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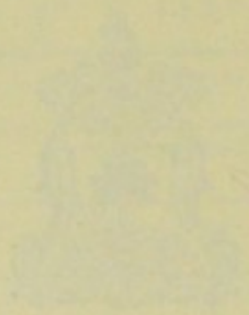
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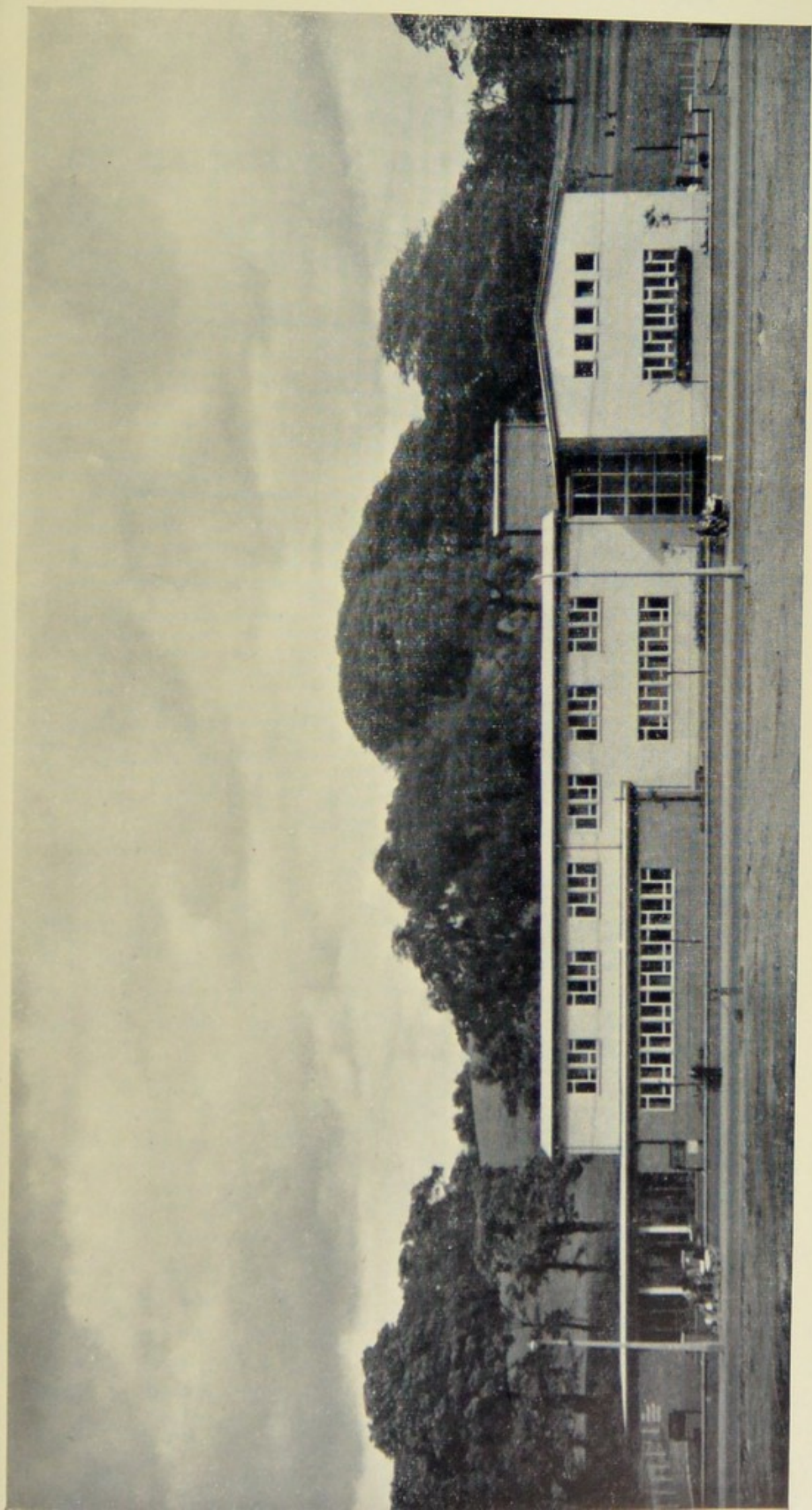
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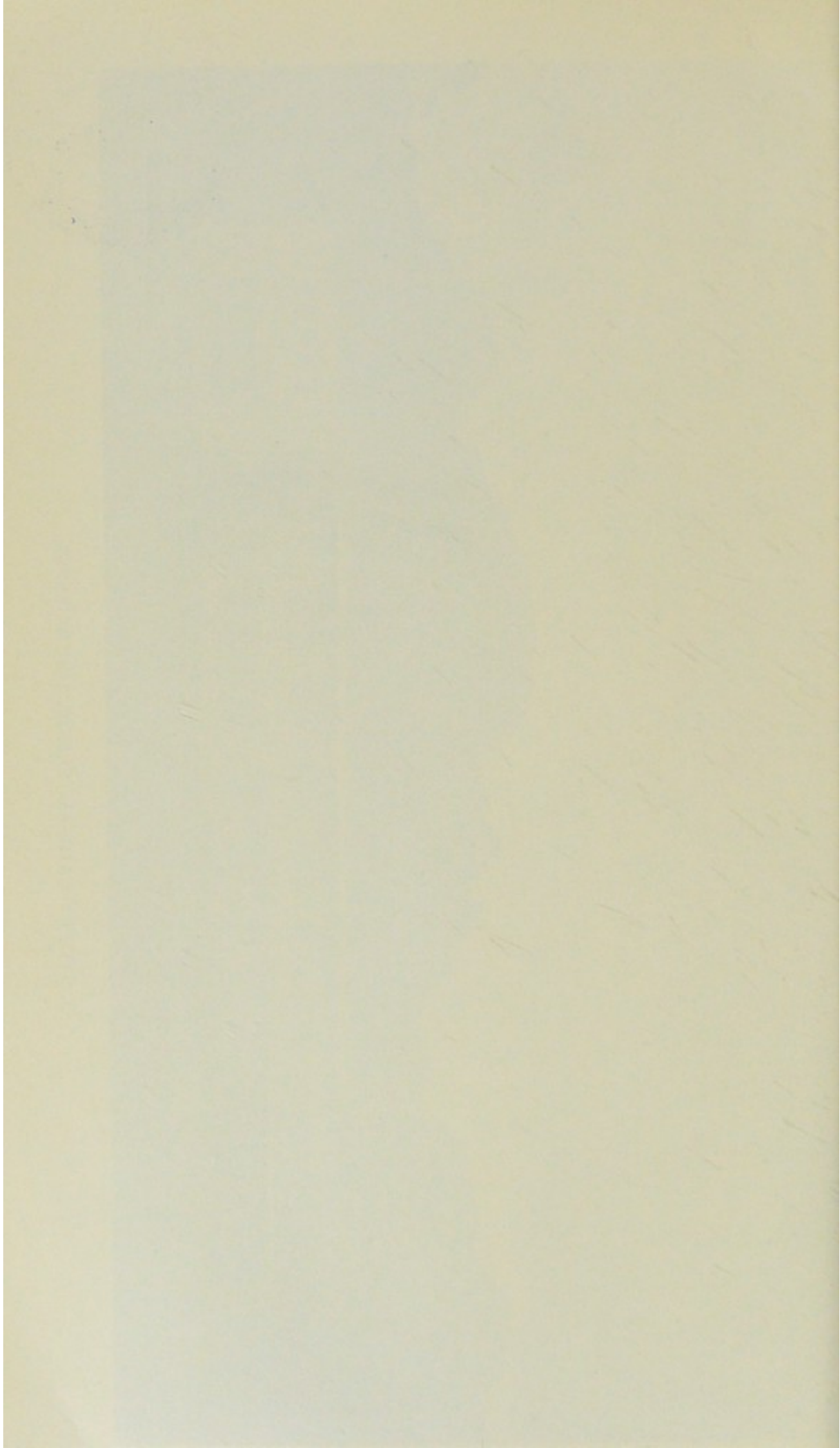


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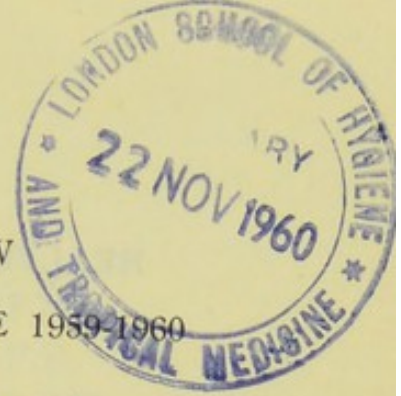
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1959

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PREFACE

The year has been one of continued progress. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has again decreased to the lowest recorded level, a fall which started the year following the X-ray Campaign in 1957. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has also reached the lowest level yet attained, although still several times higher than the rate for the three other Scottish cities. There was also a reduction in the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and for the first time no infant was notified as suffering from tuberculous meningitis. In the B.C.G. vaccination scheme for school children, parental consent for vaccination was obtained in 92·8 per cent. of the children, the highest figure so far achieved in any year.

A start has been made to the first Five-Year Plan for Clean Air by the making of three new Orders under the Smoke Control Areas Section of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The new areas are Central Nos. 2 and 3, to the west and east of the first area, and the Pollokshaws area, including the major part of the Pollokshaws Ward. Special efforts have been made to bring to the notice of the tenants and owners the reasons for making an Order and their opportunities and duties in respect of conversion of fireplaces and the use of smokeless fuel. During the winter considerable improvement was obvious in the atmosphere of the centre of the city covered by the first Smoke Control Area Order with the almost total abolition of smoke and the reduction in pollution. The success is in large measure due to the co-operation of the tenants and owners of houses and commercial and industrial property in the area. There is still, however, a certain amount of pollution from road and rail transport.

There have been no cases of diphtheria for the third successive year and no deaths for the past five years.

In 1959 there were 926 cases of scarlet fever notified, the lowest number ever recorded. There were no deaths, and during the last ten years there have been only four deaths from this disease.

The polio vaccination campaign continued throughout the year with the vaccination of large numbers of children and young adults, although there was a temporary shortage of vaccine during the early summer.

The general death rate again increased to 12·58 because of the increased mortality from respiratory disease associated with the severe weather conditions in January and February. Influenza was also present in the Glasgow area in February, and all but 23 of the 117 deaths occurred in February and March.

The infant mortality remains at 35 per 1,000 births for the third successive year. The number of births was 22,598, a slight decrease on previous years, giving a birth rate of 21·0. The marriage rate was appreciably lower at 8·9 and approximated to the average rate for the period 1921-1930. The number of children who died between the ages of one and five years was 117, the highest figure since 1953 and equivalent to a rate of 1·38 per 1,000 of the population in this age group.

A further reduction occurred in the city's population. In spite of a growing excess of births over deaths of some 9,000 in 1959, the Registrar General's estimate for the end of the year showed a decrease of 2,600 in the total population. This decrease is due mainly to migration outwith the city into adjacent counties and to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom, and partly by migration abroad. There was also a redistribution of population within the city, with an increase in the wards south of the river and a decrease in those north of the river.

The total number of occupied houses in the city was 326,777, a net increase of 510. The number of empty houses, 3,967, was an increase on the figure for 1958, 3,431. The majority of the empty houses are of one and two apartments and houses in the group of five-apartments and over.

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE.

There is still no sign of any marked reduction in the infant mortality rate in Glasgow. The rate has remained in the neighbourhood of 35 since 1955 in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section to secure a reduction. The rate for 1959, 35·4, is slightly in excess of that for 1958. The most prominent causes of death are the diseases of early infancy, particularly prematurity and congenital malformations. There were fewer deaths from respiratory disease in 1959, and the rate from this cause fell from 5·36 to 4·25 per 1,000 births.

The outstanding weakness in Glasgow is the deficiency in maternity hospital accommodation. The Committee on Health and Welfare have continued to urge the Government and the Regional Hospital Board, and plans have been formulated by the Board for new maternity hospitals and for the provision of maternity beds in existing

hospitals. Up to date not one additional bed has been provided, although some 90 beds are due to be available within a period of six months. The building of new hospitals will take time, and special efforts are being made by the Department of Health and the Regional Hospital Board to bridge the gap between the city's present shortage and the accommodation that will be available when the new hospitals are ready in some four to six years.

Like the infant mortality rate the stillbirth rate has altered little in recent years, and in 1959 was 26 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This compares with a figure of 18 for Aberdeen and 22 for the whole of Scotland.

The neonatal mortality, the rate per 1,000 live births of children who die during their first month of life, was 24. Again, like the other rates, this has not altered much in recent years. It is customary now to link together the stillbirth rate and the deaths in children under one week under the title "perinatal mortality," as sometimes the margin between a stillbirth and an infant death is a matter of minutes. The perinatal mortality for Glasgow per 1,000 live and stillbirths is 45.5, a higher rate than any city in Scotland or England. Prematurity plays a large part in the neonatal death rate, and a further reduction in these early infant deaths would appear to depend to a large extent on reducing the incidence of premature births and securing a maximum standard of care of premature infants to increase their chance of survival.

The maternal death rate for the city was 0.35 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, a reduction on the rate of 0.47 for 1958. The maternal death rate for mothers attending the antenatal clinics was 0.17 compared with nil in 1958 and 0.53 in 1937. The number of maternal deaths in the city (eight) is now so small that the rate is no longer an index of the problems connected with maternal care.

Two new clinics were opened during the year, one a major clinic for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services at Drumchapel, and a small temporary clinic formed of two houses in Easterhouse. The major clinic, the Stuart Laidlaw Clinic, named in commemoration of the late Dr. Stuart Laidlaw, the city's Medical Officer of Health from 1946 until his sudden death in 1955, serves the new township of Drumchapel. This new building replaces the temporary clinic opened in 1955, which was accommodated in two dwelling houses. A full description of the clinic is included in the report. The Rogerfield Clinic for Maternity and Child Welfare Services alone serves the more eastern part of the Easterhouse township. There is already in use a temporary clinic in the western part of the township. Plans are being

prepared for the building of new clinics in other housing areas and the replacement or extension of services in some of the older parts of the city. It is probably not generally known that expectant and nursing mothers can have full dental treatment without charge at the Department's clinics. The number of expectant mothers coming for dental treatment is not satisfactory.

The number of day nurseries and children's homes remains as before. Carnbooth House, originally planned as a home for young infants awaiting B.C.G. and segregated from infected households, has tended to become more a convalescent home. The number of young children requiring segregation has fallen steadily with the vast improvement in hospital facilities for tuberculosis, and the available accommodation has been fully occupied as an extension to Scotstoun House for young children requiring a period of convalescence and care.

The report contains the record of work of the Health Visitor Section. The course of training for the Health Visitor's Certificate was extended from six to nine months in 1957, and it is now possible to appreciate the benefit which this extension has given in increased efficiency and the better distribution and continuity of practice and experience. The course is an intensive one, but with the guidance and encouragement of the tutorial staff all students were successful in gaining the Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland.

There was an increased mortality among toddlers aged 1-5 years, 117 deaths as compared with 86 in 1958, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population at this age of 1.38 compared with 1.03 in 1958. The commonest cause was accident and violence—road accident, poisoning by accident, drowning, death by fire or accidental suffocation.

In recent years, with the co-operation of the hospitals, records have been maintained of children under 15 years of age admitted to hospital suffering from burns and scalds. During 1959 there were 1,293 such cases recorded; 766 were scalds and 527 were burns. The main hazard in the scalding accidents seems to be overhanging tablecloths. Some 253 children under two years of age were scalded in this way. In 193 cases hot tea or hot water was spilled over the child when he bumped into an adult, and in 105 instances a pan or a kettle of water had been spilled or, all too frequently, had been placed on the floor and the child had stumbled against it. In the case of the 527 burns, 134 were due to falling against unguarded fires, 137 coming in contact with hot metal and 76 due to bonfires and fireworks. This large number of accidents in the main could have been prevented.

Once more it is necessary to emphasise the need for parents to take every precaution to remove possible hazards and to have efficient guards on fires.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is subject to continuing and increasing pressure. The number of domestic helps employed is 1,571, of whom 482 are whole-time and the remainder employed on a part-time basis. During the year 7,485 cases have been assisted. General cases comprise 68 per cent. of all the patients attended.

An extended service is available to help old folks living alone and with no relatives within the city. Some 1,900 were assisted in 1959, of whom 97 per cent. were over 60 years of age, 30 of these cases being over 90 years and two having attained their century. A beginning has been made with a Sunday evening and night service. A two-hour Sunday service for helpless old people living alone was introduced, and 45 helps are engaged in this type of work. A night service for the seriously ill unfit to be left alone is also in operation with eight helps as night sitters. In addition, 10 women are employed as evening helps, giving one hour in the evening to see old people safely in bed. With the development of housing schemes on the periphery of the city, married sons and daughters are moving away from the neighbourhood of the family house and are less able to give the daily assistance that was previously provided to an aged father and mother. Owing to the continuous pressure on the Home Help Service it is not possible to give extended assistance to old persons having close relatives within the city.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

During the year the Home Nursing Service staff paid some 348,000 visits. There was a further decrease in the number of visits to tuberculous patients and a slight decrease in the total number of new cases on the register. The number of Home Nursing staff increased from 133 to 146, the main increase being State-registered nurses in training for the Queen's Roll. All nurses who enter for training are State-registered general nurses and are also State-registered certificated midwives. A number hold extra qualifications. The course is designed to help nurses to adopt hospital methods when nursing in the home and to give them understanding of the social needs of their patients.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The immunisation centre for the West of Scotland against yellow fever and certain other diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country has continued in operation during the year, its thirteenth year of existence. Some 3,345 inoculations were given against yellow fever and 3,175 against enteric fever, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox. Where crews of ships have to be inoculated it is usually more convenient for medical staff from the Department to visit vessels in the port.

From time to time cases of leprosy have been found in Glasgow, the patients being usually foreign seamen or students. During the year there were two cases notified, both seamen from ships arriving from overseas, and after treatment in hospital they were repatriated.

Following on a reasonably good summer the number of notifications of dysentery rose to 4,751 after three years of decreasing incidence. There were ten deaths, five in persons over 55 years, the remainder in children under 15 years of age. This is the highest number of fatal cases since 1936 when there were 17 deaths. Bacillary dysentery has been endemic and at times epidemic within the city since 1953, and during these years there have been over 30,000 notifications. The practice of hand-washing before preparing and eating food and after the toilet is the most important preventive measure,

FOOD POISONING.

The number of cases of food poisoning which came to the notice of the Department was greater than in the past two years, there being 441 cases in 206 incidents. The largest outbreak affected 61 persons and was due to *Cl. welchii* in steak pie. The steak pie had been cooked the day before being eaten and re-heated. There were other incidents involving a number of persons in which the vehicles were pre-cooked and re-heated chicken and roast mutton. It would appear that so long as cold or re-heated meat dishes are eaten such outbreaks will occasionally occur. Those who cater for large numbers at a mid-day meal find it inconvenient if not impossible to prepare such a dish as steak pie on the day it is to be served. Cooks and chefs are sometimes averse to the rapid cooling of a dish after its pre-cooking on the ground that the slower cooling will make the meat more tender. In the course of investigation of these outbreaks occasion is taken to point out any errors in practice or deficiencies in equipment. The organisms where they are found are usually the *Salmonellae*, *Cl. welchii*, or *Staphylococci*.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 926 cases of scarlet fever notified, the lowest number ever recorded and 41 fewer than 1958. During the last ten years there have been only four deaths from scarlet fever compared with 102 deaths that occurred in a single year as recently as 1932.

ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas, another streptococcal infection, is also decreasing, there being 97 cases in 1959. There have been no deaths for two years and only six deaths in the last nine years from this condition.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the third successive year no cases of diphtheria were recorded, and there have been no deaths for the past five years and only three cases within these years. The number of children protected by immunisation, however, is not sufficient to ensure freedom from infection should a severe form of the disease return as has happened elsewhere.

C.S.F.

There was little change in the incidence of this disease, 77 cases as against 72 in 1958. There were four deaths, all in children under one year of age.

