

Two blood films were examined for malarial parasites, and there were some blood cultures and agglutination tests for abortus fever.

Morbid histology.—There was a note at the end of last year's report on arrangements which were being made to stain and screen smears from gynaecological sources for cells suggestive of malignant disease to facilitate very early diagnosis. This work is done by arrangement between the Medical Officer of Health and the gynaecological department of the Western Infirmary. A medical officer of the Child Welfare Staff with experience in exfoliative cytology, examines all the smears when they have been stained by the special method of Papanicolaou. This method of early diagnosis was largely pioneered in America. The method is applicable to the early diagnosis of malignant disease in regions other than the female genital organs, for example the bladder and bronchi and lungs, though it is probably less reliable in these. During the year's work in this line which began in earnest in February, 454 smears have been stained (the method is rather elaborate) by the laboratory staff for expert examination. Positive results were obtained in 3 unsuspected cases, in 4 that were thought clinically possible and in 2 that were clinically probable.

Bovine Brucellosis.—With the approval of the Medical Officer of Health, the laboratory has arranged to assist in some research being conducted at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, into the incidence of bovine brucellosis in Scotland by examination of milk and milk-inoculated guinea-pigs. The laboratory transmits to Edinburgh samples of the milk inoculated into guinea-pigs for the detection of tubercle and, on the death of the animals, samples of their blood and spleens for examination in Edinburgh for any evidence there may be that the milk came from cattle suffering from brucella infection. *Brucella abortus* causes a type of undulant fever in man, which is not so very rare in Britain. During the last few months of the year were sent 27 samples of milk and 36 samples of blood with spleens, and the service is continuing.

Miscellaneous.—Various examinations, which may be classed as clinical pathology were also done during the year. These include examination of urines for albumen, sugar and other abnormal constituents, of faeces for blood and parasites, etc. Milk and water sediments also require microscopic examination at times to detect deviation from normal expectations. These and other similar examinations occur as supplementary to the purely bacteriological work.

Original Investigations.

The survey of the hygienic conditions in licensed houses already described was largely conducted in 1956.

Publications.

Hygienic Standards of Licensed Establishments in the Central Division of Glasgow. T. Scott Wilson and H. S. Carter (1956). The Medical Officer. XCVI 257.
Thomas Sydenham. H. S. Carter (1956). Scottish Med. J. I. 401.

Hartley S. Carter,
Bacteriologist.

Total of Examinations for Year 1956.

City of Glasgow. Infectious Diseases.

		Positive	Total
Diphtheria and General Throat Infections—			
Diphtheria	Suspects	3	1,431
	Control, etc.	3	168
	Typing	—	15
	Virulence Tests (biological)	—	4
	Toxigenicity Tests ...	—	4
Streptococcal Infections	Suspects and control ...	251	649
Vincent's Infections	Suspects	15	150
Staphylococcal Infections	... ...	—	263
Gastro-intestinal Infections—			
Enteric Fever—			
(Typhoid, ...	Suspects	10	208
paratyphoid) ...	Control, etc.	33	124
	Water Works employees ...	—	26
Food Poisoning—			
(Salmonellosis) ...	Suspects and control ...	201	4,908
	Foodstuffs	—	53
	Miscellaneous (mouse, bottle washings) ...	—	2
(Staphylococcal) ...	Suspects and control ...	1	129
	Foodstuffs	15	27
(Cl. welchii) ...	Suspects and control ...	12	93
	Foodstuffs	2	12
Dysentery—			
Bacillary	Suspects	2,697	14,072
	Control	1,501	10,773
Amoebic	... ...	—	50
Other forms—giardia, etc. ...	... ...	—	18
Tuberculosis—			
	Sputa	630	8,490
	Various specimens (micros. exams.) ...	—	109
	Various specimens (biological exams.) ...	—	252
	Various specimens (culture)	—	182
Venereal Diseases—			
Syphilis	Wassermann Test	—	8,594
	Kahn Test	—	2,431
	Laughlen Test	—	10,727
	Lange's Colloidal Gold Test	—	78
	Protein estimations ...	—	22
Gonorrhoea	Smears, cultures and complement fixation tests ...	—	2,227
	Ophthalmia neonatorum (smears and cultures) ...	23	245
	Carry forward		66,536

		Total
Brought forward		66,536
OTHER EXAMINATIONS—		
Blood—Rh factor		9,794
A.B.O. grouping		9,412
Haematology, cell counts, haemoglobin, etc.		165
Cultures, Paul Bunnell tests, etc.		73
Body fluids (urine, etc.)		517
Exudates—various		453
Faeces for worms		39
Faeces for occult blood		28
Swabs for Trichomonas		1,653
Insects (identification)		12
Antibiotic sensitivity tests		1,980
Miscellaneous		28
Rideal Walker Test (potency of disinfectant)		1
Morbid Histology—gynaecological smears		454
GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH—		
City Milk Supplies (bacterial counts)		1,706
Hospital Milk Supplies (bacterial counts)		360
Milk (biological tests)		286
Swabs and rinses from apparatus		34
Bottle closures		4
Ice Cream		139
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption :—		
Synthetic cream, etc.		15
Miscellaneous foods—dried egg, etc.		476
Shellfish—mussels, whelks, oysters		71
Beer and mineral water bottles, cream cans		66
Water supplies—routine		729
Water from swimming ponds		329
Food utensils—public houses, etc.		288
Milk bottles (bacterial counts)		191
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—		
Anthrax (hides, skins, hair, etc.)		5
Plague (examination of rats)		155
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption		1,450
Water—from ships and docks		23
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES—		
Stirlingshire—		
Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—micros.)	5	
(various specimens—biological) ...	498	
(various specimens—culture)	266	
(milk—biological examinations) ...	56	
Gastro-intestinal infections	954	
Throat infections	12	
Venereal Diseases	1,438	
Other infections	9	
Sensitivity Tests	3	
		3,241
Clackmannanshire—		
Gastro-intestinal infections		1
Clydebank—		
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis)		73
SOUTHERN TOWNS AND COUNTIES—		
Dumfries, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright—		
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis)		138
		100,925

SECTION XII.

FOOD.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928; THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956; THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897; THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACT AND ALLIED ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, *and the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act,* 1956.—The new Food and Drugs Bill received Royal Assent and became operative as from 1st August, 1956. Great things were expected of the new Act and it was hoped that the Food Hygiene Regulations would follow in quick succession. The Regulations would seem to be no nearer realisation than they were in 1953 when they were first discussed.

The new Act consolidates some of the former Acts and amends others, although a few changes and innovations are introduced. Some of these innovations would appear to be improvements; other measures introduced, however, would appear to be of doubtful advantage, but their usefulness may be more apparent with time.

From the 1st August the word "adulteration" was deleted from the title. This deletion is not unwise because adulteration of food to-day is not wilfully done and is very often due to accident or to carelessness. Moreover adulteration to-day has a completely different significance from what it originally had in food technology and has now reached negligible proportions. A further small proportion of this so-called adulteration are samples returned by the analyst as non-genuine and consequently treated as adulterated. Although the articles of food themselves were genuine and sound, the analyses did not agree with the list of ingredients specified on the label on the package which contained them. These pseudo-adulterations were infringements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

A total of 5,130 of 207 varieties of foodstuffs was submitted to the City Analyst for examination. One thousand three hundred and eleven of these were formal and 3,819 were informal samples. Forty-six (3·51 per cent.) of the former and 110 (2·88 per cent.) of the latter were found to be adulterated. The corresponding figures of adulterated samples last year were 47 (3·36 per cent.) formal and 100 (2·70 per cent.) informal. Proceedings instituted during 1956 under the Food and Drugs Acts were, however, two fewer than the previous year, being reduced from 36 to 34, and the total amount in fines imposed was reduced from £159 to £130.

It was found necessary to take court action against only one farmer. Milk which was deficient in milk solids other than fat equivalent to 10 per cent. added water was supplied to a city creamery. Thanks are due to the Ayr County Health Department for the willing assistance and co-operation given in this case, which resulted in a successful conviction, the farmer being fined £10.

There were three other cases which proved rather interesting. The first was one of obstruction which took place in a public house. A barman had been asked for two glasses of whisky which were supplied, and the statutory formalities were being carried out when the charge-hand, who meantime had been surveying the scene from the far end of the bar, approached and snatched the glasses of whisky from the inspectors. For this contravention he was charged, convicted and fined £5.

The second concerned a charge-hand of another public house who was charged with the offence of selling adulterated rum during the absence, due to illness, of the licensee. The charge-hand was considered to be held responsible and he too was convicted and fined £5.

The third was a case in which a complaint was made that adulterated whisky was being sold in a city club. The sampling officers gained access to the club and were served with whisky which was later reported to be adulterated. It transpired that it should not have been possible for the inspectors to be served because they were not members of the club nor had they been introduced by members. No proceedings were instituted, but it is understood that for this infringement of the conditions of the licence held by the club the directors received a severe reprimand. It is to be hoped that this incident served as a warning to other clubs not to infringe the conditions of the licence and also to serve spirituous liquor of the strength required by law.

Abstract of Total Samples Examined during 1956.

Article.	Informal.		Statutory.		Percentage adulterated.		Percentage of Samples taken in each Group to Total	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	Infor. %	Stat. %	Infor. %	Stat. %
Milk	2,581	20	841	4	0·77	0·47	67·58	64·15
Milk Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.)	35	—	76	—	—	—	0·92	5·79
Meat and Meat Products	330	55	164	35	16·67	21·34	8·64	12·51
Cereals	60	—	37	—	—	—	1·57	2·82
Spirituous Liquors ...	21	—	59	6	—	10·17	0·55	4·50
Drugs	210	2	8	—	0·95	—	5·49	0·61
Flavourings and Condiments	164	5	27	1	3·05	3·70	4·29	2·06
Ice Cream	110	25	—	—	22·73	—	2·88	—
Miscellaneous	308	3	99	—	0·97	—	8·08	7·56
	3,819	110	1,311	46	2·88	3·51	100·00	100·00

Abstract of Informal and Statutory Samples of Sweet Milk Examined during Year 1956.

Informal.					Statutory.			
No. Examined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average percentage Composition. Fat. %	Average percentage Composition. Non-Fat. %	1956 Month.	No. Examined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average percentage Composition. Fat. %	Average percentage Composition. Non-Fat. %
185	1	3·69	8·79	January	55	1	3·59	8·71
264	2	3·66	8·79	February	84	—	3·57	8·72
186	—	3·66	8·75	March	77	—	3·59	8·77
198	1	3·63	8·70	April	64	1	3·58	8·70
220	3	3·57	8·80	May	90	2	3·55	8·75
249	1	3·65	8·80	June	76	—	3·60	8·82
175	2	3·68	8·76	July	64	—	3·55	8·75
212	3	3·77	8·72	August	47	—	3·76	8·76
219	—	3·90	8·74	September	70	—	3·83	8·73
245	1	3·98	8·76	October	68	—	3·94	8·78
275	5	3·95	8·78	November	84	—	3·88	8·76
153	1	3·80	8·69	December	67	—	3·77	8·70
2,581	20	3·74	8·76		846	4	3·68	8·75

1956 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—0·71 Statutory—0·47.
1955 ,, ,, : ,, —1·28 ,, —0·77.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland).

A long and varied list of foodstuffs was examined by the City Analyst for the presence of prohibited preservatives as well as an excess of permitted ones. In only one instance was a prohibited preservative found. A bottle of Cherry Ginger Concentrate was found to contain methyl hydroxybenzoic acid. This infringement was brought to the

notice of the manufacturer who on investigation revealed that it was old stock held by a city chemist. This firm has already be advised some considerable time previously and believed that they had withdrawn all of this particular product from their clients. It so happened that two bottles had been missed, the one that had been purchased for examination and one other.

In spite of the more temperate weather this year there were 28 cases, two fewer than last year, in which proceedings were instituted where sulphur dioxide (beyond the permitted limit) had been added to butchers' mince and sausages. Thirteen samples of mince were found to contain preservative during the prescribed period, October to May inclusive—six fewer than in 1955—and eleven samples of sausages contained an excess amount—one more than last year. Convictions were obtained in every case, one firm being convicted of a seventh offence and five of a second offence.

A list of foodstuffs examined for the presence of preservatives is given below in which it will be noted that the greatest amount found in mince was 4,768 parts of SO_2 per million and in sausage 1,741 parts, while of all the foodstuffs examined which did contain preservative, the lowest was 12 parts and many other samples examined were free from preservative.

In addition, many samples of a variety of foods were examined for the presence of prohibited colouring matter, but none was found.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN WHICH PRESERVATIVES, ETC., WERE FOUND AND THE NATURE AND AMOUNT DURING YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

Nature of Article.	Number examined.	Number in which Preservatives, etc., were found.	Nature of Preservative, etc.	Parts per Million. Highest.	Parts per Million. Lowest.
Ale	6	4	Sulphur Dioxide	32	13
Cherry Ginger Concentrate ...	1	1	Methyl Hydroxybenzoic Acid*	Present	
Fergusade	1	1	Benzoic Acid	81	
Fruit, Dried ...	12	3	Sulphur Dioxide	352	38
Fruit, Glace ...	9	4	,, ,,	83	32
Fruit, Juice ...	14	1	,, ,,	128	
Fruit, Wine ...	3	1	,, ,,	282	
Fruit, Wine ...		2	Benzoic Acid	576	506
Gelatine	2	2	Sulphur Dioxide	141	140
Jams	28	3	,, ,,	83	51
Milk Flavouring ...	2	2	Benzoic Acid	525	253
Mince	126	95	Sulphur Dioxide	4,768	19
Mineral Waters ...	28	1	,, ,,	35	
Sausages	287	261	,, ,,	1,741	12
Soup, Dried ...	16	2	,, ,,	307	19
Stout	3	1	,, ,,	12	
Vegetables, Dried	7	2	,, ,,	179	64

* Methyl Hydroxybenzoic Acid is a prohibited preservative.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.
The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

Table showing Nature and Number of Total Samples procured and Examined during 1956.

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Ale	6	—	—	—
Almonds, Ground	1	—	—	—
Alum, Powdered	5	—	—	—
Arrowroot	3	—	2	—
Aspirin	33	—	2	—
*Baking Powder	4	—	1	—
Beer, Lager	3	—	—	—
Bemax	1	—	—	—
Benzedrex Inhaler	4	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	9	—	—	—
Black Pudding	2	—	—	—
Boracic Powder	2	—	1	—
Borax	1	—	—	—
Borax and Honey	3	—	—	—
Bournvita	—	—	1	—
Brandy	—	—	5	—
Brose Meal	1	—	3	—
Bubble Gum	2	—	—	—
Butter	9	—	31	—
Cake Mixture	6	—	3	—
Caraway, Ground	1	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada	5	—	—	—
Champagne Perry	2	—	—	—
Cheese	3	—	18	—
Cheese Spread	11	—	4	—
Chicken Jelly	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Liqueurs	2	1	—	—
Chocolate Spread	1	—	—	—
Cider	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon	5	—	2	—
Cocoa	3	—	10	—
Coconut, Desiccated	3	—	1	—
Cochineal	1	—	—	—
Codeine Tablets	2	—	—	—
Coffee	1	—	8	—
*Coffee and Chicory	5	—	—	—
Colourings	4	—	—	—
Confections	4	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	18	—	17	—
Cornflour	6	—	7	—
Cream, Double	3	—	—	—
Cream, Sterilised	5	—	—	—
Cream, Synthetic	9	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	4	1	3	—
Currants	5	—	3	—
*Curry Powder	3	1	3	—
Custard Powder	9	—	4	—
Dates	3	—	3	—
Dripping	1	—	—	—
Egg, Dried	1	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—*Contd.*

Article	Informal No. Taken	Informal No. Non-Genuine	Statutory No. Taken	Statutory No. Non-Genuine
Essence of Rennet	2	—	—	—
Farola	—	—	5	—
Fergusade	2	—	—	—
Figs	2	—	2	—
Fish Dressing	—	—	1	—
*Fish Cakes	1	—	—	—
*Fish Paste	7	—	—	—
Fish, Potted	1	—	—	—
Flavourings	11	—	—	—
*Flour, Ordinary	3	—	—	—
*Flour, Self-Raising	13	—	1	—
Foam Crystals	5	—	1	—
Food Drink	1	1	—	—
Friar's Balsam	3	—	1	—
Fruit, Dried	1	—	1	—
Fruit Essence	13	1	—	—
Fruit Juices	14	—	—	—
Fruit, Glace	9	—	—	—
Fruit Pudding	2	—	—	—
*Gelatine	2	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground and Preserved ...	4	—	2	—
Glucose D	—	—	1	—
Glycerine	3	—	—	—
Glycerine and Borax	3	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey ...	1	—	—	—
Glycerine and Thymol	1	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder	5	—	—	—
Honey	3	—	—	—
Horlick's	—	—	1	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	—	—	—
*Ice Cream	110	25	—	—
Iodine Solution	2	—	—	—
*Jams	28	—	—	—
Lard	11	—	5	—
*Lemon Curd	6	—	1	—
Lemon Pie Filling	—	—	1	—
Liquorice Powder Compound ...	5	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	2	—	—	—
Macaroni	—	—	2	—
*Margarine	13	—	23	—
*Meat Paste	49	1	—	—
Meat, Potted	1	—	—	—
Medicinal Mixtures	6	—	—	—
Medicinal Powders	4	—	—	—
Medicinal Tablets	25	1	—	—
Milk, Condensed and Evaporated	4	—	—	—
Milk, Sweet	2,581	20	841	4
Milk of Magnesia	1	—	—	—
Mince	74	25	52	22
*Mince Meat	11	—	—	—
Monosodium Glutanate	1	—	—	—
*Mustard	16	—	1	—
Non-Brewed Condiment	4	—	—	—
Nutmeg, Ground	2	—	—	—
Oil, Almond	6	1	1	—
Oil, Camphorated	9	—	—	—
Oil, Castor	13	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—*Cont.*

Article	Informal No. Taken	Informal No. Non-Genuine	Statutory No. Taken	Statutory No. Non-Genuine
Oil, Cod Liver	2	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	2	—	—	—
Oil, Halibut Liver	1	—	—	—
Oil, Olive	13	—	—	—
Ointment, Medicinal	8	—	—	—
Parsley	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter	1	—	—	—
Pectin	1	—	—	—
Peel, Mixed	9	—	2	—
Peppers	16	—	13	—
Pickles	7	—	—	—
Popcorn	1	—	—	—
Potassium Permanganate ...	4	—	—	—
Potato Powder	—	—	1	—
Prunes	6	—	4	—
Pudding Mix	3	—	—	—
Puff Pastry	2	—	—	—
Quinine Tonic Water	1	—	—	—
Raisins	13	—	16	—
Rice	—	—	3	—
Rice Flour	2	—	—	—
Rice, Ground	2	—	—	—
Roast Fat	—	—	2	—
Rum	—	—	8	1
*Saccharin	17	—	—	—
Sage	1	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	—	3	—
*Salad Cream	7	—	1	—
Salt	6	—	—	—
Salts, Epsom	3	—	2	—
Salts, Glauber	6	—	—	—
Salts, Medicinal	9	—	—	—
*Sauces	19	—	—	—
Sausages	183	28	104	13
Semolina	2	—	9	—
Sherbet	2	—	—	—
Sherry	1	—	—	—
Shortening	—	—	1	—
*Soft Drinks	28	—	—	—
Soup and Soup Powders	15	—	1	—
Spice	4	—	1	—
Stomach Powders	—	—	1	—
Stout	3	—	—	—
*Suet	5	1	1	—
Sugar, Brown	1	—	—	—
Sugar, Crystallised	1	—	—	—
Sugar, Demerara	2	—	—	—
Sugar, Icing	1	—	1	—
Sugar Cane Molasses	1	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	5	—	—	—
*Table Jellies	3	—	1	—
Tapioca	1	—	1	—
Tea	4	—	13	—
Teething Powders	14	—	—	—
Thyme	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	5	—	—	—
*Tomato Ketchup	26	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—*Contd.*

Article	Informal No. Taken	Informal No. Non-Genuine	Statutory No. Taken	Statutory No. Non-Genuine
Tomato Puree	3	—	—	—
Vegetable, Dried and Canned ...	7	—	—	—
Vinegar, Apple	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	12	3	2	1
Vinegar, Spirit	2	—	—	—
Ulster Fry	1	—	—	—
Wheat Meal	1	—	—	—
Whisky	—	—	45	5
Wines, Alcholic	5	—	—	—
Wines, Non-Alcoholic	2	—	—	—
	3,819	110	1,311	46

* Subject to Food Standard.

The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, *Section* 43—*Unsound Food.*
The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, *Section* 9—*Suspected Food.*

The number of complaints lodged with this Department relating to food alleged to be contaminated or otherwise unfit for human consumption and to unsatisfactory practices, etc., in food premises increased during the year to 141. This is indeed a welcome sign and may indicate that the public are showing a keener and more interested attitude towards food hygiene and food handling.

The number of complaints of foreign matter in various foods rose sharply this year from 24 to 55. These complaints referred to pieces of cigarette ends, glass, hacksaw blade, plastic, sacking, wood, nails, a needle, mouse droppings and insects. Each complaint was subjected to careful investigation which in many instances proved conclusively that the complaint was a genuine one. On the other hand, doubts were raised in some cases as to their authenticity. The number of complaints appears to increase just before the Glasgow Fair and towards New Year.

One complaint worthy of note was a potato scone alleged to contain mouse droppings. It was learned from the City Analyst that the pellets were in fact small pieces of potato skin rolled upon itself. In other cases the alleged droppings proved to be tiny drops of oil from the glands of the mixers on the dough mixing bowls. Split peas containing mouse droppings were sold by a city fruiterer against whom successful court action was taken and a conviction obtained. He was fined £5. It should be remembered that before any court action can be taken corroborative proof in all respects is essential.

There were several instances where adulteration was alleged—milk below standard, whisky under strength, margarine sold as butter, ground almonds said not to be almonds—but these allegations were all without foundation. Another case was of a tin of salmon said not to be salmon. It transpired that the fish was salmon but was termed coho, otherwise known as silver salmon found in the waters of Alaska. The flesh is said to be of excellent flavour, finer and drier in texture but is paler in colour than red salmon. These differences may have raised a doubt in the complainer's mind.

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.—During the year 11,106 visits of inspection were made to markets, stores, wholesale and retail premises for the purpose of examining suspected food. Two thousand, five hundred and sixty-one lots of food so examined amounting to 83 tons 3 cwts. 52½ lbs. were considered unsound, some being salvaged for animal feeding.

The amount condemned was 54 tons less than in 1955. Several reasons for this reduction may be suggested, processing has improved, the weather has been cooler, storage is better and some manufacturers may have accepted products which have become unsound without an confirmatory opinion from the food inspector. Handling, particularly during transportation, however, is still unsatisfactory and much more care is called for.

During the war years and while rationing was still with us, condemnation certificates were issued for foodstuffs considered to be unsound. The Ministry of Food at the beginning of the war requested that local authorities through their food inspectors should issue such certificates to retailers and wholesalers for surrendered unsound food so that food so destroyed could be replaced by the Ministry. This service still continues although food rationing has long ceased and although the Ministry of Food in Scotland is now merged with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. In all of the 2,561 lots of food examined, the owner of the food laid it aside as suspect and called in the district food inspector to examine it so that he might receive condemnation certificates. It should however be noted that each lot may comprise a large variety of foodstuffs and for each variety in each lot a certificate is requested, and in some instances, where different wholesalers are involved for the same kind of food, separate certificates are asked. This service has been going on for so long now that some business houses look upon it as accepted practice and it has become part of the commercial machine, so much so that such certificates are

often demanded in order to facilitate the payment of compensation. While Glasgow gives this service willingly, it should be remembered that it is given voluntarily, that there is no legal obligation to do so, and that the local authority is not concerned in the matter of compensation. What the Health Department is concerned about is that unsound food should not reach the public. All such foods are thoroughly and carefully examined. Quite often samples are taken and submitted to a chemical and/or a bacteriological examination before judgment is passed. This service prevents doubtful or unsound food reaching the public, although a considerable part of the food inspector's time is taken up writing certificates.

Written intimations were sent to 47 occupiers of dairy and other food premises bringing to their notice the need for repairs, cleansing or limewashing. As in previous years, many defects of this nature are pointed out to the occupier of the business at the time of visit. In all instances the work was satisfactorily completed.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52.
The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

There are still 30 registered milk producers in the city. Two herds produce Certified milk. One producer reverted to producing Tuberculin Tested milk, which raised the number of Tuberculin Tested milk producers to 27, while one producer, because the farm buildings do not reach the necessary standard, does not qualify for a Tuberculin Tested licence although his herd is attested. The milk from this herd is considered to be undesignated and is sent to the local creamery to be pasteurised. In addition, two attested herds of the Western Regional Board produce Tuberculin Tested milk for use in the hospitals and institutions of the Board.

As in 1955, the system of assessing points for clean milk production was continued. Keener interest was shown by the city farmers and again each producer was informed of his result and the position he occupied in the scheme. There has been a general improvement in the methods and standard of cleanliness in the city farms.

There has been no change in the number of registered pasteurising establishments, the number remaining at 20. As reported last year, one of these establishments changed over from solid fuel to an automatic oil-burning boiler. This change continues to give complete satisfaction. So far no other firms have adopted this system.

There are 1,519 dairies registered in the city, including the 30 producers and the 11 dairymen holding supplementary licences.

The number of registered dairymen generally shows little change, but there has been a marked increase in the number of retail dairymen in the last few years. There are now 1,478 retail dairymen, 43 more than in 1955 and 88 more than in 1954. As last year, 12 milk dealers have licences for the sale of sterilised milk, but little of this grade is used in the city. It is understood that the greater part of this product passes through the city on licensed dealers' lorries on its way to Youth Hostels.

The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, again rose from 85,862 to 86,175 gallons, an increase of 313 gallons. As the conditions for handling and storing the milk improve with more and more refrigeration being employed, so does the percentage of failures in tests decrease. The percentage of failures in tests of Certified milk dropped from 16 per cent. to 11 per cent. and of failures of Tuberculin Tested milk from 12 per cent. to 10 per cent., an overall reduction of 5 per cent. from last year.

Formal and informal samples of milk taken for analysis totalled 3,422. The average fat and solids not fat rose slightly this year from 3·68 and 8·74 respectively to 3·71 and 8·75 per cent. The number of designated milks sampled this year was 1,381.

Visits of inspection made to dairy premises numbered 10,733, while 306 inspections were made to 39 byres of the 30 milk producers. These byres have a total accommodation for 1,055 cows but over the year the average number kept is approximately 1,000.

	1956	1955	1954
CERTIFIED—			
Producers	2	3	3
Dealers	861	815	810
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	2,402	2,471	2,769
TUBERCULIN TESTED—			
Producers	27	26	28
Dealers	673	627	650
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	917	898	1,492
PASTEURISED—			
Pasteurising Establishments	20	20	20
Dealers	1,477	1,460	1,442
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	‡82,856	†82,493	*76,561
1956—‡ Includes 2,297 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
1955—† Includes 2,116 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
1954—* Includes 1,835 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
STERILISED—			
Dealers	12	12	7

Results of Examinations of Designated Milk (1).

	Certified (a) Not more than 30,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/10 ml.	Tuberculin Tested (a) Not more than 200,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
Bacteriological Examinations—		
Number examined	203	206
Number conforming to all requirements	181	187
Number exceeding count only	4	—
Number exceeding count and having coliforms present	4	1
Number conforming to count but having coliforms present	14	18
Agar Count per ml.—		
Highest	312,000	532,000
Lowest	200	Less than 1,000
Presence of Coliforms (−) ...	185	187
(+) ...	18	19
Chemical Examination—		
Fat Minimum 3%—		
Number (3% or over) ...	202	206
(below 3%) ...	1	—
Average butter-fat content	3·87	4·10

132 Examined Biologically with negative result.

Results of Examinations of Designated Milk (2).

	*Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) (a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml. (b) Not more than 2·3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)	Pasteurised (a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml. (b) Not more than 2·3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)
Number examined	352	620
Number passing each test ...	343	601
Number failing in one or more of the tests	9	19
Milk-Fat Test—		
No. Satisfactory	352	616
No. Unsatisfactory	—	4
Average Butter-Fat Content	3·68	3·67

* Tests as for Pasteurised.

95·00 per cent. of the samples examined were in conformity with the terms of the Orders compared with 92·24 last year.

Chemical examination showed five samples to be deficient in fat, while six samples were found to be below 8·5 per cent. of solids not fat.

Milk Supply to the Hospitals of the Western Regional Board. This service to the Board was continued. The results are shown as follows :—

	Examined	Failed
Certified	16	5
Tuberculin Tested	131	11
Pasteurised	178	28
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	35	3
	360	47

Last year 43 samples failed out of a total of 319 samples. In addition to the above examinations, 24 samples of Certified and Tuberculin Tested milk were examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus with negative results.

Non-Designated Milk Produced in Premises within the City.—There is still one of these dairy farms left on the register at the end of the year, but the herd, as already stated, is an Attested Herd and recorded with the Department of Agriculture. Six samples were taken at this farm during the year and three of these samples were submitted to biological examination with negative results. The following table shows the results of bacteriological examinations of the six samples. Although the bacteriological standard laid down is a bacterial count of not more than 200,000 per ml. none of these samples exceeded 13,700 with no coliform bacilli present.

Number Taken	Bacterial Count under 200,000	Over 200,000	Coliforms
6	6	—	—

Exempted Premises.—This type of byre where the milk is used only by the owners and their families no longer exists in the city.

Milk for School Children.—Last year the supply of Pasteurised milk to the city schools was again undertaken by 11 contractors. Two hundred and eighty-one samples were examined during the year in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Seventeen failed in one or other of the two prescribed tests, compared with 13 failures of 280 samples examined last year. One hundred and thirty-four samples were submitted to biological tests with negative results.

Below is table giving a summary of results of the sampling.

SCHOOL MILK (PASTEURISED).

No. Examined	No. Passing both Phosphatase and Coliform Tests	No. failing Phosphatase Test only	No. Failing Coliform Tests only	No. Failing both Tests	No. tuberculous	Average Fat	Average Non-Fat Solids
281	264	—	17	—	—	3·64	8·68

The second table shows the average daily quantity supplied each month with the numbers of school days in each. The total consumption this year amounted to 1,479,330 gallons, an increase of 54,032½ gallons from last year.

AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITIES SUPPLIED.

Month	Gallons	School Days	Month	Gallons	School Days
January ...	7,129	17	July	*15,696	†
February ...	7,223	21	August ...	*59,087	†
March ...	7,250½	20	September ...	7,427	19
April	7,321	16	October ...	7,287	23
May	7,076	21	November ...	7,095	22
June	7,014	21	December ...	7,252	15

* Monthly totals.

† No school days, other than the transferred schools these months, but children are supplied with milk at the feeding centres and schools.

The quality standards of these milks are being maintained.

The Scottish Dairy Show, 1956, *Kelvin Hall.*—Four samples of milk were obtained from bulk milk produced by the show cattle and were examined chemically and bacteriologically : two by one of the laboratory technicians from a city creamery, a manager of which was a steward of the show, and two by a city milk inspector. The following table shows the results of the examinations :—

	13th Feb.	15th Feb.	15th Feb.	18th Feb.
Fatty Solids	3·95%	3·40%	3·70%	3·90%
Non-Fatty Solids	8·88%	8·92%	8·74%	8·93%
Number of Bacteria per Millilitre	3,500	21,000	4,000	52,000
Presence of Coliform Bacilli in 1/100 Millilitre (1)	—	—	Present	Present
(2)	—	—	,,	,,
(3)	—	—	,,	,,

Twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-eight and a half gallons were produced during the show, all of which was pasteurised at the Scottish Milk Marketing Board's Hogganfield Creamery.