MEASLES.

The unusually low incidence of measles during 1958 was followed by an epidemic in 1959 with 11,403 cases. Measles may be regaining its biennial periodicity. There were seven deaths, at ages ranging from ten months to six years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

About twice the number of whooping cough cases were registered as in 1958. There were six deaths compared with none in 1958. All were infants under eight months of age.

SCABIES.

Another considerable increase has occurred in the number of cases of scabies during the year, 4,380 persons in 1,952 families being infected as against 2,759 persons in 1,220 families in 1958.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There were 11 cases of paralytic "poliomyelitis" during 1959. Until 1956 poliomyelitis was a quite well defined illness. There was the paralytic form easily recognisable by clinical examination, and there were the associated non-paralytic cases suffering from a form of meningitis described as lymphocytic or aseptic meningitis. With the advent of the Virological Service the picture has become much more complicated, as is explained in the excellent section of the report written by Dr. John Clark, Medical Officer of the Northern Division.

By the end of the year 266,348 persons had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis with two injections and 123,530 had been given a third injection. In all, approximately 382,858 injections of vaccine were given during 1959, the equivalent of more than 7,000 injections per week, of which about one-third were given by general practitioners. Special efforts were made during the year to raise the percentage of children and young adults protected against polio.

The primary school programme, started in November, 1958, was completed in January, 1959, and from February to April some 31,000 third injections were given to those who had had their second injection seven to twelve months earlier. From April to June there was the eight-week secondary school programme when some 19,356 children had two injections. There were also for three weeks in May "Open Door" sessions for all ages up to 26 years.

There was an unfortunate shortage of vaccine during the early summer. While the Department held considerable stocks of vaccine due to forward planning and the programme was not restricted, there came a point when it was necessary to safeguard the city's position and curtail the assistance which could be given to neighbouring authorities. The concentration of effort was in the protection of children under 15 years of age, and the demand for vaccination by the 15-26 age group was met by "Open Door" clinics during a period of three weeks in May. Vaccination was available from Monday to Friday during the day and during the evening.

During the months of September and October third injections were given to primary school children, and from November onwards a special scheme was arranged for the vaccination of adolescents and young adults.

As part of the Department of Health's plan for a National Campaign open vaccination centres were available at lunch-time and in the evenings both in the centre of the city and at peripheral clinics. With the

co-operation of the management, teams visited ballrooms, the ice rink, various commercial and industrial undertakings, further education establishments and two industrial canteens. A mobile clinic was used for five-hour sessions on two Saturday afternoons in Wellington Street at Sauchiehall Street and in Queen Street at Argyle Street. Widespread publicity was given to the campaign by the press, television and the radio and help obtained from churches, general practitioners and voluntary organisations. The Corporation departments gave considerable assistance by the display of posters, and the City Factor's Department distributed leaflets and the Libraries' Department bookmarks. Special mention should be made of the co-operation received from the Education Department in the arrangements made for the vaccination of further education and day release classes and the encouragement given by headmasters, principals and their staffs. During the period 2nd November to 12th December some 20,616 persons received their first injections.

The vaccination state at 31st December was as follows :—

Age Group	Vaccinated with two Injections		Third Injections given
	Number	Per cent. of Estimated Population	
—5 years ...	58,847	65.4	21,886
5—14 years ...	149,169	84.5	90,832
15—19 years ...	35,196	45.4	8,358
20—24 years ...	15,968	20.4	1,232
25 years and over	7,168	—	1,222
	<hr/> 266,348 <hr/>		<hr/> 123,530 <hr/>

A certain amount of satisfaction can be taken from these results, but the percentage of children under five years of age is not high enough to ensure freedom from poliomyelitis.

The report has been prepared by Dr. J. S. McMillan, Principal Medical Officer, who has been in charge of the vaccination campaign.

INFLUENZA.

The Asian pandemic of influenza affected Glasgow in the late summer of 1957. A small second wave with little mortality occurred in January to March, 1958. A further epidemic of Asian influenza occurred in February and March, 1959, and the results of this are seen in the increased mortality, there being 117 deaths during the year, the majority in elderly persons. In the city the general practitioners were of the opinion that early in February Virus A reappeared in Glasgow, the largest number of cases being seen by the doctors in their surgeries by

the middle of February. Patients removed to hospital were very ill in the main with pneumonia complicating bronchitis. The majority of the hospital cases were not influenza but the aftermath of the smog in early February. The Virologist reported that there was present in the Glasgow area both Viruses A and B. Compared with the influenza epidemic of 1957 there was probably half to a third the number of cases. Virus A was also isolated in two cases of influenzal illness among the herdsmen at the Kelvin Hall Dairy Show. The increased prevalence was not reflected in any marked increase in the new claims for benefit under the National Insurance Scheme. Influenza was present (mainly Virus B) in most parts of the world during the first six months of 1959.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 4,469 cases of primary pneumonia and 75 of influenzal pneumonia notified during the year. Some 24 per cent. of the primary pneumonia cases were over 65 years of age. There were 700 deaths from acute primary pneumonia, half of them occurring in the first three months of the year.

BRONCHITIS.

The high incidence of deaths from bronchitis in December, 1958, and January and February, 1959, was associated with the exceptionally cold foggy weather of the period and the smog of 30th November and 1st December, 1958, and 31st January to 3rd February, 1959. The number of deaths from bronchitis for the year was 11 per cent. above the 1958 figure and 62 per cent. above the number in 1957, which could be regarded as an average year. The death rate per 100,000 from bronchitis in Glasgow, 79.3 in 1958, was the highest of any Scottish city, but was less than the rates for Liverpool and Manchester.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was the lowest ever recorded, with 1,159 new cases notified, a decrease of 181 on 1958. The 1959 incidence is now 30 per cent. below the pre-war average and almost 50 per cent. of the 1956 incidence. This decrease is undoubtedly associated with the X-ray Campaign of 1957, but also with the intensive contact tracing and preventive work being carried out by the Department.

There were 286 deaths, or 27 per 100,000 compared with 35 per 100,000 in 1958. Adjusting the Glasgow statistics to conform with those of the Registrar General, the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate

would become 20 as compared with 26 in 1958. This is the first appreciable decline in the death rate for the past five years. The rate, however, remains much higher than in any of the principal cities of Scotland or England.

There has been a further decrease in the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis which is now 82 per cent. below the pre-war average. There were only nine cases of tuberculous meningitis, of which seven were school age or over and none under one year. The trend is consistent with the reduction in the pool of infection and the influence being exerted by B.C.G. vaccination.

The volume of vaccination by B.C.G. was greater than in any previous year with 24,112 vaccinations in all groups. The vaccination of school leavers continues, and a special effort was made in 1959 to secure a high level of parental consent. Out of a possible 16,572 school children consent was obtained in 15,378 or 92·8 per cent., the highest ever obtained ; 79·1 per cent. were negative reactors, an improvement of 3·8 per cent. on the rate of 75·3 in 1958. While it is the highest figure yet obtained it is still indicative of considerable infection among the community.

The total number of vaccinations of new-born infants during the year was 8,982, a slight increase on the 1958 figure. A total of seven obstetric units in the city is now in the scheme for vaccination, covering almost half the total births in the city.

The promotion of B.C.G. Campaigns and the administration of the Tuberculosis Section are under the direction of Dr. J. S. Gemmill, Principal Medical Officer.

The X-ray Section took 14,917 films during the year, a decrease on 1958. The most important contribution of the section is the detection of active pulmonary tuberculosis, of which 214 cases were discovered for the first time.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

For the second time there has been an increase in the total number of new cases of acute venereal disease coming to the notice of the Department, While syphilis has all but disappeared, the incidence of acute gonorrhoea has risen sharply, with 1,605 cases of acute male gonorrhoea. There was a slight decrease in acute female gonorrhoea. There was an increase, both in males and females, in the number of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions attending the centres.

MENTAL SERVICES.

Considerable changes are likely to be made in the future in the existing form of the Mental Services Section on the passing of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. The following notes refer to the work of the Section during the year. The medical staff of the Mental Services Section is available on a 24-hour basis for the examination and where necessary certification of patients referred by medical practitioners. They also make statutory visits to boarded-out mental defectives and mental patients. The number of patients examined for possible certification was 897, of which 71.1 per cent. were fully certified. Almost three-quarters of the certified cases were over 65 years of age. The total number of mental defectives on the roll at the end of the year was 1,317, of whom 1,044 were resident within the city and 273 boarded out in the country. The allowances paid to guardians in respect of these patients amounted to £104,000, excluding clothing distributed to the value of £20,000.

There has been an improvement in the amount of institutional accommodation for mental defectives, and 120 patients were admitted during the year, 67 to Lennox Castle, 9 to Caldwell House, 9 to Larbert, 4 to Waverley Park, 16 to Birkwood and 15 to other institutions within the area of the Western Regional Hospital Board. Accommodation has now been made available in Lennox Castle for the 24 certified defectives who have been resident in Foresthall for some time.

At the request of the General Board of Control 624 special reports were made by the medical officers on the suitability of boarded-out patients for continued guardianship, removal to institution or discharge from the roll. These reports are required at statutory intervals, i.e., at the end of the first and second year and every three years thereafter, and a special report is required when a patient attains the age of 21 years. When the patient is residing under the care of an unrelated guardian, the General Board of Control in addition to the report of the medical officer requires to be furnished with a report on the home conditions of the patients' nearest relatives, and during the year some 660 home reports were prepared.

Certified patients who have been resident in mental hospitals and have made a partial recovery may be considered by the medical superintendent to be suitable for boarding-out under the care of a guardian either related or unrelated. These patients are visited quarterly by a medical officer, as are mental defectives, and within the city these visits are carried out by the Department's own staff. Outwith the city

medical practitioners are appointed to perform these duties. The number of boarded-out mental defectives at the end of the year was 76, the majority resident outwith the city boundary.

BLIND PERSONS.

At the Regional Certifying Clinic 645 persons were examined for the first time and 314 re-examined. Out of the total of 959 some 392 were examined at home. Of those examined for the first time 59·2 per cent. were certified blind and 29 per cent. as partially sighted. Of the 314 persons re-examined there was no change in the classification in 200 (63·7 per cent.), of whom 30 were blind. Of the remainder, 19 were found to be no longer blind and 93 who were previously not blind were certified as blind.

The follow-up scheme deals with those patients examined at the 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.

Of the 120 patients recommended for surgical or medical treatment, treatment was not carried out in 99 owing to unfitness, unwillingness and other reasons. The group "unwilling" is composed mainly of elderly people who, owing to their advanced age, do not feel inclined to undergo an operation. In the group "other reasons" are included patients who for medical reasons are not yet ready for operative procedure.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year 6,220 vessels, including 1,522 from overseas, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 9,002,110 entered the Port of Glasgow. There were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or typhus on any of the vessels entering the area. There were present, however, cases of influenza, chickenpox, infective hepatitis, leprosy, malaria, tuberculosis and other infections.

The investigation into the condition of the drinking water supplies to the ships has been continued as periodical information is received from other ports and complaints made by members of the crew that the domestic water supply of a particular vessel is not suitable for drinking. The results of chemical and bacteriological investigation are included in the report.

There was an increase in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers and the number of aliens landed at the port. Numbers, however, are small compared with the pre-war levels. Inspection and re-inspection of vessels arriving in port revealed a number of defects in the crews' accommodation. In most instances the majority of the defects were remedied before the vessels left the area, but in some instances 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 work completed.

Special observations are taken on the hygiene and sanitation of the dock area, including such matters as the conditions of canteens, the drainage systems and refuse collection and disposal. Special collection arrangements were made with the Cleansing Department in connection with waste products discharged from the units of the N.A.T.O. fleet which arrived in the dock area.

The control of rat infestation in ships and on the dockside is an important duty of the Port Health Authority, and 96 rats caught in ships or on shore premises were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for the examination of the bacillus plague. For years the results have been consistently negative.

International certificates relating to the control of rat infestation in ships were issued to 23 vessels after fumigation, 453 exemption certificates after the vessels had been examined and one after the vessel had been cleared by trapping. Certificates are issued after examination to new vessels and also to vessels berthed at outlying quays. In three 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's Insect Pest Infestation Section from two to twelve ounces per 1,000 cubic feet and the time of exposure increased from two to twelve hours for the destruction of food insect pests in the cargo spaces. Vessels arriving at ship brokers' yards were also searched but deratting was unnecessary as no evidence of rodent infestation was found.

The Port Health Authority is also concerned in the examination of imported food. During the year a total of 636,875 tons of foodstuffs was landed at the port, 623,086 tons from vessels arriving from overseas ports and 13,789 tons from coasting vessels. The total quantity of cargo landed was higher than last year's total due to the increase in American and Canadian products. As the result of examination some 7,340 cwts. were declared unsound and unfit for human consumption.

In some 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 with adequate safeguards. Fruit and vegetables formed a considerable part of the foodstuffs condemned.

Some new problems were encountered during the year, including a consignment of red grape juice containing a sulphite preservative, a consignment of blueberry and cherry piefilling containing benzoic acid—a prohibited preservative, potatoes which had developed bacterial ring rot and bags of rice contaminated with a phenol disinfectant. Importations of fruit juices and fruit pulp subjected to examination revealed the presence of sulphite preservative in every instance in excess and sometimes far in excess of the standard laid down by the Regulations. Undertakings were received that sulphite preservative would be reduced during processing to conform to the standard laid down by the Regulations for the final product.

Egg products continue to require special attention for the presence of salmonella organisms and contamination during processing.

DISINFESTATION UNIT.

There was a considerable increase in the number of apartments treated on account of bed bug infestation, indicating that this household pest is not yet eradicated.

Work in the rehousing areas remains a major activity of the unit, the volume varying with the number of new houses completed. There has been a large increase in the unit's work on complaints of insects other than the bed bug. The majority concerned the usual food pests, flies, moths, outside beetles, etc. A serious infestation of woodworm occurring in a new housing area was found to be due to an insect *Ernobius Mollis*, one of the wood beetles which breed in the bark of trees. The infestation was controlled at a reasonable cost by the treatment of the bark covered timbers in the loft structures.

Large scale experiments were carried out at a sewage works where a serious infestation of the owl midge had been the cause of many complaints from an adjacent textile factory. The most successful method of treating the filter beds where the midge was breeding was the hand-spraying of D.D.T. powder. Further experiments will be carried out in the coming year to find out an easier and more satisfactory way of applying the insecticides.

Several business firms experienced invasions of tiny insects identified as pigeon or starling mites. These insects came from birds roosting on the window ledges of the buildings.

The unit continues to deal with infestations by numerous kinds of insect pests of restaurants, shops, schools, nurseries, etc.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses provided by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association since the beginning of local government operations amounts to 117,086. The number constructed during the year was 3,058, compared with 4,014 during 1958 and 5,579 in 1957.

The clearance of slum dwellings continues by the representation of houses for closing or demolition or the promotion of slum clearance schemes. During 1959, 1,716 houses were represented as unfit, to which has to be added some 409 houses reported as dangerous by the Master of Works.

The rehousing of tuberculous families continues, but at a slower rate. A special effort is to be made to clear off the waiting list of 367 tuberculous families by the end of 1960. It is hoped that progress will be made in the coming year and so reduce the delay in finding accommodation for those infectious and overcrowded families.

In previous years reference has been made to the steadily shrinking number of virgin sites within the city which has caused the adoption by the Corporation of a policy of high density of redevelopment and the use of housing designs involving the erection of houses without through ventilation and of bathrooms without windows. Back-to-back houses have been prohibited in housing legislation for the last fifty years. In the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, the appropriate section of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, (Section 23) has been repealed. There is now no restriction on the building of houses similar to those regarded in Victorian times as unhealthy and out of date except for such very modest limitations that may be contained in new building regulations. One cannot regard the future of housing in Glasgow with any degree of equanimity.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The total number of examinations completed during the year was 95,571, which is over 4,000 more than in 1958. There was a large increase in the work on the staphylococcal infections, due to an epidemic in the maternity unit of a general hospital and to an investigation of infections in mothers and babies carried out by Dr. J. G. P. Hutchison of the Western Infirmary in which this Laboratory collaborated by receiving the material, examining for staphylococcus, and passing on positive cultures.

There was an increase of 1,760 in the number of specimens examined for bacillary dysentery, and an increase of 750 in the number of isolations of the dysentery bacilli both Sonne and Flexner. This increase is in line with the considerable increase in the number of cases of dysentery occurring in the city during the year.

The fall noted last year in the number of samples of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli has continued, and the figure this year was 1,276 as against 2,844 in 1958. The percentage found positive was 7.7.

The total number of tests performed for the detection of venereal disease was slightly greater by 131. There was a three-fold increase in the number of positive smears for the diagnosis of ophthalmia neonatorum, the highest number recorded positive since cultural methods were adopted in 1946.

The number of specimens from patients suffering from suspected food poisoning increased by 2,274 this year as compared with 1958. Apart from the large increase in suspected salmonellosis, specimens examined for *Cl. welchii* increased in number from 36 to 431, mainly because of outbreaks of *Cl. welchii* food poisoning at two canteens in the city. Some 27 samples of foodstuffs suspected of being the cause of illness were examined. No salmonella organisms were isolated from these, but both coagulase positive staphylococcus and *Cl. welchii* were found on a number of occasions.

The work of blood grouping and the determination of the Rh factor continued, and some 10,000 specimens were examined. Of these 2,335 were sent by 211 general practitioners, some 50 more than last year, and the remainder mainly from ante-natal clinics.

There was a marked decrease in the number of foods examined as to fitness for consumption, mainly due to the smaller number of imported egg products examined. In 1959 salmonellae were isolated 21 times out of all the samples of imported egg products examined.

Investigation of the city's milk supply involved the examination of 2,217 samples, and a number were examined biologically for the presence of tuberculosis. Samples of milk were also taken from types of dispensers recently installed in cafes and restaurants with unsatisfactory results in about 50 per cent. of the samples. The type of dispenser is not satisfactory, and cannot be sterilised.

The investigation into the hygienic conditions in hairdressers' shops, with bacteriological control, which started in May, 1958, was concluded in March, 1959. The results of this work have been published.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations became law during the year. They fall somewhat short of the original drafts, but certainly give a measure of authority to secure personal cleanliness and improvement in food handling. The task of surveying all food premises will take a considerable time, and tact, patience and perseverance will be required if an acceptable standard is to be reached.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, lay down new standards for ice cream, of which there are now three grades. The various types of ice cream must be labelled, marked and advertised in a manner descriptive of each grade.

Food sampling continued during the year, with a total of 5,199 samples of 212 varieties of food stuffs being submitted for analysis. As in previous years, court proceedings against butchers outnumbered those taken against all other trades. There were 29 cases relating to mince and sausages containing preservative in amounts contrary to the provisions of the regulations. There were also two cases involving wine and spirit merchants. In both cases the managers of the shops were convicted of selling spirits containing added water.

During the year a number of samples of wrapping papers were submitted to the City Analyst for examination. Tests showed that some of the papers did in fact contain formaldehyde, and further investigation revealed that the formaldehyde was absorbed from the paper by the damp foodstuff round which it had been wrapped. The paper was wet strength paper used for wrapping such wet foods as fish and meat and possibly butter; it had been impregnated with a synthetic resin made from formaldehyde. As formaldehyde is a prohibited preservative it was considered advisable to warn the various trade associations who were in the habit of using this type of paper that they should secure a guarantee from their suppliers that it was free from formaldehyde. Other samples of similar types of papers were examined, but no evidence of formaldehyde being absorbed by food was found.

A number of complaints lodged with the Food Section relating to food alleged to be contaminated or otherwise unfit for human consumption showed a marked increase during the year to 200 as compared with 132 last year. In the majority of cases the defect was due to carelessness on the part of the shopkeeper, probably on one of three counts—(1) Not turning over the stock ; (2) failing to examine the food before selling ; (3) too long shelf storage. Code numbers on the wrappers of the goods proved these facts, and it is to the advantage of all if foods wrapped by the manufacturer are date-stamped or dated in code to assist the shopkeeper.

There were 11,822 visits of inspection paid to markets, stores and wholesale and retail premises. Some 2,650 lots of food were considered unsound and destroyed with the owners' consent. Opportunity is taken during these visits to bring to the notice of owners and proprietors the need for cleansing and the remedying of defects.

There are still 27 registered milk producers in the city, two herds producing Certified milk and 23 Tuberculin Tested milk ; and one attested herd producing milk pasteurised at the local creamery, and one farmer who still retains his certificate of registration although not at present producing milk. There are also two attested herds of the Western Regional Hospital Board producing tuberculin tested milk for use in its own hospitals and institutions.

There are 1,722 dairies registered in the city, including the 27 producers and 17 dairymen holding supplementary licences. The approximate daily consumption of milk in the city, excluding school milk, rose this year from 87,422 to 88,825 gallons.

Visits of inspection to dairy premises numbered 9,056, while 230 inspections were made of the 34 byres of the 27 milk producers. These byres have a total accommodation of 993 cows, but over the year the average number kept was approximately 857.

Formal and informal samples of milk totalled 3,454. The percentage of failures in tests of Certified milk rose from 16·3 to 22·6 per cent. (There were no failures of the samples obtained in the two Certified milk producers in the city.) Failures of tuberculin tested milk fell from 11·3 to 8·1 per cent.

Several types of milk dispensing machines which are manually operated are on the market. Special reference is made to one which is quite extensively in use in the city, the container being a cylindrical plastic bowl with an overlapping plastic lid. The dispenser is equipped

with a refrigerating and agitating mechanism. Of the 119 samples of milk taken from this type of dispensing machine, 60 per cent. failed in the coliform test and 16·8 had colony counts in excess of 200,000. It is felt that a statutory bacteriological standard should be prescribed for milk dispensing machines where the milk is to be sold direct to the public or dispensed for use in catering establishments.

A continuous watch is kept on the efficiency of milk bottle cleansing plants, and samples were submitted to bacteriological examination. Bottles washed with the soaker spray machines give the highest percentage of satisfactory results. Where unsatisfactory results are obtained they are brought at once to the attention of the dairyman and subsequent investigation carried out.

A wider investigation was made into the bacteriological standard of bakers' cream fillings during 1959. A total of 264 samples were taken from manufacturers' premises and from bakehouses. There is no legal bacteriological standard for imitation cream, but it is considered reasonable to adopt the same standard as that recommended for ice cream, namely, a colony count of not more than 100,000 per gramme with coliforms absent. On this basis 66 per cent. were satisfactory, 8 per cent. failing because of high count with coliforms present, 11 per cent. because of count alone, and 15 per cent. because of coliform test alone.

Bakehouses from which samples giving unsatisfactory results were obtained were visited and advice offered on the care to be exercised in the preparation, handling and storage of imitation cream and the need for the washing and sterilising of equipment. Repeat samples showed a marked improvement.

The importation of egg products from various countries continues to involve the Department in the taking of numerous samples for bacteriological examination. The Department's advice was also invited in the setting up of stations for the breaking out of home produced eggs to form frozen whole egg.

Observations were continued with regard to inaccurate or misleading wording of labels on pre-packed articles of food and statements and claims of advertisements. Examples are given in the Food Section of misleading or incorrect labels and statements.

Samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were taken for analysis from retail shops, merchants' and farm premises as required under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, and subsequent regulations. Reference is made to the phrase "plus trace elements" found on

certain trade labels. The City Analyst commenting on his report stated, "It would appear that claims for the presence and value of trace elements are now being made for fertilisers in the same way as claims were made for the presence and value of vitamins and minerals in food-stuffs before the Labelling of Food Order came into operation. These claims do not infringe any regulations, and, in fact, if enough of a sample could be examined it would be possible to demonstrate that trace elements were invariably present. Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that such labels are misleading and are intended to mislead because the proportions present can have no value whatever for plant nutrition."

With the advent of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, the Senior Food Inspector was invited to address the members of several trade associations and numerous questions were asked regarding the interpretation of points in the Regulations.

AIR PURIFICATION.

Glasgow's first Smoke Control Area Order came into force on 15th October, 1959. Special efforts were made to ensure that householders and owners, proprietors and managers of commercial, industrial and business premises appreciated the implications of the Order and the conditions for grant.

During the winter 1959-60 there has been an appreciable improvement in the atmosphere of the area compared both with last year and with the surrounding districts. In view of the success of the Central Smoke Control Area the Corporation made Orders in respect of extensions of the centre west and east (Central Nos. 2 and 3 Smoke Control Areas) and of the major part of the Pollokshaws Ward. These Orders have been approved by the Secretary of State and are due to come into force on 15th October, 1960.

The Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area Order was the beginning of a five-year programme for clean air in the city. Advantage is taken of the prevailing winds from the south-west and west and from the east-north-east and east to plan a series of Smoke Control Areas involving the major part of the wards of Pollokshaws, Pollokshields and Craigton to the south-west and Provan, Dennistoun and part Shettleston and Tollcross to the east-north-east. A survey of these areas is in progress, and the Order relating to the first part of the second stage, the Pollokshields Smoke Control Area Order, has been presented to the Secretary of State.

The details of the Orders made up to date are contained in the report as well as a diagram showing the expected date of completion of Orders within the five-year period.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of complaints received by the Department of atmospheric pollution. The public are much less tolerant of smoke nuisance, and there is indication of a new awareness and desire for the amenity of a clean atmosphere.

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act previous intimation of additions and/or alterations to combustion plant must be given to the local authority, and prior approval may be obtained if plans are submitted. Considerable time was expended inspecting proposed sites and locations and examining drawings to permit of a recommendation being made to the Health and Welfare Committee.

Several major improvements in combustion plant have been carried out during the year and a number are described in the report. Some of these conversions have followed frequent and continuous complaints of the emission of smoke, and the new plant installed will make a decided improvement. In many cases the policy has been to use oil-fired boilers in preference to solid fuel.

Many complaints received relate to steam locomotives and to shipping, and a constant watch is required and investigation and advice provided in an endeavour to reduce the pollution.

This year the winter course for boiler operatives was the 44th of the series. The total enrolment was 66, including 41 first year and 25 advanced or subsequent year members. The training of boiler operatives is an essential part of the clean air programme, as the emission of smoke is not infrequently due to technical defects as well as, on occasion, incorrect fuel.

During the past two years opportunity has been taken to extend the number and type of recording apparatus. With the appointment of a technical assistant the city is well covered. Special attention is given to the installation of gauges within the areas likely to be subject to Smoke Control Orders to permit of comparisons being made.

There are now some 13 deposit gauges at various parts within and outwith the city. Some of the gauges have been in the same position for many years and afford a continuous record of the changes in pollution. The results from the deposit gauges, however, tend to vary with rainfall as rain has a scrubbing action on the air, removing the solid material. The average deposit for the 13 stations for the whole year amounted to 188.98 tons per square mile, the lowest figure yet obtained. The rainfall was, however, less than in 1958, which gave a figure of 210.95.

GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959, gave powers to the Corporation to clear stopped-up waste and soil pipes, and steps have been taken to speed up the abatement of this type of nuisance. Considerable inroads were made on the number of abandoned properties by the actions under the Housing Acts and in the Dean of Guild Court. The rehousing of tenants from houses condemned as unfit is tending to slow down the demand on available accommodation. Applications under the Rent Acts, 1954-57, have fallen rapidly and now involve little staff time. The drainage inspectors have been kept busy during this year in the testing of new drains, particularly in the new housing areas, and also in the many alterations and extensions to commercial and industrial premises throughout the Divisions.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, have at last come into force with powers to require a higher standard of food handling and clean catering. The extensive work involved makes it not possible to enforce all sections, but steady progress is being made. While protection of the public must be of paramount consideration, regard must be had to the particular circumstances in each case, and in the majority of instances it is possible to reach a satisfactory standard.

As already mentioned, the Smoke Control Sections of the Clean Air Act are being administered by the Divisions. The preliminary surveys and subsequent administration are shared by the Divisional Staff and that of the Smoke Abatement Section, the latter being responsible for the industrial and commercial premises. An immense amount of effort is required to ensure that the tenants appreciate the position and that conversions proceed with satisfaction and speed.

In certain divisions inspections of factories decreased during the year owing to the diversion of staff to other duties. In the course of the year a number of defects were brought to light requiring the attention of the management. Compared to the number of properties few contraventions were found, and in the majority of instances they were of a minor character.

Progress is now being made with the limewashing, etc., of closes and staircases. There is undoubtedly a greater readiness on the part of the owners than in the recent past to have this partly decorative work carried out.

Reports are included of unusual nuisances occurring in the city.

Regular visits are made by the Housing Nurses to the homes of aged and infirm persons who are without close relatives. Many of them are bedridden and not willing to go to hospital. Sometimes with the co-operation of the patient temporary removal to Foresthall can be arranged in order to allow the house to be thoroughly cleansed before return. Some not altogether unusual cases are described.

Satisfactory housing still remains the major problem in the lives of many families, and the new housing schemes now being built will offer a new way of life to families whose former environment was in the congested built-up areas of the city. Occasionally, however, it has been necessary to proceed against tenants who occupy new houses. In the case of a small minority of tenants it has been necessary to take action to ensure that areas do not deteriorate through neglect, such as failure to cleanse the common close or stairs or to keep the inside of their homes in a reasonable condition. The number of houses now being offered to the Corporation has fallen considerably compared with recent years.

There has been no change from last year in the numbers and types of common lodging houses in use. Constant supervision of these premises is essential, in view of the type of persons frequenting them and the lack of interest of some of the lodgers in the most elementary aspects of personal hygiene. There is also some need for improved supervision on the part of the management.

The work of rodent control has continued with the same intensity as in former years and sometimes long and exhaustive efforts are necessary before the infestations are cleared up, to be followed by rat-proofing. Rat infestation occurs in commercial, business and agricultural premises and in dwelling houses.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.

During the year 2,862 persons were medically examined for the first time and 320 persons re-examined. Of the 3,182 persons examined and re-examined, 540 were rejected as being unfit for admission to the Superannuation or Sick Pay Schemes. The majority of those rejected were referred to their family doctors for advice and treatment and will be re-examined for entry to the appropriate schemes after their medical defects have been corrected. Medical examination, which includes chest X-ray at the X-ray Section, leads to the discovery and early treatment of many unsuspected cases of tuberculosis. Several investigations have been carried out by the Occupational Health Unit usually involving questions of noise levels, the presence of poisonous gases and some other work factor.

WELFARE.

The number of small homes for the accommodation of old people remains at 18, including Burnbank, the home for the frail ambulant and the two specially designed homes, Merrylee and Windlaw. The total residential accommodation available is 1,645 comprising 506 places in the small homes, 647 in Foresthall, and 492 in Crookston.

During the year improvements in the amenities, decoration and furnishings at Foresthall have been continued. Among the alterations completed is a covered corridor from the administrative block to the men's dining room and the catering department, the installation of a new hoist in the kitchen block to permit of the speedy distribution of food, consulting room accommodation for the doctor for Part III residents and the adaptation and equipping of an X-ray department. Improvements in some of the hospital wards have included refurnishing, curtaining and the provision of cubicles in certain of the wards.

The concert hall, which was too large for the number attending entertainments, has been divided into three. An improved stage has been erected in the new hall, and part of the former concert hall was reconstructed to provide a chapel. The improved concert hall is so acceptable to the staff that they have formed their own concert party and entertain the residents during the winter.

Work has continued in the west section of the hospital, and new kitchen equipment has been installed early in 1960.

At Crookston the cottages continue to house those who although not fit enough to live completely independent lives need the minimum of care. There are 136 cottages available for single persons and couples.

Frognal, the holiday home near Troon, has been fully occupied during the year, the residents in all the Department's homes having the opportunity of at least two weeks' holiday each year. It has also been possible to offer a fortnight's holiday to handicapped persons, including the blind, deaf and dumb. All guests are transported by bus from Glasgow to Frognal and returned to town a fortnight later. The home accommodates 30 residents, and even those who cannot get far afield enjoy the delightful house and the beautiful grounds and gardens.

The number of handicapped persons on the Department's register at the end of the year was 1,756, the majority suffering from eye and ear defects and physical infirmities.

As in former years, the Department maintained close liaison with the City Factor's Department, resulting in the rehousing in suitable ground floor houses of severely handicapped persons where garage space is available for motor propelled vehicles supplied by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Close contact was also maintained with the Limb and Appliance Centre of the Ministry. The majority of the handicapped on the register are outwith the industrial field, but liaison is maintained with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour in order to bridge the gap between recovery and return to industrial work of those who have suffered severe injury or illness.

Two social clubs for adult handicapped persons are now well established at Laurieston House, and the more severely disabled are conveyed to the club in the Department's transport. Apart from the purely social aspects of the club, the Department's occupational therapists and handcraft instructors are available, and needlework, knitting, embroidery, tray making, basketry, stool seating and many other crafts are taught. The standard of workmanship is high in spite of the severe disablement of most of the members.

Considerable development has taken place during the past year as the result of the appointment of occupational therapists in the arrangements for home-bound handicapped persons. Treatment or equipment is provided by the occupational therapist with the approval of the handicapped person's family doctor. Many doctors have expressed appreciation of the help which is now being given.

The total number of blind persons registered with the Department at 31st December was 2,103, including 204 Glasgow residents employed at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. There are ten district clubs, seven for men and three for women conducted by the Department, and club premises are available for blind men and women each afternoon in Laurieston House. There is a handcraft class for the blind on Monday afternoons, the main crafts taught being basketry and seagrass weaving. A blind women's choir rehearses in Laurieston House on Monday afternoons.

A discussion group which meets on Friday evenings is always well attended, and the standard of speakers giving this voluntary service to the blind is well above the average. Special provision is made for those doubly handicapped, the deaf blind, with twice monthly meetings in Laurieston House.

Close liaison has been maintained between the Blind Welfare Section and the Placement Officer for the Blind at the Ministry of Labour. All persons eligible for employment are notified to him after each regional clinic session as are also all partially sighted who come within the appropriate category.

The After-care Service has now been in existence for approximately ten years, and some 6,000 young handicapped persons have been interviewed. All children leaving school from the nine senior Special Schools, the School for Spastics, the School for Myopic Children, the Hard of Hearing Schools, the Schools for the Deaf, the 11 Junior Occupational Centres, along with children who have received home tuition from the Education Department and have reached 16 years of age, are interviewed by the After-care Officers before the leaving date. General advice about their children's future is given to parents, and they are encouraged to seek the help of the Department and the use of its services.

It gives me much pleasure to thank the Convener and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their generous support and encouragement during 1959. In the preparation of this report I have had the assistance of all sections of the Department and in particular of Miss Knox, the Department's Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for her work in collating and arranging material. The year has been an arduous one, and thanks and warm appreciation are extended to all members of the Health and Welfare Department for their able and wholehearted assistance during the year.

WM. A. HORNE.

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SECTION I.

POPULATION.

A further reduction in the City's population is apparent in the Registrar General's estimate as at 31st December, 1959—1,075,800, compared with 1,078,400 in December 1958, a difference of 2,600. The decline has persisted in spite of a growing excess of births over deaths from 1955 to 1958. This trend in the Natural Increase however received a check in 1959, the combined effect of a decrease in the births and an increase in the deaths. The trend from 1952 is shown in the following table :—

NATURAL INCREASE.					
1952	...	6,496	1956	...	8,691
1953	...	7,405	1957	...	9,239
1954	...	8,227	1958	...	9,306
1955	...	7,748	1959	...	9,062

This natural increase of 9,062, if added to the estimated population in 1958 of 1,078,400 would have given in 1959, a population of 1,087,462. According to the Registrar General's estimate therefore there has been an actual loss of some 11,600 persons. From information supplied by the Registrar General this loss can be accounted for, partly by emigration abroad and, to a greater extent, by migration outwith the city, some into the adjacent counties and some to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom. In 1959, 1,200 persons emigrated overseas and 11,300 to other areas in the United Kingdom; 12,500 in all. This figure however is reduced by a net gain of 900 resulting from changes in the number of H.M. Forces in the city.

In 1958, 11,800 persons left the city, 1,800 for destinations abroad and 10,000 to other parts of Scotland and the United Kingdom.

Consideration of the changes in the Voters' Roll confirms this loss of population, since between October 1958 and February 1959 there was a reduction of 7,516 in the number of voters. This figure, multiplied by the ratio of population to voters established at the 1951 Census, represents a population loss during that period of some 11,100 persons.

On this basis the estimated population would be as follows :—

Population as at December, 1958	...	...	1,078,400
<i>Add</i> Natural Increase, 1959	...	...	9,062
			1,087,462
<i>Deduct</i> Loss from migration based on			
Decrease in Voters' Roll	...	...	11,163
			1,076,297

The Registrar General's estimate of 1,075,800 has therefore been used for the calculation of all rates throughout this report.

Sex and Age Distribution.—The following estimate of the sex and age distribution of the City's population as at December, 1959, is based on the 1951 Census and the births and deaths thereafter (1951-1959). The male age group (25 to 30 years) has been adjusted to redress the deficit in the 18 to 21 age group in 1951 resulting from National Service and all age groups (except under 1 year) "scaled down" to fit the Registrar General's estimate of the total population (1,075,800).

<i>Age</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
— 1	11,216	10,583	21,799
— 5	40,368	38,572	78,940
—10	46,090	43,912	90,002
—15	45,242	43,659	88,901
—20	39,859	39,067	78,926
—25	39,617	39,895	79,512
—30	39,342	40,666	80,008
—35	37,841	39,462	77,303
—40	37,762	40,179	77,941
—45	30,671	34,524	65,195
—50	34,692	37,552	72,244
—55	32,412	35,810	68,222
—60	28,045	32,961	61,006
—65	19,652	27,982	47,634
—70	14,870	22,035	36,905
—75	9,615	16,559	26,174
—80	6,255	9,160	15,415
—85	2,968	5,024	7,992
85 and over	461	1,220	1,681
	<u>516,978</u>	<u>558,822</u>	<u>1,075,800</u>

The following table shows the number and percentage of dependents and those of working age and compares these proportions with those of the 1951 Census.

<i>Age</i>	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	
		1959	1951		1959	1951		1959	1951
— 5	51,584	10.0	9.8	49,155	8.8	8.5	100,739	9.4	9.1
—15	91,332	17.7	16.6	87,571	15.7	14.9	178,903	16.6	15.7
15—64	339,893	65.7	65.8	368,098	65.9	67.3	707,991	65.8	66.6
65 and over	34,169	6.6	7.8	53,998	9.6	9.3	88,167	8.2	8.6
	<u>516,978</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>558,822</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,075,800</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

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 298. 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.

Parallel with the continued migration outwith the city there is a constant movement of population between the wards themselves, mainly outwards from the older congested areas of the city to the new housing schemes on the periphery, such as Easterhouse and Castlemilk,

In 1959, only three wards showed an increase of any size, Cathcart (5,585) and Pollokshaws (765) in the South-East and Provan (7,106) in the Eastern Division of the city. All three are areas of extensive housing development. Knightswood (203) and Whiteinch (13) in the Central Division were the only other wards where there was any increase in population and in all the wards in the North and South-Western Divisions there was a decrease.

The population south of the river continues to increase, from 400,008 in 1958 to 400,769 in 1959, while there has been a corresponding decrease north of the river, from 678,392 persons in 1958 to 675,031 in 1959.

The following table compares the population of each Division as at the 1951 Census with that of 1959. The relative proportion of the city's population in both years is also shown.