Dairy and Canned Cream.—Samples of dairy and canned cream were obtained to see whether or not they conformed to the standards laid down in the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951. All the samples did conform.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932.—Fourteen certificates of registration were granted in respect of meat storage premises, one less than last year. Fifty-two copies of certificates were provided for vehicles operating from these premises, two less than in 1955. The owners of these premises with experience are gradually improving their standard.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.—There are 485 registered dealers in ice cream in the city in respect of premises, eight fewer than last year, while 307 certificates of registration are held by owners in respect of vehicles for the sale only of ice cream. Inspections of these premises and vehicles totalled 3,429 during the year, and three notices of contraventions were issued. In addition during the inspections minor repairs and improvements were reported and received attention.

	No. Examined	No. under 100,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. under 100,000 with Coliforms Present	No. over 100,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. over 100,000 with Coliforms Present
1956	139	129	5	1	4
1955	105	87	11	2	5

The table shows 129 satisfactory samples or 92·8 per cent. compared with 87 or 82·8 per cent. last year. This year 4 (2·80 per cent.) of the samples failed in both count and coliform compared with five of 105 or 4·76 per cent. last year.

During the year 25 of the 110 informal samples taken for chemical analysis under the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, were reported upon as non-genuine in respect of a deficiency of fat, or milk solids other than fat or sugar, or two of these. None was deficient in all three.

When considering the analyses of the 25 samples which failed to conform, it would be interesting to note that 24 of these were deficient in fat—three were deficient in fat and milk solids not fat, one deficient in fat and sugar, and one was deficient in sugar only. The one sample deficient in fat and sugar had 12·6 per cent. milk solids not fat, and the three deficient in fat and milk solids not fat had 50 to 100 per cent. sucrose (sugar) in excess of the standard, while the 20 deficient in fat only were well above the requirements for milk solids not fat and sugar.

In all these instances where deficiencies were reported, visits were made to the manufacturers' premises, recipes used were checked and discussed, and advice given. In a few cases it was considered advisable to obtain repeat samples.

During the period when ice cream is supplied to school children through the School Meals Service, samples were obtained each week. All of these samples, 12 in number, were well over the statutory requirements and showed an excellent bacteriological reading.

Of the informal samples taken, the following table shows the numbers and composition with averages of quality.

	No. Examined	No. Adulterated	No. Deficient in Fat	No. Deficient in Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Sucrose	No. Deficient in Fat and Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Fat and Sucrose	No. Deficient in all Three
1955	74	21	9	5	—	5	—	1
1956	110	25	24	2	2	3	1	—

	Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat	Sucrose
AVERAGES			
1955	7·50	9·53	14·00
1956	7·90	9·62	13·77
HIGHEST			
1955	14·81	14·9	22·4
1956	16·46	13·7	22·8

Synthetic Cream.—Nineteen samples of this product were obtained during the year and subjected to bacteriological examination, ten being taken at the manufacturers' premises, six in prepacked form ready for retail, and three from bakers' premises. The highest count found was 1,000,000+ bacteria per gram with coliforms present in three tubes. This sample was of a prepacked variety produced outwith the city. The matter was immediately reported to the Health Department of the local authority concerned. Of the remainder the highest count was 32,600 with coliform present, while the lowest was less than 100 bacteria per gram with coliforms absent.

Egg Products.—It will be remembered that last year consignments of Chinese egg albumen crystals from which salmonellae organisms were isolated had reached the city and that a form of heat treatment had been devised in order to render this product safe. April of this year saw a satisfactory fulfilment of this heat treatment process. Briefly the process consists of arranging the tins (rectangular in shape, made of sheet metal, lined with parchment paper and contained approximately 100 lbs. of coarse egg albumen crystals) on racks with a space of at least four inches on all sides to allow a free circulation of hot air at a more or less constant temperature of between 128° and 130°F. The holding time was nine days. The heat was radiated from a specific type of electric heater fitted on a swivel to the end of the chamber and on the front of it were fitted movable vanes to deflect the heat.

Prior to this process being suitable and satisfactory, samples were drawn from each individual tin and examined bacteriologically. Provided the product into which the albumen was to be introduced

was subjected to a sufficiently high temperature and for sufficient length of time, a tin from which one negative salmonellae sample was obtained was released. If, on the other hand, the manufactured product was to be subjected to a lower temperature, three samples with negative results were demanded. Each tin irrespective of the number of negative samples (one or three) was labelled and released on conditions specifying temperatures and time to which the final product was to be subjected—these conditions were printed on the label gummed to the tin.

During the whole of 1956 test (initial) samples were obtained as fresh consignments of egg albumen crystals reached the city in order to establish whether or not the bacterial quality of the product was improving. The total weight of crystals which arrived in the city by road transport from ports other than Glasgow was approximately 21 tons. City importers of this product willingly co-operated with this Department by advising by letter or telephone as each shipment was expected, and later the Medical Officer of the port at which it was discharged also sent notification of its discharge. Of the 204 test samples drawn from the 21 tons, 189 were reported free from salmonellae organisms but the remaining 15 consisted of failures, namely, 1 S. aberdeen, 1 S. newport, 11 S. thompson and 2 S. typhi-murium.

Two samples (one from the top and one from the centre) were taken from one 150 lb. cask of Swedish crystals. S. newport was isolated from the centre sample. The cask was heat-treated as a whole and the two samples subsequently taken (again one from the top and one from the centre) were free from salmonella organisms.

Towards the end of June, 1956, it was decided to reduce the number of samples taken after heat treatment from 100 per cent. to 50 per cent.

Examination of samples taken shortly after heat treatment (for bacterial count) showed a high incidence of heat-resisting organisms. It was decided to await cooling of the tins for three days before taking a repeat sample, and to subject some of the tins to rapid cooling and some to natural cooling.

Two lots of twenty 100 lb. tins were so treated. The tins were subjected for nine days at a maintained chamber temperature of 129·5° (inside tin temperature 128°-129°F.). Half of each lot was cooled naturally and half was cooled rapidly in a cold room of a cold store by cold air circulation cooling. Two sets of five samples each were

obtained from the two half lots so cooled. Cooling took three to three-and-a-half days in each instance. Natural cooling took place in a ground floor room with a concrete floor. The tins were set apart in a single layer on two-inch square battens. Room temperature was about 60°F. and inside tin temperature 66°F. Cold air circulation cooling was carried out in a cold room temperature of 33°F. while the inside tin temperature was 35°F. (See Table 1).

TABLE 1.

	Bacterial Count per Gram.		Coliforms.	
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 1	Lot 2
Natural Cooling—				
	344,000	700	Not found	Not found
	256,000	500	,,	,,
	300	300	,,	,,
	1,400	120,000	,,	,,
	500	40,000	,,	,,
Cold Air Circulation Cooling—				
	160,000	300	Not found	Not found
	400,000	500	,,	,,
	480,000	2,800	,,	,,
	24,000	200	,,	,,
	5,400	1,900	,,	,,

Bacteria isolated chiefly aerobic sporing bacilli and heat resistant cocci.
No Salmonellae found.

From these results it will be seen that little advantage was to be obtained by rapid cooling at low temperature. A further experiment yielded similar results.

About mid-August, having obtained a sufficiently clear indication of the quality of the parcels immediately concerned, it was decided to discontinue initial sampling, but to continue the 50 per cent. sampling after heat-treatment. A token number of initial samples prior to heat treatment, of subsequent shipments, of course, were taken in order to obtain a picture of such shipments as to probable improvement in the product.

Early in December, it was agreed to accept 22 cases from Liverpool, where 33 per cent. were found to be infected with S. thompson, for heat treatment. Here again a 50 per cent. sampling after heat treatment was carried out with all negative results.

"Special Whites" Chinese Egg Albumen.—"Special Whites" consisted of Chinese hen egg albumen crystals and water being blended to the desired consistency and subsequently frozen hard. This Department received information that Salmonella organisms had been

isolated from samples of this product. Of this batch five 28 lb. tins remained and consequently a sample was obtained from each tin. The tins were removed from the cold room early in the morning and were allowed to defrost partially until 11 a.m. when the sample was taken, the product being soft enough to permit the taking of samples by " digging " with a sterile spoon. All samples were found to be infected with S. thompson.

The owner of the product advised that he had other batches (of a similar nature) consisting of—

Batch	Number of Samples Taken	Positive	Negative
7/28 lb. tins J 4 ...	4	1	3
12/28 lb. tins J 11 ...	6	2	4
17/14 lb. tins J 18 ...	8	1	7
12/28 lb. tins J 18 ...	6	2	4
43/44 lb. tins J 18 ...	10	3	7
Total 91 tins	34	9	25

Number of infected samples is 9 of 34 or 26·47 per cent.

No alternative method of utilisation or of sterilization of this product having been found, it was destroyed.

Cleansing of Milk Bottles.—During the year 191 washed milk bottles were submitted to a bacteriological examination. Fourteen of these bottles, although visibly clean, were reported as not complying with the accepted standard of less than 600 organisms per pint bottle. Reports of the examinations are sent in all instances to the dairyman with subsequent investigation and repeat samples obtained. This action resulted in a satisfactory improvement. The results of bottles washed by the different methods are as follows :—

	No. of Bottles	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Percentage Satisfactory
Washed by Soaker Sprayer Machine	30	29	1	96·6
,, by Jet Type Machine ...	149	136	13	91·2
,, by Rotary Brushes ...	12	12	—	100
,, by Hand	—	—	—	—

Fifteen bottles were sterile.

Of those washed by city farmers (all rotary brush method) the highest count was six colonies per bottle and four were sterile.

In 19 instances complaints were received of milk having been delivered in dirty bottles. Dairy concerns install expensive bottle washing machinery in an endeavour to supply milk to their customers in bright crystal clear sterile bottles, but in spite of that, " dirty " milk bottles do reach the public. Creamery personnel should see that the

bottles are clean when they come off the bottle washing machine. Roundsmen and shopkeepers should scrutinise all milk bottles before delivery to the customer. Considering that during the year well over 250 million bottles of milk were supplied to the city public and over 35½ million one-third pints to school children, the percentage of complaints is remarkably small. There must have been others which were complained of to the dairymen and others in which the purchaser did not take action.

Every housewife should rinse all milk bottles before returning them to the dairyman and parents and school teachers should ensure that children do not put foreign matter (open safety pins, hair curlers, milk straws and milk bottle tops, etc., etc.) into milk bottles after use.

Cleansing of Beer, Soft Drink and Mineral Water Bottles.—Twenty-five beer and stout bottles were taken after washing at the factories and bacteriologically tested, when seven were found to be unsatisfactorily cleansed. Thirty-six mineral water bottles were also examined. Of these, five were found to be unsatisfactory. In all instances, as with milk bottles, the firms concerned are notified of the results and repeat samples taken when necessary. In addition, several lots of closures for these types of bottles were also examined for cleanliness.

Ten complaints of contaminated mineral water bottles were received this year—very few considering the amount of soft drinks which must be sold annually. Like the dairymen, the soft drink manufacturers do all in their power to supply their products in clean bottles, but from time to time a few bottles do become contaminated with offensive liquids. As reported last year, great strides have been made by the trade in the cleansing of these bottles, but until members of the public cease using returnable food bottles for holding anti-freeze, creosote, disinfectant, oil, paraffin, petrol, turpentine and the like, these complaints are likely to arise. It is possible to take action against shopkeepers misusing embossed bottles under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1953, but there is as yet no Act or Regulation making any person so misusing these bottles liable to prosecution.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.—Close watch was kept by the inspectors on the labelling of imported food products as required by the various Orders of the above Acts. Complaints were received last year that certain shopkeepers had failed to label correctly imported raw tomatoes, but continued observations on these shops failed to justify the complaints. The labelling of imported tomatoes was

markedly improved this year. No court action was necessary in this connection. Two dairy firms, however, were warned regarding the improper wrapping and failure to indicate the country of origin of imported butter, and another firm sought guidance on the proper printing matter necessary on wrappers for imported butter. The warnings and advice were accepted and the printed matter was adjusted to meet the requirements of the Order.

A most interesting case occurred with regard to imported salmon, particularly the label which was used to encircle the tin. The Port Health Authority of this Department advised this section that unlabelled Japanese canned salmon had reached the city through Port of Glasgow and was being labelled in a city food store with a label on one end of which was printed "FOREIGN" and on the other end "EMPIRE"; consequently it depended upon how the label was applied to the tin which word appeared. Careful watch was maintained for this particular brand in shop windows but the tins distributed for retail sale in the city had been correctly labelled.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—Twenty-seven samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were taken for analysis from merchants and farm premises during the year. Four of these were reported as not being in accordance with the declared statement of analysis. The merchants concerned with the samples which did not conform were notified for correction. As required, all results were reported to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The method of taking official samples was modified and greatly simplified this year under new regulations.

Sale of Horseflesh, etc., Regulations Act, 1889, *and*
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, *Section* 19.

Observations were again taken this year for contraventions of the Acts, but none were found.

Cleansing of Shellfish Act, 1932.
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, *Section* 20.

Eleven samples consisting of several raw or cooked mussels, oysters and whelks were submitted to bacteriological examination. These fish reached the city from gathering grounds as far apart as Oban and Brightlingsea, but for the most part from the Clyde estuary. Some of the fish examined did show evidence of sewage contamination in a lesser or greater degree. Shellfish obtained from the same lots after cooking, however, were all satisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1950.
Infestation of Food Regulations, 1950.

There were three instances of rodent infestation in food premises, the occupiers not taking sufficient and effective action to exterminate the vermin. These were reported to the Divisions concerned for effective treatment by the Disinfestation Unit.

During visits to farms it was seen that dismantling of stacks and threshing operations were in progress and the necessary precautions defined by the Regulations were being taken.

Investigations continue of complaints of insects in food to ensure that effective action is being taken.

Bye-laws for Regulating Street Trading.—During the year 1,220 vehicles with suitable food storage accommodation were approved in accordance with the bye-laws, a slight decrease from last year. Three hundred and sixty-eight vehicles engaged for the sale of food where undertakings had been given that all food would be " sold out " on the day of purchase and overnight storage, therefore, was not required were also approved. This undertaking was continued during the year.

Every vehicle so engaged is inspected each year at the time of application for renewal of the Police permit and from time to time on the area in which they operate. The general standard of these vehicles is, on the whole, good. Many of the new vehicles are excellent, providing a mobile equivalent of a small modern shop—equipped with hot water facilities, different forms of refrigeration, etc. At the other end of the scale, however, there are some which leave much to be desired although conforming to standards accepted at present. Further criticism which might be levelled at some of these street traders is that proper handling is difficult to achieve because of the multifarious variety of foodstuffs which are carried. These traders are rendering a useful service to the residents of the new housing areas where the groups of shops are few and widely separated.

The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.
The Labelling of Food Order, 1953.
The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, *Section* 6.

Regular observations were taken during the year for infringements of the above Order. Labels on prepacked articles of food were

carefully checked in the course of sampling or inspection of food premises. Advertisements shown on cinema screens, displayed on hoardings, in magazines and in newspapers were examined for misleading statements or inaccurate claims of the foods they advertised.

A trivial complaint was received from an English county authority of a Scotch Broth mixture prepacked in the city in transparent cellulose tissue bags. The mixture contained all manner of ingredients for making broth, but in the list of contents printed on the back of the bag beans, split peas and lentils were described as cereals. This was the substance of the complaint. In Scotland beans, peas and lentils are known to the trade and to the general public as cereals although the precise description should of course be pulses, a name only in common use in Scotland during the war. There was no question of the intending purchaser being misled as the contents could be clearly distinguished. The Glasgow firm, however, had new bags properly printed.

Advice and guidance were given to firms seeking details of the necessary requirements as to labelling of prepacked foods on a number of minor issues. There were three such enquiries, however, which are worthy of note. One was from a firm of importers who proposed to place a Danish cream powder on the market. Dried cream powder, incidentally, is an entirely new product, which had not been thought possible to manufacture. The other two enquiries were from wine and spirit merchants who were placing new products on the market.

It was again found necessary and advisable to write to an English firm of confectioners concerning a small pack of tiny brightly coloured sweets. The pack consisted of a small cylindrical cardboard box labelled on the top, " Kiddies' Mixed Pills." In the interest of safety, the firm was requested to alter the type of pack. The suggestion was accepted.

Food Standards.—Foods to which a standard had been applied are marked with an asterisk in the list of foods sampled. It will be noted that 28 samples involving food standards were found to be non-genuine, including 25 ice cream samples which have already been discussed under that specific heading. Of the remaining three samples, one was of Shredded Beef Suet which was deficient in fat, there being an excess of cereal flour which is used to keep the particles of suet apart. A follow up sample of the same brand was genuine. The second was a tin of meat paste which, when examined, was found to be old stock. The tin was corroded and the contents deemed to be unsound. All

the tins of this batch of meat paste were destroyed. The third concerned a sample of curry powder which had five parts of lead per million parts of curry powder in excess of the limit specified in the Order. The manufacturer was notified and the subsequent sample was genuine.

Metallic Contamination of Food.—One hundred and twenty-five samples of a wide variety of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of metallic contamination. During the year copper was found to be present in 59 samples of foodstuffs in varying amounts from 86 to 1 part per million parts of the food examined; lead in 30 samples in varying amounts from 25 to 1 p.p.m.; arsenic in five samples varying from 2 to ·2 p.p.m.; zinc in two samples varying from 49 to 11 p.p.m. In no sample was tin found, and in 35 samples there was no metallic contamination. All of the samples with the exception of one, curry powder, were well within the statutory standard or Food Standards Committee's recommendation.

Mineral Oil in Food.—No mineral oil was found in 36 samples of a variety of foodstuffs.

Teething Powders.—It may have been noticed in the list of foods sampled that 14 were of teething powders. This was an investigation carried out in co-operation with the City Analyst, and the following is an extract from his report :—

"MERCURY IN TEETHING POWDERS.

"In the past, specimens of urine have been examined occasionally in the City Analyst's Department to confirm the diagnosis of mercury poisoning in infants as a result of the administration of teething powders. During 1956 four specimens of urine were submitted from one of the general hospitals in Glasgow and in each specimen mercury was present, the amounts being 10, 46, 13 and 23 microgrammes per litre respectively.

"Some concern was expressed by the hospital authorities and the Medical Officer of Health agreed that an investigation should be made during December, 1956, to determine if teething powders containing mercury were likely to be obtained in Glasgow. Eighty-six visits were made to shops, other than pharmacies, in selected districts of the city to ensure that these were not an unauthorised source of mercury compounds. Only proprietary articles, properly labelled and containing no mercury, were offered. In addition, eighty-seven visits were made to pharmacies in the same districts and the same proprietary powders were frequently offered. In seven cases, however, powders were dispensed and in three of these mercury was present in the form of Grey Powder, the amounts of mercury per powder being 10·3, 1·69 and 1·13 milligrammes respectively. In the last case, however, it should be observed that the powder was dispensed only after the food inspector had been rather insistent that he be supplied with two teething powders.

"The sampling was neither random nor representative and it must not be assumed from our results that there is a 40 per cent. chance of a dispensed teething powder containing mercury. It is disquieting, however, to find that, despite the warnings in the Pharmaceutical Journal, mercury is still being dispensed for administration to infants."

Food Hygiene.—There has again been a steady but slow improvement during the year in the standard of hygiene and premises where food is handled in spite of the fact that the new Hygiene Regulations had not been made operative. However, the food inspectors, when inspecting existing food premises, advise and make helpful suggestions for improvement in food hygiene to owners of premises from whom a fair degree of co-operation is obtained. In addition, several talks on "Clean Food" have again been given this year to members of Associations and Guilds. These talks were always received with a keen enthusiasm and sometimes extended far beyond the allotted time.

Special Sanitary Operations.

(*a*) Food and Drugs, Etc.—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
I. *Dairies*—							
Registered during year	209	165	270	131	147	174	188
Removed from Register	206	172	250	107	115	141	174
On Register at 31st Dec.	1,408	1,401	1,421	1,445	1,477	1,510	1,519
No. of Inspections ...	14,321	13,039	12,699	12,428	10,962	11,473	10,733
Contraventions of Orders, Acts of Bye-laws ...	9	—	57	34	5	1	5
Prosecutions for same	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
Repairs or Improvements effected	7	—	31	51	56	78	36
II. *Dealers in Ice Cream*—							
Registered during year—							
Premises	215	60	47	39	31	39	30
Vehicles	81	40	54	41	44	45	53
Removed from Register—							
Premises	31	25	34	38	26	47	38
Vehicles	34	30	49	32	48	34	20
On Register at 31st Dec.—							
Premises	447	482	495	496	501	493	475
Vehicles	234	244	258	267	263	274	307
No. of Inspections ...	5,492	4,914	4,478	4,160	3,386	3,462	3,429
Contraventions of Acts, Orders or Bye-laws ...	19	—	7	10	—	8	5
Prosecutions for same	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Repairs or Improvements effected	4	—	—	1	1	2	4
III. *Byres for Milch Cows*—							
No. of Dairy Byres as at 31st December ...	52	50	49	43	43	40	39
No. of Cows licensed for	1,328	1,307	1,287	1,137	1,137	1,053	1,055
Average Number kept	1,120	1,129	1,095	935	982	955	1,000
No. of Inspectons ...	379	378	365	365	328	306	306
IV. *Unwholesome Food*—							
No. of Inspections ...	9,345	9,598	10,604	10,943	11,142	11,144	11,106
No. of Lots dealt with	1,259	1,747	1,752	2,091	2,413	2,561	2,561
Nature of Food destroyed at Inspector's instance with Owners' consent	Tons 171	Tons 125	Tons 77	Tons 74	Tons 113	Tons 137	Tons 54
Assorted Foodstuffs ...	Cwts. 10	Cwts. 13	Cwts. 10	Cwts. 1	Cwts. 19	Cwts. 3	Cwts. 2
	Lbs. 105¼	Lbs. 82½	Lbs. 8¼	Lbs. 88	Lbs. 79½	Lbs. 23¾	Lbs. 83¼

V. *Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act*—	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Informal Samples analysed	4,406	3,950	3,932	3,809	3,646	3,700	3,819
Statutory Samples analysed	1,328	1,329	1,365	1,374	1,390	1,400	1,311
Statutory Samples found non-genuine	37	20	62	50	61	47	46
Proceedings instituted	22	9	23	31	45	36	33
No. of Convictions ...	20	9	22	30	40	34	32
Amount of Fines imposed	£50	£29	£84	£116	£177	£159	£130
No. dismissed or found "Not Guilty" ...	1	—	1	1	3	1	—
No. deserted *simpliciter*	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
No. no action	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No. Dismissed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Admonished ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Abstract of Court Proceedings.

Adulterated Samples and Contraventions during 1956.
The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

No. of Complaints	Nature of Sample and Alleged Offence	No. of Convictions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. No Action	No. Admonished	No. Obstruction
1	*Sweet Milk*—Deficient in Milk Solids other than Fat	1	£10	—	—	—
11	*Sausages*—Contained an excess of Preservatives	11	£42	—	1	—
13	*Mince*—Contained Preservatives during Proscribed Period ...	13	£48	—	—	—
4	*Mince*—Contained an excess of Preservatives during permitted period	4	£15	—	—	—
3	*Whisky*—Reduced below Statutory Limit ...	2	£10	1	—	1
1	*Rum*—Reduced below Statutory Limit ...	1	£5	—	—	—
33		32	£130	1	1	1

Abstract of Court Proceedings.

Other than Food and Drugs Act.

No. of Complaints	Nature of Sample and Alleged Offence	Number of Convictions	Amount of Fines Imposed
1	*Glasgow Police Act*, 1866—Selling Yellow Split Peas which were unfit for human consumption (contaminated with mouse droppings) ...	1	£5

Harry T. Smith,
Senior Food Inspector.

SECTION XIII.

AIR PURIFICATION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT, 1956.

The success of almost any legislative effort is very largely dependent upon the co-operation and collaboration of the public generally. In order to ensure such co-operation it is invariably necessary to publicise in some way the extent and scope of the legislation and very often to educate further the public by some means in the subject matter of the effort.

The long-awaited advent of the Clean Air Act of 1956 has engendered a complete re-orientation of outlook on the subject of atmospheric pollution. Whereas in great measure it had previously been a conception of possible amelioration and tolerance of atmospheric pollution, the outlook on the subject now is that of intolerance and complete removal of the existing causes and the avoidance of the creation of future possible sources of such pollution.

Again, only a few years ago the subject of atmospheric pollution was discussed only by those who were immediately affected, or by a few technical interests and by the public department and official who was responsible for the administrative operation of such legislation as did exist. That there has been the change in outlook suggested is quite evident by the fact that atmospheric pollution and air purification and some of the provisions of the Clean Air Act itself are now the subject of popular discussion in the Press and by societies and associations which heretofore never or seldom discussed those matters at all.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, with its many far-reaching sections covering the whole field of atmospheric pollution, has certainly received much attention at all levels and it is to be hoped that all public authorities, technical societies and other bodies interested in environmental advancement will more than redouble their efforts to ensure that the mass of the populace is generally educated in the *desiderata* of the Act so that by that means the necessary co-operation and support may be achieved.

The placing of the Act upon the Statute Book and its coming into administrative operation should surely be an incentive to plant owners, users, operators and officials to work together with a closer understanding and harmony than ever before so that its aims may be realised

with as little delay as possible. Even now that the legislation has been framed and the technical directions indicated, it is only by serious and purposeful application along the lines laid down, that the intent behind the Act can be brought to successful fruition.

In some areas where specialist technical inspectors, as in the large cities, or specially and intensively trained health officers are not available to the Local Authority, advice in the application of the technical requirements of the Act in regard to the operation, maintenance and installation of new plant and alterations to existing plant can readily be had from the nearest centre of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.). As is generally known to industry, N.I.F.E.S. maintain skilled engineering staff in most areas and since its inception a few years ago to carry on and expand the work in industry of the Fuel Efficiency Branch of the then Ministry of Fuel and Power, it has co-operated willingly with those public authorities who have sought its advice or availed themselves of the various survey schemes operated by it, both short and long term.

Summary of Observation, etc., Work Done during 1956.—The following summary indicates the extent and general pattern of the field work carried out by the staff during the year under review :—

Number of observations of chimneys (Industrial)	22,100
Number of inspections of steam boiler and other furnaces	347
Number of intimations of excess smoke given	284
Number of initial warning notices served	34

The above figures are inclusive of the work done in and around the river, harbour and dock areas. Such areas, which are extensive in length and location, are more difficult to traverse than the ordinary city district and can occupy much time in coverage. Shipping is subject to similar routine and special observations as stationary plant. The figures are not indicative of the work done in connection with the investigation of complaints. This aspect is very time-consuming—albeit so very necessary.

Observations on Plant Improvements noted during 1956.—Each year a list is included in this report of improvements which have come within the knowledge of the smoke inspectorate during routine and special duties. The improvements recorded here have all made a direct contribution in the aggregate smoke emission from the plants and chimneys with which they are connected. A specially notable feature was the continuing trend in the installation of and conversion

to oil-fuel burning in industrial main plants and also in central-heating units of business and institutional premises. Improvements are made to plants which do not immediately come to the notice of the inspectors. If all were known, the numerical list given would be substantially increased. The table given indicates the scope and nature of the cases known and the headings under which they have taken place.

Number of new steam boilers installed to give increased capacity	23
Number of mechanical stokers fitted to steam and heating boilers	9
Number of new chimneys erected or existing chimneys heightened	15
Number of steam boilers or process furnaces converted to gas or oil fuel	48
Number of mechanical grit and dust arrestors fitted ...	6
Number of improvements not coming under the above headings	19

The figures submitted in successive reports naturally vary year by year and in some previous reports many large-scale installations and improvements were recorded. Those cited this year are in themselves substantial, although not of the magnitude of those referred to. A number of large alterations and additions are in process and will be reported on later.

A few examples from the above improvement list might be cited.

At the Southern General Hospital in the Shieldhall area four large Economic Dryback type steam boilers have been installed and are in operation. These are fired by mechanical stokers and are equipped with forced draught and a grit and dust arrestor, fuel conveyor and other auxiliaries. They are also well instrumented. The new plant replaces two separate boilerhouses which operated at opposite ends of the hospital. The plant works very satisfactorily and emission from the new chimney is down to an absolute minimum. This is an outstanding example of a major conversion in an institutional power plant.

A large departmental store right in the centre of the city has replaced two large-sized Lancashire boilers by two of Economic Dryback type. The former plant was mechanically stoked, while the new installation is being fired with oil fuel. The new plant is also fitted with smoke indicators of the selenium cell type. The original boiler plant had occasioned considerable trouble due to the difficulty in load fluctuation. The new boilers are coping with this condition very satisfactorily.

An engineering works in the Govan area on the south side have replaced two large vertical type boilers, both hand stoked. The new installation is an Economic Dryback type boiler, oil fuel fired. Much trouble had been experienced in smoke conditions with the old plant. The new plant operates very successfully and is well instrumented.

A well-known High School in the Hillhead district has installed a new heating plant consisting of four large sectional type boilers fitted with oil-fuel firing. The new plant replaces three sectional type hand-stoked boilers, which had been the subject of some complaint from time to time. The new installation is very satisfactory and has occasioned no complaint or comment in this highly residential area.

A well-known firm of constructional engineers in the Dalmarnock area of the city has replaced a large hand-fired Lancashire boiler by an Economic Dryback type, oil fired. The previous plant had been the subject of much complaint by surrounding residents and there had been some difficulty in meeting the steam load required. The new plant is very successful and the chimney is almost smokeless.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society at central premises in the Paisley Road area have installed two new sectional type heating boilers, both gas-fired. The new plant replaces a vertical steam boiler, hand-stoked, and one other sectional type heating boiler, mechanically stoked. The new plant is smokeless and dust-free in operation and is proving very satisfactory indeed.

The Dalmarnock Power Station is in the process of a complete conversion and the final objective is that a total of 24 low-pressure water tube boilers will be replaced by six large high-pressure boilers. A new large concrete design central chimney will replace the individual steel chimneys. Naturally such a conversion will take some time yet to complete.

In a previous report considerable reference was made to an outstanding conversion carried through at Pinkston Power Station of the Corporation. Eight low-pressure water tube type boilers were replaced by two very large ultra-modern high pressure boilers, the whole being complete with all auxiliaries and extensive instrumentation. The previous plant had been a cause of complaint by this Department and especially so during the long period of conversion which was carried out under very difficult conditions indeed, as the plant had to be kept on load during that time. New independent steel chimneys are replacing the two tall central chimneys which are a landmark for many miles around. These latter chimneys had been the subject of public complaint over a long period. Under the new plant operating conditions, emission of both smoke and grit is at almost a minimum. This has certainly been a major improvement both from the point of view of operational efficiency and air purification.

The incidence of such additions and alterations appears to come in cycles. It is the case, however, that during the past year many smaller improvements have been carried through and each and every one has contributed its quota to the general standard of improvement in operation and result intended.

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act all such alterations and additions of a major character involving main plant, flues, chimneys, etc., will be subject to prior approval by the Local Authority. Since the beginning of 1957 this Department has been approached by a number of firms and interests carrying through or contemplating substantial alterations and additions. In this interim period the Senior Smoke Inspector, after considering such improvements and any relevant plans and visiting the proposed sites, has indicated approval by letter on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health.