Division	As at Census 1951		1959	
	Population	Percentage of Total	Population	Percentage of Total
East	222,431	20.4	231,072	21.5
North	250,088	22.9	230,657	21.4
Central	217,940	20.0	213,302	19.8
South-East	203,601	18.7	222,341	20.7
South-West	195,707	18.0	178,428	16.6
	<u>1,089,767</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,075,800</u>	<u>100.0</u>
North of River ...	690,459	63.4	675,031	62.7
South of River ...	399,308	36.6	400,769	37.3

The wards which now have the greatest proportion of the city's population are as follows, with their 1951 Census population shown for comparison :—

Ward	1959	Percentage of Total for the City	1951
Provan	53,671	5.0	24,235
Pollokshaws	52,236	5.0	39,717
Cathcart	48,800	4.5	21,787
Ruchill	48,664	4.5	45,929
Shettleston and Tollcross	45,637	4.2	42,609
Knightswood	42,750	4.0	17,530
Pollokshields	42,565	4.0	39,956

Exchange Ward has the smallest population of all the wards, 15,469 in 1959 or 1.4 per cent. of the city population. Other wards with relatively small populations are Park (18,323), Parkhead (18,407), Partick East (19,790), Kelvinside (19,841) and Camphill (20,279).

Institutional Population.—On the 30th June each year a special census of persons resident in hospitals and institutions, hotels, etc., is taken by the district inspectors and in 1959 this population totalled 24,239, a reduction of 770 from the previous year. Squatters are included in this return but their numbers are steadily diminishing. In 1959 there were only 25.

The largest institutional population (3,143) was in Exchange Ward where most of the City's hotels are located. Of the 2,444 persons in Pollokshields Ward more than half were resident in Hawkhead Mental Hospital, 515 in Crookston Home and the remainder distributed throughout the many nursing homes and residential homes (for children and for aged persons) which are a feature of this area. Robroyston and Stobhill Hospitals together account for most of the 1,932 persons in Springburn Ward. Provan Ward where Barlinnie Prison and Gartloch Hospital are located, had an institutional population of 2,008.

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, 1959.

Ward	Hospital	Persons Resident
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	Lightburn	55
2. Parkhead	Belvidere	401
7. Provan	Gartloch	909
9. Springburn	Stobhill	1,237
	Robroyston	667
10. Townhead	Royal Infirmary	1,084
	Eastern District	309
11. Exchange	Royal Maternity	287
12. Anderston	Ear, Nose and Throat	100
	Royal Hospital for Sick Children	186
13. Park	Eye Infirmary	100
	Royal Beatson Memorial	119
14. Cowcaddens	Baird Street Auxiliary	42
15. Woodside	Oakbank	260
16. Ruchill	Ruchill	505
18. Maryhill	Eastpark Home	72
19. Kelvinside	Gartnavel	947
	Homoeopathic	25
	Redlands	94
20. Partick East	Western Infirmary	906
23. Yoker	Knightswood	154
	Blawarthill	41
24. Knightswood	R.H.S.C., Drumchapel	113
30. Fairfield	Shieldhall	113
	Elder Cottage	32
	Southern General	1,064
	David Elder	67
32. Pollokshields	Hawkhead	1,219
34. Pollokshaws	Darnley	61
35. Govanhill	Samaritan	200
36. Langside	Victoria Infirmary	734
		<hr/>
		12,103

The major changes were decreases of 426 in Maryhill (due to the closure of barracks and Lochburn Home) and 319 in Anderston (lodging house and hospital population). In Exchange there was a decrease of 298 in hotel and hostel residents and there was a reduction of 234 in the hospital population in Townhead.

The institutional population as at 30th June, 1959, was accommodated as follows :—

		1959	1958
General Hospitals	... ..	2,983	3,075
Fever Hospitals	... ..	1,060	1,017
Mental Hospitals	... ..	3,075	3,095
*Sanatoria and other Hospitals	... ..	5,917	6,417
Hotels	... ..	2,921	3,132
Common Lodging Houses	... ..	2,494	2,642
Hostels, Old Folks' Homes, etc.	... ..	2,560	2,252
Special Institutions (Barracks, etc.)	... ..	3,204	3,346
Squatters	... ..	25	33
		<u>24,239</u>	<u>25,009</u>

* Includes nursing homes.

Acreege.—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-eight years is shown as follows :—

	Woodside	Gorbals	Townhead
1921	222	207	171
1931	195	186	156
1951	158	145	116
1956	137	121	105
1957	133	114	102
1958	128	107	98
1959	124	106	95

There was some reduction in density in 20 wards during the year. In 15 wards, density remained unchanged and in only two was there any increase in density during 1959. These were Provan (from 9 to 11) and Cathcart (from 16 to 18 persons per acre), all due to the influx of population to the new housing schemes in these areas.

Occupied Houses.—A return of occupied and unoccupied houses (including inhabitant occupiers) as at Whitsunday of each year is compiled by the City Assessor and the following analysis is based on the information given in this return.

In 1959 the total number of occupied houses in the City was 326,777 compared with 326,267 in 1958, a net increase of 510. The distribution of these throughout the municipal wards of the City is shown in Appendix Table II and in the five administrative divisions in page 298.

In only ten of the 37 wards was there any increase in the number of houses in 1959, and of these only two were substantial. The Easterhouse scheme was responsible for an increase of 2,201 in Provan Ward, and there was another increase of 1,159 in Cathcart Ward where the Castlemilk scheme is located. Other increases were recorded in Knightswood (125), Kelvinside (77), and Pollokshaws (66).

Increases in these ten wards totalled 3,759 but this was offset by decreases in 26 wards, totalling 3,249. Only one ward, Cowlairst, remained practically unchanged (one house less than in 1958).

The major decrease was in Hutchesontown Ward (530) where a redevelopment scheme is now in progress. Other wards with fairly substantial decreases, mainly due to closure and/or demolition of unfit houses, were Gorbals (392), Mile End (271), Partick West (259), Woodside (190), Anderston (186), Cowcaddens (173) and Townhead (162.).

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

	1959	Compared with 1958
One apartment	29,741	Decrease ... 1,168
Two apartments	101,553	Decrease ... 1,464
Three apartments	107,513	Increase ... 2,456
Four apartments	62,459	Increase ... 677
Five apartments and over	25,511	Increase ... 9
	<u>326,777</u>	Increase ... <u>510</u>

The considerable decrease in the number of (occupied) one-apartment houses is of course the *net* total for the City, but there was only one major *increase* 114 in Provan as a result of provision made for single and aged persons in the new housing schemes in this area. 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 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 1,327 in all (this figure takes no account of the increase of 171 in the unoccupied one apartments).

The distribution of the 29,741 occupied one-apartment houses throughout the 37 wards ranges from 20 in Yoker to 3,333 in Dalmar-nock with the greatest concentration in the older parts of the City. Ten 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	3,333	28.8
Hutchesontown	2,518	30.0
Mile End	2,302	21.6
Woodside	1,402	19.3
North Kelvin	1,253	15.0
Cowlairs	1,223	16.2
Calton	1,197	17.9
Shettleston and Tollcross ...	1,175	8.8
Govan	1,140	12.9
Cowcaddens	1,103	16.6
Gorbals	1,059	13.7
Townhead	1,032	11.3

Unoccupied Houses.—At Whitsunday, 1959, there were 3,967 houses unoccupied compared with 3,431 in 1958. In 1958 there was the first observed decrease since 1947 when there were only 308 empty houses in the city. This figure had doubled by 1950 (652), trebled by 1951 (1,044) and then increased by some 400 each year until 1955. This rate of increase abated somewhat in 1955-56 only to be followed by another sharp rise, between 1956 and 1957, of 594. This reduction in 1958 appears to have been no more than a temporary check as in 1959 the number of empty houses rose again by 536.

NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
One apartment	947	776	892	705	520	371	320	206
Two apartments	1,258	1,102	1,145	825	768	546	399	347
Three apartments	564	480	571	541	510	412	372	301
Four apartments	486	394	402	362	329	489	288	223
Five apartments and over	712	679	537	520	506	501	512	400
	<u>3,967</u>	<u>3,431</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>2,953</u>	<u>2,633</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>1,891</u>	<u>1,477</u>

Of this total of 3,967, 17·9 per cent. were houses of five apartments and over compared with 19·8 per cent. in 1958. Park Ward again had the greatest number of empty houses, 305 compared with 251 in 1958 and of these, 120 (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	305	120	39
Partick East	241	99	41
Kelvinside	171	63	37
Camphill	127	44	35
Langside	118	46	39

Dean of Guild Linings.—During the year ended 31st August, 1959, 1,790 linings were granted compared with 5,834 in 1958. This is the lowest number since 1948 when only 571 linings were granted and reflects the now acute lack of building space in the city. 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, 1,560 were for three-apartment, 139 for four-apartment, and 21 for five-apartment. Accommodation for single and for aged persons is to be provided by 65 single and 5 two-apartment houses situated mainly at Paisley Road West/Montrave Street.

METEOROLOGY, 1959.

The year was notable for the exceptional prevalence of fog during the first two months and for the fine summer and early autumn. Severe weather conditions were experienced in January and in the first week of February but thereafter the temperatures were above average generally throughout the year. There was more than the average amount of sunshine, especially in the third quarter of the year and in October. Almost half the total rainfall was recorded in the last quarter, December being the wettest month of the year.

Mean temperature for the year was a little above average, 48.9° F. compared with 47.2° F. in 1958. Since 1920 the mean temperature has fluctuated between 46° F. and 48° F., the average for the ten years 1949-1958 being 47.3° F. There was a good deal of frost in January and snow lay for seven days. Mean temperature for the month was 32.7° F., the lowest since 1952 (32.5° F.). The coldest day was the 15th with a maximum temperature of only 23° F. and temperatures below freezing point were also recorded on the 5th, 6th and 14th of this month. With the exception of September the mean temperatures of all the other months were above those of 1958. Although minimum temperatures of 21° to 23° F. were recorded on the first four days of the month, the second half of February was mild and the mean temperature 38.9° F. was a little above that of 1958 (37.2° F.). March was mild, without frost in the air. The lowest minimum (33° F.) and highest maximum temperatures (63° F.) of the month were recorded on the same day (16th). The mean temperature for the month was 43.8° F. compared with 37.3° F. in 1958. April too was mild with maximum temperatures in the lower fifties throughout the month and one of 66° F. on the 14th. The weather in May was changeable and mild with a mean temperature of 47.1° F., two degrees above that of 1958. Maximum temperatures of over 70° F. were recorded, 74° F. in three successive days towards the end of the month. June was warmer than in 1958, with a mean temperature of 56.8° F. compared with the 1958 figure of 54.9° F., which however had been unusually low for this month. Mean temperature for July was 59.7° F. the same as for 1958, the highest temperature 79° F. being recorded on the 25th of the month. August was warmer than usual, 60.8° F. compared with 58.4° F. in the previous year, the fifth time only since 1920 that a mean temperature of 60° F. or over has been recorded for this month. The maximum temperature 79° F. was recorded for each of the three days, 19th to 21st. September was cooler than in 1958, which however had been unusually warm. The mean temperature was 56.5° F., the second highest recorded for this month since 1949 (57.6° F.). October had a mean temperature of 52.3° F. compared with 50.0° F. in 1958, the highest recorded for this month since 1920. From mid-October onward the weather was generally mild and for the third successive year the mean temperature for November was over 43° F., 43.7° F., compared with 43.1° F. in 1958 and 43.3° F. in 1957. December too was milder with an above average mean temperature of 40.2° F. compared with 37.4° F. in 1958.

With 196 wet days and 34.21 inches of rain, rainfall in 1959 is comparable with that of 1952. Since 1948 there has been only one

drier year (31.67 in. in 1955). The 1959 figure is well below the annual average of 40 in. During the first six months the total rainfall was 10.89 in. of which only 4.71 in. were in the winter months January to March. Over 23 in. rain was recorded in the second half of the year, 16 in. of this in the last quarter.

January was unusually dry with only 1.41 inches of rain (on 13 days) compared with 3.64 in. in 1958. This is the driest January since 1941 when less than 1 in. of rain (0.76) was recorded and only one other year in that period (1953 with 1.43 in.) had a comparable amount. February was drier than average with 1.70 in. of rain (2.94 in. in 1958), the driest February since 1956 (1.40 in.). Rainfall in March was a little above the 1958 figure (2.16 in. and 1.33 in. respectively) but still less than average. April was showery and 2.16 in. of rain was recorded compared with 1.33 in. in 1958, the month being wetter than in recent years. May was unusually dry with only 10 wet days and 1.22 in. of rain compared with 3.47 in. in 1958 and the previous five years average of 3.11 in. The last comparable figure was 1.28 in. in 1950. June had only one wet day less than in 1958, and 2.80 in. of rain as against 3.04 in., not much more than the average for this month. There was heavy rain during the last few days of July which again had a more than average amount of rainfall, 5.23 in. This was concentrated over 16 days compared with the 23 days rainfall of 5.82 in. in 1958. More than 1 in. of rain fell on the 27th of the month. The variation in the rainfall since 1920 onwards in this, Glasgow's favourite holiday month, is shown as follows :—

RAINFALL IN THE MONTH OF JULY.

	Amount in inches		Amount in inches
1920-29 (average) ...	3.57	1955	1.23
1930-39 ,, ...	3.92	1956	5.88
1940-49 ,, ...	3.25	1957	3.51
1950-54 ,, ...	4.40	1958	5.82
	1959		5.23

August was remarkably dry, rain being recorded on only 9 days. Of the total 0.68 in. rainfall 0.21 inches fell on the 24th. It was the driest August since 1947 (0.02 in.). Since 1950 there has been only one year (1955 with 1.15 in.) when this month's rainfall was less than 3 in. In September rain was recorded in only 7 days, and the total amount was 1.38 in. compared with 3.76 in. in 1958. Since records began in 1920 this is only the third year in which the month's rainfall was less than 2 in. The previous five years average was 4.16 in. The first half of October was dry but thereafter it was a wet month with 4.49 in. of rain distributed over 15 days compared with 3.06 in. in

1958 over 20 days. It was the wettest October since 1954 when however there was an exceptional rainfall of over 9 in. November with 5.44 in. compared with 2.11 in. in 1958 was the wettest since 1954 (6.38 in.) and had only one dry day. The wettest month of the year was December with 26 wet days and 6.10 in. of rain compared with 4.62 in. in 24 days in 1958. The last comparable year was 1955 (6.25 in.).

There was more sunshine in 1959, 1,220 hours as against 1,052 in 1958 and 1,264 in 1957 and more in the first quarter of the year than in 1958. January, in spite of an unusual prevalence of fog, was the sunniest since records began in 1914 with 63.1 hours of sunshine, 38.2 in 1958. February was unusually dull with some fog and only 22.3 hours sunshine, about half the average for the month. March was not so sunny as 1958 with only 72.4 hours as against 79.1 and April too was below average with 104 hours. May was fine and sunny with 217.3 hours (169.9 in 1958), the sunniest since 1955. The middle weeks of June too were fine and the month's total 162.7 is exactly the same as that for 1955 and an improvement on the 1958 figure of 106.6 hours. July was not so sunny as in 1958, 147.7 hours as compared with 163.5. The greatest contrast was in August which had 150.4 hours as against only 96.9 in the previous year which however had been unusually dull. September had 123.2 hours of sunshine as against 100.2 hours in 1958 and 123.9 hours in 1957, and still above the average for this month. October with 103.4 hours was the sunniest since 1926 (when this Department's records began) and in only one other year since then has there been a comparable amount of sunshine (102 hours in 1939) in this month. November in contrast was very dull with only 38.2 hours, although this is the average for the month and an improvement on 1958 when there was a considerable amount of fog. In 1959 there was no recorded sunshine in ten days, four of these successive. There were only 15 hours sunshine in December compared with 27 hours in 1958 and 33 in 1957. Since 1950 there have been only two duller Decembers, 1954 (10.6 hours) and 1956 (5 hours).

Fog, which had been such a notable feature in November and December, 1958, was again prevalent in the first two months of 1959, being present in some part or other of the City on 8 occasions in January and 9 in February. It was especially thick and persistent on the 5th and 6th of January and again from the 13th to the 15th, dense enough on the 14th to disrupt traffic and bring shipping on the river to a standstill. It was also dense at times in the centre of the city on the 15th. Similar conditions of fog and low temperatures prevailed on the 27th and again on the 1st and 2nd February, causing many road

accidents. Fog was also reported on one occasion in each of the months of March, October and November and on 7 in December, again of sufficient density on the 4th and 5th of this month to reduce traffic to a walking pace and bring air transport and shipping to a standstill.

Thunder and lightning occurred occasionally during the year and there were high winds in November.

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

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

SUMMARY

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population	1,075,800	1,078,400	1,079,800	1,083,500	1,085,100
Acreage	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725
Persons per acre	27	27	27	27	27
Number of Inhabited Houses	326,777	326,267	324,350	321,368	317,894
Deaths—Number registered	14,135	14,020	13,883	14,034	14,086
Deaths—After correction for Transfers	13,536	13,454	13,177	13,194	13,275
Births—Number registered	22,443	22,922	22,581	22,622	21,670
Births—After correction ...	22,598	22,760	22,413	21,885	21,023
Death rate per 1,000 living—All causes	12.58	12.48	12.20	12.18	12.23
Birth rate per 1,000 living	21.0	21.11	20.76	20.20	19.37
Deaths under One Year—After correction ...	799	800	774	720	765
Deaths under One Year—Per 1,000 births ...	35	35	35	33	36
Neonatal death rate—Per 1,000 live births ...	23.9	23.2	23.0	20.8	22.7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live and still) ...	26	25.5	26	26	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.

The upward trend in births, which has been in progress since 1954, received its first check in 1959 when 22,598 births were registered, 162 less than in 1958.

The following table shows the trend since 1930 :—

1930-39 (Average)	22,238	1955	...	...	21,023
1940-49 (Average)	21,941	1956	...	...	21,885
1950-54 (Average)	20,334	1957	...	...	22,413
	1958	...	...	22,760	
	1959	...	...	22,598	

The rate per 1,000 of the population was 21.01 compared with 21.11 in 1958 and 20.76 in 1957. This is still above the rate for Scotland as a whole, 19.1 per 1,000 as against 19.2 in 1958 and 19.0 in 1957. The proportion of male births again showed a slight increase from 51.3 in 1958 to 51.6 in 1959.

Comment was made in the 1957 report on the effect on the vital statistics of Cathcart Ward following the influx of population to the new Castlemilk Housing Scheme there. This Ward, from 1949 to 1953, had consistently shown an unfavourable balance between births and deaths, due mainly to a steady decrease in births which in 1951 reached their lowest level of 236. Since 1954 there has been a steady recovery and in 1959 Cathcart for the second year in succession had the greatest number of births of all the 37 wards. This figure of 1,185 is the highest recorded for any ward since 1947 when Ruchill had 1,218. Dalmarnock, which for the four previous years had had the greatest number of births again took second place in 1959 with 1,143. Other wards contributing more than 900 births were Provan (1,046) and Mile-End (953).

Hutchesontown ward had the highest birthrate in 1959, 36·8 as against 34·8 in 1958, a distinction it has held unchallenged since 1954. Other wards with high rates were Cowcaddens (33·3), Dalmarnock (33·1), Woodside (30·7), Townhead (30·6) and Exchange (29·4), all old congested areas of the City. Gorbals and Kingston both had a rate of 29·1. The rate for Cathcart was 24·4.

Eighteen wards had rates above the City average and of these only one, Dennistoun (21·3), had a somewhat similar rate. The lowest rate (for the fifth year in succession) was that of Craigton (10·2). Other low rates were Yoker (10·8), Pollokshields (12·1), Langside (13·7), Camphill (15·1), Springburn (16·0), Ruchill (16·2) and Kelvinside (16·6). Attention was drawn in last year's report to one result of low birthrates in five of these wards, an excess of deaths over births. With the exceptions indicated in the table which follows, Kelvinside, Camphill and Langside have consistently shown this unfavourable balance since 1949 and Yoker and Craigton since 1955.

	1959		Decrease (except where indicated by *)						
	Births	Deaths	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Kelvinside ...	306	280	26	3	2*	30	28	48	51
Camphill ...	304	347	43	31	73	121	93	44	71
Langside ...	345	355	10	34	19	70	109	52	14*
Yoker ...	295	327	32	29	2	—	4	60*	18*
Craigton ...	386	512	126	41	25	9*	14	20*	50*

In 1959, Kelvinside, for only the second time in the past ten years, had a favourable balance of 26, due almost entirely to an increase in the births, the number of deaths remaining practically unchanged. Although there was an increase in both births and deaths in Camphill, the unfavourable balance (43) was larger than in 1958. Langside on the other hand had more births but fewer deaths than in the previous year and the deficit was reduced from 34 to 10. There was a decrease

in both births and deaths in Yoker and the unfavourable balance increased slightly by 3. The greatest change was in Craigton where the combined result of a decrease in births and an increase in the deaths resulted in an excess of 126 deaths.

Illegitimate Births.—During 1959, 1,101 births were registered compared with 1,114 in 1958. This is equivalent to 4·9 per cent. of the total births, the same rate as in the previous year. The following table shows the trend in the rate since 1900 :—

1900	...	...	6·2	1955	...	...	4·7
1925	...	...	5·8	1956	...	...	4·8
1935	...	...	5·9	1957	...	...	4·7
1945	...	...	8·3	1958	...	...	4·9
		1959	...	...	...	...	4·9

The highest ward rates were those of Gorbals (11·1), Exchange (9·7), Park (7·7) and Ruchill (7·6). The lowest rate was that of Camphill (2·0). Other low rates were Langside (2·3), Govan (2·7) and Cathcart (2·8).

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 1958) :—

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	Unmarried Women and Widows 16-44 Years
1871	17,118	298	27
1881	17,605	293	22
1891	18,304	283	21
1901	22,676	260	14
1911	19,966	229	14
1921	27,790	238	13
1931	21,504	176	10
1951	19,029	134	9·6
1952	19,378	137	8·9
1953	19,211	136·5	9·7
1954	19,954	141·9	9·9
1955	20,036	142·2	9·9
1956	20,834	147·4	10·9
1957	21,367	151·0	11·3
1958	21,643	153·2	12·3

These rates are higher than those for Scotland as a whole. In 1958 the comparable legitimate birthrate for Scotland was 142·6 and the illegitimate 10·1.

MARRIAGES.

There was still another decrease in the number of marriages in 1959, 9,553 compared with 9,965 in 1958, 10,329 in 1957 and 11,072 in 1956. This represents a rate of 8·9 per thousand of the population as against 9·2 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	1951-1955	...	9·6
1901-1910	...	...	8·8	1956	...	10·2
1911-1920	...	...	9·7	1957	...	9·6
1921-1930	...	...	8·9	1958	...	9·2
1931-1940	...	...	9·7	1959	...	8·9

This is still above the rate for Scotland as a whole, 7·8 in 1959 compared with 8·0 in 1958 and an average for the years 1951-1955 of 8·1.

DEATHS.

There was another increase in the deaths in 1959, 14,135 compared with 14,020 in 1958 and 13,883 in 1957. After correction for transfers, 1,647 outward and 1,048 inward, this figure was reduced to 13,536 compared with 13,454 in the previous year. In 1959 Glasgow, with 20·7 per cent. of the population of Scotland, accounted for 21·5 per cent. of the deaths, 0·1 per cent. less than in 1958. The death rate for the City, which had remained at 12·2 in the three years 1955 to 1957 rose to 12·5 in 1958, and again in 1959 to 12·6. The rate for Scotland as a whole was 12·1 compared with 12·0 in 1958.

With the exception of Kelvinside in 1954 and Park in 1958, Camp-hill Ward has had the highest death rate since 1950. In 1959 the rate for this Ward was 17·2 (15·0 in 1958). Other Wards with high rates were Partick East (15·9), Park (15·7), Kelvinside (15·2), Exchange (14·6), Kinning Park (14·3), Langside (14·1) and Whiteinch (14·1). Seventeen Wards showed an increase on the 1958 rate and only nineteen had lower rates than that for the City. Pollokshaws, for the ninth year in succession had the lowest rate of all the Wards, 8·4 compared with 8·2 in 1958. Other Wards with low rates were, Pollokshields (8·6), Springburn (8·9), Knightswood (9·4) and Provan (9·7).

Age and Sex Distribution.—This increase was confined to the females. While male deaths totalled 7,135, only three less than in 1958, female deaths were 6,401 compared with 6,316. The proportion of male deaths

was, therefore, smaller in 1959, 52.7 compared with 53.0 per cent. in the previous year. This proportion varies little 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 1948 onwards in the table below. In 1948 12 per cent. of all the deaths occurred at ages under 15 years and 65 per cent. at ages over 55. In 1959 the relative proportions were 7 and 78 per cent.—the same proportions as in 1958. Although there was only a difference of three in the number of male deaths recorded in 1958 and 1959, there was a considerable variation within the age groups, e.g. there was an increase of 77 in the deaths under 15 years (42 of which were under 1 year), and 43 more deaths than in 1958 at ages over 75. In the age group 65-75 years there was a reduction of 107. There was a reduction of 43 in the female deaths under 1 year and 54 fewer deaths between the ages of 20 and 45. Over 45 years there was a total increase of 174, more than half of this in the age group 75 and over.

RATE PER 1,000 DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

		—1	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	Total
1948	...	91	16	16	36	40	58	98	165	480	1,000
1951	...	64	12	9	16	25	45	98	180	551	1,000
1953	...	57	9	9	13	23	43	102	175	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
1957	...	59	7	7	9	19	37	98	185	579	1,000
1958	...	60	6	5	8	17	37	91	186	590	1,000
1959	...	59	9	5	8	14	33	94	189	590	1,000

There were 5,351 male deaths over 55 years of age compared with 5,386 in 1958, and 5,160 in 1957, while female deaths totalled 5,193, an increase of 135. This is equivalent to 75.0 per cent. of the male deaths at all ages (75.5 in 1958) and 81.1 per cent. of all the female deaths (80.1 in 1958).

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 80 per cent. and over of all deaths in 1959 and 1958 :—

	Number	1959 Per cent. of all Causes	Number	1958 Per cent. of all Causes
*Heart Disease	3,749	27.70	3,822	28.41
Malignant Neoplasms ...	2,338	17.27	2,340	17.39
Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System	1,984	14.66	1,936	14.39
Bronchitis	911	6.73	820	6.10
Pneumonia	700	5.17	606	4.51
Violence (Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents, etc.)	656	4.85	719	5.34
Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy	597	4.41	583	4.33
†Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	286	2.11	377	2.80
	<u>11,221</u>	<u>82.90</u>	<u>11,203</u>	<u>83.27</u>

* Excluding Hypertension.

† M.O.H. figure.

With the exception of Violence and Pneumonia, the relative frequency of the eight main causes remained unchanged from 1958. In 1959 as a result of an increase in the deaths from Pneumonia and a decrease in those from Violent Causes, Pneumonia takes precedence of the latter in this table.

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, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy and Influenza in that order. Together these eight causes account for 83.5 per cent. of the total deaths compared with the City figure of 82.9. Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for a much higher proportion of the City deaths, 6.73 and 5.17 respectively, as against 4.05 and 4.06 for the country as a whole. Pulmonary Tuberculosis is not among the first eight causes in the Scottish table but the percentage of all deaths was 0.82 compared with 2.11 for Glasgow (M.O.H. figure). (If the Registrar General's figure of Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths in Glasgow is used this proportion is reduced to 1.56). In the two major groups, Heart Disease and Vascular Lesions, the proportions were lower for the City; for Scotland the respective figures were 33.29 and 15.64. The proportion of deaths due to Malignant Causes was very similar to that for the City, being of the same order, 17.49 as against 17.57. So too were the deaths from Violent Causes, 4.85 per cent. of all the City deaths compared with the Scottish figure of 4.53. Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy accounted for 3.52 per cent. of all Scottish deaths compared with 4.41 of the City total.

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.

	1959	1958	1957
General Diseases—			
(a) Infectious	59	38	35
(b) Tuberculosis—			
(1) Respiratory	266	350	334
(2) Non-Respiratory	24	22	21
(c) Malignant (Cancer, etc.)	2,173	2,170	2,186
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Mental Disorders)	2,050	2,006	1,955
Diseases of the Circulatory System	4,094	4,161	4,089
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Influenza)	1,698	1,465	1,310
Diseases of Digestive System	333	361	389
Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy	555	541	547
Violence	610	667	570
All Other Causes	720	695	767
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,582	12,476	12,203
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infectious Disease.—There were more deaths than in 1958 from infectious disease, 63 compared with 41 in 1958, and the death rate rose from 38 per million in that year to 59 in 1959. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age continues to be the major cause of death in this group and in 1959 was chiefly responsible for the increase, with 32 deaths compared with 19 in 1958 and 13 in 1957. The death rate rose from 18 per million in 1958 to 30 in 1959. Deaths from dysentery were more numerous than usual, 10 as against 2 in 1958. Three of the four male deaths were adults of 55 years and over, while the fourth was a boy of 5 years. Only two of the female deaths were adults (of 65 and 73 years), two were aged one year and two aged one and nine months respectively. Cerebro-spinal fever accounted for 2 male and 2 female deaths, all infants under 1 year of age. Acute infectious encephalitis was responsible for 4 deaths, a boy of fifteen, two men aged 34 and 55 years, and a woman of 59. There were 6 deaths from whooping cough (2 male and 4 female), all under a year of age, and 7 from measles (5 male and 2 female), at ages ranging from 10 months to 6 years.

Tuberculosis.—The Registrar General in classifying a death generally accepts the first mentioned cause in preference to tuberculosis where this and certain other disease appear together on the death certificate. In an endeavour to obtain as exact an estimate as possible of the extent of the tuberculosis prevalence in this city it has been the practice of this Department to classify as a tuberculosis death, most instances where this disease appears on the death certificate, whether

or not associated with another cause to which the Registrar General would accord priority. Since 1950 the only exceptions to this rule have been in favour of violent causes and infectious diseases.

Up till 1949 there was little material difference between the two sets of figures; this discrepancy has become more pronounced since 1950 as the following table shows :—

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN GLASGOW,
1950 TO 1959. COMPARISON WITH REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Medical Officer of Health	Registrar General	Non-Pulmonary Medical Officer of Health	Tuberculosis Registrar General
1950	87	84	12	11
1951	64	60	9	9
1952	52	49	7	6
1953	43	40	4	3
1954	39	34	3	3
1955	34	28	3	3
1956	34	25	2	2
1957	33	24	2	2
1958	35	26	2	1
1959	27	20	2.5	2

The death rates are given in preference to the actual number of deaths in order that this table may be compared with that given in the Tuberculosis Section of this Report where the Glasgow death rates are compared with those of other towns.

The figures quoted hereafter are those of this Department.

In 1958 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 286, 91 fewer than in 1958. Of these only two (both males) were under 20 years of age, one of them a child of 2 years. The mortality rate is at 266 per million, the lowest yet recorded. The rate has been falling steadily since 1948, when it was high as 1,142 per million and from 1955 had shown a tendency to stabilise around 340.

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—										
1959	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.6	10.3	17.4	32.3	33.9	100.0
1958	...	—	—	0.4	5.6	8.3	25.1	29.1	31.5	100.0
1957	...	0.4	—	1.6	7.7	11.4	22.0	26.4	30.5	100.0
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
1951	...	2.1	2.8	5.8	13.1	16.1	20.7	24.9	14.5	100.0
FEMALES—										
1959	...	—	—	3.3	15.4	20.9	23.1	14.3	23.0	100.0
1958	...	—	1.6	1.6	21.4	33.3	12.7	12.7	16.7	100.0
1957	...	1.7	—	1.7	17.4	28.7	17.4	7.8	25.3	100.0
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
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

There was small increase in the death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 1958, 25 per million as against 22. The rate was 21 in 1957 and 25 in 1956. Three of the twenty-six deaths were due to tubercular meningitis, and none of them was under 1 year of age. Two were boys aged 3 and the other was a girl of 19. Abdominal tuberculosis was responsible for the death of four females aged 58, 69, 71 and 83. Deaths from other forms of tuberculosis totalled 19 compared with 14 in 1958. Of the 13 male deaths one was a child under 2, and another a boy under 15; four were over 65. Five of the six female deaths were over 55 years and only one was in the 20-25 age group.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—The increase in the deaths from this group of causes, which has become evident in recent years, continued in 1959 when there were 32 more deaths than in 1958 and the rate rose to 2,050 per million as against 2,006 in that year. Vascular lesions which rank third on the list of major causes of death accounted for 1,984 (90 per cent.) of the 2,205 deaths, a larger proportion than in 1958.

Fourteen deaths were allotted to non-meningococcal meningitis, one more than in 1958 and of these 5 males and 3 females were under one year of age and one male under 5 years. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths attributable to certain mental diseases in this group, 46 as against 41 in 1958 and 46 in 1957. Deaths from a variety of other nervous diseases numbered 161, a decrease of 12.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—This, the major group of causes of death, accounted in 1959 for 4,404 deaths in all, 32.5 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, a proportion 0.2 per cent. more than in 1958. Since 1952 this figure has remained between 32 and 33 per cent. In 1958 deaths in this group totalled 4,487. Of the deaths in this group 75.5 per cent. were due to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease which in 1959 accounted for 3,327 deaths, 75 fewer than in 1958. The proportion of these deaths classified as coronary thrombosis was 59 per cent. in 1959 as against 57 per cent. in 1958 and 55 per cent. in 1957 and the increase in deaths from this cause, apparent since 1953, is still continuing.

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

		Males	Females	Total
1954	...	958	555	1,513
1955	...	1,062	609	1,671
1956	...	1,102	637	1,739
1957	...	1,151	717	1,868
1958	...	1,235	690	1,925
1959	...	1,238	723	1,961

The age distribution of these deaths shows a marked disparity between the sexes in each age group up to 75 years.

		-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	+75	All Ages
Males	...	2	42	205	397	371	221	1,238
Females	...	1	10	41	150	279	242	723
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3	52	246	547	650	463	1,961

Deaths at ages under 55 years formed a greater proportion of the male deaths from this cause in 1959, 20.1 per cent. as against 16.8 in 1958 and 21.1 in 1957. In females the proportion was lower in 1959, 7.2 per cent. compared with 8.4 in 1958 and 7.3 in 1957.

These figures do not include 9 deaths (7 male and 2 female) from angina pectoris. Only one of these, a male, was under 55 years.

There were more deaths from Chronic Rheumatic Heart disease, 219 compared with 214 in 1958 and 245 in 1957 and of these only four were in the 15-20 age group. Sixteen were over 75 years. Deaths from Hypertension numbered 349 as against 370 in 1958, and "Other diseases of the heart" accounted for 203 deaths, 3 less than in 1958. Three hundred and six deaths were due to a variety of circulatory disorders shown in the Short List as "Other diseases of the circulatory system" compared with 295 in 1958 and 272 in 1957.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—There was an appreciable increase in the total number of deaths in this group in 1959, 1,827 as against 1,580 in 1958 and 1,414 in 1957, the rate rising from 1,310 in 1957 to 1,465 in 1958 and 1,698 in 1959.

Both Bronchitis and Pneumonia were responsible for this increase. Pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the newborn) accounted for 700 deaths as against 606 in 1958 and 575 in 1957. The rate, which remained practically unchanged from 1956 to 1957 (534 and 533), rose to 562 per million in 1958 and 651 in 1959. The severe weather conditions in January and February, together with an unusual prevalence of fog, resulted in a sharp rise in the deaths from bronchitis and the mortality from this disease is reflected in the increased respiratory diseases death rate in 1959. The total, 911, is the highest number of deaths from bronchitis registered in any year since 1950 when the present classification of deaths came into operation and is 91 more than in 1958. This is equivalent to 50 per cent. of all the deaths in this group, much the same proportion as in 1958 (51 per cent.) and well above those of 1957 (42) and 1956 (47). 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 121 of this report.

Influenza was again prevalent in the city in February and there were 117 deaths compared with 48 in 1958.

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from "Other respiratory diseases," 99 in 1959 as against 106 in 1958.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—There was another reduction in the mortality in this group in 1959, 358 deaths compared with 389 in 1958 and 421 in 1957. The rate fell from 361 per million in 1958 to 333. The major cause in this group is Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum which usually accounts for almost one third of the total and in 1959 was the cause of 90 deaths, fifteen less than in 1958. The rate, which has been falling steadily since 1955, decreased still further in 1959 to 84 per million.

Deaths from Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia were also fewer, 62 as against 70 in 1958. Cirrhosis of the Liver accounted for 57 deaths, 4 more than in 1958 and the rate rose from 49 in 1958 to 53 per million in 1959. There were 34 deaths from Enteritis and Colitis (over 2 years of age), compared with 44 in 1958. The rate, 32 per million, was the lowest for the past five years.

Appendicitis resulted in 21 deaths, only one more than in 1958 and the rate was 20 per million as against 19 in 1958. A variety of causes grouped under "Other Digestive Diseases" was responsible for 92 deaths, four fewer than in the previous year.

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 1959, 135 of the 170 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 1959 is compared with the average for 1950-54 as follows:—

Males—	—1	—15	—45	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1950-54 (average)	61	6	5	3	1	—	77
1955	51	10	7	5	—	—	73
1956	63	5	4	6	1	—	79
1957	77	9	8	2	2	—	98
1958	49	5	5	4	2	—	65
1959	73	10	7	3	—	—	93
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
1957	63	5	9	2	—	1	80
1958	74	9	2	5	—	—	90
1959	62	5	5	5	—	—	77

Cancer.—The group Malignant Neoplasms now ranks second on the list of major causes of death, accounting in 1959, for 17·3 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and 17·4 per cent. in 1958. Deaths in this group totalled 2,338 in 1959, only two less than in 1958, still above the average for the period 1950 to 1955. The trend of the rate during that period was as follows :—

RATE PER MILLION						
1950	...	2,006		1954	...	2,063
1951	...	2,002		1955	...	2,139
1952	...	2,055		1956	...	2,151
1953	...	2,053		1957	...	2,186
		1958	...	2,170		
		1959	...	2,173		

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 till now 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
1957	...	2·80	15·71	10·49	18·86	25·62	24·90	20·15	13·92	18·41
1958	...	2·54	10·77	20·00	18·25	25·00	25·78	20·42	13·48	18·80
1959	...	1·53	8·06	9·4	20·25	23·38	26·19	20·04	12·35	17·91
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
1957	...	2·80	5·77	17·14	49·09	31·04	26·59	19·30	10·74	17·34
1958	...	1·49	12·50	14·15	24·89	32·72	25·41	17·98	9·20	15·80
1959	...	1·99	9·76	12·04	34·15	35·29	24·75	19·21	9·27	16·56

The following table shows the sex ratio of the deaths from cancer from 1931 onwards. In 1959 male deaths were fewer by 64, but there was an almost equal increase of 62 female deaths so that this ratio in 1959 reverted to that of 1957 (121). In 1958 an increase (of 49) in the male deaths combined with a reduction (of 70) in the female deaths resulted in a sharp increase in this ratio.

RATIO : MALES TO 100 FEMALES.

1931	...	97	1954	...	126
1941	...	103	1955	...	120
1951	...	113	1956	...	128
1952	...	121	1957	...	121
1953	...	129	1958	...	134
		1959	...	121	

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
1957	145	367	83	77	139	141	116	105	121
1958	118	140	167	83	138	163	135	113	134
1959	113	125	100	69	110	170	115	101	121

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 68, the heaviest mortality (in both sexes) is in the age groups 55 to 75 with some reduction in the over 75s. In 1959 61.3 per cent. of all the male deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75 and 18.6 at over 75. In 1958 the respective ratios were 59.4 and 18.9. In females there was a decrease in the younger age group, 53.3 compared with 54.3. The proportion of deaths at ages over 75 was 22.2 per cent. compared with 22.5 in 1958.

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

1959	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	All Ages
Males	0.7	0.4	0.8	3.8	14.5	32.2	29.0	18.6	100.0
Females	0.8	0.4	0.9	6.6	15.8	22.9	30.4	22.2	100.0

Apart from a slight recession in 1954 and again in 1957 male mortality from cancer has increased steadily since 1951. In 1959 there was another reduction in the male deaths, 1,278 compared with 1,342 in 1958 and 1,292 in 1957. The female deaths were 1,060 in number, an increase of 62 on the 1958 total. Since 1953 the female mortality from cancer has shown a tendency to increase.