Investigation of Complaints.—The number of complaints of smoke nuisance being received by the Department continues and their investigation is an important aspect of the section's activities. These complaints are of daily occurrence and reach the Department by telephone, personal call or letter. Invariably the complainers are very definite as to the nature and extent of the nuisance, the drawback from the inspection point of view being that it is so often stated that the nuisance exists "every day and all day." This is seldom the case. The nuisances caused are usually intermittent although perhaps frequent and it is the uncertainty of the smoke emissions which causes so much time to be spent in these investigations. Each complainer, whenever possible, is personally interviewed. Most complaints are occasioned by smoke emissions which do not come within the prohibited densities and moral suasion and technical argument are the factors which convince the offenders to effect changes. A small number of the complaints cannot be confirmed at all. The number of complaints received is on the increase and this is primarily due to the fact of the public being now more informed on the subject of air pollution, particularly from the medical and environmental aspects. The average individual is consequently less tolerant than heretofore and the attention of an available service that will remedy matters is quickly directed to a considered nuisance. Most plant users are very co-operative in abating a nuisance when their attention is directed to it and only in the few cases is it necessary to insist on compliance where possible by reporting the facts to the Procurator Fiscal for court action. The handling of complaints occupies an appreciable part of the smoke inspectors' time.

Prosecutions taken during the Year.—This aspect of the work, involving recourse to legal action in the small minority of cases, is a procedure with which the Department would willingly dispense. Most success is gained by the active collaboration of plant users and not by coercive action against recalcitrant and persistent offenders. It is regrettable that compliance with the regulations can only be obtained in some instances by recourse to court action. This does not spell co-operation at all. This Department looks for and expects the full collaboration of all industrial fuel users. In the main it gets it and if some prosecutions are necessary it is because in these instances it does not get co-operation after repeated efforts to secure improvement in smoke emission by advice and warning has failed.

Twelve prosecutions were taken against recurring offenders during the year, technical cases such as these being heard in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court. Eight of these were in respect of first offences, the average penalty imposed being £2. Three involved second offences and the average penalty was £5, while another concerned a third offence when the penalty was £5. Included in these cases were two large ocean-going vessels, both of which had been the subject of previous warnings for recurring heavy smoke emissions. Negligence on the part of the stokehold staff had been the cause in both instances.

Shipping and River Craft in the Harbour Areas.—All shipping is subject to control similar to that exercised over stationary plants and field work is systematically carried out in the harbour area. In addition, special visits are frequently made when it is noted or known that adverse conditions are prevailing—as does happen on occasions—usually due to river work being done by smaller craft and also to the presence of large vessels not acquainted with the regulations. It has always been the practice to send to each company or agent involved an initial warning notice and in view of this marine staffs who come to Glasgow harbour regularly are well aware of the restrictions in force and of the necessity of conforming to them. The smoke inspectorate, being themselves marine engineers, are well qualified to offer advice to the engine-room staffs, having regard to the different working conditions of marine practice as compared with shore procedure. As reported elsewhere, two ships were proceeded against during the year for recurring heavy smoke emissions.

Grit and Dust Emission.—The importance of this aspect of atmospheric pollution and nuisance has been stressed in these reports for several years and it is to be noted that the Clean Air has devoted its Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 to the problem and has endeavoured to cover requirements in the legislative field to meet all possible trouble from this source. During the year under review the Department has dealt with a series of complaints involving dust and grit emissions from both large and small industrial plants. The prevailing cause was the use of smaller graded fuels and intensive mechanical draughts. In all large installations which use solid fuels and in many of the medium-capacity plants, i.e., say, several shell boilers, the provision of grit and dust-arresting auxiliaries is now standard practice and represents a substantial part of the initial capital involved. In small plants, e.g., the single shell type boiler, both horizontal and vertical, and in so many varied patterns of process furnaces, such provision is not made nor contemplated. Expenditure, space and operation costs have always been the deterrent and influencing factors. Again, as these smaller units are met with more in closely built-up areas and operate with a greater proportion of lower-sized fuels and forced draught and so frequently lower chimneys, the position can be very aggravated. The sections of the new Act concerning dust and grit are quite specific. The whole administration and implementation of the provisions of the statute will take time, much ingenuity and not a little coercion. There was an occurrence of trouble from some of the " chronic " sources of nuisance. In some, steps are now being taken to install suitable plant to deal with it, in others various alterations are being tried out, and in a few the "*status quo*," so far as plant is concerned, remains. All instances are persistently followed up and ultimately each problem will be solved—with as little persuasion as possible, it is to be hoped.

In some cases the establishment or confirming of an alleged dust nuisance is difficult, especially in a general industrial area. The Department has had this problem very much in mind and is extending the range and scope of recording instruments and appliances available. Some aspects of this will be reported on at a later period.

Fumes from Stationary Plants and Road Vehicles.—Nuisances arising from industrial fumes did occur during the year, the majority being due to large-scale operations such as coke oven plant, metal refining, chemical by-products at gas works, and asphalt processing. Other examples were in connection with copper scrap recovery, cable stripping, rubber scrap burning and the operation of incinerators in industry. The first-mentioned categories, being long-established processes at static plants, were not and are not easy of solution and do not

lend themselves to complete abatement. They constitute "chronic" recurrences and some of the fumes and odours arising are simply characteristic of the processes, e.g., gas works, paper works, oven plants and tar-refining and treatment. When these plants were established they were out in the open, considerably removed from dwelling areas. A few were actually in then country districts. They have gradually been encircled by housing schemes and some are now located in closely built-up conditions. Hence the recurring incidence of complaints. In those cases where a temporary breakdown had occurred, matters were expedited and the immediate local nuisance ceased. In others a general condition of potential nuisance persists. In purely chemical manufacture, involving heat treatment and where there are gas and vapour effluents to the atmosphere, a standard of limitation is called for by the Alkali Acts. These, with few exceptions, are strictly adhered to but even so, under certain weather conditions of humidity and wind direction, nuisance does result in the neighbourhood. In the more transient type of process, cessation of the practice altogether, arrangements for better draughting conditions and the installation of induction plant to direct the main body of gases into a central ducting or flue, effected and will effect remedies. The assistance of the Chief Alkali Inspector from the Department of Health was again given in certain cases. Such assistance in these specialised instances was much appreciated by this Department.

There is undoubtedly extensive local pollution and danger from the exhausts of road vehicles. This is naturally more evident in the "Down town" sections of the city and particularly at rush hours—morning, mid-day and early evening. In certain streets the concentration and slowing-down of motor traffic is a constant problem and the resultant atmospheric position at street level is influenced by weather conditions. An adverse factor is that the concentration in these areas is mainly invisible and often not apparent to any degree by smell. Only at times is it so. While the problem does exist, it is not so acute in Glasgow as in some other large centres, the differing levels of the city and the draughting effect of the river space helping matters considerably. Until a workable and efficient development in the application of a neutraliser in the exhaust system is found, there will remain the problem of vehicle exhaust fumes. Research work is continually going on, both here and especially in America, to devise an effective remedy. There is much reference to the problem in the technical publications and the Press. The restrictions of the Road Vehicles Construction and Use Regulations apply in controlling excessive and obviously defective exhausts. These are administered by the Traffic Police.

Highway Operating Plant.—A very considerable scheme of road relaying and resurfacing has been under way during the past year throughout various areas of the city. Part of such operations is normal repair and maintenance, while another part of the work is due to track lifting and overlaying consequent on removal and cessation of tramway services in certain districts. Experimental work has also involved such further operations as respraying and binding of surfaces with special materials. All of this work has necessitated heat treatment in some way and as a result large scarifying and planing machines fitted with multi-oil fuel jets and burners have been in operation at various times and for prolonged periods of weeks on end. Certain road treatment materials used are very high in both bitumen and asphalt content and heavy local smoke production has been the result, with the accompanying crop of complaints from residenters and shop and business premises in the immediate areas affected. The City Engineer and his staff have been concerned and various alterations in procedure and even to plant have been tried out to allay the conditions, in most cases with obvious success. While such conditions are purely temporary, the discomfort and nuisance caused can be very considerable. The degree of pollution can also be very acute as the resultant smoke is very dense on occasions, depending on the highly bituminous nature of the surface being treated, planed off and then redressed and sprayed. Tests have been carried out with "anti-smoke" liquids and have proved occasionally successful. The conventional portable pitch melter has not been much in evidence during the year. All are coke-fired nowadays and apart from the fumes caused from the heated material in the immediate vicinity, only one instance was noted where bituminous fuel was used. The coke supply had been allowed to run out.

Oil Fuel Burning Installations.—In last year's report special comment was made on the increasing number of oil fuel installations, both new and conversion. This year, as will be noted from the figures given, the change is even more marked and obviously for the continuing reasons quoted previously. The primary factor is that of convenience, i.e., ease of ignition, rapidity of range of control and adjustment to varying load demands and, when necessary, immediate shut-off. The change-over is not confined to the smaller installations but is a feature of so many larger units under full steam load. The second reason is the generally uniform quality in any given grade or type of oil fuel adopted, as compared with the ever-changing qualities experienced in bituminous fuel supplies. This latter is a point very often stressed by potential and actual users of these plants. In some quarters there

still persists the idea that oil is a smokeless fuel. It is not, and if constant attention is not given to a plant, both in operation and maintenance, the consequent periodic smoke emission is very obnoxious indeed, particularly in central areas.

Courses in Boilerhouse Practice and Smoke Abatement.—The principle that education is an essential supplement to the practical administrative work of smoke abatement has long been advanced and adhered to by this Department. The success of air purification efforts is dependent so largely on the advice proffered by the staff and acted upon by plant users and operatives, that if the latter, and indeed the executives themselves, are lacking in fundamental technical knowledge of the subject, then the practical ability to co-operate and implement such advice is much impaired. For many years winter session courses in the subject have been organised by the Department and the Scottish Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society and much success has attended the joint effort. During the past winter the 41st annual course was conducted and consisted of 26 lectures of 1½ hours each and in addition two refresher lectures of 2½ hours each were given to the candidates going forward to the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination in Boilerhouse Practice and Boiler Operation. The total enrolment was 49. Of this number, 33 were ordinary or first year and 16 were advanced or subsequent year students. Attendance over the session was 84 per cent. The class examination was held at the conclusion of the course, during February, 1957, when 26 candidates came forward and 19 men in the ordinary and 3 of the advanced class gained Merit Certificates. The certificates and book prizes are presented each year at a social meeting convened during May. The meeting is addressed by members of the Health and Welfare Committee of the Corporation, Smoke Abatement Society executives, and other authority officials. Since the annual courses were begun, it is on record that over 4,000 men have passed through the classes.

Soot and Dust Precipitation Collection Stations.—There are thirteen such stations now in use within the city boundaries and there are in addition two "country" locations, one at Loch Katrine and another at Mugdock Estate above Milngavie. In the near future it is intended to increase the number of such gauges to cover more effectively the extending building and industrial districts. In addition, a covering scheme of instruments for the estimation of sulphur dioxide, etc., will be set up and will be further extended as experience dictates. Such work is carried out as a co-operating body with the Atmospheric Survey

of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and recordings of precipitated impurities by means of the standard-type gauges have been in operation systematically since 1914. The following figures have been calculated from the results submitted by the Corporation Chemist in his analysis of the monthly samples from all of the city stations.

DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR 1955 AND 1956.

	Tons per Square Mile per Annum	
	1956	1955
Tar	3·32	4·01
Carbonaceous other than Tar	36·22	45·85
Ash	80·09	84·43
Total Insoluble Matter	119·63	134·29
Total Soluble Matter	81·55	84·27
Total Solids	201·18	218·56
Rainfall in Millimetres	834·00	714·00

Appended at the conclusion of this section's report is a table giving details of the average monthly deposit of each element of atmospheric pollution for the year 1956 and also figures for the previous six years.

For a number of years a calculated relationship between rainfall and precipitation has been submitted and that procedure is again being followed here.

During 1956 the average weight in tons per square mile of solid deposit was 0·241 per millimetre of rainfall. The corresponding figure for 1955 was 0·306 tons, a decrease of 17·38 tons for 1956. The total deposit during 1956 amounted to 201·18 tons per square mile, the figure for 1955 being 218·56, a decrease of 17·38. For this year the rate of deposit and total deposit have been in direct ratio. This is not always so as the incidence of rainfall over the year can influence the rate of precipitation inversely. The value of 201·18 tons of total deposit is the lowest yet recorded. The previous six-year average figure was 232·63 tons. The monthly rainfall over the "winter" period (October/March) gave an average of 60 millimetres, with a corresponding deposit of 17·76 tons. Similarly, the rainfall over the "summer" period (April/September) was 79 millimetres average, and a mean deposit of 15·77 tons. The winter season thus had a considerably lower rainfall but a higher deposit by 1·99 tons per month; this time an inverse result. The total rainfall during 1956 amounted to 834 millimetres, the figure for 1955 being 714 millimetres.

THOMAS M. ASHFORD,
Senior Smoke Inspector.

Average Deposit of Each Element of Atmospheric Pollution for Each Month of 1956.

English Tons per Square Mile.

	Month	Rainfall in millimetres	Insoluble Matter: Tar	Insoluble Matter: Carbonaceous less Tar	Insoluble Matter: Ash	Insoluble Matter: Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids, 1956.	Included in Soluble: Sulphate as SO_4	Included in Soluble: Chlorine as Cl.	Total Solids: 1955.	Total Solids: 1954.	Total Solids: 1953.	Total Solids: 1952.	Total Solids: 1951.	Total Solids: 1950.
Mean of 13 Stations ...	January ...	63	·22	3·39	7·35	10·97	7·91	18·88	2·67	1·49	19·91	31·33	21·68	33·82	27·20	16·87
" " " ...	February	32	·40	4·77	10·77	15·94	5·91	21·85	1·66	0·88	20·67	20·57	17·02	27·86	23·18	24·10
" " " ...	March ...	51	·21	2·48	5·29	7·98	5·62	13·60	1·64	1·43	21·12	23·14	20·87	19·84	25·24	19·46
" " " ...	April ...	21	·34	3·10	7·42	10·86	5·47	16·33	1·97	0·40	12·16	13·84	13·16	19·78	20·35	17·05
" " " ...	May ...	45	·16	3·45	4·42	8·03	5·68	13·71	1·66	1·00	21·09	19·44	15·64	16·41	11·65	11·54
" " " ...	June ...	64	·36	3·37	6·36	10·09	6·56	16·65	2·08	0·69	18·22	12·20	16·17	17·66	22·81	14·40
" " " ...	July ...	124	·24	2·44	5·54	8·22	5·43	13·65	2·19	0·39	9·13	14·37	13·83	11·08	13·99	16·41
" " " ...	August ...	120	·24	3·08	7·95	11·27	6·66	17·93	2·48	0·59	17·00	16·95	15·45	16·03	12·84	16·68
" " " ...	September	99	·24	3·31	7·48	11·03	5·33	16·36	2·29	0·55	12·81	17·91	13·61	18·43	16·93	21·48
" " " ...	October ...	84	·30	1·93	5·67	7·90	8·27	16·17	2·13	1·71	15·09	20·12	16·48	19·07	16·08	17·51
" " " ...	November...	29	·31	2·18	5·69	8·18	6·01	14·19	1·62	1·46	14·42	24·81	19·83	18·03	23·49	46·35
" " " ...	December	102	·30	2·71	6·15	9·16	12·70	21·86	1·42	4·23	36·94	22·00	20·74	30·48	29·53	22·42
Yearly Deposit in tons per square mile		834	3·32	36·22	80·09	119·63	81·55	201·18	23·81	14·82	218·56	236·68	204·48	248·29	243·29	244·27
Monthly mean of all Gauges ...		69	·28	3·02	6·67	9·97	6·79	16·76	1·98	1·23	18·21	19·72	17·04	20·71	20·27	20·35

SECTION XIV.

GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The city is divided into 37 wards which, for convenience, are administered in five Public Health Divisions, shown as follows :—

East.		North.		Central.	
Ward No.		Ward No.		Ward No.	
1.	Shettleston and Tollcross.	8.	Cowlairs.	11.	Exchange.
2.	Parkhead.	9.	Springburn.	12.	Anderston.
3.	Dalmarnock.	10.	Townhead.	13.	Park.
4.	Calton.	14.	Cowcaddens.	19.	Kelvinside.
5.	Mile End.	15.	Woodside.	20.	Partick (East).
6.	Dennistoun.	16.	Ruchill.	21.	Partick (West).
7.	Provan.	17.	North Kelvin.	22.	Whiteinch.
		18.	Maryhill.	23.	Yoker.
				24.	Knightswood.

South-East.		South-West.	
Ward No.		Ward No.	
25.	Hutchesontown.	27.	Kingston.
26.	Gorbals.	28.	Kinning Park.
33.	Camphill.	29.	Govan.
34.	Pollokshaws.	30.	Fairfield.
35.	Govanhill.	31.	Craigton.
36.	Langside.	32.	Pollokshields.
37.	Cathcart.		

The area, population and average density (persons per acre) of each Division in 1956 was as follows :—

	Area	Population	Density
East	8,855 acres	230,573	26
North	8,172 ,,	244,550	30
Central	7,050 ,,	215,092	30
South-East	8,246 ,,	206,732	25
South-West	7,402 ,,	186,553	25
City ...	39,725 ,,	1,083,500	27

The following table shows the number of occupied and unoccupied houses in each Division as at Whitsunday, 1956 :—

	Number of Houses		
	Occupied	Empty	Total
East	67,818	462	68,280
North	70,215	573	70,788
Central	67,412	905	68,317
South-East	64,774	618	65,392
South-West	51,149	395	51,544
	321,368	2,953	324,321

A report on the sanitary operations carried out in each Division during 1956 will be found in the pages that follow and the work of this section is summarised in Appendix Table XVI—Operations of Sanitary Section.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

The virtual completion of house-building in Drumchapel probably marks the end of large-scale housing developments in the division. This seems an appropriate time, therefore, to restate the division's main features. It comprises an area of 7,050 acres, bounded on the east by Hunter Street ; on the north by Rottenrow, Cathedral Street, Great Western Road, and the River Kelvin ; on the west by Dunbartonshire and Clydebank ; and on the south by the River Clyde. This area contains nine municipal wards, viz., 11 (Exchange), 12 (Anderston), 13 (Park), 19 (Kelvinside), 20 (Partick East), 21 (Partick West), 22 (Whiteinch), 23 (Yoker), and 24 (Knightswood and Drumchapel).

As at Whitsunday, 1956, the number of houses was 68,317, with an estimated population of 215,092. West of the River Kelvin the area is predominantly residential with a narrow fringe of docks and heavy industry along the Clydeside. The major part of the Corporation housing developments have taken place in the extreme west of the area and include the large housing estates of Knightswood and Drumchapel together with a number of lesser schemes.

Administratively the division is very unbalanced. Of 1,719 registered factories, 82·7 per cent., and of 4,135 shops, 66·4 per cent. are concentrated in the three wards east of the Kelvin. These also contain an estimated 80 per cent. of the larger catering establishments. Additionally, two of these wards present the main field for slum clearance operations. Superficially this imbalance might be countered by a concentration of staff in these three wards ; this, however, is rendered difficult by the distance factor in the western area. Here the amount of travelling time is out of all proportion to that spent " on the job." From this there emerges a strong case for an examination at least of the suggestion that a sub-office, possibly in the Anniesland Cross area, would enable a smaller number of inspectors and nurse-inspectresses to administer more effectively the western area and thus release others for the more congested eastern wards.

In the review of the year's work two features stand out—the very sharp increase in the number of statutory notices issued and of consequent actions in the Sheriff Court, and the satisfying increase in the number of houses closed or demolished under the Housing Acts. The demand for certificates under the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act showed a very heavy falling-off. Otherwise the work of the division followed normal lines with the emphasis as always on nuisance abatement.

The detailed figures covering the various aspects of the work will be found in Table XVI of the Appendix.

Nuisance Abatement :

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.—This followed the normal pattern of recent years with the great bulk of nuisances being remedied following intimation. The steep rise in statutory notices and actions in the Sheriff Court noted in last year's report was accentuated, and for the same reasons. Of the 205 notices authorised for service during the year and the 50 carried over from the previous year, 60 were complied with prior to service, 115 after service, 32 were cancelled, and 48 outstanding at the end of the year. Non-compliance with notices led to the taking of proceedings in 38 instances. With the 25 cases carried over from the previous year there were thus 63 court actions during the year. These resulted in 24 being abated by the owners, four by the Corporation, one dismissed of consent, and nine cancelled for various reasons, leaving 25 carried over to next year. In 15 of the latter the Corporation were decreed to abate the nuisance and the cases continued *sine die* to await the rendering of accounts by the Housing and Works Department. Costs awarded to the Corporation amounted to £548 17s. 5d. and expenses to the Town Clerk £100 8s.

Factories Act, 1937.—The repeal of Part I of Schedule III of the Act by the Food and Drugs Act, 1956, has transferred the supervision of bakehouses to the latter Act and the Regulations at present in draft form. They will probably come under the definition of " food business." The supervision of factories followed normal lines during the year. It was found necessary to take proceedings against the occupier of one factory for failure to comply with a notice to provide an intervening ventilated space. He was fined £10 with £1 1s. costs and decreed to carry out the terms of the notice. The decree has been complied with.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.—The number of premises licensed under the Act remained at three. Registered premises numbered 22, an increase of one. One sample of rag flock was submitted for analysis and found to conform to the standards laid down in the Regulations.

Rodent Control.—There was little of note to comment on in this sphere of activity. While the number of premises treated rose by 83 over last year's figure, the number of rodents known to be killed fell steeply from 2,751 to 1,387. This is an accentuation of a trend which, despite minor fluctuations, is made evident in the following table :

Year	Premises Treated	Rodents Killed Rats	Mice	Total
1948	366	5,359	—	5,359
1949	507	5,290	737	6,027
1950	544	4,129	1,298	5,427
1951	781	4,247	2,268	6,515
1952	783	3,855	1,551	5,406
1953	893	2,380	884	3,264
1954	815	2,738	980	3,718
1955	756	1,689	1,062	2,751
1956	839	754	633	1,387

The increase in the number of premises treated is largely attributable to the change-over from trapping to the use of Warfarin. This has enabled each operative to cover a much larger number of premises in the course of a day. Also, more premises are being treated for mice infestation than was possible during the earlier years when rats were the main target. The figures, however, do make it possible to claim that the problem of rat infestation is well under control. There is so far no evidence to show that rats or mice are becoming Warfarin-shy or acquiring an immunity to its effects.

The only notable operation during the year involved the clearing of a railway embankment in the Yorkhill area. The site lent itself to trapping and 139 rats were killed by this method and 36 by follow-up poisoning—a total of 175.

Premises treated during the year totalled 839 of various types. The sum of £1,638 3s. was paid by occupiers for the services of the unit.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—An increased allocation of new houses for slum clearance made it possible to get rid of some of the "black spots" in the division, notably in Anderston and Partick (West) Wards. This is probably the most satisfying and effective of the varied duties of the sanitary inspector. Three hundred and ninety-eight houses were represented as unfit, 44 were condemned as dangerous by the Dean of Guild, 24 owned by the Corporation were voluntarily closed as being irreparable, and 24 voluntarily closed by private owners —a total of 490 houses comprising 233 of one apartment, 221 of two apartments, 30 of three apartments, and six of four and over apartments. To this fall to be added 177 houses demolished during the year to make way for the Whiteinch Tunnel, making a grand total of 667 houses represented, closed or demolished. The City Factor was again able to deal very expeditiously with the rehousing of the tenants. A small number of tenants proved reluctant to accept the offers of alternative accommodation made by the City Factor, and a great deal of persuasion was sometimes necessary before they removed. In one particularly stubborn case an ejectment order had to be obtained in the Sheriff Court to allow demolition of a tenement to proceed. A majority of the tenements on which Demolition Orders are made require to be demolished by the Corporation owing to lack of funds on the part of the owners. This entails a considerable time-lag between vacation and demolition owing to the legal steps requiring to be taken and also the demands on the resources of the Housing and Works Department. During this unavoidable interval a great deal of vandalism and theft of fittings and materials occurs and some of the properties rapidly fall into a derelict and dangerous condition. A speeding-up of these demolitions would be a welcome step.

The abandonment of property by owners presumably without funds continued during the year. Eleven tenements containing 134 houses came into this category. There are now 18 abandoned properties being maintained by the Department. Some of these are earmarked for early representation under the Housing Act. There seems no end to the offering of properties to the Corporation free or for a nominal sum. Thirty tenements comprising 350 houses were so offered during the year, of which the Corporation agreed to take over nine and refused six, leaving 15 yet to be decided on.

The following table shows the properties which were represented, closed or demolished during the year :—

PROPERTIES REPRESENTED, CLOSED OR DEMOLISHED DURING 1956.

Address	No. and Size of Apts. 1	2	3	4+	Total	How dealt with	Current Condition
31 Guest Street	—	16	—	—	16	D.O.	Awaiting demolition
23 Guest Street	—	16	—	—	16	D.O.	" rehousing
20 Grace Street	10	—	—	—	10	D.O.	" demolition
18 Grace Street	12	—	—	—	12	D.O.	" "
28 Richmond Street ...	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntary	Demolished
9 Walker Street	18	1	—	—	19	D.O.	"
11 Walker Street	18	1	—	—	19	D.O.	"
13 Walker Street	18	1	—	—	19	D.O.	"
1 Richard Street	2	3	7	—	12	D.O.	Awaiting demolition
3 Richard Street	2	8	2	—	12	D.O.	" "
3 Cadzow Street	—	20	—	—	20	D.O.	" "
11/13 Douglas Street ...	3	3	9	—	15	D. of G.	Demolished
10B College Street	4	—	—	—	1	C.O.	Closed (Attic houses)
12 Walker Street	4	8	—	—	12	D.O.	Awaiting rehousing
43 Wemyss Street	—	2	7	—	9	C.O.	Partially demolished
4 Teviot Street	12	7	—	—	19	C.O.	Closed
453 Argyle Street	6	6	—	—	12	D. of G.	Awaiting rehousing
29/33 George Street ...	—	8	—	—	8	D. of G.	Demolished
248 Stobcross Street ...	3	6	—	—	9	D. of G.	Awaiting rehousing
Canal House, Netherton ...	—	1	—	—	1	D.O.	Awaiting demolition
33 Crawford Street ...	16	8	—	—	24	D.O.	" rehousing
35 Crawford Street ...	16	8	—	—	24	D.O.	" "
4/6 Whitehall Street ...	11	11	—	—	22	D.O.	" "
8 Whitehall Street	18	8	—	—	26	D.O.	" "
12 Whitehall Street ...	18	8	—	—	26	D.O.	" "
2 Drem Place	12	12	—	—	24	D.O.	" "
92B Bishop Street	—	12	—	—	12	C.O.	" "
15 Walker Street	11	4	—	—	15	D.O.	" "
28 North Portland Street ...	9	12	1	—	22	Voluntary	" "
15 Richard Street	1	12	—	—	13	C.O.	Represented ; awaiting Committee decision
30 Grace Street	—	12	—	—	12	D.O.	" "
640 Garscadden Road, S. ...	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntary	Closed
	224	214	26	2	466		

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.—There was a very pronounced reduction in the number of applications for certificates under the Act as compared with the previous year. Those for Certificates of Disrepair fell from 476 to 192 and for revocation from 70 to 17. Of the former 23 were made following " notice of increase " as against 143 in that category in the preceding year. The details are shown below. Any comment on the effect of the Act is rendered superfluous

in view of the substantial changes in rent control contained in the Rent Bill presently before Parliament. If this becomes law without serious amendment the administrative impact upon the department will require to be awaited.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES DURING 1955.

Type of Certificate	No. of Applications	Granted	Refused	Cancelled	Outstanding
Disrepair	192	97	84	9	2
Revocation	17	17	—	—	—
Repair	—	—	—	—	—

Common Lodging-Houses.—The number on the register remained unaltered during the year. A measure of control, without legal backing, continued to be exercised, a state of affairs which has now endured for a number of years. Full enforcement of the bye-laws will only be possible when a new definition for such establishments has been found. Possibly the best answer to this problem has been supplied by the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Laidlaw, in Chapter 12, page 193, of his recently published work on lodging-houses and their inhabitants. He there suggests that lodging-houses should be registered on a functional rather than a financial basis and the onus of deciding which premises require registration placed on the local authority, with the right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

Squatter Families.—This aspect of housing has now almost ceased to exist in the divisional area. In the course of the year three encampments occupied by squatters during the past nine years were got rid of. Garscadden Camp, Drumchapel, was overtaken by housing development and 17 families rehoused by the Corporation. Eleven families removed from the former Civil Defence centre at Ryvra Road, Anniesland, which has now been demolished to make way for a new fire station. Only two of these families were rehoused by the Corporation, the others making their own arrangements. A further 13 families were rehoused from the Civil Defence Centre in Kelvingrove Park which has now been taken over by the Parks Department.

Old Persons living alone.—There was an appreciable fall in the number of aged people requiring the attention of the department as respects their persons or their dwellings. This may reflect the work of past years in this connection and it may be that we are now experiencing a levelling-off in the number of new cases brought to our notice. The Divisional Medical Officer, however, had to use the emergency

powers of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951 to secure the removal to an institution of two people in need of care and attention.

Painting, Whitewashing, etc., of Common Closes and Staircases; Glasgow Police Act, 1866; *Glasgow Confirmation Act,* 1934.—For this purpose 4,420 tenements were surveyed resulting in 1,109 notices being issued (25·09 per cent.). There were 764 "reminder" letters found necessary. By the end of the year 735 notices had been complied with, together with 280 of those outstanding from 1955; a further 298 were done voluntarily by the owners, making a total of 1,313. There were 372 notices still outstanding at the end of the year. Court proceedings against one owner were found necessary but the case had not been heard by the end of the year. The general experience was again confirmed that a great deal of the blame for tardiness in complying with notices under this Act lies at the door of the tradesmen and not the owners.

Shops Act, 1950.—The latest figures of shops show a total of 4,135 of all types. This figure fluctuates from year to year and can never be regarded as more than approximately accurate. Shop visitation is carried out on a more intermittent basis than that of other premises for various reasons. Sanction from the Committee had to be obtained during the year for the issue of notices in two instances where owner/occupiers had failed to provide sanitary accommodation for their employees. One of the notices was complied with right away. Court action was instructed in respect of the second but the case had not been heard by the end of the year.

Drainage and New Building.—The drainage inspectors were kept fully occupied with the testing of drainage and plumberwork of new house and commercial property. There were 1,439 houses completed and tested at Drumchapel. These comprised 266 of one, 888 of three, 219 of four, and 66 of five apartments. A further 103 privately owned houses of four and five apartments were also provided. There were no conversions of large houses into flats completed during the year though a number were in hand. A number of large-scale commercial premises, building or projected, were also dealt with. Many of these call for a great deal of discussion and advice both before and in course of construction.

Miscellaneous Duties.—These include the supervision of farmed-out houses, piggeries, brokers' premises and infectious disease control. A partial survey was made of sub-let houses and the conditions found in many were extremely unsatisfactory. The type of person indulging in this form of letting is often quite irresponsible and completely unresponsive to the needs of his tenants or the demands of the authorities. This form of letting gives rise to probably worse housing conditions than any other in the city to-day. A great deal of visitation was also carried out in connection with applications for planning permission. A complete survey of premises used as betting-halls was undertaken on one evening when betting was in progress and conditions noted. A standard for such premises has now been agreed upon between the department and that of the Master of Works for approval by the appropriate Committee.

Nurse-Inspectresses.—The work carried out by these ladies increased considerably during the year and two additional nurses were appointed. The increase was due almost wholly to the policy of supervision carried out in Drumchapel and the number of pre-rehousing visits rendered necessary by slum clearance operations. There were 2,323 such visits paid covering 1,333 houses. Every new tenant arriving in the Drumchapel area was visited at least once. Those who, in the opinion of the nurse-inspectress, might require a degree of supervision were noted for further visitation. Understandably, some resentment was displayed by a few tenants at these visits but an explanation of their purpose generally smoothed matters over. While housing in Drumchapel is now practically completed the provision of such amenities as schools, shops, community centres, churches and so on, lags far behind. Until such are provided a real community spirit and pride of locality will be difficult to engender.

In addition to the special supervision of Drumchapel the normal work of school visitation and the supervision of rehousing and intermediate schemes was carried on with nothing worthy of special comment arising.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Happily, every property closed or demolished under the Housing Act sees a reduction in the numbers of that *bete noir*, the water-closet used in common by more than one household. A number of such were abolished during the year and the figures below show the progress made.

Water-closets used in common :—

Serving 2 tenants	2,739	941	decreased by	33	157
,, 3 ,,		1,137	,,	65	
,, 4 ,,		497	,,	41	
,, 5+ ,,		164	,,	18	

Dry closets and privy middens	10
Ashpits	11
Houses without internal water supply ...	17
Houses with baths	42,983

G. D. LAUDER,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

As noted in page 266, the Division comprises eight wards of the city, extending to 8,172 acres. There are 70,788 dwelling-houses and a population of 244,550 persons. The wards are densely populated for the greater part, 30 persons per acre as against 27 persons per acre for the city as a whole, and are largely working class in content. The trend of decreasing population noted in 1955 is again apparent by a reduction of 2,159 persons. The movement of population outwith the Division is due to the increasing number of families being rehoused from unfit and overcrowded houses. The type of dwelling-house in the Division is mostly tenement with a high net density, many of these being sub-standard. There is considerable industrial activity in the Division, especially foundry work and locomotive engineering. Many of the smaller industrial establishments are intermixed with the residential areas.

During the year an increasing number of the worst dwelling-houses were closed or demolished but many more remain to be dealt with, especially in the inner city wards of Townhead, Cowcaddens and Woodside where density is the highest. At the present rate of progress, years will elapse before housing conditions will improve for many householders. In and around tenement properties much could be done immediately to relieve the depressing prospect confronting the housewife as she looks from her kitchen window and sees dilapidated and broken-down wash-houses, ashbin shelters, boundary walls and holed and broken paving of courts. It might be useful if a meeting of the various interested parties could be arranged to devise a joint policy in dealing immediately with the worst of these conditions.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.—The removal of nuisances has again featured largely during the year 1956. More and more of the nuisances arising from defective roofs, chimney heads, and even the more minor complaints, have to be referred to the Sheriff Court. The owners in most cases put forward no defence and welcome a decree that requires the Local Authority to do what is necessary to remove the nuisance. Large sums of money, in some instances amounting to £1,000 or more, are being spent by the Department for the removal of nuisances, with little prospect of recovering the money. The responsibility for taking action under the Public Health Act rather than demolition or closure under the Housing Act is onerous. It is doubtful if some of the properties on which the money is being spent are worth it.

The number of nuisances discovered and brought to the notice of those responsible for their removal was 14,774. At the end of the year, 13,755 had been abated. Most of the nuisances were noted by officers while on their districts but 4,613 were brought to our notice by letter, postcard or telephone. Each complaint received was investigated.

The nuisances dealt with cover a wide range of conditions, itemised in Table XVI in the Appendix.

One hundred and fifteen nuisances were reported to the Corporation in order that statutory notices in terms of Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, might be issued and 34 nuisances had to be referred to the Sheriff Court before they could be finally abated.

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN TERMS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Formal intimation to owners	14,774
Nuisance abated	13,755
Service of statutory notice	115
Abated after service of notice	64
Referred to Sheriff Court, including carry-over from 1955	56
Successfully dealt with in Court	41
Withdrawn from Court	3
Outstanding at end of year	13
*Legal costs	£24 3 0

* At time of writing the costs in a number of cases had not been allocated.

Insect Infestation.—Two hundred and seventy-six complaints of insect infestation were investigated. These brought to light the usual household pests—flies, bugs, beetles, etc. In addition, 1,031 households were visited in connection with bug infestation prior to rehousing the tenants in Corporation houses, and 1,685 apartments were treated by the Disinfestation Unit.

Enforcement of the bye-laws made under the Act for the regulation of offensive trades, piggeries, common lodging houses and tents, vans and sheds was carried out and minor irregularities were brought to the notice of those concerned. In all instances conditions continue to be satisfactory.

Glasgow Police Acts.—The enforcement of bye-laws and other regulations made under the Police Acts takes up a considerable part of the sanitary inspector's time. The cleansing of common passages and stairs is the responsibility of the tenant of each occupied house and shop but it is remarkable the difficulties that can arise between tenants over the carrying out of this elementary duty. Sometimes these are due to misunderstanding but more often to the anti-social attitude of a tenant. During the year 406 complaints of neglect to cleanse closes and stairs were received, 3,066 visits were made and 649 rotation cards prepared and issued.

The cleansing and painting of the walls of closes and staircases is the responsibility of the owners. As the cost of this work is increasing it is becoming more difficult to have this type of work done as frequently as is desirable. During 1956, 1,004 notices were issued to factors and 756 were complied with. In addition, the walls of closes and staircases were whitewashed and painted voluntarily by the owners in 411 properties.

Drainage installations were closely supervised throughout the year, involving 1,282 visits to work in progress and the application of the smoke test on 98 occasions. The most important building projects completed during 1956 were a primary school and a church in the Milton Housing Scheme, a church in Bilsland Drive, and an extension to factory premises in Hawthorn Street. Three new licensed premises were established in Ruchill Ward. In each, sanitary conveniences have been provided for male and female clientele.

A careful check on the purity of the city's water supply is being maintained by a weekly collection of samples from the reservoirs at Milngavie and from the service mains in the vicinity of the reservoirs. During the year 416 samples were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination and these were found to be satisfactory.

In addition, 614 cisterns for the storage of water for dietetic purposes, situated in attics of tenement property, were examined and 181 notices were issued requiring those found dirty to be cleaned. This work involved 785 visits ; also, burst pipes and defective water fittings were brought to the notice of the Water Engineer on 777 occasions.

Factories Acts, 1937 *and* 1948.—Factories registered in terms of the Acts include :—

Factories (mechanical power)	668
Factories (non-mechanical power)	34
Bakehouses (mechanical power)	62
Bakehouses (non-mechanical power)	31

The standard of amenity and of sanitary accommodation enjoyed by the employees in factories and workplaces is good and reflects the enlightened attitude of most employers of labour.

During the year 1,725 visits were made and 196 defects brought to the notice of the management. Most of these had been put right by the end of the year. In addition, 25 outworkers were listed and their homes visited to ensure that conditions were satisfactory.

Catering Establishments.—Restaurants, fish restaurants and canteens were visited on 1,584 occasions to ensure that food was being produced in the most satisfactory hygienic conditions.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—Operations under the above Act were continued throughout the year and resulted in 552 premises being treated for rat or mice infestation. Also, three areas of sewers, including 174 manholes, were treated. No true estimate of the number of rats killed during these operations can be given because of the almost exclusive use of poison baits—Warfarin, and in the case of sewers, red squills. There is no doubt about the effectiveness of this method of treatment as very few complaints of further infestation are received after completion of the operations.

Details of the operations during 1956 are to be found in table on the opposite page).

Table I.

Destruction of Pests Undertaken during 1956.

Type of Premises	Primary Visits	No. of Premises found infested	Degree of Infestation Light	Degree of Infestation Heavy	Rats Destroyed*	Mice Destroyed	Hours chargeable to Owner Occupier	Cost to Owner or Occupier £	s.	d.	No. of Visits made: reproofing and trapping	Premises proofed.
Dwelling-houses, Basement Cellars, Common Wash-houses	1,965	383	377	6	76	27	782½	195	12	6	739	103
Offices and Institutions ...	53	27	26	1	5	25	188¾	47	3	9	26	14
Food Factories	67	24	21	3	59	43	202¼	50	11	3	27	8
Food Shops	100	28	28	—	6	12	96	24	0	0	46	18
General Factories	140	31	30	1	40	—	225¼	56	6	3	33	14
General Shops	117	25	23	2	7	69	78¼	19	11	3	38	13
Restaurants	23	4	4	—	—	19	17¾	4	8	9	14	6
Farms, Stables, Piggeries, etc.	49	10	6	4	292	4	149	37	5	0	18	—
Offensive Trades	15	4	3	1	79	—	64	16	0	0	7	—
Coups	67	13	10	3	313	—	207¾	51	18	9	12	—
Sewers	45	3 Areas	—	3	—	—	113	28	5	0	22	—
Total	2,631	552	528	24	877	199	2,124½	531	2	6	982	176

* These figures indicate the number of carcases recovered and do not represent those destroyed by poison.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—Only 90 houses, consisting of 6 one-apartments (spinsters' flats), 2 two-apartments, 54 three-apartments and 28 four-apartments were completed in 1956. All but four of the houses were built by the Scottish Special Housing Association in the Cadder Scheme. Apart from an area of unbuilt ground in Summerston, north-west of the Division, there are no building sites except for small areas cleared of slum property. Practically all the families from uninhabitable houses are being rehoused outwith the Division.

Three hundred and fifty-five houses were represented as unfit in terms of Section 9 of the Act. In addition, the Dean of Guild Court decreed that 84 houses in six properties were dangerous and would require to be demolished. The Housing Committee of the Corporation agreed that 130 houses in nine properties were no longer serviceable and should be demolished. In all, 569 dwelling-houses in the Division were condemned as being unfit for human habitation.

The following table indicates the total number and size of houses in the Division at Whitsunday, 1956, according to the City Assessor's return :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN NORTHERN DIVISION AT WHITSUN, 1956.

Ward	Size of Houses 1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total	Total at Whitsun, 1955
8	1,336	4,585	1,712	243	33	7,909	7,993
9	652	2,329	2,821	3,092	324	9,218	9,218
10	1,237	5,094	2,441	691	107	9,570	9,663
14	1,317	4,307	1,376	172	58	7,230	7,377
15	1,604	4,234	1,190	400	270	7,698	7,795
16	654	2,711	6,114	2,827	376	12,682	12,696
17	1,317	4,068	1,917	545	601	8,448	8,460
18	631	3,437	2,901	792	272	8,033	7,754
Total	8,748	30,765	20,472	8,762	2,041	70,788	70,956

There was a net decrease of 168 houses in the Division at Whitsunday, 1956.

Fig. I—Royston Road Frontage.

Fig. II.—Rear of Royston Road Frontage

Fig. 111—70 Old Basin, Baird's Brae.

The following table indicates the locus and size of houses represented in terms of Section 9 of the Act.

PROPERTIES REPRESENTED AS UNINHABITABLE DURING 1956.

Ward	Address	Apartments 1	2	3	4	5	Total Houses	Represented
8	127 Royston Road	3	9	2	—	—	14	21/3/56
	4 Turner Street	—	14	—	—	—	14	"
	10 Turner Street	5	12	1	—	—	18	"
	18 Villiers Street	9	7	—	—	—	16	25/6/56
	24 Villiers Street	10	5	1	—	—	16	"
	3 Bright Street	1	7	—	—	—	8	3/10/56
	4 Bright Street	5	8	3	—	—	16	"
	135 Royston Road	1	13	1	—	—	15	"
	4 Cobden Street	—	16	—	—	—	16	17/10/56
	6 Cobden Street	—	16	—	—	—	16	"
	159 Royston Road	—	6	6	—	—	12	"
10	7 Gibb Street	4	1	—	—	—	5	25/6/56
	146A Rottenrow	—	—	4	—	—	4	10/12/56
	146B Rottenrow	—	—	8	—	—	8	"
	146C Rottenrow	—	4	2	—	—	6	"
14	30 Parliamentary Road ...	2	14	—	—	—	16	23/1/56
	1 Swan Lane	7	8	—	—	—	15	17/4/65
	8 Swan Street	10	12	—	—	—	22	"
	10 Swan Street	20	5	—	—	—	25	"
	25 Tayport Street	—	2	—	—	—	2	3/10/56
	47 Tayport Street	1	1	—	—	—	2	"
	29 Braid Street	—	16	—	—	—	16	"
	3 Fountainwell Road	2	—	—	—	—	2	10/12/56
15	220 Garscube Road	—	10	3	—	—	13	3/4/56
	230 Garscube Road	—	4	1	—	—	5	3/4/56
	282 Garscube Road	—	9	—	—	—	9	"
	298 Garscube Road	4	8	—	—	—	12	"
	3 Sawfield Place	—	9	3	—	—	12	"
	56 Old Basin	3	4	1	—	—	8	3/10/56
	70 Old Basin	1	—	1	—	—	2	"
18	1149/1167 Balmore Road ...	—	9	1	—	—	10	23/1/56
	Totals	88	229	38	—	—	355	31

I am indebted to the Photographic Department of Police Headquarters for the photographs in this report which give some indication of the type of property being dealt with and the dilapidation existing. The area at the rear of the Royston Road frontage shown in Figures I and II is for the most part cleared, 49 properties containing 746 houses having been closed or demolished since 1947. The area, the most congested in the Division, is now available for development. The properties, 56 and 70 Old Basin, Baird's Brae (Frontispiece and Figure III) are some of the last buildings associated with the dockyard that served Port Dundas on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

Since 1945, 2,520 houses in the Division have been closed or demolished, as indicated in the following table :—

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING THE YEARS 1945-56.

Year	Houses Demolished									Houses Closed									Grand Total
	Ward								Total	Ward								Total	
	8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18		8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18		
1945/1954	406	3	303	396	308	54	1	83	1,554	44	1	12	89	117	9	—	—	272	1,826
1955	41	23	31	26	65	12	—	3	201	16	—	24	18	9	—	4	1	72	273
1956	16	—	32	136	53	—	—	10	247	88	—	1	48	34	1	2	—	174	421
	463	26	366	558	426	66	1	96	2,002	148	1	37	155	160	10	6	1	*518	2,520

* 368 subsequently demolished.

In the same period, 1945/1956, 7,328 permanent and 413 temporary houses have been built in the division by the Local Authority or by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

Abandoned Properties.—There are listed 27 properties, containing 326 houses, that had been abandoned by their owners, two properties containing 17 houses more than in previous years. The Local Authority continue to carry out the essential repairs to maintain the properties at a reasonable level of habitability. This involved a cost of £343 17s. 6d.

Many of these properties are listed as unsatisfactory and have only a very limited life. Others are of a much higher standard and should have a useful life for a longer period of years. However, with only the minimum of repairs being carried out, deterioration of structure quickly sets in, limiting the usefulness of the property.

It would be much better if these properties were taken over by the Local Authority in terms of Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1954, and put on a sound financial basis. This would also help the tenants to have a more wholesome attitude towards the economy of housing instead of paying no rent for their houses.

Properties Offered to the Corporation.—Instead of abandoning property, a much better way of disposing of unwanted property is to give the Local Authority an opportunity to acquire it. During 1956 a further 66 properties, containing 706 houses, were offered. Two main conditions have to be met before the Corporation will agree to take over properties, (*a*) that it has a useful life for a number of years

or the site is in an area suitable for future residential development and (*b*) that the ground burdens can be acquired at a reasonable cost and bonds on property can be discharged by those offering the property. Since 1948, 152 properties, containing 1,601 houses, have been acquired.

PROPERTIES OFFERED TO CORPORATION DURING 1956.

Ward	Number of Properties	Houses					Total	Accepted		Refused		Pending		Total
		Apartments						Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	Properties	Houess	
		1	2	3	4	5								
8	8	22	67	11	—	—	100	2	24	—	—	6	76	100
10	27	70	173	29	5	3	280	11	98	12	132	4	50	280
14	9	15	66	19	3	—	103	5	64	—	—	4	39	103
15	8	3	16	25	—	4	48	2	19	6	29	—	—	48
16	11	54	66	15	—	—	135	—	—	5	55	6	80	135
17	3	9	28	3	—	—	40	2	24	1	16	—	—	40
	66	173	416	102	8	7	706	22	229	24	232	20	245	706
Properties offered in previous years and negotiated in 1956								23	293	3	43	4	54	390
Total number of properties accepted, refused or pending in 1956								55	*522	27	275	24	299	1,096

* 297 houses have been dealt with in terms of Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1950, and acquired in terms of Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.

Overcrowding.—Part IV of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, requires the Local Authority to survey their area from time to time with a view to ascertaining what houses therein are overcrowded and to consider what additional accommodation is required to put an end to overcrowding. During the year, 1,107 families in the Division, involving 5,759 persons, have been transferred to larger houses in various housing schemes. Since 1935, 16,848 families have been accommodated in houses suitable for their needs.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.—During the period January to December, 1956, 229 applications for certificates of disrepair were received, 43 in respect of dwelling-houses subject to a notice of increase under the 1954 Act and 186 in respect of dwelling-houses subject to the Rent Act, 1920. Of these, 164 were granted certificates, 56 were refused certificates, 4 applications were still under consideration and 5 applications were withdrawn. In the same period 46 applications for revocation of certificates were received from landlords, 43 were granted and 3 refused.

The following table indicates the number of applications received from 31st August, 1954, to 31st December, 1956.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR, ETC., FOR PERIOD 31ST AUGUST, 1954, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

	(*a*)	(*b*)	Total
Number of applications for certificates ...	362	691	1,053
granted	235	531	766
refused	119	83	202
outstanding	—	4	4
withdrawn	6	69	75
Number of applications for revocation of certificates	204	96	300
granted	197	90	287
refused	7	2	9
outstanding	—	—	—
withdrawn	—	—	—

(*a*) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.

(*b*) Dwelling-houses which have **not** been the subject of a notice of increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under Section 2 (1) (*c*) and (*d*) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

The 1954 Act has failed to deal with any of the evils accruing from rent restrictions. Property maintenance has not improved and it will be of interest to see what happens from the application of the amended legislation at present being considered in Parliament.

Supervision of Tenants in Rehousing Schemes.—There are nine nurses attached to the Division who have special training in advising tenants on housekeeping and house-management and in carrying out cleanliness inspection of school children. Their duties bring them into contact with many families, especially those rehoused from slum property. Their influence in helping these families to settle down in new surroundings and to have a better way of life is tremendous.

During 1956, 32,480 visits were made to the 5,403 houses in the different rehousing schemes in the Division. Of these, 54·2 per cent. were found to be satisfactory, 46 per cent. were found to be fair, and only ·21 per cent. were found to be dirty. These figures show a little improvement on those of the previous year.

Only three houses were found to be infested with bugs, a great improvement on the conditions found some years ago and an indication of the thoroughness of the nurses' inspections and the efficiency of D.D.T. on bug-infested furnishings, etc.

As stated earlier in this report, 2,520 houses have been closed or demolished since 1945 and the occupants rehoused in more suitable houses. It is interesting to note what has happened to some of these families since being rehoused. The following sample includes some of those rehoused eight or nine years ago. It will be noted that some have appreciated the opportunity given them in better housing and have made the most of it. One or two do not seem to have risen above the standard of housekeeping prevailing in the area from which they were rehoused.

John H——, along with his wife and son aged 1 year, was rehoused in a two-apartment house with bathroom and kitchenette from a single apartment in backland property now demolished. The family is now two boys aged 8 and 9 years and daughter aged 2 years. The householder has been in regular employment. The standard of housekeeping improved shortly after entry to the new house and has been maintained. The house is now well furnished and the householder, who is very useful with his hands, has carried out improvements. Mrs. H—— states: "Very happy in this house which is a vast improvement on the house at old address but could now do with an additional room for family."

Mr. G——, along with wife and family, was rehoused from property, now demolished, in 1949. Standard of housekeeping was good from start but there was little furniture. In 1956 the household, now increased in size, were transferred to an Ordinary type of scheme, having proved that further supervision by Department was unnecessary. The nurse reported recently: "House is clean and quite well furnished, most of furniture bought during period in rehousing scheme. The family much happier in Ordinary scheme, appreciate garden attached to house, house well worth the additional rent."

Mr. Wm. C——, along with wife and two daughters, was rehoused from a condemned property in 1949. The standard of housekeeping in this household was never better than fair. Some years after rehousing, wife and two daughters left house. Father now shares house with married daughter and her family.

Mr. K——, his wife, three sons and two daughters were rehoused from a single-apartment house in a condemned property to a four-apartment house in a Rehousing scheme in 1949. The standard of housekeeping was only fair. Family now is six sons and two daughters. Nurse reports: "Little change in standard of housekeeping over the years, house quite well furnished. Daughter married with house of her own. One son working and others at school. Mr. K—— has been out of work for the past six months."

Mr. W——, his wife, daughter and four sons were rehoused from condemned property in 1949 to a three-apartment in a Rehousing scheme. The standard of housekeeping was fair and continued fair for a period but a gradual improvement over the years established the family in the satisfactory list. The family, now increased to three daughters and four sons, were transferred to an Intermediate type of house of four apartments this year. With householder in steady employment and two of the family working, Mrs. W—— feels that she is getting on her feet now.

Mr. B——, his wife, son and three daughters rehoused from condemned property in 1947. The standard of housekeeping was poor and has continued poor over the years despite repeated visits by the nurse. Mr. B. has not been in regular employment and Mrs. B—— has been invariably out when nurse called. There is little interest in home life—a most unsatisfactory home.

Inspection of School Children.—There are 34 schools with some 25,000 scholars on the rolls for whom the nurses in the Division are responsible. During 1956, 18,601 inspections of boys and 16,204 inspections of girls were carried out and the following conditions found :—

Boys found infested (pediculus capitis)	4
Boys found infected (nits only)	2,303
Girls found infested (pediculus capitis)	12
Girls found infected (nits only)	5,052
Boys found with fleas	36
Girls found with fleas	19
Boys dirty in body and clothing	308
Girls dirty in body and clothing	69

In a follow-up of the worst cases, 770 homes were visited and the parents advised on treatment.

Sanitation.—All households in the Division have available to them a water supply at a fixed sink in the house, 43,630 houses (61·7 per cent.) are provided with an internal water closet, and 27,158 houses (38·8 per cent.) have a fixed bath. Refuse disposal in almost all tenement property is by individual or shared bins housed in shelters situated in the common court.

Most of the drainage is connected to public sewers. There are a small number of septic tanks in use in the outlying areas of the Division. These are inspected at regular intervals to detect nuisance.

The following table indicates the number and extent of water closets which are used in common.

WATER CLOSETS USED IN COMMON, 1956.

Ward	Common to 2 Tenants	3 Tenants	4 Tenants	5 Tenants	Tenants
8	390	855	175	16	1,436
9	197	477	107	15	796
10	430	635	362	78	1,505
14	335	882	283	83	1,583
15	180	729	251	106	1,266
16	129	116	128	5	378
17	88	902	171	18	1,179
18	142	531	108	8	789
Totals	1,891	5,127	1,585	329	8,932

JOHN D. ARTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The number of new houses erected in the Division has not kept pace with the numbers erected during the past few years but now that a start has been made on the new scheme at Easterhouse the numbers for the following year will again take an upward jump. There has been a big increase in the numbers of houses closed or demolished in terms of the Housing Acts resulting in many cleared sites where the tenements have been demolished. The offers from private owners to convey 33 tenement properties to the Corporation is comparable to last year's offer of 37 tenements but only in cases where the properties could be economically preserved for a reasonable period or where the site would be of value to the Corporation were the offers accepted.

A new development has been the application for turf commission agents' offices and in view of the manner in which they are likely to be used great care must be taken to ensure that the premises and facilities provided are suitable.

During the year 225 new houses were completed and details are as follows :—

Three-apartment houses	...	...	189
Four-apartment houses ...	...	...	31
Five-apartment houses ...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	225

There were 1,847 families rehoused into Corporation houses and in each case the details of removal were supervised by a representative from this Department. In dealing with these removals, 942 families were removed from overcrowded conditions. Incoming families to these decrowded houses caused 119 or 12·63 per cent. to become again overcrowded.

Demolition or Closing Orders in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were made on 384 dwelling-houses which were considered no longer fit for human habitation.

The Division now contains 67,457 houses of which 32,159 or 47·67 per cent. have internal modern conveniences, an increase of 0·47 per cent. over last year.

Sanitary Conveniences Used in Common.—The demolition and closing of unfit houses has reduced the number of sanitary conveniences used in common by 99, leaving 9,213 common w.c's. It is pleasing to note that there has also been a considerable reduction in the number of privies still in use. Twenty-five have been demolished during the year, leaving 27 privies and one privy midden and these are mostly situated in the semi-rural area of the Division.

Nuisances.—In routine inspections and general supervision, the inspectors made 136,396 visits for the prevention and removal of nuisances. Altogether 10,717 nuisances were removed and while most of these related to defective sanitary fittings and drain fixtures they also include items of disrepair and many other environmental factors affecting the general public. In only 12 cases was it found necessary to take legal proceedings in order to have the nuisances removed or abated. Nine cases went to the Sheriff Court and three cases were heard in the Police Court. All 12 cases were decided in the Corporation's favour, and fines imposed totalled £11. In addition, the Corporation was granted £10 10s. expenses.

Certificates of Disrepair.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair by tenants who were not satisfied with the condition of their houses came to 169, a figure which is less than half the number who applied during 1955. Applications were received from 29 tenants who had received notice of an increase in rent in terms of the 1954 Act and from 140 tenants who had not received notice of an increase under the Act. The number of applicants granted certificates of disrepair was 43, while 126 applications were refused as the factors had the necessary repairs carried out without delay. Six applications were received from factors for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair and all six were granted as the repairs had been satisfactorily completed.

Septic Tanks.—Demolition and closing of dwelling-houses and alterations to industrial premises have caused a further decrease in the number of septic tanks in use. Complaints received concerning discharge of effluent from dwelling-houses on small holdings were traced to defects in the respective septic tanks. After satisfactory repairs had been completed the effluent was found to be satisfactory and no further complaints were received.

Piggeries.—Regular and frequent supervision of these premises is maintained throughout the year. Dealings with the management and owners of piggeries were carried out in a satisfactory manner and there were no cases requiring legal action. One piggery was demolished during the year so that the number still on the register is 21. The number of visits carried out by the inspectors was 182.

The extension of the Corporation Housing Schemes has brought many houses fairly close to some of the piggery premises so that even greater supervision will be required in the future.

Offensive Trades.—There were no additions or reductions from the number of offensive trades during the year and the total remains at 40. Details of the various trades are as follows :—

Blood Boiler	1	Manure Manufacturers ...	3
Bone Boilers	7	Soap Boilers	2
Glue and Size Maker	1	Tallow Melters	12
Gut Cleaners	3	Tanners	8
Hide and Skin Factors ...	2	Tripe Boiler	1

Supervisory visits by the inspectors totalled 256. These visits brought to light 58 cases of (*a*) nuisance in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, or (*b*) contraventions of the Corporation Bye-

laws. All the irregularities were promptly dealt with when brought to the notice of the management and in no case was there any need for court action. The co-operation of the Pests Destruction Unit of the Corporation is always necessary to deal with infestations of flies, etc., and such co-operation is always freely and willingly given. Without such treatment and co-operation there is no doubt that many complaints would be received from residents in the area as the raw materials form a natural feeding and breeding media for the calliphora and sarcophagus flies. Rat destruction measures are carried out from time to time in order to maintain the control over rat infestation that has been obtained by trapping and poisoning in previous years.

Common Lodging-Houses.—Four common lodging-houses for males and one common lodging-house for females provide accommodation for 2,096 adults. Reconstruction of one lodging-house is still going on and will form a decided improvement in the accommodation for lodgers when the work is finally completed. The inspectors made 188 visits to maintain supervision and in only 14 cases was it necessary to give warnings concerning nuisances or defects. Since the lodging-houses are used by many casual workers and visitors to the City infestations of vermin do occur from time to time. Eleven persons were sent to Belvidere to obtain a bath and have their personal and body clothing steam disinfected. Follow-up visits of these cases are carried out to their homes or lodging-houses as the case may be to ensure that suitable measures are taken to deal with the infestation.

Farmed-out Houses.—There has been no change in the position in regard to farmed-out houses. Under modern housing conditions, additions to the present list of 98 houses is most unlikely and there have been no removals during the year. They are houses which require a good deal of supervision to ensure that both the owners and occupier maintain a reasonable standard. The inspectors paid 569 visits to farmed-out houses, a total of between 5 and 6 visits per house and due to the frequent visits being paid in only two cases was it found necessary to issue notices in order to have defects remedied. Most of the work is carried out by direct advice to the occupiers and personal approach to the owners.

Factories.—Removals from the register of factories were greater than the number of new factories added during 1956. The number of factories on the register at 31st December was 956 as compared with 1,037 at 31st December, 1955. There were 967 visits to factory

premises and the number of notices served for contraventions of requirements of the Factories Act was 261. In the case of one factory where the owners or management did not carry out the work required on the service of a notice, it was necessary to take the case to Court in order to have the defects put right. Result of the Court action was that the owners were fined £5 and ordered to carry out the necessary work within a certain time. Needless to say the repairs were effected without further delay. Details of the factories are as follows :—

	Mechanical Factories	Non-Mechanical Factories	Mechanical Bakehouses	Non-Mechanical Bakehouses
New	23	4	2	Nil
Total	774	108	67	7

Rat Infestation.—Details of the operations of the Rodent Control Section are as follows :—

Premises Inspected—	
Local Authority Property (excluding dwelling-houses and work places)	15
Dwelling-houses (Local Authority and privately owned) ...	606
Business Premises (Local Authority and privately owned) ...	591
Agricultural Premises	9
Total	1,221
Infested Premises treated by the Rodent Control Section—	
Local Authority Property (as above)	5
Dwelling-houses (as above)	202
Business Premises (as above)	197
Agricultural Premises	3
Total	407
Number of Rats Killed—	
During Block Control Operations	450
During Sewer Treatments	67
On Agricultural Properties	20
On Operations other than above	1,421
By Persons other than Local Authority Operators	350
Total	2,308
Number of Mice Killed	913
Premises where rat-proofing was carried out under supervision of Local Authority	53

Although there are no areas of heavy major infestation in the Division, many sporadic outbreaks of minor infestation are continually occurring and it is essential to effective control that personnel in form of experienced inspectors and operators are constantly available to deal with the outbreaks. The free treatment of low rented dwelling-houses has been a most important factor in obtaining the co-operation

of factors and property owners. They appreciate that the Local Authority are taking an active and progressive part in eradicating rodents and when they are shown the work required to prevent re-infestation the work is almost invariably put in hand immediately. Thus there is no loss of time between the time of clearing the properties and rat-proofing; the costs are kept to a minimum and the money spent on rat-proofing is better used than if it were used by individual owners on employing operators on their separate properties. Separate treatment of adjoining premises would result in the rats being chased from one to the other, whereas the Local Authority can arrange that all adjoining premises are treated simultaneously.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—There have been no changes in the numbers or sites used for parking vans for human habitation. The permanent site at Vinegarhill where there was an average of 50-60 vans requires frequent supervision by reason of the continually changing population of showmen. Four privately owned sites are mainly used by more or less permanent occupants. Altogether, 73 visits were made by the inspectors and 15 cases of nuisance or contraventions of the Bye-laws were reported to the persons responsible. In each case appropriate steps were taken to have the cause for complaint removed without delay.

Rag Flock Act.—One firm was added to the numbers registered under the Act, bringing the total to 20 and the three premises licensed annually in respect of the manufacture or storage of rag flock remained unchanged. In the course of the 12 months ended at December, 1956, 30 inspections of the above premises have been carried out. Few causes for complaint were found and in no case was there any need for sending written notice as the occupiers of the factories co-operate in every way.