Of the total male deaths from cancer 532 (41·6 per cent.) were due to cancer of the respiratory organs, the corresponding percentage among females being only 10·1 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 :—

	Average 1932/41	Average 1942/51	Average 1952/56	1957	1958	1959
MALES—						
Respiratory Organs ...	96	244	478	514	560	532
Digestive Organs ...	491	554	500	499	491	457
FEMALES—						
Respiratory Organs ...	38	69	91	105	98	107
Digestive Organs ...	429	473	464	468	426	452

In 202 of the 457 male and 192 of the 452 female deaths from cancer of the digestive organs, the site of the diseases was located in the stomach and small intestine. This is an increase of 27 from the 1958 figure of 211 male and 156 female deaths. The deaths from cancer of this site from 1957 onwards are compared, as follows, with the average for each of the two preceding ten-year periods :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE.

	Average 1932/41	Average 1942/51	Average 1952/56	1957	1958	1959
Males	190	219	185	197	211	202
Females	161	179	180	201	156	192

There were fewer deaths from cancer of the rectum, 104 compared with 117 in 1958. The male deaths numbered 56 as against 48 female deaths. Deaths from cancer of the liver and biliary passages were fewer, 52 as against 55 in 1958 and of these 28 were females. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer of the pancreas, 73 in 1959 as against 83 in 1958 and of these 37 were males and 36 females. The sub-group "Other Digestive Organs" accounted for 215 deaths, 19 fewer than in 1958. In 1959 cancer of the Large Intestine, usually included in "Other Digestive Organs," was responsible for practically all the 215 deaths in this group.

The 52 deaths from cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx were eleven more than in 1958, the male deaths twelve more than last year, while the female deaths were one less. 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.

			Average	Average	Average	1957	1958	1959
			1932/41	1942/51	1952/56			
Males	...	...	70	57	43	36	26	38
Females	...	...	11	13	15	8	15	14

Deaths from cancer of the breast, which after cancer of the stomach is the most common form of death from cancer in the female, were only two more, accounting for 185 deaths in 1959. Of this number 89 occurred in the age group 45 to 65, and 72 at ages over 65. In addition there was one death from cancer of the breast in males.

Deaths from cancer of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues were fewer, 97 in 1959 as against 108 in 1958. There were 51 male deaths—five more than the females. Of this total of 97 only eight were under 15 years of age.

Most of the deaths in this group are due to leukaemia, a form of cancer which has attracted some attention in recent years owing to the fact that a larger proportion of the cases than in other kinds of malignant disease, occur in children. Since 1951 deaths from leukaemia have varied between 34 and 40 a year. In 1959 there were 48 deaths compared with 59 in 1958. Of these 48 deaths (24 of each sex), only two were under five years of age. In 1958 six deaths were in this age group. The distribution throughout the age groups is shown as follows for 1959 and the three previous years :—

	-1	-2	-5	-20	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	All Ages
1956 ...	—	—	1	4	6	5	4	9	5	34
1957 ...	1	1	5	2	4	6	7	15	9	50
1958 ...	—	1	5	2	11	8	11	11	10	59
1959 ...	—	—	2	2	3	8	17	9	7	48

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, 1959—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE DIFFERENT SITES AS GIVEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

SITE OF LESION	MALES										FEMALES					BOTH SEXES			Both Sexes			
																SEXES			All ages			
	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	1959	1958	1948	1938
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	1	—	—	2	7	14	14	38	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	4	14	52	41	67	76
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—	—	—	—	2	5	10	15	8	40	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	11	24	64	60	76	51
(a) Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	7	24	59	54	56	202	—	—	2	1	17	34	79	59	192	394	367	408	351
(b) Stomach and small Intestine including Duodenum ...	—	—	—	1	8	16	16	15	56	—	—	—	2	13	16	6	11	48	104	117	146	109
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Liver and Biliary Passage ...	—	—	1	2	6	9	3	3	24	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	9	28	52	55	73	95
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	1	2	16	14	4	37	—	—	—	1	5	6	14	10	36	73	83	59	55
(f) Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	7	1	6	5
(g) Other Digestive Organs ...	—	—	—	4	12	19	25	34	94	—	—	2	5	8	22	47	37	121	215	234	305	278
Respiratory Organs ...	—	—	1	21	91	213	154	52	532	—	2	—	16	19	31	25	14	107	639	658	332	135
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	21	20	22	13	84	84	83	107	118
Other Female Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	12	16	14	8	57	57	36	58	34
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	22	47	42	47	25	185	186	184	143	149
Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	—	2	1	2	4	8	21	26	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	77	80	73
Skin ...	—	—	—	1	3	—	10	—	14	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	9	23	30	23	21
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	5	1	3	4	15	14	7	2	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other or Unspecified Organs ...	4	—	3	3	13	40	34	24	121	5	—	1	9	12	25	30	24	106	227	206	201	127
Totals ...	9	5	10	48	185	412	371	238	1,278	8	4	10	70	168	243	322	235	1,060	2,338	2,340	2,084	1,677

Deaths from Violence.—In 1959 this group took sixth place as a major cause of death in Glasgow, with 656 deaths compared with 719 in 1958, twenty-three per cent. of all the Scottish deaths from Violent Causes. The death rate has fallen from 667 per million in 1958 to 610 in 1959. Both sexes were affected by this decrease, the females to a greater extent than the males. There were 235 female deaths from Violent Causes in 1959 compared with 284 in 1958, while the male deaths were 421 and 435 respectively. There were more male than female deaths at all ages except 3 to 5 years (when there was the same number of deaths in each sex) and over 75 years (when female deaths were 83 as against 68 male).

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

Year	MALES						FEMALES					
	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total
1945-49 Ave.	39	45	89	92	87	352	25	13	27	40	92	197
1950-54 Ave.	41	31	88	95	102	357	28	11	26	40	116	221
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
1957 ...	37	26	111	110	117	401	32	6	25	45	106	214
1958 ...	31	20	125	125	134	435	29	8	42	49	156	284
1959 ...	45	29	108	117	122	421	19	6	30	56	124	235

The age and sex distribution of these 656 deaths according to the type of accident is shown on page 71.

Under one year of age Inhalation and Ingestion of food accounts for more than half the deaths from Violent Causes (70 per cent. in 1959) and accidental mechanical suffocation (i.e. by blankets, pillow, over-laying) 22 per cent. In the age group 1-5 years accidents involving motor vehicles accounted for ten of the 24 deaths in this age group. Details are given elsewhere in this Report (in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section) of the deaths of infants under one year and of toddlers (1-5 years) as a result of accidents in the home.

There is a striking disproportion between the male and female deaths in the 5-10 age group, 21 males as against 5 females. Of these 21 male deaths, 8 were due to motor vehicle accidents and 7 to drowning.

Although the actual number of deaths for each sex at age 65 and over were very similar, 122 males and 124 females, the relative proportion of the deaths at all ages shows a marked disparity. Twenty-nine per cent. of all male deaths from Violent Causes were over 65 years of age compared with 53 per cent. of the female deaths. The respective figures for 1958 were 31 and 55 per cent.

An analysis of the deaths at ages 65 years and over shows the following distribution of the major causes of deaths from violence compared with those of 134 male and 156 female deaths in 1958 :—

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

	Males		Females	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
Falls	47.5	47.8	63.7	57.7
Road Accidents	13.9	24.6	9.7	10.3
Poisoning (Gas and Drugs)	13.1	9.7	11.3	14.1
Drowning	4.1	6.7	2.4	1.9
Burns	8.2	3.7	8.9	10.3
Suicide	2.5	3.0	—	1.9
Other Violence (including Homicide) ...	10.7	4.5	4.0	3.8
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The increase in the proportion of deaths from "Other Violence" in males is due to a larger number of "Unspecified" deaths than in 1958. Exact information as to the circumstances in which the accident occurred, or the cause, is in a very large number of deaths not recorded, and any figures regarding the number of accidents occurring at home should therefore be regarded as an approximation only. In 1959 the information available suggests that 49 per cent. of the male deaths from violence in this age group and 60 per cent. of the female deaths occurred at home.

Falls are the most common accident in this age group, especially among women (in 1959, 64 per cent. as against 48 in males) and more than half of these occur at home. Another common home accident, gas poisoning, accounted for 28 deaths (15 male and 13 female), 33 per cent. of the deaths at all ages from this type of accident. There was the same number of deaths as in 1958 from burns, 21 (10 males and 11 females). A common accident was that of an old person falling against an electric radiator or gas fire, or into an open coal fire. Women seemed more liable to set their clothing alight as no less than five of the 11 female deaths resulted from this type of accident. One old man who had a habit of smoking in bed died from the burns sustained when the bedclothes caught fire. There were three deaths due to the house going on fire and three women died from scalding injuries. In these three, as in other four deaths, the circumstances of the accident were not given.

Road accidents were a major cause of accidents outwith the home, accounting in 1959 for 12 per cent. of all deaths from Violent Causes in this age-group. In males road accidents rank second as a major

cause of accidental death, 13.9 per cent. of all male deaths in this group in 1959 as against 9.7 per cent. of the female deaths.

The sex and age distribution of the deaths from Violent Causes are shown in the following table according to the International Classification, with the totals for 1958 and 1957 for comparison :—

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES,
1959, COMPARED WITH THE TOTALS FOR 1957 and 1958.

Long Code No.			AGES					All Ages	All Ages 1958	All Ages 1957	
			-1	-5	-15	-45	-65				65+
802	Railway and other Train accident ...	M	—	—	1	3	5	—	9	6	6
		F	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
825	Motor Vehicle Accident ...	M	—	6	11	22	16	17	72	71	73
		F	—	4	4	4	8	11	31	27	17
841	Other Street Accident ...	M	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	8	8
845		F	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	5	3
858	Water and Other Transport (incl. Air) Accident ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
866		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
888	Accidental Poisoning—by Drugs ...	M	—	1	1	6	9	1	18	15	9
		F	—	—	—	3	7	1	11	12	10
895	Accidental Poisoning—by Gases and Vapours ...	M	—	—	2	15	25	15	57	65	48
		F	—	—	—	4	10	13	27	39	30
904	Accidental Falls ...	M	—	2	3	11	12	48	76	82	77
		F	—	—	—	2	5	52	59	84	66
910/914	Other Accidents (falling objects, cutting or piercing instruments, machinery, electric current).	M	—	—	—	4	—	2	6	11	13
		F	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
916/917	Burns and Scalds ...	M	—	1	—	4	5	10	20	10	16
		F	—	1	1	2	5	11	20	26	20
921/923	Inhalation and Ingestion of Food, etc. ...	M	20	—	—	1	2	3	26	13	18
		F	8	—	—	1	2	—	11	15	14
924/925	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ...	M	6	1	—	1	1	—	9	7	12
		F	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	11
926	Lack of Care of Infants under 1 year ...	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
929	Accidental Drowning ...	M	—	2	8	14	13	5	42	36	31
		F	—	1	—	1	4	3	9	15	9
933	Hunger, Thirst and Exposure	M	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
936	Other and unspecified accidents*	M	—	3	3	14	18	18	56	62	44
		F	—	—	1	1	6	32	40	34	20
953/954	Therapeutic Misadventure ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
		F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
956/962/965	Late complications of surgical operation and late effect of other accidental and war injuries.	M	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
970/979	Suicide ...	M	—	—	—	8	6	3	17	27	24
		F	—	—	—	6	4	—	10	14	4
980/983	Homicide ...	M	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	9	4
		F	—	1	—	3	3	—	7	5	4
	Total 1959 ...	M	29	16	29	108	117	122	421	435	401
		F	11	8	6	30	56	124	235	284	214
	Grand Total 1959 ...		40	24	35	138	173	246	656	—	—
	1958 ...		41	19	28	167	174	290	—	719	—
	1957 ...		47	22	32	136	155	223	—	—	615

* The 1959 figures include 1 female death (—45 years) from an Accidental Firearm Wound (Code 919).

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Though there have been developments in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department—the opening of two new clinics and a slight increase in the establishment of Health Visitors—it is a matter of concern that the infant mortality rate has again risen slightly, from 35.1 in 1958 to 35.4 in 1959. By far the largest proportion of deaths occurs when the baby is only a few days or weeks old and these are related to the condition of the mother during her pregnancy and labour and the standard of maternity care. During 1959, 539 out of the 799 infant deaths, 67 per cent. of the total, occurred during the neonatal period. Similarly the number of stillbirths is greater, the rate being 26.4 as against 25.5 in 1958.

A table shows the total loss of infant life from still-births and neonatal deaths and the figure for Glasgow is 49.6 as against 36 in Dundee and 32 in Aberdeen. As has already been mentioned in previous reports, the rate is high where there is adverse environment. The rate is influenced by bad housing—the position in Glasgow is a very serious one—coupled with more specific factors; there are—size of birth rate, distribution of births throughout the social classes, the parity and health of the mother, and the standard of maternal care; all these adverse factors are operative in Glasgow.

It is very disappointing to have to report that no progress has been made in 1959 towards the provision of additional maternity hospital accommodation. Still less than 60 per cent. of the mothers of Glasgow are confined in hospital; the number should be not less than 75 per cent. Beds to provide for this number are required to secure the admission of all mothers who should have a hospital confinement either on medical or social grounds. The Corporation have continued to make representation to the Government on the extreme urgency of the position.

The special Health Visitor who deals with problem families has carried out excellent work throughout the year and has had astonishing results in the rehabilitation of certain families who were in constant financial and social difficulties.

The problem of accidents in the home continues to give great anxiety. Reports are received weekly from the hospitals giving lists of accidents due to burns and scalds and these are followed up by the

Health Visitors. Figures of these incidents are detailed elsewhere in this report. The Home Safety Committee was re-organised and is now the Home Safety Executive Committee, carrying out its work under the auspices of the Health and Welfare Committee with a Secretary from the Health and Welfare Department. Arrangements have been made with the hospitals that as from 1st January all accidents treated either as inpatients or outpatients are to be reported to the Medical Officer of Health. It is hoped that with this further information more constructive measures can be taken to try to prevent home accidents at all ages.

The members of the staff, both medical and nursing, have continued to play an important part in health education. Regular discussion groups are held at clinics and several active mothers' club are in operation. In addition, numerous talks have been given to a large number of associations and guilds, and the number of requests for such talks is increasing.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

In attendance at the ante-natal clinics were 5,918 patients whose pregnancy (excluding abortions) terminated in 1959. There was only one death, a toxæmia of pregnancy. The maternal death rate among clinic mothers was therefore 0·17 compared with none in 1958 and 0·53 in 1957. The rate for the city as a whole was reduced still further in 1959, to 0·35 per 1,000 total births.

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERNAL DEATHS AND RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND IN THE YEARS 1955-1959.

	Deaths					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	1	4	3	4	2	0·05	0·18	0·13	0·17	0·09
Puerperal Haemorrhage ...	2	5	1	1	2	0·09	0·22	0·04	0·04	0·09
Puerperal Septicaemia, including Post-abortive Sepsis ...	1	2	6	5	1	0·05	0·09	0·26	0·22	0·04
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Abluminuria, Convulsions	2	4	1	1	1	0·09	0·18	0·04	0·04	0·04
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	1	—	—	2	0·05	0·04	—	—	0·09
Totals— Glasgow ...	7	16	11	11	8	0·33	0·71	0·47	0·47	0·35
Scotland ...	43	50	46	52	36	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4

Though certain deaths might possibly have been prevented, the number of maternal deaths is now so small that the rates are no longer an index of the problems connected with maternal care. The pre-natal death rates are now to a large extent a reflection of these difficult problems. Many factors are involved—age, parity and health of mother—as well as adequacy of the maternity service. Glasgow has still many adverse conditions which affect the perinatal mortality rates.

INFANT MORTALITY

Although there were fewer births in 1959, the number of infant deaths, 799, was only one less than in 1958 and in consequence the infant mortality rate rose a little, from 35·1 per 1,000 births in 1958 to 35·4 in 1959.

This increase was wholly due to a heavier mortality among male infants in 1959, 468 deaths compared with 426 in 1958. The rate which in 1958 had been the lowest for males since 1955, reverted to a figure of 40·1 per 1,000 births, the highest since 1954. Female deaths totalled 331, compared with 374 in 1958, and the rate fell from 33·7 to 30·3. The rates for each sex and in the main groups of causes of death are shown for the years 1954 to 1959 on page 75.

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

1930-34	102	1955	36
1935-39	93	1956	33
1940-44	95	1957	35
1945-49	64	1958	35
1950-54	37	1959	35

Infant Mortality in Municipal Wards.—For the second year in succession Calton had the highest rate (60) of all the 37 wards. Other high rates were Hutchesontown (56), Gorbals (52), Cowlares (50) and Townhead (49). The Calton rate was unchanged from 1958 but those of the other wards showed an appreciable increase. Fifteen wards in all had rates above the city average and two, Provan and Cowcaddens, had the same rate as the city.

The lowest rate was that of Yoker (17), a considerable reduction from the 1958 figure of 45. Other low rates were Whiteinch (20), Cathcart (21), and each of the wards Pollokshields, Camphill, Govanhill and Langside had a rate of 23·1.

Cause of Death.—Details of the cause of death for each sex and each quarter of the first year of life are given in Appendix Table XI. The following table compares the rates for each sex and group of causes for each of the previous five years :—

MALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births					
<i>Causes of Death</i>		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
I.	Congenital Malformations	6.6	4.7	5.6	6.7	4.2	6.2
II.	Diseases of Early Infancy	20.5	23.1	19.5	21.7	21.1	22.3
III.	Diseases of Respiratory System	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.7	4.5
IV.	Diseases of Digestive System	2.5	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.6	2.0
V.	Diseases of Nervous System	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
VI.	Tuberculosis	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
VII.	Infectious Diseases ...	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
VIII to XI.	All other causes ...	4.9	3.7	4.9	4.3	3.0	4.1
All causes ...		40.6	39.4	37.6	39.3	36.5	40.1
FEMALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births					
<i>Causes of Death</i>		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
I.	Congenital Malformations	6.0	6.6	5.2	5.8	6.7	5.7
II.	Diseases of Early Infancy	13.0	15.2	13.9	15.0	16.3	15.3
III.	Diseases of Respiratory System	4.3	5.0	4.0	3.1	5.0	4.0
IV.	Diseases of Digestive System	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.8
V.	Diseases of Nervous System	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4
VI.	Tuberculosis	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
VII.	Infectious Diseases ...	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5
VIII to XI.	All other causes ...	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.6
All causes ...		29.2	33.2	27.9	29.6	33.7	30.3
Ratio—Males to 100 Females		139	119	135	133	108	132

There were fewer deaths from respiratory disease in 1959, 96 as against 122 in 1958 and the rate fell from 5.36 per 1,000 births to 4.25. This decrease was greater among males, with 52 deaths in 1959 as against 67 in 1958. The rate fell from 5.7 to 4.5. For females the respective figures were 44 and 55 and a rate of 4.0. Of these 96 deaths, 39 male and 36 female were due to pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the newborn), 8 male and 2 female to bronchitis, 1 male and 2 female to influenza and 4 of each sex to various forms of respiratory disease grouped under the heading "Other Respiratory Diseases."

There were more deaths from digestive disease in 1959, 23 male and 20 female, as against 19 and 11 respectively. Of the deaths in this group 31 were due to diarrhoea (excluding diarrhoea of the newborn).

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 11 deaths (7 male and 4 female) compared with 15 in 1958.

The deaths of one male and one female infant were attributed to malignant disease.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis in this age group in 1959.

Deaths from infectious disease were 13 in all, four more than in 1958. Of these, six were due to whooping cough, in infants whose ages ranged from 1 to 7 months. Four were due to cerebro-spinal fever (ages four, six, nine and ten months), and a 10 month old infant died from measles.

Dysentery was the cause of death of two female infants of one and nine months of age respectively.