Squatter Families—Two properties occupied by squatters for the past eight years have been taken over by the owners and the squatters have been rehoused. This leaves one set of premises occupied by five squatter families. There were no nuisances during the year as the premises are well looked after by the occupiers.

Elderly and Infirm Persons.—In dealing with elderly and infirm persons, there is now a well established procedure in which the utmost co-operation of the Health Visitors, Welfare Officers, Pests Destruction Unit, Home Help Section and Sanitary Inspectors is necessary and in each case willingly given. Most of this work requires much tact and experience and the training which the Health Visitors have makes

them invaluable in this work. In 60 cases washings of bed-linen and body clothing were arranged and in a few cases some articles had to be destroyed and replaced by arrangement with the Welfare Officers. Eleven persons were sent to Belvidere Disinfecting Station for bathing and disinfestation of body clothing. Follow-up visits to their homes were made and treatment carried out by the Pest Destruction Unit.

There were 18 cases of elderly or infirm persons living in such bad conditions that action was taken to have their houses cleaned up in order to give them the opportunity of a fresh start. In reporting on this aspect of the work the co-operation received from the cleaners in undertaking such arduous and difficult work cannot be too highly praised and is greatly appreciated.

Nurse-Inspectresses.—Mention has already been made of one aspect of the work of the nurse-inspectresses and it is only one of the many duties which have been added to their original routine. Their total visits came to 59,885, of which 45,513 were to houses in rehousing type schemes. This showed 850 houses in a dirty condition and 22,545 in fair condition but requiring more supervision. In 593 cases written notice was necessary to obtain satisfactory results. There were 463 visits to schools where 18,719 boys and 18,260 girls were inspected and 44 boys and 97 girls were found to be infested with vermin. In four cases girls were cleaned by the Local Authority and 140 written notices were served. Follow-up visits to the homes of infested children are made and this resulted in 21 dirty houses and 17 cases of dirty bedding being found. Of 140 visits to Intermediate Scheme houses, six houses were found either dirty or with dirty bedding and five written notices were served.

Children found infected and requiring treatment were 1,008 boys and 3,205 girls while 728 boys and 263 girls were found to be dirty. Satisfactory results have been obtained in the treatment of these children.

A new development has been the visitation of tenants taking up occupation of ordinary type scheme houses. Under this heading 90 visits were carried out and 12 houses were found to be dirty or bed-bug infested and therefore in need of supervision. This type of visit was started near the end of the year and as it is to be carried out to all new houses the number of visits will show a big increase as new houses become occupied.

ALEXANDER EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

General Nuisances.—Nuisances discovered and action taken during the year varied little in nature as compared with those dealt with in previous years. Choked drains and sanitary fittings again constitute the greatest number. As in previous years mention must be made of the delay in the removal of public health nuisances. Many reputable firms of house factors do endeavour to have the gross nuisances removed without delay, but even where orders are passed to the tradesmen days and even weeks may elapse before the work is completed. With the best will in the world house factors generally would attend forthwith to the work demanded on the intimations, but owing to lack of money are instructed by the proprietors of insolvent properties to do no repairs. It is easy to put the blame for the procrastination on one or other of the parties interested, but where a property is insolvent the proprietor is unwilling to authorise work which he is unable to pay for. Then again the tradesmen do hesitate to do work for which they may have difficulty in recovering payment. Such is the state of affairs existing in many of the older properties to-day. The solution is not easy to find. Perhaps it may be solved by an increase of rent as envisaged in the proposed new legislation.

In connection with the abatement of nuisances, 7,140 intimations were issued and removed during the year. It was necessary to issue 67 statutory notices to defaulting authors or owners where the work had not been carried out within a reasonable time. In nine instances action was taken in the Sheriff Court. Not all of these cases were the results of defaulting proprietors. Four were nuisances in abandoned properties where the proprietors were unknown. Two were continued into 1957. The work to remedy the nuisance was carried out by the Housing and Works Department in seven cases and by the proprietors in two.

The number of properties being abandoned by their owners continues to grow yearly. Notification of abandonment frequently follows some request for a major repair, such as a complete roof overhaul or the rebuilding of a chimney-head. Such properties are not always in the unfit class and the authority of the court is sought to have the repairs carried out to make the houses reasonably habitable.

Another method of getting rid of the liabilities of an insolvent property has recently been brought to the notice of the Department. This is done by "selling" the property to a person with no funds—"a man of straw"—as he has aptly been called. As such a person is unable to carry out the repairs court action has to be taken for authority to have the work carried out by the Corporation with little chance of recovering the money expended.

One unusual type of nuisance complained of by a tenant in a housing scheme cottage was that flood water from a ditch in the public park bounding on the back garden periodically flowed over the garden and out into the roadway. During these times of flooding all vegetation in the course of the flood water was carried away and a deposit of silt was left throughout the garden and pathways. The co-operation of the various interested parties was sought and a meeting convened on the site at which there were representatives from the Corporation Parks Department, City Engineer's Department and the Western Heritable Property Company. The cause of the flooding was the inadequacy of the four inch diameter underground drain pipe to remove the flood water and the silting up of the culvert at the east end of the open ditch in the wooded area in the Park.

It was agreed to pipe the open ditch in the Park throughout its length and infill and to increase from four inches to nine inches the pipe through the tenant's garden between the culvert and the sewer in the public road. This work was carried out and no recurrence of the flooding has been reported.

The nuisance of the impounded sewage polluted water of the Mallsmire Burn has not yet been remedied. Further representation during the year failed to make any headway in bringing to a solution this most unsatisfactory state of affairs. It is hoped that some progress will be made before another year passes.

The type of complaint received from day to day and their distribution throughout the Division is shown by the following table.

Analysis of Complaints, 1956.

Ward	Dirty Stairs and Closes	Choked Drains, etc.	Defective Chimneys	Dirty Houses	Insects	Defective Roofs	Offensive Smells	Defective Floors and Woodwork	Defective Plaster	Dampness	Broken and Defective Windows	Water Shortage	Housing Conditions	Misc.	Total
25	95	305	101	5	92	108	25	78	57	58	5	54	16	50	1,049
26	95	284	50	8	72	150	22	24	44	32	5	72	11	50	919
33	56	32	24	1	28	20	19	5	3	30	5	—	17	25	265
34	24	26	31	—	12	41	11	5	4	43	1	—	29	48	275
35	43	50	44	—	13	38	4	9	6	10	4	5	2	11	239
36	31	36	13	1	12	9	16	2	2	14	1	—	16	26	179
37	45	45	16	2	15	16	10	5	4	21	—	—	12	40	231
	389	778	279	17	244	382	107	128	120	208	21	131	103	250	3,157

Rodent Infestation.—The work of the Rodent Control Section of the Division was carried on unceasingly during the year. The number of rat infested houses shows a decrease of 140 from last year but considerable activity and large kills were made in the environs of congested tenemental properties in the Gorbals and Hutchesontown area. This is easily understood when one considers the available harbourage in the disused wash-houses, outbuildings, ash-bin shelters and soft earth back courts in the area. In previous reports I made reference to the unsocial habit of the few of indiscriminately dumping waste food loosely in the ash-bin shelters or throwing it over the windows into the back courts. This habit persists and from observations taken in the infested courts the amount of waste food seen lying about makes one doubt that it is confined to the few. In many cases the well-worn rodent tracks lead from the burrows to the ash-bins. In others the familiar tell-tale smears are observed in the structures of the outbuildings, contiguous with or adjacent to the shelters. There is no doubt whatever that with the observance by all of a few simple hygienic and social rules and without mechanical means of extermination, the rodent population would be reduced from many to few, if not eliminated completely within a matter of weeks. I would recommend the following :—

(1) Do not throw waste food or other refuse over the window.

(2) All waste food not burned in the household fire should be wrapped in paper and carefully deposited within the ash-bin.

(3) Do not encourage young children to empty the household refuse pail, particularly after dark.

(4) Where a lid is provided make sure it is replaced properly on the bin.

(5) All refuse should be deposited within the bins and not thrown into the recess.

(6) Keep the recess tidy.

(7) Do not permit children to damage, upset or interfere with the ash-bins.

During the year certain daily newspapers featured in headlined articles the rat menace in an area in the Gorbals. Undoubtedly a large number of rats were killed by boys but the rats would have been killed the following day by the rodent operators of the Department without the damage caused to the structures by the enthusiastic amateurs. None of the articles stated the reason why so many rats were harbouring in one small area or mentioned the continuous efforts by the Department to keep them under control.

A rat, like any other living animal, must have food to survive, and a colony will naturally limit its size to the amount of food and harbourage available. In the back courts featured an abundance of food was and still is being provided by the people living in the area to maintain many colonies of rats. It is sad to reflect that the responsibility for an infestation, in many cases, lies with the tenants of the property. It is not altogether unknown for the person complaining of rat infestation to be responsible for the refuse thrown over the window and feeding the rats complained of.

Several business premises were found to be heavily infested and kills from 50 to 350 rats were recorded. It is interesting to note that in nearly all these infested business premises easy access was available to the rats between the harbourage in the premises and the food supply in the common back courts and ash-bin shelters adjoining.

The types of premises treated and the number of rats killed are shown in the opposite table.

Rodent Control Annual Report, 1956.

	Rats						Mice			Summary		
	Infestations Treated	Trapped	Gassed	Poisoned	Premises Proofed	Total Kill	Infestations Treated	Total Kill	Premises Proofed	Total Infestations	Total Kill	Total Premises Proofed
Dwelling Houses	236	24	—	1,352	220	1,376	42	460	27	278	1,836	247
Basement Cellars	119	70	—	995	112	1,065	—	—	—	119	1,065	112
Back Courts	213	—	274	1,992	—	2,266	—	—	—	213	2,266	—
Shops (General)	14	60	—	123	14	183	2	52	2	16	235	16
Food Premises	26	20	—	153	26	173	4	107	4	30	280	30
Business Premises	24	72	—	285	22	357	4	50	—	28	407	22
Other Premises	25	105	68	554	15	727	—	—	—	25	727	15
Railway Embankments ..	3	—	90	103	—	193	—	—	—	3	193	—
Stables	4	19	—	39	—	58	—	—	—	4	58	—
Totals ...	664	370	432	5,596	409	6,398	52	669	33	716	7,067	442

Supervision of Housing Scheme Tenants.—The visitation of the houses in the Castlemilk area continues. Following a trial composite visitation of the previous year it was considered advisable to have every house visited at least once. This was carried out soon after occupancy when the tenant had settled in. Where the conditions found were below the standard the tenant was listed and a card made out for further visitation. At regular intervals a list of all tenants in the Division, removed to new houses as a result of slum clearance operations, is received from the City Factor. The list of ordinary tenancies is not received but every house in the scheme is visited as it becomes occupied.

In the Castlemilk development 223 houses were found to be unsatisfactory. Of this number 175 were from the City Factor's list and 48 were discovered from visitation to ordinary tenancies. This shows how desirable it is to visit all houses. Most of the unsatisfactory tenants rapidly respond to advice but, unfortunately, there is a small hard core of incorrigibles who require frequent visits.

CASTLEMILK DEVELOPMENT.

	No. of Houses Listed by the City Factor	No. of Houses not Listed by the City Factor	Total
No. found clean	929	414	1,343
No. found unsatisfactory ...	175	48	223
	1,104	462	1,566

The total visits made during the year were 3,704.

Once again I would like to express my appreciation of the work done by the nurse inspectors in the care of the aged persons living at home. The home conditions of the old people are at times unpleasant and the work exacting, but it is tackled with sympathy and courage. There are 59 such old people known to be living at home in the Division for whom 198 periodic compassionate washings were granted during the year. In 22 cases the houses were found to be in a dirty condition. Action in each case was taken by the Department's cleaners. A total of 957 visits were made in this work.

There were 8,378 visits made to the older Rehousing and Intermediate type houses during the year when 16 were found to be dirty and 853 classed as fair.

Inspection of School Children.—Under this heading 94 visits were made to schools. The total number of children examined was 9,742. As in previous years the number of girls found to be infested or infected with vermin doubled that of the boys. The number of children found dirty was about equal in the sexes. Thirty-six written notices were issued to parents.

	Examined	Infested	Infected	Fleas	Dirty
Boys ...	4,634	33	202	9	59
Girls ...	5,108	60	573	4	54

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—The work of closing and demolishing unfit properties continued throughout the year. The following properties were dealt with :—

Address	Closing or Demolition Order	No. of Houses	Date Represented
11 Waddell Street	D.O.	9	6/2/56
17 Waddell Street	D.O.	12	6/2/56
27 Waddell Street	D.O.	9	6/2/56
31 Waddell Street	D.O.	11	6/2/56
37 Waddell Street	D.O.	11	6/2/56
34/40 Oregon Street	D.O.	20	16/4/56
42/46 Oregon Street	D.O.	20	16/4/56
52 Coustonholm Road ...	C.O.	2	30/4/56
147 Kidston Street	C.O.	12	30/4/56
155 Kidston Street	D.O.	12	30/4/56
113 Naburn Street	C.O.	11	30/4/56
119/121 Naburn Street ...	C.O.	10	30/4/56
162/6 Pollokshaws Road ...	D.O.	7	30/4/56
75 Florence Street	D.O.	20	6/8/56
212 Thistle Street	D.O.	21	6/8/56
67/70 Adelphi Street	C.O.	3	6/8/56
92 Ballater Street	C.O.	6	26/11/56
106 Ballater Street	C.O.	6	26/11/56
47 Crown Street	C.O.	15	26/11/56
78 Greenview Street (F.L.) ...	C.O.	3	26/11/56
78 Greenview Street (B.L.) ...	D.O.	8	26/11/56
47 Hospital Street	C.O.	13	26/11/56
19 Pleasance Street	C.O.	6	26/11/56
45 Trefoil Avenue	C.O.	1	26/11/56
113 Rutherglen Road	C.O.	15	10/12/56
196 Clarkston Road	C.O.	3	10/12/56
103 Crown Street	C.O.	12	10/12/56
113 Crown Street	C.O.	16	10/12/56
121 Crown Street	C.O.	9	10/12/56
10 Camden Street	C.O.	25	10/12/56
84 Crown Street	C.O.	12	10/12/56
		340	

The following table shows the number and location of new houses completed in the division during the year.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts
Castlemilk	64	—	2,219	438	105
Simshill	—	—	64	51	27
Earlspark	—	—	20	32	—
Arden	—	2	194	96	—
Toryglen	—	—	111	135	—
Police Houses, Cathcart	—	—	—	12	—
Muirend	—	—	—	28	—
Tantallon Road ...	—	—	21	39	—
Private	—	—	—	1	—
Total	64	2	2,629	832	132

Toryglen Multi-storey Flats.—The first of two ten-storey tenement flats and basement, located in Prospecthill Road east of Aikenhead Road was completed during the year. The second block is in course of construction.

The structure is of non-traditional type, being of poured "No Fines" concrete rendered externally with cement and pebbled ash, and with a flat roof. The form is of three wing blocks each with ten houses built around a central well staircase from which the houses are approached. The services of fire escape stairway, elevator, refuse chutes, water and electrical supplies are accessible from this stairway which has a window on the south wall and a small open verandah on the back north aspect. No one wing overshadows the other and each gets the maximum amount of sunshine for some part of each day.

Each house is of three apartments with a kitchenette and bathroom. The hot and cold water supply is maintained by storage tanks at roof level, to which water is raised by electric pumps from a reserve tank in the basement. This in turn is supplied from the street main. The waste and soil fittings of the kitchenette and bathroom are connected to a single stack system of drainage. The rainwater is conveyed in a separate pipe and is disconnected from the soil drain.

The kitchenette and living-room open off the small hallway at the entrance door and from the living room a telescoped passage gives access to the two bedrooms and the bathroom. Electric points are provided for hot water supply, space heating, cooking, radio, television and telephone. Space heating includes panel heating by elements in the substance of the solid floors of the entrance hallway, kitchenette and living room at off peak periods and thermostatically controlled by tenant. Points are located in all apartments for electric heaters. All heating is metered in each house and used at the householder's discretion. The basement is fitted as a laundry with washing-machines and drying facilities, and accommodation for prams, cycles, and children's playground.

Refuse from the chutes empties into a container which is wheeled away for disposal by the Cleansing Department.

Factories and Shops.—Towards the end of the year a survey of all premises where persons are employed commenced. It includes premises not covered by the Factories or Shops Acts, so that a complete picture of all the varied types of businesses and occupations and the types of premises could be recorded and registered. A quick summary at the end of the year revealed that many businesses were being carried on under conditions which did not meet the requirements of the legislation. It is hoped to complete the survey by the end of 1957 when a comprehensive report of the findings will be available.

The table on the next page shows the distribution of the factory premises in the Division.

Factories in South-Eastern Division, 1956.

Ward	Total on Register as at 31.12.56				Factories Act, 1937. New Registrations during 1956				Removals during 1956				Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 Catering Establishments			Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 Workplaces		
			Bakehouses				Bakehouses				Bakehouses							
	Mech.	Non-Mech.	Mech.	Non-Mech.	Mech.	Non-Mech.	Mech.	Non-Mech.	Mech.	Non-Mech.	Mech.	Non-Mech.	Total at 31.12.56	New	Removals	Total at 31.12.56	New	Removals
25	53	9	11	3	6	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	18	1	2	5	—	—
26	220	35	21	3	31	9	1	1	22	9	2	—	34	3	1	72	16	8
33	62	15	10	2	11	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	13	—	—
34	87	6	5	4	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	10	2	—
35	56	7	9	2	10	3	2	—	2	—	—	1	13	1	—	13	—	1
36	28	9	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—
37	33	7	3	3	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	7	1	—
	539	88	63	18	69	20	5	5	28	10	5	1	86	6	4	127	19	9

Dietetic Water Storage Cisterns.—During the last weeks of 1955 and the early months of 1956 every attic storage cistern in the Division supplying water for dietetic purposes was inspected and intimations issued to the factors to have them cleaned, covered and ventilated as required. They were again inspected during the months of April and May and a list of the properties, a total of 47, in which the cisterns were still found to be dirty, uncovered or unventilated, was prepared. In terms of the Bye-laws made under the Glasgow Police (Amendment) Act, 1890, no legal action other than the issue of a preliminary intimation, can be taken by the Department to have a cistern cleaned, consequently the Master of Works was requested to issue statutory notices to the defaulting proprietors. This was carried out with the time limit expiring on 14th August. The cisterns were again inspected by my staff between the 14th and 22nd August, and a list (29 in all) where the work had not been carried out was again submitted to the Master of Works requesting further action. Two further visits to each cistern were requested by the Master of Works between the 26th September and the 12th November before action could be taken in court.

To inspect an attic cistern the inspector must carry a ladder to gain access through the hatch on the top stair landing of the tenement and thereafter find his way across a dark, filthy attic space. He must work with a colleague. It is therefore most desirable that the number of visits should be reduced to a minimum, but with the present dual departmental interest in the matter curtailment of visits may not be possible. The time has come when serious consideration should be given to the possibility of amending the present procedure.

A wholesome water supply is a paramount public health necessity. Dietetic water storage cisterns situated in filthy attics and which in some cases are uncovered and open to pollution by soot and other matter leave a lot to be desired. In two cisterns inspected during the year the decomposed body of a bird was found. In both properties an unpleasant taste from the water was complained of. Some members of one family reported sick following consumption of the water. Prompt action was taken in each case and with the willing co-operation of the factors the cisterns were emptied and cleaned. The broken covers were repaired and the ventilating pipes protected by wire guards.

WILLIAM RAE,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The year has seen a further introduction of Housing Inspectors to be trained in the department as it appears to be accepted that any prospect of recruiting sufficient qualified assistants under existing conditions is remote. Recruitment of apprentices continues, but unfortunately few remain after qualifying. Other Authorities are gaining through Glasgow's inability to hold their apprentices after time and money is spent on training. This problem should be tackled without delay or few qualified men will be left in the department.

Further progress was made in representing unfit houses and by the end of the year 257 houses were dealt with. It is most encouraging to see that some priority is being given to this work. Properties are continually coming into the " dangerous " category and also houses in other properties are being closed for various reasons. The number of new houses being erected in the division is small and over the past two years there has been a marked decline in the divisional figures, particularly of one and two apartment houses. Representation was made under Section 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, for the first time in the division and I believe also in the City. The property was abandoned in 1954 and is situated in a good residential district. There are 6 houses of 5 apartments in the property with modern conveniences. One of the houses on the ground flat was seriously affected with dry rot and it was considered unfit but capable of being made fit at a reasonable expense. An estimate for the repairs (£450) was received from the Housing and Works Department and authority was given by the Housing Committee to proceed with the work after the City Factor had provided temporary alternative accommodation for the tenant.

Tables relating to Housing are given on pages 308 and 310.

Nuisance Detection and Removal.—Every effort is made to abate major nuisances as quickly as possible and to this end the majority of the factors are co-operative. Because of a few inactive factors the Corporation are contemplating local legislation to obtain authority for the speedy removal of nuisances such as choked drains, water closets, etc.

Increased cost of repairs and rates add yearly to the housing burden and until this difficult problem is tackled at National level there appears little hope of arresting the deterioration in old property. Fifty-seven Section 20 Notices were issued during the year and in 13 cases Court proceedings were necessary. Expenses totalling £45 3s. resulted from completed cases in 1956.

In one particular instance during the summer there was a nuisance of note. The management of a large factory complained of smells, typical of coal gas, but explained that they had contacted the appropriate tradesmen to test for a gas leak with a negative result. At certain times the smell was particularly strong and many complaints were received from employees. On investigation it was found that the boiler-house in the adjoining two-storey factory projected under part of the factory from which the complaint was made. This boiler-house was internally situated and the only means of ventilation was at the door space, which communicated with the despatch room in the smaller factory. The boiler was gas-fired and on entering the boiler-house one was almost overcome by the tremendous heat and fumes. On questioning the employees they admitted that it was very warm but they had become used to the heat. The flue pipe from the boiler was on the exposed gable of the larger factory and terminated conveniently near a window. Because the flue pipe had not been extended above the gable wall to receive the full extracting power of the wind, the gaseous fumes were diffused around the windows of the factory at the higher level and also blowbacks occurred frequently in the boiler-house, adding to the unpleasant atmosphere there. The flue pipe has been extended as advised and the Master of Works had the boiler-house ventilated properly and at the same time made fireproof. The gas burners were stripped and cleaned. No further complaint has been received.

Housing (Overcrowding).—The number of families re-housed in the division totalled 1336 and of that number 700 houses were overcrowded. In 624 cases (89·1 per cent.) overcrowding was abated and 76 cases (10·9 per cent.) were again overcrowded, a decrease in the latter of 7 per cent. from the previous year.

Housing (General).—The number of new houses erected in the division and those obtained by sub-division of existing large houses are contained in the following table.

New Houses Completed.

By New Building—

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses 1	2	3	4	5	6+	
31	2-20 Gower Terrace ...	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	Privately owned semi-detached villas.
	Kirriemuir Avenue ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	Janitors' Houses.
	Penilee Primary School	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	Janitor's House.
	6 Gartartan Road ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	Privately owned.
32	68/110 Maxwell Drive	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	Privately owned semi-detached villas.
	4/14 Woodrow Road ...	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	
	3/5, 4/6 Woodrow Circus	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	
	Meiklerig Cres. School	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	Janitor's House

By Sub-Division—

Ward									
27	136 Gloucester Street	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	Converted from pawn shop which occupied flats 1 and 2 up.
31	39 Cardonald Place Rd.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	Converted from large single houses.
32	4 Hamilton Avenue ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	10 Sutherland Avenue	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	366 Albert Drive ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	56 St. Andrew's Drive	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	
	53 Aytoun Road ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	

Number of Houses Closed and/or Demolished during 1956.

	Size of Houses 1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6+ Apts.	Total
*Represented as Unfit	157	149	1	1	—	—	308
Dangerous Building	7	17	8	—	—	—	32
Voluntary Closing by Factor ...	4	6	1	—	—	—	11
Absorbed into Business Premises	4	4	2	—	—	—	10
Abandoned Property	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Property Acquired by Corporation	1	42	—	—	—	—	43
†Industrial Development	3	16	6	—	—	—	25
	177	236	18	1	—	—	432

* Including 159 houses represented during 1955.

† Houses (in Ward 30) being closed and demolished to make way for further development of Stephen's Shipbuilding Yard.

Abandoned Properties.—The problem involving this type of property is increasing yearly and in the division there are 23 in the category.

It is anticipated that many more of the undesirable properties will be abandoned at Whitsunday, 1957. A chaotic situation may develop unless the local authority takes definite action, such as

requisition, in order to maintain the properties in a reasonable condition and collect rents until such times as the buildings are demolished. As it is in properties which have still a useful life complaints involving common nuisances are abated by the Health and Welfare Department. This continual drain on the income of the local authority runs into thousands of pounds with no return.

It is regrettable that a solution has not been found for this problem which has been with us for many years.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.—There was a slight decrease in the number of applications on the previous year. New legislation is awaited with interest.

The undernoted table shows the result of applications dealt with during the year.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.
APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR, 1956.

	(*a*)	(*b*)	Total
Number of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	33	125	158
Granted	2	48	50
Refused	30	57	87
Cancelled	1	8	9
Still under consideration at 31/12/56	—	12	12
Number of Applications for Revocation	2	32	34
Granted	2	20	22
Refused	—	1	1
Cancelled	—	—	—
Still under consideration at 31/12/56	—	11	11

(*a*) Dwelling-houses which have been subject to a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.

(*b*) Dwelling-houses which have **not** been subject to the notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increase of rent is recoverable under Section 2 (1) (*c*) and (*d*) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

Housing Survey.—The divisional figures have not varied much over the past decade. This was due to the fact that the major schemes (Penilee and Pollok) had been developed during and soon after the War years. Reductions, therefore, due to demolition, closing orders, etc., have been balanced by small isolated housing schemes, some built by private enterprise. The conversion of large houses in Pollokshields into several smaller houses continues.

The undernoted tables contain the number of houses, sizes of the apartments and sanitary conveniences in the division at 31.12.56.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN S.W. DIVISION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

	Size of Houses						
Ward	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6+ apts.	Total
27 ...	978	3,184	2,167	527	116	39	7,011
28 ...	906	4,246	1,883	648	184	222	8,089
29 ...	1,197	4,556	2,131	771	164	70	8,889
30 ...	630	3,013	1,963	847	161	21	6,635
31 ...	26	182	3,549	5,533	1,197	500	10,987
32 ...	173	195	1,795	4,915	1,261	1,322	9,661
Total	3,910	15,376	13,488	13,241	3,083	2,174	51,272
	7·63%	29·99%	26·31%	25·82%	6·01%	4·24%	100%

	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6+ apts.	Total
Houses with	221	998	9,672	12,841	3,036	2,150	28,918
Bath and w.c.	*5·65%	6·49%	71·71%	96·98%	98·48%	98·90%	56·40%
Houses with	654	7,072	3,441	381	46	24	11,618
Inside w.c.	16·73%	45·99%	25·51%	2·88%	1·49%	1·10%	22·66%
Houses without	3,035	7,306	375	19	1	—	10,736
Inside w.c.	77·62%	47·52%	2·78%	0·14%	0·03%	—	20·94%
Total	3,910	15,376	13,488	13,241	3,083	2,174	51,272

* The majority are owned by the Corporation.

WATER CLOSETS USED IN COMMON, 1956.

	Common to					
Ward	2 tenants	3 tenants	4 tenants	5 tenants	6+ tenants	Total
27	269	379	224	45	19	936
28	166	220	270	51	18	725
29	144	702	307	33	6	1,192
30	130	317	46	1	3	497
31	3	7	—	2	—	12
32	5	2	2	—	—	9
Total	717	1,627	849	132	46	3,371
	21·27%	48·26%	25·19%	3·92%	1·36%	100%

Rodent Control.—The number of premises found infested showed a slight increase from the previous year. In the majority of infestations Warfarin was used and consequently all the bodies of rodents killed were not recovered. Therefore, it is impracticable to give an assessment of the number killed.

The following table gives a summary of the operations completed during the year.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1956.

Type of Premises	No. visited	No. found infested	Degree of Infestation Light	Degree of Infestation Heavy	Hours worked on treatment	Premises satisfactorily proofed after treatment
Dwelling-houses, Basement, Cellars and Back Courts ...	269	198	183	15	1,356	36
General Factories	18	9	8	1	49	1
Food Factories	1	1	—	1	10	—
General Shops	12	9	7	2	37	5
Food Shops	13	12	6	6	62	7
General Stores and Warehouses	6	6	5	1	26	—
Public Houses	4	4	2	2	25	—
Halls	4	3	2	1	32	—
Offices and Institutions ...	4	3	2	1	20	—
Allotments and Plots	3	3	1	2	26	—
Railway Embankments ...	1	1	—	1	8	—
Open Ground	4	2	1	1	13	—
Sewers	3	1	—	1	13	—
	342	252	217	35	1,677	49

Limewashing of Closes and Staircases.—At the end of the year 642 notices were issued in connection with the cleansing of the walls and ceilings of closes and staircases. 452 were cleansed during the year. A persistent follow-up by the inspectors has brought gratifying results in this work as often it is the tradesmen and not the factors who are in default.

Cleansing of Common Passages and Stairs.—Rotation Cards were again issued in the re-housing schemes and no trouble was experienced. In only one instance in the division was there any need for prosecution and the action was successful. During the year a great deal of correspondence is received and often bitter disputes occur among tenants and the sanitary inspector has to give his decision and pacify the aggrieved. It is to the inspectors' credit that most of these complaints are settled amicably and not through the court.

Factories.—All factories in the division were visited during the year, many on several occasions. At present there are 736 factories on the register. 35 were removed during the year and included two large well-known bakehouses (mechanical) whose speciality for many years was breadmaking. The firms have now merged with another company.

There were no prosecutions under the Act, although in one instance the Town Clerk was requested to institute proceedings, but the work was completed before the first diet in Court.

Drainage.—As in the past few years, there has been little progress in new building in the division because most of the available sites are built upon. Drainage visits, therefore, mostly concerned alterations and additions of sanitary conveniences in existing houses, shops and factories.

The old drainage bye-laws are out-dated and while new bye-laws were issued in draft form in 1951 nothing further appears to have been done about them. In 1954 recommendations in the form of Bye-laws for Burghs and Counties were issued by the Department of Health for Scotland with a view to uniformity in practice throughout this country and these seem to form a basis for all new work.

Uniformity in drainage work has always been a problem in burghs and counties and while Glasgow has adopted her own bye-laws in the past they have not yet been amended in the light of modern development. When this has been done, an excerpt of the drainage regulations in booklet form would be valuable for the staff and other interested parties.

Nurse Inspectors—Supervision of Rehousing Schemes.—Of the 9,095 houses inspected 7,964 were found to be clean and 1,131 fair. Three of the houses had bugs and disinfestation was carried out. The figures speak volumes of praise for the Housing Nurses as so many of these tenants came originally from bug infested slum property.

Visits from "the Green Lady" are welcomed by the majority and her advice is sought on many problems.

Schools.—During the year visits were made to schools on 81 occasions when 8,904 children were examined; 472 boys and 889 girls were found to be infected and fleas were found on 10 children.

Elderly Persons.—The work in this section grows steadily and entailed 1,631 visits. As usual many of the old folk suffer from malnutrition, neglect and ill-health and often the nurse has to overcome hostility and resentment from proud old folk who have fallen into such circumstances through being entirely alone and having a spirit of independence. It is in such cases that the nurse "shows her medals" and in no time they become firm friends and routine visits are looked forward to. When necessary home helps are provided, the house, bed and bedding cleaned, meals on wheels arranged and often local organisations are informed and they in turn provide comforts and visitors.

W. B. Easton,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Eight firms applied during the year for registration of their premises under the above Act. After inspection, certificates were granted in each case.

Seven firms cancelled their registrations and were removed from the register.

The total number of premises registered at the end of 1956 was 82 compared to 81 in the previous year. Nine licences to store or manufacture rag flock, etc., were renewed. Two firms previously licensed ceased to function. Two firms applied for licences. One was granted during 1956 and one, received in December, will be granted in 1957. In addition, one licence applied for in 1955 was issued in 1956, making 11 licensed premises on the register at 31st December, 1956.

Division	Registered Premises	Licensed Premises
Central	22	3
Northern	14	1
Eastern	20	3
South-Eastern	14	4
South-Western	12	—
	82	11

Disinfection.

This Section is responsible not only for the disinfection of premises, clothing, books, etc., but also assists the public by the loan of equipment and the supply of materials so that in suitable cases they may themselves carry out cleaning and whitewashing.

In addition 440,671 articles of second-hand clothing and 756 bales of rags, etc., all for export, were disinfected.

Disinfection of Premises, etc.—The table shows the number of premises and library and school books dealt with on account of infectious disease.

Houses, etc., disinfected	7,959
Houses whitewashed	—
Library and school books disinfected	1,271

The amount of material used for these purposes and also issued to the public is shown below.

Whiting	2,697 lbs.
Colour (dry)	410 lbs.
Brushes loaned	44
Disinfectant (crude)	83 galls.
Formaldehyde 40 per cent.	105 galls.
Naphthalene Powder	1,649 lbs.

The number of houses disinfected shows an increase of over 1,498 on the number dealt with last year which is largely accounted for by the increase in the number of cases of infectious disease which occurred.

Disinfection of Second-hand Clothing.—This department also undertakes the disinfection of second-hand clothing for export to Eire and other countries abroad. The export of second-hand clothing to Africa, India, Eire, etc., has retained its steady flow, although a temporary falling off took place while the Suez Canal was closed. Had this taken place earlier in the year in the Spring—the busy season—it would have been much more serious for the traders.

Seven hundred and forty-three consignments, 37 fewer than in 1955, were disinfected or steam processed during the year, resulting in a revenue of £479 9s. 6d. compared with £533 5s. 3d. in 1955.

Disinfecting Stations.—A variety of material is washed and disinfected at the two Disinfecting Stations at Ruchill and Belvidere, chiefly clothing, bedding and bed linen from houses in which an infectious disease has occurred and including some from dirty houses and verminous persons. In the case of the infirm elderly compassionate washings are undertaken when necessary. Bedding and bedclothes, etc., from the Education Authority Holiday Camps, from Police Cells and from two Ambulance Associations are also dealt with. Work is also carried out for various branches of the Health and Welfare Service, viz., Day Nurseries, Old Folks' Homes, Clinics, etc., and for private firms exporting straw packing, second-hand clothing and rags, in respect of which a certificate of disinfection must be obtained from this department. A much appreciated service is that offered to men living in lodging houses who may have their clothes cleaned while they themselves have a bath on the premises. The number of washings, etc., carried out at the two stations during 1956 was as follows :—

	Ruchill	Belvidere	Total 1956	1955
Number of washings	8,147	7,903	16,050	17,117
Average number per day ...	28·43	27·85	56·28	59·57
Articles washed and disinfected	321,413	334,085	655,498	625,622

SECTION XV.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.

The arrangements for the medical examination of Corporation employees for admission to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes continued as in previous years. The first table shows the distribution of these candidates by department and scheme and also the numbers examined in connection with entry to Corporation service. Details are also given of the numbers examined for retiral purposes and other special reasons.

During the year 3,343 persons were medically examined and of this number 412 males and 84 females were rejected as being unfit for admission to the schemes. In the second table the number of rejections is shown in relation to the clinical conditions found. The majority of those rejected were referred for specialist treatment and will be re-examined for entry to the appropriate schemes after their medical defects have been corrected. As in previous years all persons examined were X-rayed at 20 Cochrane Street.

The number of people examined has greatly increased due to a major change occurring in the terms regulating the conditions of entry into the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes. The new arrangements allowed a large number of persons of the older age groups to be admitted and many of those rejected came from these candidates.

As a large number of women in the Education Department were permitted to enter the schemes under the new regulations, it was arranged to have them medically examined by members of the Education Health Service staff. Three hundred and fifty-five women were examined of which number 31 were found to be unfit for entry to the Superannuation or Sick Pay Schemes.

Eighteen persons were examined for premature retirement on the grounds of ill-health. Seventeen of these cases were accepted for retirement on medical grounds and one case was refused. The third table gives details of the clinical conditions found at examination.

During the year 10 Special examinations were carried out. These included the assessment of certain employees for fitness to resume their occupation after some serious illness or disability and the assessment of certain employees to undertake special types of work. The arrangements for the special examination of sewermen continued as in previous years.

The scheme by which B.C.G. vaccination was made available for Corporation employees under the age of 25 years was continued. One hundred and fourteen persons were tuberculin-tested and of this number 47 received B.C.G. vaccination.

During the year an investigation was carried out in a flour mill where cases of skin irritation had occurred amongst employees engaged in emptying bags of wheat. The personnel affected suffered from an urticarial type reaction of the face and neck. Tyroglyphid Mites were found to be present in the samples of wheat grain and dust. The grain in question had been in store for a considerable time.

During the year a number of ventilation investigations were made in offices in the central area of the City and in the majority of cases the recommendations made were accepted by the firms concerned.

Table No. 1

Medical Examinations conducted at Cochrane Street Clinic during Year ended 31st December, 1956.

Department	Superannuation		Sick Pay		Entrance		Retiral		Special		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Architectural and Planning ...	37	14	–	–	6	6	1	–	–	–	44	20
Baths	135	51	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	51
Blind Asylum ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Children's	11	41	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	11	42
City Analyst ...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
City Assessor ...	2	8	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	3	22
City Chamberlain	14	20	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	15	29
City Factor ...	48	10	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	49	11
Civil Defence ...	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Cleansing	314	14	16	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	337	14
Curator's	12	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	43
Education	87	300	–	164	4	16	1	4	–	–	92	484
Fuel Control ...	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Halls	4	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	6
Highways	162	–	3	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	168	2
Housing	675	19	46	1	3	5	–	–	1	–	725	25
Information Bureau	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Kelvin Hall ...	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Libraries	18	43	–	8	4	10	–	–	–	–	22	61
Lighting	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Lord Provost's Secretary ...	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Luncheon	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	9
Markets	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3
Museums and Art Galleries ...	5	4	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12
Parks	240	3	31	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	272	3
Printing	17	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	4
Probation	5	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	14	1
Procurator Fiscal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Office of Public Works	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–
Registrar	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
Sewage	77	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	84	–
Town Clerk ...	3	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	9
Water	173	3	13	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	190	5
Weights & Measures	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Health and Welfare	99	121	–	–	9	–	1	3	–	–	109	124
Outside Authorities and Unspecified	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
	2,164	728	120	181	45	78	10	7	10	–	2,349	994

Table No. 2

Medical Examinations, 1956.

Clinical Conditions Excluding the Candidates from the Schemes.

Disease	Males	Females
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	111	16
Do. Non-Pulmonary	1	—
Chronic Bronchitis	19	2
Other Lung Conditions	5	6
Heart Disease	22	8
Hypertension (High Blood Pressure) ...	67	20
Advanced Varicose Veins	24	13
Hernia	34	—
Peptic Ulcer and Gastritis	26	3
Ear Conditions	41	4
Genito-urinary Defects	21	4
Gynaecological Conditions	—	1
Bone and Joint Disease	5	1
Poor Physique	3	1
Neurological and Psychiatric Conditions ...	9	—
Diabetes Mellitus	3	—
Glycosuria	14	1
Other Conditions	7	4
	412	84

Table No. 3.

Retiral Medical Examinations.

Clinical Conditions Causing Premature Retirement

Disease	Males	Females	Total
Heart Disease	1	3	4
Chronic Bronchitis	4	—	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	2
Bone and Joint Disease	1	1	2
Genito-urinary Disease	1	—	1
Cancer (Various Sites)	2	1	3
Other Conditions	—	1	1
	11	6	17

Outbreak of Epidemic Conjunctivitis in a Clydeside Shipyard.

A rather unusual epidemic of Follicular Conjunctivitis caused by a virus occurred during the months of January and February, 1956. It first came to light when the Glasgow Eye Infirmary noticed that a large number of cases of "sore eyes" were being referred to the out-patients department by a large shipbuilding establishment. When the records of the hospital were examined it was found that 128 cases of Epidemic Follicular Conjunctivitis had been treated in a period of 4 weeks. Of these 49 came from a shipyard, 43 from housewives and children and 36 from miscellaneous factories scattered throughout Glasgow.

The infection which was caused by a virus, had an incubation period of 12 days. It gave rise to watering of the eye and disturbance of vision, and was therefore easily confused with the flash burn and foreign body reactions commonly found in shipyards. When the affected eyes were examined, however, there was seen to be follicular conjunctivitis, punctate keratitis, and corneal ulceration. There was also some enlargement of the pre-auricular glands.

The treatment consisted of albucid or terramycin drops and the condition cleared up in 2-6 weeks, with no lasting injury.

In the shipyard and factories involved, the use of communal towels, gloves or tools was prohibited, and the men were instructed to observe simple rules of hygiene in their homes. In the shipyard a separate ambulance room was set aside during the period of the outbreak, where men with eye conditions reported. Initially, all the eye conditions were referred to the eye hospital, but as the ambulance room attendants became acquainted with the infection, it was possible to retain flash burns and foreign body injuries for treatment and refer only definite cases of follicular conjunctivitis to the hospital.

After the initial treatment at the hospital, the men continued under the supervision of their family doctor who decided whether or not the man should stay off work. In most cases the men were able to continue working.

Despite the high degree of infectivity of the virus, very few home contacts contracted the disease.

These measures were sufficient to control the outbreak which died out quickly.

SECTION XVI.

WELFARE SERVICES.

Residential Accommodation.

During the year 1956 one additional Small Home was opened at 994 Great Western Road, known as Ravelston, providing 34 additional beds. This brought the total number of beds in Small Homes to 336.

The lower flat of the new Frail Ambulant Unit in Foresthall was re-opened after reconstruction in March and the North Block for female residents was completely reconstructed during the year to form modern, comfortable accommodation.

At 31st December, 1956, residential accommodation was available in the following Homes :—

			No. of Beds
Foresthall, 657 Edgefauld Road ...	(1,287 beds, of which 640 are at the disposal of the Western Regional Hospital Board) ...		647
Crookston, 837 Crookston Road ...	Wards ... 342 beds		
	Annexe ... 14 beds		
	Cottages ... 136 beds ...		492
Small Homes—		Opened on	
Woodburn, 10-12 Cleveden Gardens ...		16th April, 1948 ...	28
Tayford, 33 Newark Drive		24th October, 1950	24
Stoneleigh, 48 Cleveden Drive ...		1st November, 1951	24
Redhills, 42 Sherbrooke Avenue ...		18th March, 1952	19
Woodmailing, 39 Sherbrooke Avenue		18th April, 1952 ...	20
Ailsa, 13-15 Turnberry Road		9th October, 1952	26
Burnbank, 20-26 Burnbank Terrace ...		22nd April, 1953 ...	50
Scott House, 56 Langside Drive ...		19th May, 1953 ...	39
Extension to Scott House		26th April, 1955 ...	
Huntly Lodge, 33-34 Huntly Gardens		6th October, 1953	36
Fairfield, 53-55 Sherbrooke Avenue ...		12th January, 1954	22
Macarthur House, 15 St. John's Road		1st June, 1954 ...	14
Ravelston, 994 Great Western Road		17th October, 1956	34
		—	336
			1,475

Attention is drawn to the fact that 336 beds have been provided in twelve Small Homes between April, 1948, when the first of this smaller type of Home was opened, and October, 1956.

Two further large houses have been purchased at 1 Lancaster Crescent and at 372 Albert Drive for adaptation for the accommodation of 17 and 38 old people respectively. New buildings are being erected within the Merrylee and Castlemilk Housing Schemes, each for 40 residents. A second site for building a similar Home has been acquired in the Castlemilk area and a further site in the Drumchapel Housing Scheme. The Committee are also investigating the possibility of obtaining a Holiday Home for aged and handicapped persons.

Foresthall.—On 31st December, 1956, Foresthall had a population of 1,101, of whom 505 were in residential accommodation and 596 in hospital. Those in residential accommodation varied in age from five who were under 20 years to three over 90. The total number of admissions during the year was 918, discharges 651, and deaths 286. Including hospital cases the number of admissions over 60 years of age was 606. The average age at admission for males was 63·15 and for females 63·58, and the average at death was 74·55 for males and 78·89 for females. The average for admissions in 1955 was higher, being 65·1 for males and 66·6 for females, but the average age at death in 1956 showed an increase of ·4 for males and 2·03 for females.

The policy of improving amenities within the Home has been very actively followed : the Frail Ambulant Unit is new, while the North Block where female residents are accommodated has been completely reconstructed during the year. The two wards of the Frail Ambulant Unit with adjoining sitting rooms, dining rooms and bathroom accommodation, along with the upper flat opened in September, 1955, provide in all 26 male and 25 female beds in wards with four double and two single rooms for frail ambulant old people, i.e., those not in need of hospital treatment but requiring more attention than is ordinarily required by those in our smaller Residential Homes. New reception wards were also provided. In planning these improvements the aim was to bring the accommodation up to modern standards and to meet the needs of the increasing number of frail old people in the population. The North Block originally had accommodation for 249 women in twelve wards with two dining rooms and a sitting room with bathing and toilet facilities which were no longer of desirable standard. The reconstructed accommodation provides for 145 residents in nine small dormitories, varying in size from 5 to 20 beds, with a sitting room and dining room on each of the four flats. New bathrooms and toilets have been installed on each flat, so that each floor is now self-contained with sleeping, dining, toilet and bathing accommodation. Furnishings now are on similar standards as in the Small Homes, wardrobes and dressing tables being available. Lifts have also been installed.

The first entrants to the Training School for Assistant Nurses in May, 1954, have now completed their course and the present number of pupils is 20, including two males.

Staff football matches at Foresthall are always popular with the ambulant residents and the arrangement under which those who are fit are taken by bus to attend matches played away from Foresthall continues. Fortnightly concerts during the winter months were well attended and the shop where tobacco, sweets, cakes, postage stamps, etc., may be purchased has been well patronised. The television hall with its 6 feet by 4 feet screen has been a great source of enjoyment for the residents and has awakened lively interest in current events. The new laundry plant is proving efficient and all requirements of the Home have been met. Over one million articles passed through the laundry during the year.

Again it is a matter of regret that owing to the failure of the Hospital Boards to provide the necessary institutional accommodation for mental defectives the number in Foresthall remains over 50. The Committee have had meetings with the Regional Hospital Board pressing for the provision of suitable accommodation for these defectives and have brought the matter to the attention of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Crookston.—In April the dining room extension at the Assembly Hall was opened and is proving of great benefit to both residents and staff, releasing small units previously used as dining accommodation for use as sitting rooms.

An outbreak of dysentery during the summer placed the Home in quarantine for about six weeks and resulted in 68 of the residents being taken to hospital for treatment. Activities such as bowling matches were curtailed on account of the outbreak but, apart from this, there was no untoward illness.

The usual winter concerts were provided by the Committee and appreciated by the residents, while bowling matches, putting competitions and exhibitions of billiards were also well attended. The Women's Guild continues to flourish and meetings are well attended. The Guild had an outing to Largs arranged by their own committee. The shop and tea room are popular, the latter now being open four afternoons per week. Three additional television sets were installed. The Recreation and Social Club among the cottagers continues to

arrange whist drives, domino tournaments, darts tournaments, etc., in the day room of the Cottage Section.

During the year 39 residents were transferred from the Cottages to the Main Home for nursing care and, of these, 29 returned to their cottages. There were 101 deaths and 111 were discharged during the year either to hospital or to the care of friends. The total number of new admissions to the Main Home for the year ending 31st December, 1956, was 139 and there were 17 admissions to the Cottages. The total number of admissions to the Home has been analysed with the following results :—

From their own homes	32
From relatives	19
From lodgings	21
From hospitals	52
From other Corporation Homes ...	15
	139

The average age of residents in the Main Home is males, 80, and females, 81, and in the Cottages males, 76, and females, 74. There are 11 certified blind persons resident in the Home.

Burnbank.—This Home has been fully occupied during the year catering for very frail ambulant residents, forming a useful link between the Homes and Hospital Geriatric Services. A bed lift is available.

During the year 14 residents were transferred to hospital, 5 of whom were re-admitted, the others either dying or being retained as chronic sick patients. There were 16 deaths in the Home. The total admissions during the year numbered 39, 16 of whom were admitted from their own homes, 16 from hospitals, and 7 from the Department's Small Homes, these residents requiring some nursing care not available in the smaller type of Home. The average age of the residents was 80 and the average age of new admissions also 80. Of the total residents, 13 are chairbound or require crutches or Warral sticks to move about and 2 are certified blind persons. After care in Burnbank for a period 7 residents were able to transfer to smaller Homes, having recovered to such an extent that they did not require the special nursing care available in Burnbank.

Small Homes.—The twelve Small Homes have been fully occupied during the year and the following table shows an analysis of admissions and discharges during 1956 :—

	Wood-burn	Stone-leigh	Ailsa	Huntly Lodge	Ravel-ston opened 17.10.56	Tay-ford	Red-hills	Wood-mailing	Scott House	Fair-field	Mac-arthur House	Total
Admitted from own home ...	3	3	4	5	10	1	2	4	4	2	1	39
Admitted from c/o relatives ...	4	2	—	4	11	2	4	1	3	2	—	33
Admitted from lodgings or service rooms	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	3	3	2	—	16
Admitted from other Small Homes	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Admitted from Hospitals	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	5
Admitted from Crookston and Burnbank	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Admitted from Convalescent, Nursing or Rest Homes ...	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Re-admitted after Hospital treatment	10	10	7	5	—	6	3	2	7	7	1	58
Total Admissions ...	19	16	13	17	34	11	11	10	19	14	2	166
Discharged to own home or friends	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	8
Discharged to other Small Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Discharged to Crookston ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	3	1	1	15
Discharged to Burnbank ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	7
Discharged to Foresthall ...	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Discharged to Hospitals	12	13	10	11	1	11	8	6	10	10	1	93
Died in the Home	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Total discharges	18	16	13	18	1	12	11	10	19	13	2	133
Certified blind persons at 31st December, 1956	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	—	12
No. of residents who are chairbound or on crutches	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	7

Where ground is available putting greens are provided at these Homes and are very popular, although the summer of 1956 was not conducive to much outdoor sport. While all the residents are not able to play on the greens, all are interested in watching those who do and every opportunity is taken in fine weather to sit in the gardens. During the winter months entertainments were arranged by volunteer artistes in all Homes and the Department's thanks are extended to all who entertained, both in the Homes and at theatres, church halls, etc.

Visitors are allowed at any time and residents are free to go out and in as they desire but are required to advise the superintendent or matron if they are to be away from the Home over a period.

Bus outings to the Three Lochs were provided by the Corporation for residents in the Small Homes in August and tea was provided at Balloch Park.

The women residents are provided with wool and undertake the knitting of socks, which are available for the use of male residents who prefer handknitted hosiery. All residents are encouraged to take part in light domestic duties in the Homes and to show an interest in the running of the households. Books are supplied by the Libraries Department and daily newspapers are also available.

A full-time chiropodist is employed by the Department and visits the Homes in rotation, his services being of great benefit to the residents.

The total number of applications received for admission to Corporation Homes during the year was 1,185, an increase of 138 over the previous year. In addition, 46 applications for supplementary payment towards the maintenance of elderly persons in Homes under the control of Voluntary Organisations were granted and the number now accommodated in such Homes is 158, an increase of 19 over the previous year.

A proportion of the residents in the Homes are forgetful and one old lady who recently " lost " her money climbed on a chair to look for it on top of a wardrobe. She overbalanced and fell but escaped without injury. The Matron of the Home immediately put her to bed to avoid any after-effects from shock and found the missing money in the old lady's stocking.

Residential Accommodation for Handicapped Persons.—The Department is also responsible for providing residential accommodation for persons other than aged who are in need of care and attention and 33 of these handicapped persons were accommodated in Homes provided by Voluntary Organisations. This is an increase of four over the previous year.

Registration and Inspection of Old Persons' Homes.—Under the National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Regulations, the Local Authority is required to register and inspect Homes, the sole or main object of which is the provision of accommodation for aged persons or for the blind, crippled or deaf and dumb. During the year two applications were made for registration, one of which arose from change of ownership, the previous owner having died : this was granted. In the second application the premises were deemed unsuitable without extensive alterations and registration was refused. The total number of Homes now registered is 17.

Temporary Accommodation.—The problem of homeless families has caused no real difficulty during the year.

Persons without a settled way of living.—The number of persons without a settled way of living who were accommodated at Foresthall on behalf of the National Assistance Board averaged 10·8 persons per night during the year. This is an increase of 2·8 over the previous year's figure. It is interesting to note that the heaviest age group in this class is between 30 and 50 years of age, as shown in the following table :—

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under 20 years	...	83	11	94
20-30 years ...	...	670	22	692
30-40 years ...	...	1,200	34	1,234
40-50 years ...	...	1,218	10	1,228
50-60 years ...	...	564	9	573
Over 60 years	...	133	12	145
Totals	...	3,868	98	3,966

This heavy increase is undoubtedly attributable to the policy of the National Assistance Board in closing many of the smaller reception centres in areas around Glasgow and the consequent reference of casual homeless people by police in these areas to Glasgow. The National Assistance Board by their failure to provide reception centres as required by Section 17 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and by

their policy of closing centres, thereby adding to the numbers requiring accommodation at Foresthall, and the Hospital Board's failure to provide sufficient institutional accommodation for mental defectives are substantial obstacles in the Corporation's active policy for the upgrading of Foresthall.

Welfare Services for the Handicapped.

The Register of Handicapped Persons, apart from Blind, Partially-sighted, Deaf and Dumb, and those on the Roll of Mental Defectives, again shows an increase, this year's total of 1,259 being 265 over last year's total. The increase in 1955 over 1954 was 183. The categories are as under :—

Amputations	24
Arthritis and rheumatism	59
Congenital malformations and deformities	55
Diseases of digestive and genito-urinary systems, heart and respiratory system (not tuberculosis) and of the skin ...	109
Hearing defects, total and partial deafness	293
Eye defects, other than above	212
Injuries and disease (non-organic)	80
Psychoses and psycho-neuroses	31
Organic nervous disease, epilepsy, etc.	200
Mental deficiency	112
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	8
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	16
Diseases and injuries not specified above	60
	1,259

All cases have been visited and those requiring special attention and assistance are visited regularly. Among them are many severely handicapped persons.

The following is a selection of some of the forms of assistance provided by the Department :—

Ramps and kerb crossovers, etc.
Hand rails and fitments in bathrooms in patients' homes.
Hospital type bed, "Dunlopillo" mattress, bed pan, urinal, etc.
Bed tray-book rest and mouth page turner.
Electric bell with high-pitched tone for deaf, diabetic lady.
Stocking "puller-on" for lady living alone crippled with spondylitis.
Lodging accommodation for severely handicapped man with site for erection of a hut for a mechanically-propelled vehicle. This man, 33 years of age, walks for the first time in his life and is now in full employment.

Liaison has been made with the City Factor's Department in connection with rehousing of severely crippled persons ; with the Earl Haig Fund and Regimental Funds for assistance to ex-service personnel, including assistance in placing in employment ; and with Personnel

Officers in industrial firms, e.g., as a result of such an approach to the Personnel Officer in a knitwear manufacturers a woman suffering from infantile paralysis was found employment. A welfare officer also acts as escort taking handicapped persons to clinics, etc., and in one particular case a partially-sighted deaf lady was escorted to the Hearing Aid Clinic, provided with an aid, and subsequently placed in sheltered employment.

Craft training has been obtained for numerous homebound persons and arrangements made for a convalescent period at the coast for severely crippled. Close liaison is maintained with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service regarding specialist placings in employment for handicapped persons and the more difficult cases are referred to the Ministry's Medical Officer for specialist assessment.

The Department is financially responsible for handicapped persons receiving special training in Voluntary Homes and at 31st December, 1956, two were receiving instruction in England, one in the Searchlight Cripples' Workshop at Newhaven and the other at St. George's Home, Harrogate. During the year three girls completed their training at the Cripple Children's League Craft Centre in Glasgow and were placed in employment, one as an assistant needlework teacher at Anton House Centre for Disabled Girls, Broughty Ferry.

During the year 209 persons registered as partially-sighted were visited and assessment made of any need which could be met by the Department. Of those registered, 69 were of employable age but many suffered from additional handicaps which either precluded them from employment or made placing difficult; 16 females are engaged in household duties and 3 partially-sighted men were sent to Alwyn House, Ceres, for industrial rehabilitation, this having been arranged through the Blind Placement Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Of the total registered, 113 were in the "Over 70" age group. A number have been admitted to Eventide Homes and others who remained in their own homes are visited by the Welfare officers and arrangements have also been made for regular social visits through the Old People's Welfare Committee for those living alone.

Blind Persons.—The total number of blind persons registered with the Department at 31st December, 1956, was 2,225, including blind persons resident in Glasgow and employed at the Blind Asylum, an increase of 21 over the previous year.

All blind persons are visited in their own homes by the Department's home teachers and, where necessary, visits are made at frequent intervals to perons requiring special attention.

A handicraft class is held in the Department's offices one afternoon per week for blind persons, the average attendance being 25. Braille and Moon reading and various types of handicraft, such as cane work, stool seating and rug making, are taught at home. The first issue of materials to the value of 10s. is allowed without payment and thereafter stocks of all handicraft materials are available at Head Office, delivery being made to the blind person's home on request.

Free travel on public transport is granted to 1,504, or just over 60 per cent. registered blind persons and all have been supplied with the necessary passes for travel on Corporation transport. For those who desire to travel outwith the city, bus companies allow reduced fares and in this connection 1,224 privilege tickets have been issued.

Concerts are arranged at regular intervals throughout the city between the months of October and March, attendances ranging from 200 to 300, and tea is served. Three dances are held during the months of November, December and January, the average attendance being 300. During the summer months arrangements are made to convey blind persons by bus to Hogganfield, Rouken Glen, Linn Park and Calderpark Zoo and between 75 and 100 blind persons attend these outings. A discussion group meets in the Department's offices between October and March, when many well-known personalities give their services as lecturers. About 50 blind persons attend these meetings.

At all social functions for blind persons the artistes give their services voluntarily and the thanks of the Department are due to all who have contributed in this way.

As already stated, 25 blind men and women are housed in the Department's own Homes for aged persons and, in addition, the Department are responsible for the maintenance of 11 aged blind men in Cairnhill Home, Airdrie, 3 women in Oswald House, Edinburgh, and 3 in the Thomas Burns Home, Edinburgh, both of which are exclusively for aged blind women.

Nine blind men commenced work at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind during the year and two women were sent to Alwyn House, Ceres, for social rehabilitation, the cost being met by the Department.

The annual bowling match between Edinburgh and Glasgow blind bowlers was played this year at Crookston Home and it was amazing to see how well, guided by signs for those with a degree of vision and by sound for those completely blind, these people played. The Edinburgh bowlers were the victors on this occasion.

Deaf Persons.—Welfare services for deaf persons in the city are provided by the Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb and the St. Vincent After Care Society as agents of the Corporation. The Corporation give grants to these organisations towards the cost of their services.

Epileptics.—The total number of elileptics registered was increased by 13 during the year, bringing the total to 90 in the following age groups :—

	M.	M.	Total.
Aged 15-20 years	9	6	15
Aged 21-30 years	17	15	32
Aged 31-40 years	10	8	18
Aged 41-50 years	10	7	17
Over 50 years	3	5	8
	49	41	90

In addition 33 epileptics were resident in Homes, as under :—

	M.	F.	Total
Foresthall	6	8	14
Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir	6	12	18
Colony for Epileptics, Chalfont St. Peter	1	—	1
	13	20	33

Of five cases discharged from the Colony at Bridge of Weir, one woman was transferred to Foresthall ; a man who was also deaf and dumb was discharged as fit for employment ; a woman was transferred to a mental hospital ; another left at her own request ; and a child on reaching school age was transferred to the care of the Education Department. One epileptic was admitted to the Colony at Bridge of Weir for convalescence, his health being greatly improved by this period. Two girls were discharged at their own request from the Colony for Epileptics at Maghull, Liverpool, and are under regular visitation by the Department's After Care Officer.

Clubs for Disabled.—The Glasgow Branch of the Scottish Epilepsy Association still have the use of club room accommodation in the Department's premises at South Portland Street, meetings being held

two evenings per week. Handicrafts are taught and recreational facilities provided. Accommodation is also provided at South Portland Street for the members of the Invalid Tricycle Association one evening every week and for the Association for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons on another evening.

After Care.—The now well-established routine work of the After Care Section, which deals mainly with former pupils of special schools and occupation centres, i.e., interviewing school leavers, home visitation and co-operation with all interested organisations, has its full complement of disappointments and frustrations but the outstanding successes have made the work worth while. For instance, a bursary was granted to one of the pupils of the Glasgow School for the Deaf to enable her to train as a copy typist. On completion of training this girl was satisfactorily placed in employment and it must be placed on record that this was accomplished only through the co-operation of the Voluntary Deaf Association, the girl's parents, and her own ability and desire to achieve independence. A lad, whose disability is a double amputation, has been fitted with artificial limbs and is now in employment, attending work regularly and coping satisfactorily. Three girls, who left special school in 1954 and were sent to the National Institute of Houseworkers Training School at Bridge of Earn, have completed their course and been awarded their diplomas, one with distinction.

The rehousing of families in new housing areas has disadvantages as well as advantages. It has been found that low grade mental defectives find difficulty in making new friends and unless the members of the family are co-operative and understanding, boys in particular show signs of deterioration.

The numbers enrolled during 1956 were 354 mentally handicapped and 146 physically handicapped. There are 2,539 current cases on the After Care Roll.

Occupational Training Centres.—The numbers in attendance at the two Occupational Training Centres were as under :—

	South Portland Street (young men)		Killearn Street (young women)	
On Roll at 1st January, 1956		38		23
Left for various reasons ...	5		4	
Found employment	1	6	—	4
		32		19
New admissions		7		14
Remaining at 31st December, 1956		39		33

During the year handicrafts taught included basketry, bead work, dressmaking, embroidery, flower making, horn work, hand and machine knitting, lampshade making, leather work, loom knitting of scarves, rug making, stool seating (sea grass and leather) and woodwork. The standard of the articles produced by the trainees was well maintained and the year's work culminated in a most successful Sale of Work held on 12th December in the Department's offices in Cochrane Street.

The annual visit to the circus at the Kelvin Hall took place on 3rd December and after the performance the trainees were entertained to tea by the Kelvin Hall Committee.

Contributions to Old People's Organisations.—Grants were made to the Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee and the Women's Voluntary Service for the provision of recreation and meals to old people. Eight other Voluntary Organisations providing meals or recreation have been granted crockery, kettles, tea urns, games, etc., during the year and games have also been supplied for clubs in shelters for old men provided by the Parks Department in various parks and open spaces in the city.

Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention.—Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act only one compulsory removal to hospital was required.

Burials and Cremations.—During the year 272 burials were arranged by the Department and claims in terms of Section 22 (5) of the National Insurance Act, 1948, were made against the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in 114 cases, 85 being granted and 29 refused.

Clothing Store.—The Clothing Store supplies the needs of residents in the Homes, boarded-out mental defectives and patients, and those granted clothing by the National Assistance Board, as well as meeting the requirements of the Children's Department. The value of clothing distributed during the year was £91,345.

Investigations.—The Welfare Section undertake investigations on behalf of the Child Welfare and Domestic Help Sections of the Department, the Education Department in connection with the supply of food, clothing, etc., and the City Chamberlain's Department

(Collector's Section) in connection with applications for relief of rates. It has also been the practice, at the request of the Lord Provost, to undertake investigations on his behalf. Assessment of the appropriate charges in connection with the Child Welfare cases and Domestic Help applications is also undertaken by the Welfare Section. The number of such investigations during the year totalled 11,779, an increase of 347 over the previous year.

By December, 1956, seven of the staff in the Welfare Section had completed the three years' course at Glasgow University and obtained the Certificate in Social Welfare.

There are now 410 old people on the Departmental visiting list as compared to 180 at the end of the previous year. These old folk are kept under supervision to avoid deterioration in their living conditions, to assist with economic problems, and meet as far as possible the policy of the Government and Local Authority that old people should be helped to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. No matter how well an Old Folk's Home is managed or how contented the old people may be in such surroundings, it is the desire of most old people and of the Corporation that they should live as long as possible independent lives in familiar surroundings. Many of those on the visiting list have been brought to the attention of the Department by Hospital Almoners, General Practitioners, Ministers of Religion, National Assistance Board Officers, Voluntary Organisations, Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, Friends and Relatives. Quite a number of these old people, through the encouragement of the welfare officers, are now attending old people's clubs, have the services of visitors from Voluntary Organisations, and are leading much fuller and more interesting lives than when they first came to the attention of the Department. At the first visit some old folk are unwilling to accept facilities offered by the Department but most complain of loneliness and are pleased when the welfare officer suggests he might make a further friendly call. Through further visits the confidence of the old person or handicapped person is usually gained and services such as meals-on-wheels, domestic help or introduction to clubs are eventually accepted and appreciated. These services are often the means of preventing hospital admission or admission to an Old Folk's Home. It has also been possible, where an old person has required but has refused to accept hospital treatment, for the welfare officer who has the confidence of the old person to persuade that old person to accept hospital treatment.

The following two cases illustrate the growing co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations :—

A request was received from a Voluntary Organisation in the North of Scotland asking that an old lady in her eighties who was arriving at Buchanan Street Station might be assisted to catch a train at St. Enoch Station. One of the welfare officers met the lady and learned that she was on her way to a convalescent home. She was taken by tram from one station to the other and was very thrilled by this, stating she had never in her life been on a tramcar and had only been in Glasgow once before on a day trip as a young woman.

The second case is that of the birth of a child to a couple, both of whom are deaf and blind. During the mother's confinement the nurse attached to the Mission to the Deaf and Dumb was beside her to interpret instructions from the doctor and nurses. On returning home the services of a full-time domestic help were provided by the Department and the care of the mother and child was supervised by a Child Welfare health visitor and a home teacher to the Blind. These two officials ensured at least one daily visit during the first fortnight. Visits were paid also in the evenings to supervise the bathing of the baby by the mother. Thereafter the mother handled the child so well that the number of visits was reduced and latterly a weekly visit was paid by the health visitor. Arrangements have been made that the child, on attaining two years of age, will be admitted to a day nursery so that his speech will develop normally. The case will be kept under special supervision until the child attains at least seven years of age. He has progressed so well that he is looked upon at the Child Welfare Clinic as one of the healthiest and best-developed children attending there.

It is interesting to note the various services and voluntary workers who have co-operated in the supervision of this child—officials of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, the Ante-Natal Service of the Maternity Hospital, the health visitor, the home teacher to the Blind, and the Domestic Help Section.

SECTION XVII.

LEGISLATION.

The following Acts of Parliament, Regulations, etc., applicable to the Health and Welfare Services in Scotland came into operation during the year :—

Clean Air Act, 1956—Makes provision for abating the pollution of the air.

Dentist's Act, 1956—Amends the law relating to dentists.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Amends and consolidates certain enactments in Scotland relating to food and drugs, and for purposes connected therewith.

National Insurance Act, 1956—Alters the extent to which deductions from widows' benefits and retirement pensions under the National Insurance Act, 1946, are to be made in respect of earnings.

Valuation and Rating (Scotland) Act, 1956—Amends the law regarding valuation and rating in Scotland ; amends the provisions of the Local Government (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1954, with respect to the payment of Exchequer Grants to local authorities in Scotland and with respect to the apportionment of the expenditure of joint bodies among their constituent authorities ; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Circulars, Orders, Regulations, etc., issued in 1956.

S.I.=Statutory Instrument. *D.H.S.=Department of Health for Scotland.*

Agriculture—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 48 of 20/8/56. Agriculture (Safety, Health, and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Atmospheric Pollution—

S.I. No. 2026 of 17/12/56. Clean Air Act, 1956. Appointed Day (Scotland) Order, 1956.

S.I. No. 2027 of 17/12/56. Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

Civil Defence—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 66 of 23/11/56. Civil Defence, Welfare Section. Training in Evacuation and Care of the Homeless.

Dental Services—

S.I. No. 624 of 24/4/56. The Dentist's Act, 1956. Appointed Day Order.

Food—

S.I. No. 955 of 19/6/56. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Appointed Day Order.

S.I. No. 1145 of 23/7/56. Food Standards (Butter and Margarine) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1146 of 23/7/56. Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1162 of 27/7/56. Food and Drugs. Public Analysts (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1294 of 1/9/56. Mineral Oil in Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1353 of 23/8/56. Food Standards. Tomato Ketchup (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1354 of 23/8/56. Food Standards. Flour (Composition) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1355 of 23/8/56. Food Standards. Curry Powder (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 20 of 3/5/56. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 34 of 28/6/56. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 42 of 1/8/56. Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 43 of 1/8/56. Food and Drugs. Public Analysts (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 53 of 29/8/56. Mineral Oil in Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 55 of 6/9/56. Food Standards. Curry Powder (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 56 of 6/9/56. Food Standards. Tomato Ketchup (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 57 of 10/9/56. Food Standards. Flour (Composition) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. FIF/I/FALK of 18/4/56. Public Health (Imported Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1937-48. Govt. of the Falkland Isles. Revocation of Official Certificate.

D.H.S. Circ. FIF/I/ICEL of 20/9/56. Public Health (Imported Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1937-48. Iceland. Official Certificate.

D.H.S. Circ. FIF/I/NEW ZEALAND of 12/10/56. Public Health (Imported Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1937-48. New Zealand. Official Certificate.

Food Poisoning—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 51 of 24/8/56. Notification of Food Poisoning.

Fuel—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 63 of 7/11/56. Oil Consumption. Restriction of Supplies in Emergency.

Health Visiting—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 38 of 23/7/56. Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland. Annual Congress of Health Visitors.

Housing—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 2 of 19/1/56. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Part 11. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 23 of 30/6/56. Rents of Local Authority Houses.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 31 of 4/7/56. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Part 11. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.

Infectious Disease—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 4 of 19/1/56. Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 65 of 12/11/56. Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 74 of 28/12/56. Vaccination against Smallpox.

Local Government—

S.I. No. 1855 of 19/11/56. Rating and Valuation—Scotland. Association of County Councils (Contributions) (Scotland) Order, 1956.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

D.H.S. Memo. No. 46 of 9/8/56. Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956.

S.W.F.M. No. 7 of 2/10/56. Welfare Foods Service Memo.

S.W.F.M. No. 8 of 17/12/56. Welfare Foods Service Memo.

Midwives—

D.H.S. Circ No. 68 of 7/12/56. Refresher Course for Midwives.

Milk—

S.I. No. 2110 of 31/12/56. Milk and Dairies (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 7 of 14/2/56. Improvement in Milk Supply. Liaison with Agricultural Colleges.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 45 of 8/8/56. Supply of Milk to Day Nurseries.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 62 of 30/10/56. Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951. Renewal of Licences.

National Health Service—

S.I. No. 41 of 12/1/56. N.H.S. (Supplementary Ophthalmic Services) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1266 of 11/8/56. N.H.S. (General Dental Services) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1319 of 21/8/56. N.H.S. (General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1346 of 22/8/56. N.H.S. Family Allowances (Conditions of Increase of Allowance) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1755 of 8/11/56. N.H.S. Hospital Charges for Drugs and Appliances (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1756 of 8/11/56. N.H.S. (General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Amendment No. 2 Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1809 of 12/11/56. N.H.S. Functions of Regional Hospital Boards (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1847 of 20/11/56. N.H.S. (General Dental Services) (Scotland) Amendment No. 2 Regulations, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 21 of 1/5/56. N.H.S. (Medical Auxiliaries) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954.

National Insurance—

S.I. No. 118 of 1/2/56. National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 227 of 22/2/56. National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1071 of 11/7/56. National Insurance Act, 1956. Commencement Order.

S.I. No. 1072 of 11/7/56. National Insurance. Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956.

S.I. No. 1188 of 31/7/56. National Insurance. Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1199 of 31/7/56. National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1346 of 22/8/56. National Insurance. Family Allowances (Conditions for Increase of Allowance) Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 1698 of 31/10/56. National Insurance. Family Allowance, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Refugees) Order, 1956.

S.I. No. 2020 of 18/12/56. National Insurance Act, 1956. Contributions Amendment Regulations, 1956.

S.I. No. 2107 of 31/12/56. National Insurance. Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956. Commencement (No. 2) Order, 1956.

S.I. No. 2108 of 31/12/56. National Insurance Act, 1956. Married Women Amendment Regulations, 1956.

Nurses—

S.I. No. 133 of 2/2/56. Nurses (Scotland) (Amendment) Rules, 1955. Approval Instrument, 1956.

S.I. No. 555 of 10/4/56. Nurses (Regional Nurse Training Cte.) (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1956.

S.I. No. 1422 of 10/9/56. Nurses (Regional Nurse Training Cte.) (Scotland) Order, 1956.

Old Age—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 40 of 26/7/56. Welfare of Old People. Old People's Week, 30th September to 6th October, 1956.

Port Health—

S.I. No. 89 of 25/1/56. Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Amendment Order, 1956.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 32 of 20/6/56. Public Health (Aircraft) and (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952. Excepted Areas and Ports.

Public Health—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 37 of 23/7/56. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme, Salary Scales of Milk Officers.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 26 of 4/6/56. Remuneration of Public Health Medical Officers.

D.H.S. Memo. No. 27 of 5/6/57. Dental Officers Employed by Local Authorities Salary Scales.

School Welfare—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 47 of 14/8/56. School Health Service. Annual Selection of Age Groups for Routine Medical Inspection.

Slaughter of Animals—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 5 of 31/1/56. Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955.

Tuberculosis—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 8 of 21/2/56. Tuberculosis Campaign.

Water—

S.I. No. 738 of 14/5/56. Water Bye-laws (Extension of Operation) (Scotland) Order, 1956.

S.I. No. 1858 of 13/11/56. Glasgow Water Bye-laws (Extension of Operation) Order, 1956.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.—Glasgow, 1956.—ESTIMATED POPULATION in each Municipal Ward, Acreage, and Persons per Acre.

Municipal Wards	Population				Acreage	Persons per acre (including Inst'utions and Shipping)
	Without Institutions and Shipping	Institutions†	Shipping*	Total		
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	47,317	130	—	47,447	1,167	41
2. Parkhead ...	19,003	458	—	19,461	819	24
3. Dalmarnock ...	36,842	19	—	36,861	487	76
4. Calton ...	22,237	1,087	—	23,324	404	58
5. Mile-end ...	36,484	251	—	36,735	443	83
6. Dennistoun ...	24,806	10	—	24,816	689	36
7. Provan ...	40,224	1,705	—	41,929	4,846	9
8. Cowlairs ...	24,359	1,109	—	25,468	645	39
9. Springburn ...	37,562	2,180	—	39,742	2,118	19
10. Townhead ...	29,570	1,946	—	31,516	301	105
11. Exchange ...	13,632	3,338	31	17,001	507	34
12. Anderston ...	26,193	1,214	252	27,659	530	52
13. Park	19,555	483	—	20,038	317	63
14. Cowcaddens ...	23,569	433	—	24,002	488	49
15. Woodside ...	22,633	597	—	23,230	170	137
16. Ruchill ...	49,976	655	—	50,631	1,962	26
17. North Kelvin	23,480	54	—	23,534	278	85
18. Maryhill ...	25,343	1,082	2	26,427	2,210	12
19. Kelvinside ...	18,038	1,683	—	19,721	1,160	17
20. Partick (East)	19,832	847	71	20,750	351	59
21. Partick (West)	25,625	19	—	25,644	464	55
22. Whiteinch ...	21,817	223	—	22,040	894	25
23. Yoker ...	28,018	254	52	28,324	1,213	23
24. Knightswood	33,812	103	—	33,915	1,614	21
25. Hutchesontown	27,995	28	—	28,023	387	72
26. Gorbals ...	30,465	5	—	30,470	252	121
27. Kingston ...	23,826	—	80	23,906	355	67
28. Kinning Park	25,243	112	472	25,827	402	64
29. Govan ...	31,831	147	61	32,039	489	66
30. Fairfield ...	21,377	1,275	465	23,117	1,351	17
31. Craigton ...	38,533	290	—	38,823	1,566	25
32. Pollokshields	40,576	2,265	—	42,841	3,239	13
33. Camphill ...	20,538	160	—	20,698	481	43
34. Pollokshaws ...	49,305	93	—	49,398	3,223	15
35. Govanhill ...	23,797	269	—	24,066	365	66
36. Langside ...	24,867	826	—	25,693	801	32
37. Cathcart ...	28,218	166	—	28,384	2,737	10
City	1,056,498	25,516	1,486	1,083,500	39,725	27

* 1951 Census. † Includes squatters.

TABLE II.—GLASGOW, 1956.—INHABITED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	INHABITED HOUSES*				Empty Houses
	1956	1955	Decrease	Increase	
1. Shettleston and Tollcross...	13,381	13,401	20	—	39
2. Parkhead	5,745	5,754	9	—	26
3. Dalmarnock	11,840	11,996	156	—	97
4. Calton...	6,960	6,956	—	4	67
5. Mile-end	11,046	11,288	242	—	97
6. Dennistoun	8,229	8,234	5	—	92
7. Provan	10,617	10,478	—	139	44
8. Cowlairs	7,874	7,968	94	—	35
9. Springburn	9,169	9,186	17	—	49
10. Townhead	9,491	9,607	116	—	79
11. Exchange	4,281	4,348	67	—	62
12. Anderston	7,777	7,970	193	—	72
13. Park	6,127	6,221	94	—	212
14. Cowcaddens ...	7,167	7,332	165	—	63
15. Woodside	7,594	7,705	111	—	104
16. Ruchill	12,636	12,666	30	—	46
17. North Kelvin ...	8,317	8,322	5	—	131
18. Maryhill	7,967	7,710	—	257	66
19. Kelvinside	7,051	7,027	—	24	189
20. Partick (East) ...	7,162	7,186	24	—	165
21. Partick (West) ...	8,623	8,760	137	—	125
22. Whiteinch	6,879	6,986	107	—	47
23. Yoker	7,888	7,891	3	—	25
24. Knightswood ...	11,624	9,043	—	2,581	8
25. Hutchesontown ...	9,280	9,395	115	—	110
26. Gorbals	8,278	8,652	374	—	158
27. Kingston	7,063	7,242	179	—	50
28. Kinning Park ...	8,061	8,123	62	—	61
29. Govan...	8,887	8,945	58	—	83
30. Fairfield	6,612	6,650	38	—	47
31. Craigton	10,916	10,895	—	21	39
32. Pollokshields ...	9,610	9,591	—	19	115
33. Camphill	7,889	7,868	—	21	94
34. Pollokshaws	11,093	10,807	—	286	31
35. Govanhill	8,384	8,378	—	6	83
36. Langside	8,680	8,616	—	64	73
37. Cathcart	11,170	8,697	—	2,473	69
CITY	321,368	317,894	—	3,474	2,953

* Includes inhabitant occupiers.

TABLE III.—GLASGOW.—LININGS GRANTED BY DEAN OF GUILD COURT IN RESPECT OF HOUSES IN YEARS FROM 1919.

Year ending 31st August.	Number of Apartments.						Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1919-20 (Annual Average)	—	6	692	246	107	29	1,080
1921-25 (do.)	—	308	638	400	234	51	1,631
1926-30 (do.)	—	350	3,067	1,346	448	90	5,301
1931-35 (do.)	13	349	2,287	1,578	131	23	4,381
1936-39 (do.)	—	—	1,581	2,140	533	24	4,279
1940-43 (do.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944-48 (do.)	25	23	226	792	145	2	1,213
1949	86	—	780	1,186	13	—	2,065
1950	72	187	1,738	3,513	260	5	5,775
1951	10	174	3,497	2,881	287	—	6,849
1952	123	116	2,485	2,045	603	—	5,372
1953	163	61	3,511	1,527	280	3	5,545
1954	229	100	6,026	1,907	390	—	8,652
1955	72	154	1,493	1,000	138	1	2,858
1956	38	29	2,808	787	105	2	3,769

TABLE IV.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT SPRINGBURN PUBLIC PARK.

Months. 1956.	Temperature.			Rainfall.		Sunshine.
	Highest Temp. in Shade.	Lowest Temp. in Shade.	Mean Temp.	No. of Days.	Amount Collected in inches.	Hours.
January ...	49	20	35·6	26	2·80	37·5
February ...	51	12	34·3	14	1·40	42·4
March ...	60	27	41·9	12	2·59	110·5
April	60	29	44·2	15	1·08	166·3
May	76	33	51·8	19	2·03	186·2
June	78	37	54·3	16	3·11	190·7
July	73	43	57·7	19	5·88	144·3
August ...	66	37	53·4	24	4·98	107·6
September ...	69	41	55·2	21	5·10	68·4
October ...	61	30	47·8	14	3·04	83·1
November ...	54	26	42·2	12	1·65	53·7
December ...	52	25	41·9	29	4·53	5·0
1946	77	19	47·3	222	39·93	1,220
1947	86	8	46·7	209	38·63	1,086
1948	85	25	48·1	233	53·33	1,157
1949	84	19	49·3	222	43·20	1,310
1950	88	18	46·7	226	45·37	1,181
1951	81	21	46·8	221	41·46	1,182
1952	79	15	46·3	195	35·32	1,280
1953	80	20	48·6	206	36·51	1,078
1954	73	19	46·2	247	56·31	1,030
1955	85	12	47·2	199	31·67	1,563
1956	78	12	46·7	221	38·19	1,196

TABLE V.—GLASGOW.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1956, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Births 1956	Birth-rate 1956	Birth-rate 1955	Illegitimate Births. No.	Illegitimate Births. % Total Births.
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	900	19,021	19,502	34	3·8
2. Parkhead	337	17,734	15,978	14	4·2
3. Dalmarnock	998	27,089	23,270	38	3·8
4. Calton	574	25,813	23,292	39	6·8
5. Mile-end...	939	25,737	26,010	32	3·4
6. Dennistoun	447	18,020	17,085	13	2·9
7. Provan	680	16,905	17,193	37	5·4
8. Cowlairs	575	23,605	23,301	32	5·6
9. Springburn	662	17,624	15,802	31	4·7
10. Townhead	839	28,373	28,618	46	5·5
11. Exchange	350	25,675	27,637	38	10·9
12. Anderston	627	23,938	21,815	28	4·5
13. Park	359	18,358	19,219	35	9·7
14. Cowcaddens	670	28,427	25,183	27	4·0
15. Woodside	657	29,028	27,420	50	7·6
16. Ruchill	852	17,048	17,797	49	5·8
17. North Kelvin	578	24,617	24,184	25	4·3
18. Maryhill	567	22,373	22,614	33	5·8
19. Kelvinside	257	14,248	14,356	4	1·6
20. Partick (East)	381	19,211	17,081	9	2·4
21. Partick (West)	585	22,829	21,338	29	5·0
22. Whiteinch	408	18,701	19,564	12	2·9
23. Yoker	329	11,742	11,864	13	4·0
24. Knightswood	835	24,695	20,367	31	3·7
25. Hutchesontown...	912	32,577	28,510	27	3·0
26. Gorbals	828	27,179	26,025	66	8·0
27. Kingston	643	26,987	25,789	29	4·5
28. Kinning Park	627	24,839	22,640	26	4·1
29. Govan	765	24,033	24,932	29	3·8
30. Fairfield	416	19,460	17,207	9	2·2
31. Craigton	421	10,926	10,942	16	3·8
32. Pollokshields	470	11,583	11,452	25	5·3
33. Camphill	251	12,221	12,382	1	0·4
34. Pollokshaws	700	14,197	13,724	35	5·0
35. Govanhill	457	19,204	19,147	21	4·6
36. Langside	284	11,421	11,132	7	2·5
37. Cathcart	644	22,822	16,590	15	2·3
Institutions	61	—	—	46	—
Harbour	—	—	—	—	—
CITY	21,885	20,198	19,374	1051	4·8

TABLE VI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1956, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1955 AND 1954.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Deaths 1956	Death-rates		
		1956	1955	1954
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	467	9,869	10,725	10,312
2. Parkhead	246	12,945	11,046	11,255
3. Dalmarnock	441	11,970	11,605	11,996
4. Calton	315	14,166	12,261	14,808
5. Mile-end	392	10,744	11,258	10,656
6. Dennistoun	357	14,392	13,262	12,719
7. Provan	401	9,969	10,239	9,120
8. Cowlairs	273	11,207	12,150	11,314
9. Springburn	333	8,865	8,330	8,298
10. Townhead	375	12,682	12,653	12,361
11. Exchange	202	14,818	15,068	13,144
12. Anderston	330	12,262	12,351	12,963
13. Park	280	14,319	15,907	14,051
14. Cowcaddens	281	11,922	11,848	11,488
15. Woodside	276	12,195	13,667	12,970
16. Ruchill	474	9,485	10,520	9,107
17. North Kelvin	291	12,394	14,192	11,867
18. Maryhill	293	11,561	11,144	10,953
19. Kelvinside	287	15,911	15,893	16,322
20. Partick (East)	324	16,337	16,041	14,348
21. Partick (West)	319	12,449	12,210	12,535
22. Whiteinch	279	12,788	12,797	11,587
23. Yoker	329	11,742	12,005	11,368
24. Knightswood	348	10,292	10,240	11,755
25. Hutchesontown	345	12,324	11,972	10,618
26. Gorbals	329	10,799	11,878	11,212
27. Kingston	267	11,206	11,175	11,615
28. Kinning Park	284	11,251	12,054	12,105
29. Govan	334	10,493	10,795	9,745
30. Fairfield	281	13,145	9,747	9,793
31. Craigton	412	10,692	11,303	10,562
32. Pollokshields	351	8,650	8,243	8,484
33. Camphill	372	18,113	16,794	16,239
34. Pollokshaws	359	7,281	6,749	7,449
35. Govanhill	327	13,741	13,760	14,009
36. Langside	354	14,236	15,545	13,552
37. Cathcart	414	14,671	15,108	13,036
Institutions	836	—	—	—
Harbour	16	—	—	—
CITY	13,194	12,176	12,234	11,754

TABLE VII.—GLASGOW.—NUMBER OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFER DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1956.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfers.
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	30	60
2	Tubercular Meningitis	1	2
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	1
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	3	3
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	—	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—
8	Diphtheria	1	—
9	Whooping Cough	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections	—	—
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1
14	Measles	—	—
16	Malaria	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	10	2
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	440	147
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	21	15
20	Diabetes Mellitus	23	3
21	Anaemias	13	1
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	183	117
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	4	2
54	Other Nervous Diseases (including Mental Disorders)	26	21
24	Rheumatic Fever	3	1
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	43	12
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	254	206
27	Other Diseases of Heart...	11	5
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	28	8
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	16	6
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	35	29
30	Influenza	2	—
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	58	43
32	Bronchitis	31	23
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	12	4
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	27	6
34	Appendicitis	8	—
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	26	4
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis	1	—
	Enteritis & Colitis — Under 2 years (except Diarrhoea of Newborn)...	2	—
	Enteritis & Colitis — 2 years and over	6	2
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	15	2
56	Other Digestive Diseases	48	3
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	20	7
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	36	5
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	2	1
41	Congenital Malformations	59	7
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	21	12
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	3	1
	,, ,, Diarrhoea	1	—
	,, ,, Others	2	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	30	4
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	10	13
46	All Other Diseases	46	11
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	102	83
	TOTAL	1,715	875

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1956, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1955 AND 1954.

No.	CAUSE.	Deaths 1956	Annual Death Rate per Million.		
			1956	1955	1954
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	368	340	340	387
2	Tubercular Meningitis	8	7	10	17
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	2	3	4
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	16	18	11
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	41	38	25	41
4	Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	3	3	4	5
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	3	3	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	1
9	Whooping Cough	2	2	—	6
10	Meningococcal Infections	8	7	12	15
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	5	3
14	Measles	—	—	5	4
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	26	24	33	34
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	2,331	2,151	2,139	2,063
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	79	73	76	71
20	Diabetes Mellitus	99	91	76	96
21	Anaemias	51	47	45	43
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,942	1,792	1,754	1,720
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	11	10	11	15
54	Other Nervous Diseases	239	221	229	229
24	Rheumatic Fever	10	9	11	14
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	217	200	205	197
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,378	3,118	3,115	2,781
27	Other Diseases of Heart	145	134	153	181
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	237	219	226	208
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	150	138	105	110
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	263	243	256	246
30	Influenza	50	46	37	24
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	579	534	502	398
32	Bronchitis	656	605	645	502
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	105	97	100	104
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	116	107	112	107
34	Appendicitis	17	16	17	17
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	92	85	71	72
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis	4	4	3	4
	Enteritis and Colitis—				
	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	22	20	34	30
	2 years and over	49	45	43	35
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	40	37	31	38
56	Other Digestive Diseases	98	90	69	83
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	122	113	96	124
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	59	54	65	50
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	15	14	6	15
41	Congenital Malformations	151	139	148	152
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	217	200	187	166
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	18	17	25	18
	Do. do. Diarrhoea	2	2	1	1
	Do. do. Others	5	5	1	8
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	125	115	159	133
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	173	160	197	371
46	All Other Diseases	249	230	246	248
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	597	551	582	552
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—
	Total	13,194	12,177	12,234	11,754

TABLE IX.—Glasgow, 1956.—DEATHS from Different Causes in Sexes and at Several Age Periods (Males).

No.	CAUSE	−1	−2	−5	−10	−15	−20	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	−75	75+	Total Males
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	17	24	51	77	49	14	240
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	2	10
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	14	10	4	32
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	11
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	2	—	2	1	1	7	2	14	55	196	386	369	272	1,307
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	8	11	9	7	43
20	Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	4	9	24
21	Anaemias	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	7	16
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	10	26	130	302	362	837
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	8
24	Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	7
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	12	25	11	5	2	70
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	41	219	411	565	588	1,836
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	11	14	31	68
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	22	40	32	103
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	10	26	17	69
30	Influenza	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	4	2	5	21
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	40	2	1	2	—	—	1	3	7	22	49	71	114	312
32	Bronchitis	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	13	60	135	137	90	444
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	8	16	11	13	61
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	22	32	16	81
34	Appendicitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	9
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	4	14	19	48
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	Enteritis and Colitis—														
	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	2 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	3	4	2	17
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	6	5	21
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	9	6	15	15	6	58
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	14	39	59
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital Malformations	63	2	1	—	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	79
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
43	Infections of the Newborn—														
	Pneumonia	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Diarrhoea	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Others	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	16	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	10	9	28	83
46	All other Diseases	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	4	7	23	24	31	100
47 50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes	27	1	11	21	8	9	9	35	44	59	55	44	51	374
54	Other Nervous Diseases ...	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	16	26	26	24	113
55	Other Diseasesof Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	32	71	121
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	7	20	40
	Total	421	12	34	28	20	25	29	126	268	775	1,495	1,853	1,882	6,968

TABLE IX.—Glasgow, 1956.—DEATHS from Different Causes in Sexes and at Several Age Periods (Females).

No.	CAUSE	−1	−2	−5	−10	−15	−20	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	−75	75+	Total Females.	Total Both Sexes.
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	40	26	16	8	18	11	128	368
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	8
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	7	17
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	9	41
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
14	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	15	26
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	2	—	—	1	3	3	2	10	64	167	231	315	226	1,024	2,331
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	6	12	6	6	36	79
20	Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	9	38	23	75	99
21	Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	11	17	35	51
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	59	149	350	539	1,105	1,942
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	11
24	Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	10
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	9	22	36	42	19	10	147	217
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	9	47	192	468	822	1,542	3,378
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	13	26	30	77	145
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	26	50	51	134	237
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	24	40	81	150
30	Influenza	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	5	14	29	50
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	30	6	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	12	29	50	133	267	579
32	Bronchitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	12	36	65	85	212	656
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	6	24	44	105
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	13	12	35	116
34	Appendicitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	8	17
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	9	20	44	92
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
	Enteritis and Colitis—															
	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	22
	2 years and over ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	3	10	8	32	49
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	4	—	19	40
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	12	12	15	11	64	122
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	5	—	—	—	—	15	15
41	Congenital Malformations	56	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	72	151
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	217
43	Infections of the Newborn—															
	Pneumonia	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18
	Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Others	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	125
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	3	4	7	61	90	173
46	All other Diseases	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	4	3	18	44	36	39	149	249
47 50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes	16	—	9	9	4	3	7	4	12	14	28	31	86	223	597
54	Other Nervous Diseases ...	1	2	4	3	—	—	1	7	8	21	19	24	36	126	239
55	OtherDiseases of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	4	11	28	94	142	263
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	7	14	15	13	58	98
	Total	299	16	23	22	16	22	37	106	189	486	931	1,656	2,423	6,226	13,194

TABLE X.—GLASGOW.—STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEARS 1956 AND 1955

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Still-births 1956	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1956	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1955	Deaths —1 year 1956	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1956	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1955
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	22	24	22	19	21	34
2. Parkhead ...	6	17	31	10	30	48
3. Dalmarnock ...	23	23	29	39	39	28
4. Calton	16	27	17	30	52	42
5. Mile-end ...	25	26	32	33	35	38
6. Dennistoun ...	11	24	23	13	29	33
7. Provan ...	22	31	41	20	29	45
8. Cowlairs ...	11	19	30	21	37	31
9. Springburn ...	17	25	36	18	27	37
10. Townhead ...	22	26	20	33	39	49
11. Exchange ...	6	17	38	6	17	59
12. Anderston ...	28	43	32	26	41	42
13. Park	10	27	23	10	28	31
14. Cowcaddens ...	21	30	26	29	43	36
15. Woodside ...	13	19	23	21	32	31
16. Ruchill ...	21	24	17	31	36	49
17. North Kelvin	13	22	22	9	16	49
18. Maryhill ...	13	22	30	23	41	31
19. Kelvinside ...	6	23	11	5	19	23
20. Partick (East)	11	28	25	20	52	35
21. Partick (West)	14	16	23	21	36	21
22. Whiteinch ...	12	29	16	16	39	28
23. Yoker	6	18	12	11	33	18
24. Knightswood ...	24	29	44	19	23	35
25. Hutchesontown	17	18	34	37	41	38
26. Gorbals ...	22	26	32	32	39	50
27. Kingston ...	13	20	32	30	47	36
28. Kinning Park	20	31	20	18	29	39
29. Govan	29	37	34	27	35	41
30. Fairfield ...	13	30	33	16	38	29
31. Craigton ...	11	25	5	5	12	38
32. Pollokshields ...	15	31	31	10	21	37
33. Camphill ...	9	35	26	6	24	15
34. Pollokshaws ...	13	18	28	13	19	39
35. Govanhill ...	20	44	15	13	28	17
36. Langside ...	9	31	28	9	32	11
37. Cathcart ...	11	17	24	19	17	25
Institutions ...	1	—	—	2	—	—
Harbour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	576	26	27	720	33	36

* Live and Stillbirths. † Live Births.