Violent causes is a major cause of death in children under one year of age. In 1959 the total deaths from this cause, 40, was only one less than in 1958. In the period 1948-1957 the lowest number recorded was 36 (in 1948) and it has been as high as 58 (in 1953). Of these 40 deaths 29 were male and 11 female and of these male deaths 22 were in the age group 1 to 6 months. Nine of the female deaths were under 6 months.

All but three of the deaths were due to asphyxia and of these 28 were due to inhalation of vomit or regurgitation of food. Three infants died as a result of overlaying and one was smothered. In the remaining five the manner or cause of the accidental suffocation was not stated. The other three deaths were all due to "Lack of attention at birth."

Deaths from Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy together comprise the largest group of causes of death in children under one year of age and in 1959 562 (70 per cent. of all the infant deaths) were so attributable. This is twelve more than in 1958. Female deaths were 26 fewer than in 1958 (229 as against 255) but male deaths were up by 38 (333 as against 295). Most of this increase in males was due to Congenital Malformations (73 as against 49) but Injury at Birth (65 as against 53) and Atelectasis (97 as against 86) were also higher. There were, however, fewer deaths among males from Premature Birth (47 as compared with 64). Most of the decrease in the females was in Premature Birth (35 as against 58). The only material increase in the female deaths was due to Injury at Birth (39), 8 more than in 1958. The death rates from Congenital Malformations

were 6.2 for males and 5.7 for females compared with 4.2 and 6.7 respectively in the previous year. For the Diseases of Early Infancy group as a whole the rate was 22.3 for males and 15.3 for females (21.1 and 16.3 respectively in 1958).

Neonatal Mortality.—Neonatal deaths numbered 539 compared with 527 in 1958. This is equivalent to a rate of 23.85 per 1,000 births as compared with 23.15 in 1958. The rate for males was 27.82 per 1,000 births (24.33 in 1958) and the female rate 19.61 (21.92 in 1958). The rate for Scotland was 19.4 per 1,000 as against 18.7 in 1958.

The rates per 1,000 births for each sex and for each of the four chief causes of death in this age group, from 1954 onwards, are as follows :—

			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Premature Birth ...	M.	...	4.52	6.89	4.29	6.10	5.40	3.94
	F.	...	5.03	5.72	2.80	3.38	5.14	3.11
Atelectasis ...	M.	...	6.08	7.44	6.80	6.62	7.28	8.13
	F.	...	3.85	4.44	5.42	4.66	5.77	5.86
Injury at Birth ...	M.	...	4.89	4.32	4.47	5.31	4.54	5.56
	F.	...	1.78	2.47	2.80	3.02	2.80	3.57
Congenital Malformations	M.	...	4.15	2.76	4.20	4.61	2.65	4.45
	F.	...	4.05	3.55	2.99	3.38	4.51	3.57

These infant deaths were analysed in more detail and the results for 1959 were as follows :—

ANALYSIS OF INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATHS, 1959.

No information was available in 21 of the 799 infant deaths, so that only 778 could be investigated.

Of this number 458 (58.9 per cent.) were males and 320 (41.1 per cent.) were females.

The age at time of death was as follows :—

1 week	...	...	...	444	} 533 = 68.5%
2 weeks	...	...	...	72	
3 do.	...	...	...	14	
4 do.	...	...	...	3	
2 months	...	...	...	105	
3 do.	...	...	...	47	
4 do.	...	...	...	25	
5 do.	...	...	...	13	
6 do.	...	...	...	23	
7 do.	...	...	...	10	
8 do.	...	...	...	5	
9 do.	...	...	...	6	
10 do.	...	...	...	5	
11 do.	...	...	...	6	
				778	

The commonest causes of death were as follows :—

	No.	Per-centage
Prematurity associated with some other condition	188 =	23.8
Prematurity (unqualified)	89 =	11.2
Congenital Abnormality	137 =	17.3
Pneumonia	87 =	11.1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	45 =	5.7
Gastro-Enteritis	41 =	5.2
Accidental Asphyxia	33 =	4.2
Atelectasis	29 =	3.6
Asphyxia Neonatorum	24 =	3.04
Convulsions	15 =	1.9
Respiratory Disease (other than Pneumonia) ...	14 =	1.9
Meningitis	11 =	1.3
Rh. Factor	12 =	1.3

There was a drop in the number of deaths from pneumonia but there was an increase from 20 to 41 in the case of gastro-enteritis.

The position in the family was as follows :—

1st	218
2nd	193
3rd	134
4th	87
5th	49
6th	32
7th	27
8th	17
9th	12
10th	5
11th	1
12th	1
13th	1
14th	1
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The ages of the mother were :—

12 years	1
14 years	1
16 years	2
17 years	4
18 years	25
19 years	36
20 years	51
20-25 years	226
25-30 years	190
30-35 years	156
35-40 years	60
40-45 years	24
45+ years	2
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A further analysis was made of the 444 deaths which occurred in the first week of life :—

1 day	...	...	...	324
2 days	...	...	...	48
3 days	...	...	...	24
4 days	...	...	...	13
5 days	...	...	...	15
6 days	...	...	...	11
7 days	...	...	...	9
				444
				444

Ante-Natal Care.

General Practitioner	...	245
Corporation Ante-Natal Clinic		88
Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic...		95
None ...	...	16
		444
		444

Attendance at Birth.

Institution	...	359
Domiciliary	...	85
		444
		444

Cause of Death.

	Institution	Domiciliary
Prematurity associated with some other condition	141	39
Prematurity (unqualified)	64	10
Congenital Abnormality	50	11
Cerebral Haemorrhage	35	5
Atelectasis	25	5
Asphyxia Neonatorum	24	7
Rh. Factor	12	—
Pneumonia	3	2
Postmaturity	1	—
Meningitis	1	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	1	—
Empyema	1	—
Suprarenal Haemorrhage	1	—
Cause Unknown	—	1
Difficult Labour	—	1
Enteritis	—	1
Inattention at Birth	—	2
		85
		85
		359
		359

Illegitimate Mortality.—Deaths of illegitimate infants numbered 33 in 1959, three more than in 1958. There were 1,101 illegitimate births during the year, a decrease of 13, and the illegitimate mortality rate

therefore rose from 26.93 per 1,000 births in 1958 to 30.23 in 1959. Among the 21,497 legitimate births there were 766 deaths and the rate for 1959 was 35.63. In 1958 the legitimate mortality was 35.57.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered in the city in 1959 was 640, an increase of 13 on the 1958 figure. There were 65 outward and 38 inward transfers, so that the total for the city was 613 compared with 596 in 1958 and 600 in 1957. The rate was 26.4 per 1,000 live and stillbirths as against 25.5 in 1958.

From information obtained under the Notification of Births Act, it appears that 13 per 1,000 of all births attended at home by doctors were stillbirths and of those attended in institutions and nursing homes 34 per 1,000. In 1958 the respective figures were 12 and 34.

A special analysis was made of these stillbirths and the results were as follows :—

STILLBIRTHS, 1959.

There was an increase in the number of stillbirths, 613 compared with 596 in 1958.

No information was available in 14 cases, so that only 599 could be investigated :—

Male	...	...	...	293	=	48.8%
Female	...	...	...	306	=	51.2%

Ante-Natal Supervision.

General Practitioner	...	...	...	297
Hospital Clinic	...	...	...	163
Local Authority Clinic	...	...	...	124
None	...	...	...	15
				599

Position in Family.

1st	...	...	...	189
2nd	...	...	...	110
3rd	...	...	...	99
4th	...	...	...	67
5th	...	...	...	35
6th	...	...	...	37
7th	...	...	...	23
8th	...	...	...	13
9th	...	...	...	15
10th	...	...	...	4
11th	...	...	...	3
12th	...	...	...	3
13th	...	...	...	1
				599

Age of Mother.

16 years	...	...	2
17 "	...	...	3
18 "	...	...	6
19 "	...	...	14
20 "	...	...	32
20-25 "	...	...	136
25-30 "	...	...	149
30-35 "	...	...	122
35-40 "	...	...	106
40-45 "	...	...	27
45 plus	...	...	2
			<hr/>
			599
			<hr/>

Attendance at Birth.

Institution—Hospital	...	...	...	481	
Nursing Home	...	...	...	13	
				<hr/>	494
Domiciliary—General Practitioner	...	...	...	29	
General Practitioner and Midwife	...	...	...	48	
General Practitioner and Queen's Nurse	...	...	...	11	
Midwife alone	...	...	...	4	
Outdoor Maternity Staff	...	...	...	3	
Nobody in attendance	...	...	...	10	
				<hr/>	105
					<hr/>
					599
					<hr/>

Cause of Death in relation to Place of Confinement.

	Institution	Domiciliary
Congenital Abnormality	99	15
Maternal Haemorrhage	86	5
Pre-eclampsia	43	2
Conditions associated with Placenta	34	6
Conditions associated with Cord	32	16
Prematurity associated with other conditions	34	8
Asphyxia	31	15
Rh. Factor	25	1
Prematurity (unqualified)	24	6
Maceration	22	6
Cause Unknown	17	10
Difficult Labour	13	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage	12	—
Maternal Illness	11	3
Anoxia	5	—
Ruptured Uterus	2	—
Atelectasis	2	1
Post Maturity	—	3
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	1	—
Hydramnios	1	—
Precipitate Labour	—	1
Fall on part of mother	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	494	105
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The following table shows the trend in the stillbirth and infant mortality rates in the past ten years, and indicates the relative importance of the perinatal rate with the rate in later infancy :—

	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Still- Births Rate per 1,000 total Births	Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births		Mortality 1-12 Months Rate per 1,000 live Births
				(A)	(B)	
1949 ...	49	29.6	25.3	Not available	54.2	24.0
1950 ...	44	28.9	24.6	49.1	52.8	19.2
1951 ...	46	28.1	25.9	47.9	53.3	20.0
1952 ...	41	27.4	24.1	45.8	50.8	16.7
1953 ...	36	26.5	22.2	44.3	48.1	13.5
1954 ...	35	29.4	21.5	47.1	50.2	13.6
1955 ...	36	26.8	22.7	45.6	48.9	13.6
1956 ...	33	25.6	20.8	43.0	45.9	12.1
1957 ...	34.5	26.1	23.0	44.0	48.5	11.5
1958 ...	35.1	25.5	23.2	45.0	48.1	12.0
1959 ...	35.4	26.4	23.9	45.5	49.6	11.5

Neonatal mortality refers here to deaths under 1 month.

Perinatal mortality (A) Still-births+deaths in first week of life.

(B) Still-births+deaths under 1 month.

The Glasgow birthrate, infant mortality and stillbirth rate, etc., are compared in the following table with those of Scotland, England and Wales and certain Scottish and English cities in 1959.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Birthrate per 1,000 of Population	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	Perinatal Mortality* Per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births
Scotland	19.1	22	19	28.6	41.1	28
Glasgow	21.0	26	24	45.5	49.6	35
Edinburgh	17.4	19	18	35.3	36.6	24
Aberdeen	17.9	18	14	30	32	23
Dundee	19.8	20	16	32.5	36	23
England and Wales	16.5	21	15.8	34.2	36.5	22
Birmingham ...	17.7	21	18.0	36.6	38.7	25
Manchester	18.3	24	18.1	39.4	41.9	26
Liverpool	20.6	23	19.6	39.5	42.6	27
Leeds	16.3	20	17.8	35.2	37.4	25

* Perinatal mortality rate (Col. 4)—the number of stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(Col. 5)—the number of stillbirths plus deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Mortality among Toddlers.—There was an increased mortality in this age group in 1959, 117 deaths compared with 86 in 1958 and 100 in 1957. The most common cause of death at these ages is accidents and violence and deaths in this group in 1959 totalled 24. This is five more than in 1958 and is equivalent to 20.5 per cent. of all the deaths

in this age group, a lower ratio than that of 1958 (22 per cent.). Of these 24 deaths, 16 were males and 8 females, 4 in the age group under 2 years and 20 under five years.

Ten of the deaths were the sequel to road accidents and one little girl of three years was fatally injured on a railway line. A one year old boy died from aspirin poisoning and two under 3 years of age died after a fall. A boy of 2 years and a girl of 4 died when fire broke out in their home, and 2 boys aged 1 and 3 years and a girl aged 4 were drowned. There was one death from homicide (a 2 year old girl). One boy (under 2 years) was accidentally suffocated, and in the remaining three deaths the cause of the accident were not stated.

There were more deaths from respiratory disease in 1959, 31 as against 22 in 1958. Pneumonia accounted for 12 male and 7 female deaths, bronchitis for 3 female, and "other respiratory disease" for 3 males and 2 female. There were four deaths from influenza (1 male and 3 female).

Tuberculosis was the cause of four deaths (all males), of which only one was from pulmonary tuberculosis, and two from tubercular meningitis.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms were eight in all (3 male and 5 female) compared with sixteen (8 male and 8 female) in 1958. The deaths allotted to this group in the years 1931 to date are as shown in the following table :—

<i>Number of Deaths.</i>							
1951	...	...	6	1955	...	...	3
1952	...	...	6	1956	...	...	2
1953	...	...	6	1957	...	...	15
1954	...	...	12	1958	...	...	16
			1959	...	...		8

Of these eight deaths only two were due to leukaemia.

There were five deaths from measles (3 male, 2 female), two (2 females, 1 year old) from dysentery and three from "other infective and parasitic disease." Cirrhosis of the liver and rheumatic fever each accounted for one death. There were thirteen deaths from a variety of causes in the group "Other Nervous Diseases" and Congenital Malformations was the cause of death in 9 males and 3 females.

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
1957	34.5	100	1.2
1958	35.1	86	1.03
1959	35.4	117	1.38

HOME ACCIDENTS.

Burns and Scalds.—During 1959, there were 1,396 burns and scalds occurring in children up to the age of 15 years, reported from the various hospitals.

In 103 cases, no information was available or the case had been previously reported, so that 1,293 cases could be analysed. Of these, 766 were scalds and 527 were burns.

One child died—her nightdress having caught fire when she fell, knocking away an ineffective guard. One hundred and twenty-two (122) children were left with scarring, eight required skin grafts, one had some impairment of vision, and one could not raise her arm.

The accidents were analysed according to age.

	Scalds	Burns
1 year	65	46
1-2 years	267	136
2-3	116	91
3-4	67	51
4-5	31	24
5-6	37	27
6-7	22	27
7-8	28	18
8-9	19	19
9-10	19	19
10-11	22	15
11-12	19	10
12-13	18	17
13-14	15	12
14-15	18	14
Not stated	3	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	766	527
	<hr/>	<hr/>

With regard to burns, of which there were 527, 134 children fell against an unguarded fire and 53 against an ineffectively guarded one, i.e. 187 in all or 35·4 per cent. In 139 cases, the child came in contact with hot metal (26·3 per cent.)—a hot oven, a hot poker, a hot fire-guard, or a hot iron left to cool on the floor. Seventy-six burning accidents were due to bonfires and fireworks, most of these occurring in the first week of November. In 27 cases, children were burned when playing with matches, lighted paper or other material. In 24 cases the mothers had left a pan of hot cinders on the floor when she was clearing out the fire. There were 26 electric burns, due to faulty wiring and 16 chemical burns. The remainder were due to a variety of individual causes.

There were 766 scalding accidents and the main hazard appears to be the overhanging tablecloth—253 occurred in this way to children under two years of age.

In 193 of the cases hot tea or hot water was spilt over the child when he bumped into an adult.

In 51 cases the children had put their hands or feet into hot water or had fallen into hot water.

In 105 instances a pan or kettle of water had been spilt and all too frequently these had been placed on the floor and the child had stumbled against it.

In 53 cases the accidents were due to spilling hot fat and in 46, soup was spilt over the child.

This large number of accidents, in the main, could have been prevented and one can only emphasise the need to take every precaution to remove these hazards in the home.

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Child Welfare Centres :—Two additional Child Welfare Centres were officially opened in 1959, the Rogerfield Clinic, Lochdochart Road, on the 7th October, and on the 19th November the Stuart Laidlaw Clinic, so named in commemoration of Dr. Stuart Laidlaw, the City's Medical Officer of Health from 1946 until his sudden death in 1955 while visiting the area in connection with clinic arrangements. This new building replaces the original clinic, opened in 1955, which was temporarily accommodated in two houses in Halbeath Avenue.

The following description of the clinic was prepared by the Architects :—

THE STUART LAIDLAW CLINIC.

The Clinic lies to the east of Kinfauns Drive and is bounded on three sides by the Drumchapel housing development and on the fourth and west side by the town centre.

The building is L-shaped in plan and designed in two storeys, and will serve the needs of the Drumchapel district.

The two-storey wing running parallel to Kinfauns Drive accommodates the Child Welfare and Ante-Natal section of the Health and Welfare Department, and the wing at right angles to Kinfauns Drive the School Health Service section, both sections of the clinic being entered by independent access from Kinfauns Drive.

The Child Welfare and Ante-Natal section is entered through an enclosed pram shelter separated from the main waiting hall by a glazed timber screen. The waiting hall, which is fully glazed on the east wall, is provided with a tea bar and food distribution counter. The ground floor of this section accommodates on the east side, the office, weighing room, nurses' room, two consulting rooms, toilet accommodation, and on the west side the demonstration room and the health visitors' room with a separate entrance from Kinfauns Drive. The inquiry window from the office to the main waiting hall provides complete supervision of that area, and the demonstration room is equipped with wall blackboard, gas cooker and seating accommodation which can be used for lectures to young mothers on the care of babies, cooking and mothercraft generally. An open stair leads from the main waiting hall to the ante-natal unit of the first floor, which provides accommodation for nurses' interviewing room, waiting and dressing rooms and consulting room. In addition there is a spacious examination room and sterilising room provided for the district nurses.

The School Health Service wing which is accommodated on two floors is linked by an internal staircase with the child welfare and ante-natal section. The accommodation provides for a large waiting hall with medical inspection room and dressing room situated on the west side and on the east side accommodation is provided for skin and eye consulting and treatment rooms, waiting-room for ear treatment and eye testing. Adjacent to the ear treatment section provision is made for a large orthopaedic room with waiting room and changing room accommodation. The orthopaedic room is a single-storey extension to the ear-treatment section with waiting room and changing room accommodation. Modern gymnastic equipment has been supplied.

The first floor of this wing provides for two dental surgeries, recovery room and dental mechanics' workshop, speech therapy and audiometric room. Staff rooms and kitchen are provided for the School Health Service and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal sections' staff.

The clinic is constructed of tradition load-bearing brick walls and is finished externally with facing brick, Durite rendering and cedar boarding. The roof is constructed with steel trusses and finished with wood wool slabs, cement screed and mineral surfaced roofing felt. The floors throughout are precast concrete units covered with thermo-plastic tiles and linoleum.

The entire building is on a concrete raft foundation due to the unstable nature of the sub-soil in this area.

The heating chamber is situated in a single-storey structure to the north of the orthopaedic room and the clinic is heated by a solid fuel installation.

The landscaping of the site was carried out by the Glasgow Corporation Parks Department.

The clinic is adequately furnished throughout and has a contemporary decoration scheme. It was designed by the Corporation of Glasgow Architectural and Planning Department under the direction of Mr. A. G. Jury, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., and Mr. A. H. Livingstone, A.R.I.B.A., Depute City Architect. The senior architect in charge of the Civil Buildings Section responsible for the project was Mr. H. N. T. Johnston, A.R.I.B.A.

There are now 54 ante-natal, 29 post-natal, 16 consultative, 99 child welfare, and 4 ultra-violet ray treatment sessions. In addition, three child welfare clinics 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.	†Wednesday 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.	—	—

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
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.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
*15 HALBEATH AVENUE—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.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.	†Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	Friday, 9 a.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
120 LIDDESDALE ROAD—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
26 GLENFARG STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	†Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
60 AVENUEPARK STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	†Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 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.	—	—

* Now replaced by the Stuart Laidlaw Clinic.

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
150 WELLSHOT ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	†Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Wednesday, 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.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
74 WELLHOUSE CRESCENT—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
2 LOCHDOCHART ROAD—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Friday, 9 a.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.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
12 FAULDHUSE 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.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
183 PROSPECTHILL ROAD, MOUNT FLORIDA—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	†Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
22 ARNPRIOR QUADRANT—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
BARLIA DRIVE—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.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.	—	—

† Consultative Clinics.