TABLE XI.—GLASGOW 1936—INFANT DEATHS [illegible]

Cause of Death.	Males. Age in Months.						Females. Age in Months.						Total —1 year Both Sexes.
	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	Total.	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	Total.	
I. Congenital Malformations	47	5	6	3	2	63	32	11	2	9	2	56	119
II. Diseases of Early Infancy—													
(a) Injury at Birth	50	—	—	—	—	50	30	—	—	—	—	30	80
(b) Atelectasis	76	1	1	—	—	78	58	1	—	—	—	59	137
(c) Pneumonia of Newborn	9	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	18
(d) Diarrhoea of Newborn	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(e) Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (Erythroblastosis)	7	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	4	11
(f) Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Ill-defined Causes	5	—	1	—	—	6	4	3	—	—	—	7	13
(g) Premature Birth	48	2	—	—	—	50	30	2	—	—	—	32	82
(h) Others	16	—	—	—	—	16	8	—	—	—	—	8	24
III. Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	1	25	19	5	3	53	—	16	12	10	5	43	96
IV. Diseases of Digestive System—													
(a) Diarrhoea	—	5	5	1	1	12	—	6	3	—	—	9	21
(b) Others	6	3	—	—	—	9	3	1	2	—	—	6	15
V. Diseases of Nervous System	1	—	3	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
VI. Tuberculous Diseases—													
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
VII. Infectious Diseases—													
(a) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
(d) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
(g) Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(h) Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Overlaying	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
X. Other Violence	2	13	8	2	—	25	2	7	5	1	1	16	41
XI. All Other Causes	—	16	6	4	2	28	4	2	5	1	3	15	43
Total	271	73	51	15	11	421	184	51	30	21	13	299	720

TABLE XII.—GLASGOW, 1954-1956.—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS.

	1956	1955	1954
Total Number of Notifications	22,594	21,853	21,603
Doctor at Home	6,753	6,445	6,004
Doctor in Nursing Home	871	1,005	1,274
Doctor in Institution	12,371	12,208	12,218
Maternity Hospital (Outdoor) Nurse ...	870	965	829
Midwife in Nursing Home	707	497	424
Certified Midwife	4	2	8
Municipal Midwife	1,017	724	841
Others	1	7	5
Total Cards issued	22,594	21,853	21,603
Total Cards returned	22,684	21,813	21,552
Full Information	22,458	21,575	21,235
Others	226	238	317

TABLE XIII.—GLASGOW, 1954-1956.—BIRTHS NOTIFIED SHOWING MEDICALLY AND NOT MEDICALLY ATTENDED.

	1956	1955	1954
Notifications Received—*less Duplicates*—			
Total	22,594	21,853	21,603
Live-births	22,015	21,282	20,966
Still-births	579	571	637
Per cent. Still-births to Total	2·6	2·6	2·9
Medically attended—			
Births at Home	6,753	6,445	6,004
Births in Nursing Home	871	1,005	1,274
In Institutions	12,371	12,208	12,218
Total	19,995	19,658	19,496
Per cent.	89	90	90
Still-births at Home	82	94	100
Still-births in Nursing Home	23	10	31
Still-births in Institutions	444	448	487
Not Medically attended—			
Maternity Hospital, Outdoor Nurse ...	870	965	829
Certified Midwives in Nursing Home ...	707	497	424
Certified Midwives in Private Practice	4	2	8
Municipal Midwives	1,017	724	841
Others	1	7	5
Total	2,599	2,195	2,107
Per cent.	11	10	10
Still-births	30	19	19

TABLE XIV.—GLASGOW, 1956 and 1955.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF THESE TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS, &c.

	1956				1955			
	Fever Hosp.	Other Insti-tutions	Home	Total	Fever Hosp.	Other Insti-tutions	Home	Total
A.—Notifiable—								
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	4
Paratyphoid B	17	—	1	18	45	—	—	45
Continued and Undefined Fever	17	3	—	20	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever ...	†76	3	—	79	†112	4	1	117
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	†72	10	3	85	†64	24	17	105
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	595	16	380	991	748	16	437	1,201
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
Erysipelas	92	1	120	213	88	—	109	197
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	61	2	3	66	87	7	2	96
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	—	30	46	18	—	33	51
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	3	—	3	—	1	1	2
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	54	—	—	54	237	2	6	245
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2,663	1,113	696	4,472	2,561	1,291	707	4,559
Acute Influenzal-Pneumonia	2	14	37	53	4	16	52	72
Malaria	4	1	3	8	11	—	—	11
Dysentery	2,134	362	2,132	4,628	2,778	523	3,018	6,319
Infective Jaundice ...	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	1
Anthrax	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,250	—	774	2,024	1,101	—	1,080	2,181
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	115	—	78	193	165	—	113	278
Whooping-cough ...	318	12	3,354	3,684	112	4	1,246	1,362
Leprosy	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Food Poisoning * ...	157	10	191	358	128	30	158	316
B.—Not Notifiable—								
Measles	398	6	4,199	4,603	373	6	3,436	3,815
German Measles ...	50	—	640	690	33	—	351	384
Chickenpox	121	2	5,778	5,901	162	2	4,338	4,502
Mumps	20	—	2	22	57	4	5	66
Pemphigus Neonatorum	24	—	—	24	25	—	1	26
Totals	8,266	1,559	18,421	28,246	8,921	1,932	15,112	25,965
Notified, but diagnosis altered to Non-Infectious Diseases ...	2,921	—	96	3,017	3,143	3	97	3,243
Total Registered ...	11,187	1,559	18,517	31,263	12,064	1,935	15,209	29,208

Where patients suffer from two or more diseases, each disease is reckoned as a case.

Apart from cases of pneumonia admitted to Corporation General Hospitals and Voluntary Institutions in times of pressure; cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in other than Fever Hospitals and allowed to remain; and cases of trachoma treated in Stobhill Hospital; the cases shown under the headings "Other Institutions" are, for the most part, accidental.

† Includes cases treated in Robroyston Hospital.

* See note, page 104.

Table XV.—Cases of Infectious Disease Registered in Each Month in 1956.

	Month.												Year.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Hosp.	Home
Enteric, including Paratyphoid Fever	2	2	2	3	—	1	6	1	1	—	—	1	18	1
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	—	—	—	1	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	20	—
Puerperal Fever	3	3	5	4	8	6	8	10	6	6	14	6	79	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4	4	7	14	14	2	6	4	10	4	11	82	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	124	99	97	62	79	67	45	65	83	94	81	95	611	380
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	35	21	29	21	21	16	9	9	12	13	19	8	93	120
Cerebro-spinal Fever	11	6	5	5	8	3	2	4	5	6	3	8	63	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	2	4	5	—	3	3	4	3	1	6	6	16	30
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute and Chronic Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	2	—	2	3	7	7	9	9	9	5	1	54	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	715	537	477	374	327	269	196	180	216	243	382	556	3,776	696
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	28	11	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	16	37
Malaria	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	5	3
Dysentery	328	387	405	305	473	392	298	317	319	507	524	373	2,496	2,132
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	164	205	203	197	211	197	143	132	139	126	153	154	1,250	774
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	16	23	12	22	22	13	10	17	12	20	13	13	115	78
Measles	86	117	199	256	404	287	35	54	194	610	1,081	1,280	404	4,199
German Measles	24	28	84	99	165	140	11	5	23	34	33	44	50	640
Whooping Cough	74	113	189	273	415	456	200	455	425	331	377	376	330	3,354
Chickenpox	700	717	984	876	918	784	41	53	164	221	236	207	123	5,778
Food Poisoning ‡	18	6	7	5	34	6	90	66	49	18	47	12	167	191
Total	2,345	2,284	2,713	2,521	3,109	2,665	1,109	1,391	1,667	2,254	2,980	3,154	28,192	
Hospital	1,056	895	799	771	836	737	633	673	669	797	890	1,017	9,773	—
Home	1,289	1,389	1,914	1,750	2,273	1,928	476	718	998	1,457	2,090	2,137	—	18,419
													52	2
													2,921	96
													12,746	18,517

† Infective Jaundice 5; Leprosy 2; Mumps 22; Anthrax 1; Pemphigus Neonatorum 24.

Add Others † / Altered Diagnosis

‡ Food Poisoning became notifiable as from 1st July, 1956, but cases recorded in the first six months of the year have also been included.

TABLE XVI.

Operations of Sanitary Section.

1. (a) General	Central	Northern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
Inspections made—							
Nuisances	56,742	68,688	120,792	58,683	104,468	409,373	333,886
Bug Disinfestation	370	976	856	355	767	3,324	3,952
Water Storage Cisterns ...	181	785	1	463	66	1,496	698
Limewashings	6,508	6,194	5,596	1,189	6,689	26,176	27,243
Stair Cleaning	1,360	3,066	1,784	1,198	3,268	10,676	8,041
Drain Testing	3,698	1,282	2,372	5,316	1,214	13,882	13,395
Rats and Mice Destruction Acts	5,210	3,623	4,995	3,414	1,248	18,490	14,003
Total	74,069	84,614	136,396	70,618	117,720	483,417	401,218
Nuisances and defects removed or remedied	8,629	15,761	10,717	7,140	12,995	55,242	54,084
Consisting of—							
Apartments, Lobbies, or W.C.'s, with insufficient light or ventilation, or otherwise defective in construction	—	4	1	—	1	6	1
Defective Chimneys causing nuisance	70	82	72	110	93	427	563
Disrepair or dampness in Dwelling-houses	993	1,632	935	855	2,682	7,097	7,801
Offensive smells from Drains, or other reasonable grounds—smoke test	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Drains, Conductors, Soil-pipes, or Rones choked or defective ...	3,766	7,338	5,215	2,981	5,661	24,961	24,916
Sanitary Fittings choked or defective	563	965	551	568	1,055	3,702	3,799
Dirty Houses and Bedding and Children	26	41	828	34	8	937	717
Dirty Closes, Stairs, etc. (daily and bi-weekly cleaning) ...	177	309	44	115	77	722	551
Houses overcrowded	—	1,107	942	—	700	2,749	2,630
Common passages, stairs or staircases not in a cleanly state (limewashing or painting) ...	1,015	1,167	453	242	452	3,329	3,610
Animals or Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	—	4	4	—	—	8	6
Accumulation of Garbage or Rubbish	95	111	29	50	28	313	353
Smells from Decaying Animal Matter or other cause ...	8	4	4	5	10	31	46
Stagnant Water	5	4	4	4	21	38	73
Premises infested with Rats or other vermin	1,008	924	656	1,040	433	4,061	3,437
Sink accommodation and Water Supply required	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
Water-Closet accommodation required	1	—	1	—	—	2	1
Water Storage Cisterns dirty, uncovered, or unventilated ...	79	125	3	740	89	1,036	58
Water Supply Pipes defective—tenants without water ...	216	227	116	68	855	1,482	1,522

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

Operations of Sanitary Section—*Continued.*

	Central	Northern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
Other Irregularities	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Reports to Gas Manager ...	—	2	1	1	1	5	2
,, Master of Works ...	217	906	180	116	556	1,975	1,836
,, Superintendent of Cleansing ...	6	29	1	—	—	36	18
,, Water Engineer ...	384	777	677	211	273	2,322	2,141
Prosecutions—Sheriff Court ...	38	56	9	9	7	119	62
,, Police Court ...	—	2	3	—	1	6	6
Number Successful	38	41	12	9	7	107	68
Amount of Fines and/or expenses	£100 8 0	£24 3 0	£21 10 0	£26 5 0	£46 3 0	£218 9 0	£245 12 0
Number of Rotation Cards for Cleansing of Common Stairs, Lobbies, and W.C.'s served on Tenants	673	649	18	238	1,900	3,478	1,372
2. Drain Testing.							
Number of Applications for satisfaction of Dean of Guild Court	676	98	461	1,515	407	3,157	3,454
Number of first Applications to old Tenements or Systems ...	4	1	15	—	—	20	6
3. Common Lodging Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total number now on register ...	6	4	5	—	1	16	16
With accommodation for ...	1,186	1,321	2,096½	—	141	4,744½	4,605
Number of inspections by day ...	62	78	188	2	40	370	354
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	40	35	14	—	—	89	56
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Boarding Houses for Emigrants and Seamen.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
With accommodation for ...	168	—	—	—	—	168	132
Number of inspections by day	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	Northern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
5. Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Number of inspections by day ...	—	608	4	1	5	618	6
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Farmed-out Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	26	—	98	—	—	124	124
Number of inspections by day ...	2	—	569	—	—	571	285
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tents and Vans.							
Number of inspections	38	90	73	35	5	241	168
Number of irregularities ...	—	1	15	—	—	16	3
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	2	5	—	7	5
Total number now on register ...	66	62	67	63	29	287	294
Number of inspections	212	470	64	46	75	867	764
Number dirty	33	18	13	—	12	76	65
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Number with sanitary convenience required	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	6	1	—	7	6
Number of other nuisances ...	2	—	2	—	2	6	25
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

Operations of Sanitary Section—*Continued.*

	Central	North-ern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
9. Non. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Total number now on register ...	16	31	7	18	9	81	90
Number of inspections	20	94	24	23	23	184	223
Number dirty	3	6	—	—	1	10	10
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conveniences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mech. Factories.							
Number registered	64	15	23	69	22	193	191
Total number now on register ...	1,480	668	774	539	618	4,079	4,201
Number of inspections	1,671	937	788	413	1,387	5,196	5,040
Number with sanitary conveniences dirty	97	45	64	8	82	296	222
Number defective in light or ventilation	76	6	12	3	17	114	90
Number with sanitary conveniences required	7	—	6	5	4	22	13
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	52	27	30	—	75	184	176
Number of other nuisances ...	92	13	39	7	86	237	111
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other parts of factory— Number of other nuisances ...	5	14	12	6	7	44	50
11. Non-Mech. Factories.							
Number measured and registered	5	1	4	20	4	34	18
Total number now on register ...	157	34	108	88	80	467	483
Number of inspections	201	224	91	179	125	820	785
Number dirty	9	6	1	1	1	18	15
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	3	1	2	1	—	7	2
Number with sanitary conveniences required	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	2	—	2	4	4
Number of other nuisances ...	11	—	6	—	2	19	11
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North-ern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
12. Shops.							
Number of inspections	88	570	240	1,650	97	2,645	1,789
Number dirty	1	3	1	3	1	9	17
Number defective in ventilation, temperature or lighting ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	13
Number with sanitary conveniences required	3	—	—	1	2	6	3
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	22	15	4	19	17	77	62
Number of other nuisances ...	1	23	4	19	5	52	30
13. Fish Restaurants.							
Number of inspections	—	1,001	187	17	24	1,229	654
Number dirty	—	9	—	1	—	10	11
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number requiring sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked, etc.	—	2	—	1	—	3	3
Number of other nuisances ...	—	3	—	—	—	3	7
14. Offices.							
Number of inspections	22	119	7	30	2	180	88
Number dirty	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conveniences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Number of other nuisances ...	3	—	1	—	—	4	—
15. Homeworkers' Dwellings.							
Total number now on register ...	22	29	43	5	32	131	137
Number of inspections	26	50	26	—	109	211	196
Number found dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Bothies, Chaumers.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	Northern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
17. Workplaces.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Number dirty	—	3	—	—	—	3	6
Number defective in light and ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	3	—	—	2	5	7
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
18. Piggeries.							
Total number now on register ...	6	17	21	5	2	51	54
Number of inspections	15	116	182	34	6	353	219
Number found dirty	2	6	10	—	—	18	12
Number of other nuisances ...	—	7	4	—	—	11	13
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Offensive Trades.							
Total number now on register ...	—	5	40	—	3	48	48
Number of inspections	5	82	256	—	3	346	490
Number of irregularities ...	—	1	50	—	—	51	76
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Rag Flock.							
Total number now on register ...	22	14	20	16	12	84	81
Number licensed	3	1	3	3	—	10	11
Total number of visits	59	77	30	7	25	198	129
Samples submitted for analysis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Certified not to conform to standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Broker's Premises.							
Total number of visits	21	110	72	10	10	223	285
Number dirty	3	1	—	—	—	4	1
Number of other nuisances ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
22. Cemeteries.							
Total number of visits	1	3	1	—	—	5	7

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	Northern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
23. Civil Defence Property.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	2	6	—	—	26	34	8
24. Catering Premises.							
Number of inspections	87	583	2	28	10	710	453
Number dirty	—	13	—	2	—	15	11
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	2	2	4	3
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary convenience required	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
25. Infectious Diseases.							
Infectious Diseases, visits ...	9,354	19,422	14,079	9,242	9,327	61,424	56,344
26. Housing Acts.							
Total number of visits	741	17,318	3,512	969	7,926	30,466	17,697
Total number of pre-rehousing visits	2,343	4,108	2,992	2,597	2,171	14,211	13,159
27. Squatter's Premises.							
Total number of visits	4	—	6	—	23	33	123
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Miscellaneous Visits.							
Institutional census	6	—	—	—	49	55	—
Care of Old People	31	165	45	957	1,631	2,829	1,986
Licensed betting premises ...	67	32	36	48	24	207	—
Other	16	55	29	3	1	104	241

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

29. Work of Female Inspectors.	Central	Northern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
Under the Glasgow Corporation (Police) Order, 1904—							
(*a*) **Verminous Children.**							
Number of visits to schools ...	127	352	463	94	81	1,117	1,105
Number of children submitted for inspection	11,403	34,805	36,979	8,173	8,904	100,264	100,208
Number of children found infested	—	16	141	93	—	250	362
Number of children found infected	2,027	7,355	4,213	775	1,361	15,731	18,051
Number of children found with fleas	2	55	54	13	10	134	251
Number of children found dirty	26	377	991	113	19	1,526	1,346
Number of written notices ...	—	5	140	36	2	183	228
Number of children cleaned by guardians	862	1,378	3,979	601	252	7,072	7,726
Number of children cleaned by officers	5	1	4	—	—	10	23
Number of special visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children re-inspected	3,874	8,276	13,192	1,569	820	27,731	29,230
Number of infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) **Homes of Verminous Children.**							
Number of houses inspected ...	709	770	1,615	286	175	3,555	4,682
Number of houses found dirty	—	—	21	3	—	24	8
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	—	17	—	—	17	8
Number of written notices ...	—	—	38	2	—	40	15
Number of re-inspections ...	5	2	204	116	—	327	227
Number of houses cleaned ...	—	—	16	—	—	16	6
Number of bedding cleaned ...	—	—	14	—	—	14	8
(*c*) **House-to-House Visitation.**							
Number of houses visited first time	4,868	83	90	766	19	5,826	4,438
Number of houses found dirty	—	2	7	5	—	14	12
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	—	3	4	—	7	11
Number of houses—Written notices	—	—	8	—	—	8	9
Number of houses—Re-visits ...	709	2	10	414	—	1,135	963
Number of houses found cleaned	2	1	5	—	—	8	24
Number of houses—Bedding found cleaned	—	1	3	1	—	5	12

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	Northern	Eastern	South-Eastern	South-Western	City 1956	City 1955
(*d*) Re-housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited first time	2,826	32,480	45,513	5,452	9,095	95,366	81,261
Number of houses found clean	2,314	17,411	22,118	4,618	7,964	54,425	46,598
Number of houses found fair ...	512	15,000	22,545	818	1,131	40,006	33,940
Number of houses found dirty	—	69	850	16	—	935	723
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	—	86	—	—	86	73
Number of written notices ...	—	4	593	—	—	597	534
Number of re-visits	336	281	1,143	2,426	—	4,186	1,801
Number of houses found cleaned	11	17	642	42	—	712	702
Number of bedding found cleaned	—	5	82	6	—	93	87
(*e*) Intermediate Housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited ...	1,644	1,028	140	500	—	3,312	1,197
Number of houses found clean	1,231	889	81	465	—	2,666	895
Number of houses found fair ...	413	131	55	35	—	634	300
Number of houses dirty ...	—	8	4	—	—	12	2
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Number of written notices ...	—	1	5	—	—	6	4
Number of re-visits	87	5	—	—	—	92	130
Number of houses found cleaned	11	12	—	—	—	23	10
Number of bedding found cleaned	1	—	—	—	—	1	4

TABLE XVII.—GLASGOW.—POPULATION; BIRTHS AND DEATHS; BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000; ALSO DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS SINCE 1901.

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth-rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Deaths under 1 Year	
						Number	Rate per 1,000 Births
1901	761,925	24,206	16,197	31·8	21·2	3,607	149
1911	784,680	21,755	13,899	27·7	17·7	3,016	139
1912	785,600	22,044	13,797	28·1	17·6	2,740	124
1913‡	1,021,789*	28,688	17,693	28·1	17·3	3,706	129
1914	1,028,440	29,462	17,522	28·6	17·0	3,913	133
1915	1,035,091	27,943	20,159	27·0	19·5	4,007	143
1916	1,041,742	27,094	16,601	26·0	15·9	2,996	111
1917	1,048,393	24,030	16,691	22·9	15·9	3,089	129
1918	1,055,044	23,524	18,362	22·3	17·4	2,660	113
1919	1,061,695	25,835	18,237	24·3	17·2	2,937	114
1920	1,068,346	32,626	16,765	31·5	15·7	3,477	107
1921	1,075,000	29,712	15,625	27·6	14·5	3,138	106
1922	1,074,607	28,298	17,850	26·3	16·6	3,401	120
1923	1,074,215	26,710	14,875	24·9	13·8	2,388	89
1924	1,073,822	25,330	16,868	23·6	15·7	3,005	119
1925	1,073,429	25,416	15,336	23·7	14·3	2,591	102
1926	1,090,380*	24,541	15,731	22·7	14·6	2,548	104
1927	1,089,988	23,578	15,439	21·6	14·2	2,527	107
1928	1,089,595	23,649	15,701	21·7	14·4	2,525	107
1929	1,089,202	22,799	17,760	20·9	16·3	2,438	107
1930	1,088,810	23,322	15,455	21·4	14·2	2,355	101
1931	1,088,461	22,926	15,505	21·1	14·2	2,397	105
1932	1,088,215†	22,732	16,071	20·9	14·8	2,542	112
1933	1,087,969	21,361	14,747	19·6	13·6	2,061	96
1934	1,087,723	21,822	15,234	20·1	14·0	2,140	98
1935	1,087,476	22,102	15,537	20·3	14·3	2,169	98
1936	1,087,230	22,273	16,406	20·5	15·1	2,429	109
1937	1,086,984	22,176	16,379	20·4	15·1	2,313	104
1938	1,092,968*	21,979	15,016	20·1	13·7	1,919	87
1939	1,092,722	21,682	15,010	19·8	13·7	1,737	80
1940	1,092,476	20,965	17,603	19·2	16·1	1,983	95
1941	1,092,229	20,365	16,301	18·6	14·9	2,267	111
1942	1,091,983	20,615	14,679	18·9	13·4	1,863	90
1943	1,091,737	22,363	14,824	20·5	13·6	1,825	82
1944	1,091,491	22,203	14,603	20·3	13·4	2,108	95
1945	1,091,245	20,294	13,941	18·6	12·8	1,379	68
1946	1,090,998	23,560	14,502	21·6	13·3	1,588	67
1947	1,090,752	25,829	15,266	23·7	14·0	1,989	77
1948	1,090,506	22,292	13,620	20·4	12·5	1,241	56
1949	1,090,230	20,923	14,203	19·2	13·0	1,033	49
1950	1,090,013	20,031	14,090	18·4	12·9	879	44
1951	1,089,767	20,091	14,312	18·4	13·1	922	46
1952	1,086,800	20,337	13,841	18·7	12·7	831	41
1953	1,085,000	20,232	12,827	18·6	11·8	723	36
1954	1,084,700	20,977	12,750	19·3	11·8	736	35
1955	1,085,100	21,023	13,275	19·4	12·2	765	36
1956	1,083,500	21,885	13,194	20.2	12.2	720	33

* Extended City. ‡ Births and Deaths from 1913 are corrected for transfers.

† Intercensal populations and rates in the years 1932 to 1950 inclusive were revised in 1951.

APPENDIX B.

WORK OF THE

GLASGOW INFECTIOUS DISEASES

HOSPITALS

1956

APPENDIX B.—TABLE I.

Fever Hospitals—Statement of Cases treated according to Sex, etc., based on Dismissals and Deaths for Year 1956.

	Admitted		Dismissed		Died		Mortality per cent.	Average Residence		Altered Diagnosis	Ruchill		Belvidere		Knightswood		Total Days' Residence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Dis-missals	Deaths		Dis-missals	Deaths	Dis-missals	Deaths	Dis-missals	Deaths	Dis-missals	Deaths
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	—	1	—	1	—	50·0	39	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	39	6
Paratyphoid Fever	6	13	8	14	—	—	—	59	—	5	11	—	9	—	2	—	1,298	—
Continued and Undefined Fever	14	5	14	4	—	—	—	20	—	165	8	—	7	—	3	—	362	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	273	274	281	272	—	1	0·2	11	1	81	250	—	209	1	94	—	6,154	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	36	—	123	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	—
Erysipelas	54	44	54	44	—	2	2·0	11	36	18	87	1	4	—	7	1	1,112	71
Cerebro-spinal Fever	42	25	41	20	2	2	6·0	22	1	376	44	3	10	1	7	—	1,357	4
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	44	24	46	23	—	1	1·5	22	1	73	36	1	33	—	—	—	1,498	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	1,543	961	1,413	885	141	81	8·9	23	13	1,337	927	104	963	79	408	39	53,436	2,914
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	50·0	70	1	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	70	1
Malaria	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	14	—	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	55	—
Dysentery	1,035	970	1,034	974	—	1	0·0	14	1	556	1,023	—	632	1	353	—	28,528	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	93	64	92	64	5	2	4·5	51	11	—	68	5	69	2	19	—	8,010	77
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	21	25	26	38	3	3	13·0	168	69	—	34	3	22	3	8	—	10,778	411
Measles	210	197	190	174	—	—	—	13	—	73	228	—	99	—	37	—	4,793	—
German Measles	33	32	32	32	1	—	1·5	8	1	5	24	1	28	—	12	—	538	1
Whooping Cough	155	177	144	161	1	—	0·3	26	5	82	201	—	73	1	31	—	7,852	5
Chickenpox	69	59	72	65	—	—	—	16	—	23	33	—	98	—	6	—	2,256	—
Mumps	13	7	13	8	—	—	—	11	—	12	15	—	6	—	—	—	241	—
Venereal Diseases	103	23	101	30	1	1	1·6	28	482	—	34	1	97	1	—	—	3,660	963
Influenza	9	7	9	6	1	1	12·5	11	5	1	10	2	4	—	1	—	171	9
Leprosy	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	44	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	87	—
Anthrax	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	32	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
Infective Jaundice	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	22	—	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	134	—
Gastro Enteritis	241	178	243	170	4	6	2·4	26	7	360	141	6	167	2	105	2	10,863	71
Food Poisoning	77	89	78	91	2	—	1·2	24	15	48	83	2	76	—	10	—	4,014	30
Babies with Mothers	4	9	4	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	99	—
Unclassified (Staff)	1	4	1	6	—	—	—	18	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	127	—
No Apparent Disease	49	36	50	36	—	—	—	7	—	—	51	—	30	—	5	—	632	—
Others	1,600	1,349	1,522	1,269	80	65	4·9	14	15	—	1,605	58	1,015	75	171	12	39,372	2,117
Impetigo	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	26	—
Total	5,705	4,579	5,480	4,402	243	166	4·0	19	16	3,374	4,941	189	3,661	166	1,280	54	187,637	6,683
Pthisis	1,017	580	890	575	91	25	7·3	107	85	—	1,003	79	326	21	136	16	157,130	9,860

APPENDIX B.—TABLE II.

Fever Hospitals. Deaths from Certain Causes, according to Sex and Age, for the Year 1956.

Diseases	Males													Females												
	−1	−2	−5	−10	−15	−20	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	65+	Total	−1	−2	−5	−10	−15	−20	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	65+	Total
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	13	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	12	22	86	141	16	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	7	51	81
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
German Measles ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Venereal Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Others	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	5	12	17	35	80	7	—	1	1	1	1	—	5	3	4	11	31	65
Gastro-Enteritis ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	23	3	5	1	—	3	—	9	8	24	42	125	243	33	2	3	1	2	1	—	6	4	9	19	86	166
Phthisis	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	6	14	17	24	25	91	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	6	4	3	4	25

APPENDIX B.—TABLE III.

Fever Hospitals. Dismissals and Deaths according to Sex and Age, for the Year 1956.

	Males													Females												
	−1	−2	−5	−10	−15	−20	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	65+	Total	−1	−2	−5	−10	−15	−20	−25	−35	−45	−55	−65	65+	Total
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	8	1	1	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	14
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	6	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ...	4	14	110	106	33	8	4	2	—	—	—	—	281	6	12	80	128	34	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	273
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	1	—	1	—	1	2	10	6	14	8	8	54	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	8	7	13	7	46
Cerebro-spinal Fever	21	6	6	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	43	12	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	9	16	8	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	46	3	3	6	5	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	24
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	176	97	138	79	26	51	38	82	122	184	252	309	1,554	178	60	94	55	17	34	20	49	74	95	98	192	966
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	144	206	406	141	41	9	6	27	12	13	15	14	1,034	114	165	315	143	27	25	28	56	24	11	24	43	975
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	4	9	5	3	12	4	9	13	6	16	11	97	—	1	9	8	4	13	6	12	6	3	—	4	66
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	4	4	2	11	—	7	1	—	—	—	29	2	4	4	7	7	12	2	2	—	1	—	—	41
Measles	24	53	74	29	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	1	190	15	46	70	33	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	174
German Measles ...	1	5	10	12	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	33	1	1	10	8	2	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	32
Whooping Cough ...	65	24	39	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	145	63	26	53	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161
Chickenpox	2	10	26	23	1	1	3	3	2	1	—	—	72	5	6	23	16	3	7	2	2	1	—	—	—	65
Mumps	—	1	5	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	13	—	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Venereal Diseases ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	15	29	21	5	14	10	102	3	—	—	—	1	8	4	7	3	3	1	1	31
Influenza	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	7
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis ...	230	9	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	247	168	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	176
Food Poisoning ...	10	6	7	4	5	1	1	5	5	6	4	26	80	7	4	5	4	3	6	6	6	4	4	5	37	91
Babies with Mothers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Unclassified (Staff) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	6
No Apparent Disease	8	8	14	6	4	—	1	—	2	3	2	2	50	8	3	8	5	2	1	3	3	1	—	1	1	36
Others	393	191	237	125	66	45	34	77	66	103	126	139	1,602	310	109	168	118	45	45	44	72	63	86	99	175	1,334
Impetigo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	1,097	638	1,101	576	200	152	122	265	266	341	443	522	5,723	907	452	857	556	149	183	134	221	190	213	244	462	4,568
Phthisis	7	3	12	15	12	73	91	165	149	206	164	84	981	4	3	12	22	28	74	100	149	104	51	34	19	600