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	
401 GOVAN ROAD—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	†Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
20 ARKLET ROAD—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	†Thursday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
74 BERRYKNOWES ROAD—					
Tuesday	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 p.m.	Friday,	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.	—	—

* Clinics for infants under One Year of Age.

† Consultative Clinics

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

There was an increase of 88 in the number of sessions, 4,772 in 1959 compared with 4,684 in 1958.

The total number of primary attendances of all children was 16,061 and subsequent attendances 145,356 compared with the corresponding figures of 15,166 and 137,163 in 1958. Despite the increase in numbers recorded at some of the clinics primary attendances of children under one year of age were on the whole higher, 12,478 against 11,644 in 1958, an increase of 7.2 per cent. Subsequent attendances, 126,176 were higher by 9,164, an increase of 7.8 per cent.

The following table gives the attendances at each consultation centre during 1959, with the corresponding total figures for the previous year :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS, 1959.

	No. of Con-sulta-tions held	Children - 1 year		Children + 1 year		Total No. of Attendances		1958—Total No. of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
<i>Central—</i>									
Cochrane Street ...	52	74	401	39	154	113	555	100	599
Richard Street ...	202	457	4,312	328	1,375	785	5,687	759	4,905
Partick ...	152	523	4,391	186	525	709	4,916	732	4,537
Blawarthill ...	156	458	5,010	226	1,417	684	6,427	698	6,651
Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	100	140	2,147	65	611	205	2,758	222	2,365
Netherton ...	100	215	2,308	95	378	310	2,686	304	2,496
Drumchapel ...	152	370	4,340	135	300	505	4,640	488	3,713
<i>North—</i>									
Provan ...	198	578	5,060	134	563	712	5,623	747	5,050
Springburn ...	152	457	4,573	69	361	526	4,934	510	5,701
Denmark Street ...	148	271	2,727	44	308	315	3,035	296	3,086
Milton ...	63	145	1,533	21	99	166	1,632	184	1,372
Cowcaddens ...	255	612	6,152	98	764	710	6,916	714	6,196
Maryhill ...	154	503	4,282	116	400	619	4,742	669	5,035
<i>East—</i>									
Redan Street ...	354	1,273	11,052	144	1,338	1,417	12,390	1,279	11,482
Shettleston ...	304	766	7,926	83	1,246	849	9,172	799	9,383
Mobile Unit Carntyne ...	150	334	3,582	128	556	462	4,138	407	3,651
Rogerfield ...	24	73	570	15	138	88	708	—	—
Garthamlock ...	100	134	1,482	41	290	175	1,772	176	1,380
Easterhouse ...	139	379	4,411	83	472	462	4,883	335	2,944
<i>South-East—</i>									
Gorbals ...	248	672	5,331	219	818	891	6,149	837	6,518
Pollokshaws ...	103	224	2,183	59	310	283	2,493	217	2,092
Balvicar Street ...	200	522	5,333	183	1,122	705	6,455	574	6,247
Oatlands ...	52	190	1,658	44	199	234	1,857	185	1,818
Mount Florida ...	204	535	5,206	180	953	715	6,159	605	6,314
Arnprior Quadrant ...	152	322	4,512	82	778	404	5,290	372	4,682
Barlia Drive ...	100	256	3,027	97	537	353	3,564	369	3,190
<i>South-West—</i>									
Pollok ...	200	416	4,375	33	900	449	5,275	528	5,781
Weir Street ...	104	192	1,820	66	326	258	2,146	227	1,887
Govan ...	154	463	3,996	184	537	647	4,533	621	4,531
Elderpark ...	152	544	7,390	239	593	783	7,983	718	7,665
Penilee ...	100	200	2,965	99	592	299	3,557	284	3,780
Berryknowes ...	48	180	2,121	48	160	228	2,281	210	2,112
<hr/> 4,772 12,478 126,176 3,583 19,180 16,061 145,356 15,166 137,163 <hr/>									

Infant Consultations are also held at the Maternity Hospital and attendances at these in 1959 numbered 2,508, compared with 2,114 in 1958.

Ante-Natal Consultations.—Sessions at ante-natal clinics numbered 2,683 compared with 2,667 for the preceding year. The total attendances were 51,445 compared with 50,996 in 1958, primary attendances were 6,041, or 87 more than the previous year (1958), subsequent attendances numbered 45,404 an increase of 362. Consultations and attendances at each of the Centres are shown in the following table :—

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1959.

	No. of Clinic Sessions	Number of Attendances			Hospital Cases
		Primary	Subsequent	Total	
Richard Street ...	100	225	1,632	1,857	9
Partick... ..	100	240	1,727	1,967	7
Blawarthill ...	100	196	1,577	1,773	2
Netherton ...	52	90	651	741	—
Drumchapel ...	100	103	880	983	1
Provan ...	100	109	860	969	10
Springburn ...	100	117	1,125	1,242	48
Denmark Street ...	50	91	716	807	14
Milton ...	48	30	244	274	5
Cowcaddens ...	102	173	1,297	1,470	35
Maryhill ...	104	332	2,531	2,863	23
Orr Street ...	245	571	4,385	4,956	13
Shettleston ...	152	230	1,641	1,871	—
Mobile—Carntyne ...	52	47	325	372	—
Garthamlock ...	49	37	292	329	—
Easterhouse ...	52	116	675	791	1
Rogerfield ...	13	37	121	158	—
Gorbals ...	202	614	3,528	4,142	4
Pollokshaws ...	50	132	785	917	2
Balvicar Street ...	50	192	1,208	1,400	1
Oatlands ...	52	148	956	1,104	1
Mount Florida ...	102	178	1,611	1,789	22
Arnprior Quadrant ...	52	107	739	846	2
Barlia Drive ...	52	80	643	723	1
Pollok ...	152	339	2,603	2,942	15
Govan ...	152	709	5,257	5,966	66
Elderpark ...	152	567	5,177	5,744	21
Penilee ...	100	130	1,274	1,404	12
Berryknowes ...	48	101	944	1,045	17
	<u>2,683</u>	<u>6,041</u>	<u>45,404</u>	<u>51,445</u>	<u>332</u>

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL AND CONSULTATIVE CLINICS, 1959.

	No. of		Primary		Subsequent		Total	
	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative
Richard Street ...	46	34	67	102	33	56	100	158
Partick ...	48	47	83	297	17	39	100	336
Blawarthill ...	52	40	63	123	8	59	71	182
Netherton ...	52	—	29	—	4	—	33	—
Drumchapel ...	48	—	60	—	14	—	74	—
Provan ...	48	41	47	89	18	9	65	98
Springburn ...	48	41	45	43	3	111	48	154
Denmark Street ...	50	46	14	104	4	113	18	217
Milton ...	48	—	9	—	1	—	10	—
Cowcaddens ...	50	42	54	111	29	64	83	175
Maryhill ...	48	35	106	116	125	160	231	276
Orr Street ...	48	42	140	272	172	46	312	318
Shettleston ...	50	44	76	110	25	38	101	148
Mobile—Carntyne	52	—	44	—	10	—	54	—
Garthamlock ...	49	—	10	—	1	—	11	—
Easterhouse ...	52	—	33	—	12	—	45	—
Rogerfield ...	13	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Gorbals ...	48	48	93	399	12	280	105	679
Pollokshaws ...	50	—	29	—	6	—	35	—
Balvicar Street ...	50	25	78	92	13	11	91	103
Oatlands ...	52	—	31	—	2	—	33	—
Mount Florida ...	50	50	96	236	43	249	139	285
Arnprior Quadrant	52	—	64	—	4	—	68	—
Barlia Drive ...	52	—	19	—	10	—	29	—
Pollok ...	52	49	120	330	153	349	273	679
Govan ...	51	48	168	505	103	273	271	778
Elderpark ...	50	52	112	576	120	212	232	788
Penilee ...	48	—	62	—	10	—	72	—
Berryknowes ...	46	—	32	—	5	—	37	—
	1,403	684	1,789	3,505	957	1,869	2,746	5,374

COURSES IN MOTHERCRAFT.

Courses in mothercraft are given in 26 of the centres, either during ante-natal sessions or at a class held specially for this subject. The course covers physiology of pregnancy and labour; preparation for confinement; making of layette; preparation for breast and artificial feeding; general care of the new-born infant, including bathing. Simple instruction on basic breathing is given by health visitors. Classes are open to any expectant mother in the City. They need not be attending the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic for supervision. Efforts have been made to encourage general practitioners to refer expectant mothers to the centres for this teaching and the response has been a little better during the past year. The importance of this educational work cannot be over-emphasised, and the mothers who attend appreciate very much this side of the work. It is during pregnancy that the mother is particularly responsive and at these classes she learns a great deal about child welfare which helps her to be an intelligent mother.

"*Health of Mother and Child.*"—A new edition of this publication price 1s. 6d., was issued in 1957. The booklet is sold at Child Welfare Clinics and City hospital ante-natal clinics, and to other Local Authorities in Scotland and England. Requests for copies are received from all parts of the world. In 1959 the total number of copies issued was 6,992, of which 2,356 were sold at the Child Welfare Clinics (compared with 2,578 in 1958 and 2,605 in 1957).

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 1959.

	Number of Clinics held	Children —1 year		Children +1 year		Mothers		Total	
		Number of Attendances		Number of Attendances		Number of Attendances		Number of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
Provan ...	100	6	20	141	1,860	1	2	148	1,882
Govan ...	101	16	59	66	996	—	—	82	1,055
	<u>201</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>2,856</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>2,937</u>

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

In accordance with the terms of Section 22 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 a summary is shown of the work during 1959 with comparative statistics for each of the previous years back to 1954. New cases were more numerous than in 1958 but were otherwise the smallest for many years. Total attendances were also the smallest for many years. Extractions were fewest in number for some time and similarly with fillings. Fewer dentures were supplied than in 1958, but the total compared favourably with other years in the past.

A general anaesthetic clinic session for extraction cases was inaugurated on Saturday, 26th September, 1959. Arrangements had been made for a monthly session to be devoted to this purpose.

SUMMARY OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENTS.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
First Attendances	529	489	635	744	726	711
Total Attendances	2,980	3,082	3,244	3,684	3,413	3,491
Extractions—						
Local Anaesthetic	2,804	3,334	3,326	3,256	3,450	3,779
General Anaesthetic	201	—	—	—	—	—
Fillings	249	334	291	288	274	355
Dentures Completed	586	604	552	672	552	523

Scalings totalled 85 and other operations amounted to 926.

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT
END OF 1959.

	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 Street, C.5	—	10	30	11	33	9	24	20	42
" Bridgeton," 106 Orr Street, S.E.	Yes	20	30	18	32	16	32	30	40
" Broompark," 7 Broompark Circus, E.1	Yes	25	35	23	26	18	23	2	—
" Clutha Street," 36 Clutha Street, S.W.1	Yes	20	30	20	30	14	23	48	34
" Cowcaddens," 91 Dunblane Street, C.4	Yes	15	30	18	29	12	27	37	39
" Craigielee," 2 Craigpark, E.1. Yes		20	30	22	32	16	24	8	18
" Crail Street," 60 Crail Street, E.1	Yes	15	35	18	34	12	23	12	8
" Elderpark," Arklet Road, S.W.1	—	10	30	8	37	5	26	12	28
" Hamiltonhill," 101 Ellesmere Street, N.1	Yes	20	30	14	25	13	25	10	7
" Holmlea," 77 Holmlea Road, S.4	Yes	20	30	16	28	15	24	22	24
" Kingston," 132 Weir Street, C.5	—	8	32	7	37	6	34	6	32
" Onslow Drive," 6 Onslow Drive, E.1	Yes	20	40	12	31	11	34	—	—
" Pollokshaws," 11 Greenbank Street, S.3	—	10	30	12	31	5	21	6	18
" Quarrybrae," Pharonhill Street, E.1	Yes	21	—	23	—	18	—	24	—
22 Sandy Road, W.1	Yes	15	21	11	25	10	22	8	7
1 Sandyford Place, C.3	Yes	22	28	25	28	22	26	30	19
*1107 Gt. Western Road, W.2 ...	Yes	15	25	15	25	10	21	85	116
Total		286	486	273	483	212	409	360	423

* Weekly Nursery.

DAY NURSERIES.

Total Attendances numbered 143,618 compared with 144,585 attendances in 1958.

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.

The scheme of training undertaken by the Health and Welfare Department (in conjunction with Nursery Schools and Further Education Departments) continues 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.

During 1959 there were approximately 119 girls in various stages of the two years' training course for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate; 40 students sat the examination and 37 were successful—6 with merit.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES AND NURSERIES.

SHORT-STAY NURSERIES.

During 1959, the two residential short-stay nurseries at 9 Winton Drive and Glenrosa, 47 Maxwell Drive, have again been much in demand and at times the number of requests for admission has exceeded the available accommodation.

406 children were admitted to Winton Drive and 374 to Glenrosa.

These nurseries provide a real social service in caring for children under 5 years of age whose mothers are temporarily in hospital.

SCOTSTOUN HOUSE.

The number of children admitted to this Convalescent Home during 1959 was 161, of whom 17 were under 6 months of age, and 13 between 6 and 12 months. The maximum number who can be accommodated is 32, and the average duration of stay is 8 weeks.

During the summer months especially there is a long waiting list for admission. An increasing number of requests is being received from hospitals for direct transfer of children to the Home for convalescence following an acute illness but may have to be refused owing to lack of accommodation, especially in the age group under 18 months.

The children on dismissal show very marked improvement which has been shown, on follow up, to be maintained after their return home.

CARNBOOTH HOUSE.

During 1959, 161 children were admitted to the above Home, of whom 147 were admitted for convalescence and general care and only 14 for B.C.G. vaccination. This emphasises the continuing decline in requests for admission of child contacts of tuberculosis which has been noticeable in recent years. The accommodation which has thus been made available has again been fully used, in addition to Scotstoun House, for young children recommended from Child Welfare Clinics and from hospitals, who are requiring a period of convalescence and care. Even this extra accommodation cannot always cope with the number of children requiring treatment, especially in the younger age groups.

Carnbooth House, by reason of its healthy situation and extensive grounds, has again proved to be an excellent Convalescent Home, especially for the older toddlers, as evidenced by the very great improvement in health shown after a few weeks' residence.

MILLBRAE HOME.

During 1959, 132 babies were admitted to this Home for B.C.G. vaccination or for segregation following vaccination. Of this number, 73 were admitted directly from hospital maternity units. The remaining 59 were admitted from their own homes as contacts of tuberculosis. Admission can usually be arranged on request without any delay.

It has been found that many of the babies in the contact group are in poor general condition and show very marked improvement in health during the 3 months residence in the Home.

Four babies, from Scotstoun House waiting list, were admitted for general care during the year, at a time when there was some available accommodation.

A recent trend has been the increased number of neonatal contacts being admitted, when the mother was the possible source of infection but had been confined at home.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT HOMES.

During 1959, the Child Welfare staff have again undertaken the medical supervision of 4 of the Homes within Glasgow, i.e. Eglinton, Lochgarry, Eversley and Castlemilk. In addition, their duties include medical examination of children before admission to a Home.

The children coming into these Homes are frequently found to be below average in health and nutrition and also suffering from many defects and minor ailments. On this account, much more medical supervision and investigation is required than in a comparable age group of children in their own homes, with adequate parental care.

A close watch has to be kept to prevent occurrence of infection, especially among children recently admitted. Routine measures of immunisation and vaccination are carried out, as required.

In addition to the physical standards aimed at in improving the health of the children, the proper mental development of children in care is becoming increasingly important and is receiving much more attention than formerly.

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 and look after children in their homes.

Six applications for registration were received during the year. Five of these were granted and one, received in December, will be considered in 1960. In addition, a certificate of registration was issued to one play centre for which application had been made in 1958.

One nursery closed down and registration was withdrawn. At the end of the year 10 nurseries were in operation compared to 5 in the previous year, now providing accommodation for approximately 206 children under school age.

Each nursery was visited during the year by a Medical Officer of the Department who found that all were up to the standard required.

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 :—

	1959	1958	1957	1956
Inquiry cards returned ...	23,781	23,271	23,187	22,684
Full information obtained	23,540	22,973	22,906	22,458
Others	241	298	281	226

Of those for whom full information was obtained—

Legitimate	22,443	22,562	22,321	21,716
Illegitimate	683	690	675	625
Born at full term	21,484	21,551	21,420	20,782
Premature births	1,642	1,701	1,576	1,586

Nature of Feeding at First Visit—

Breast	5,800	6,177	7,386	7,604
Artificial	15,646	15,373	13,857	13,000
Breast and Artificial	591	621	702	749
Still-born	610	594	600	579
Dead at First Visit	483	487	464	437

Altogether the health visitors made 347,687 home visits during the year, compared with 299,978 during the preceding year. Of these totals the respective numbers for infants under one year of age were 125,053 and 108,629. First visits numbered 23,388. In addition 137,847 visits were made to houses in respect of toddlers.

Other visits were made for special enquiries, etc., as shown in the following table :—

VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

	1959	1958
Infants under one year—Primary visits ...	23,388	22,797
Infants under one year—Subsequent visits	101,665	85,832
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Children one to five years	125,053	108,629
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	137,847	80,608
Puerperal Fever	144	141
Maternal Deaths Enquiries	497	487
Infant Deaths	21	21
Ante-natal Visits	420	423
Venereal Diseases	2,426	2,289
Light Treatment	—	—
B.C.G.	20	23
Pneumonia	1,899	6,408
Other Visits	—	—
Houses Shut	5,239	3,642
Final Visits	54,658	45,552
	19,463	17,256
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	347,687	299,978
	<hr/>	<hr/>

VISITATION OF OLD FOLK.

As a result of a survey of the conditions of old folk in the Govan Ward in 1953/1956 it became evident that many old people, particularly those who lived alone, were in need of regular supervision. An attempt to do this was undertaken in the South-Western Division, both during the survey and following it.

The purpose of the visitation is to help and advise the elderly, particularly those who have few friends or relatives to turn to for support. Regular visitation also helps to overcome the severe loneliness which is all too often a feature of old folk living by themselves. As well as dealing with the many personal and financial problems the Health Visitor gives advice on diet, exercise, prevention of accidents in the home, household economy and methods of overcoming loneliness.

As the service developed it became better known to the various responsible authorities in the Division and new cases became increasingly notified to the Department. Cases are notified by Family Doctors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, Society of Social Service, Police, Factors and neighbours and friends. Each new case is visited promptly and an assessment of the situation made. Particular problems are tackled and attempts made to overcome them, either by simple advice, financial help or the provision of the home care services. Many of these cases are visited by the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, who makes a medical as well as a social assessment of the circumstances.

The Health Visitor works in close co-operation with home care services, such as, Home Helps, Meals on Wheels, the Welfare Department and the voluntary societies, and the help of these agencies is frequently asked for those in need. The National Assistance Board also have been extremely co-operative, especially with regard to the replacement of worn-out clothes and in times of financial emergency.

A particular problem is the elderly person who is unclean and who is living in a dirty house. As might be expected this concerns men more often than women. Attempts have to be made to have the old person and the house brought to a state of cleanliness and this is far from an easy task. There is often a lack of co-operation on the part of the old person, both to personal and domestic cleanliness and it is not uncommon that repeated visits have to be made and confidence won before attempts can be made to restore the patient and the house to a state of cleanliness.

The actual number of visits made is extremely difficult to assess as once drawn to our attention an elderly person receives repeated visits by the Health Visitor concerned. In some cases these visits need be no more than a few minutes conversation and a quick look at the house, but in other cases the visit may last up to an hour.

The most difficult cases to be dealt with are those loosely labelled "problem cases." These range greatly in their type and severity. Examples are :—old persons living alone who have taken ill and who have no one to look after them ; an old person with mental deterioration, but not certifiable ; those who live in dirty houses ; those who have unclean habits ; those who are under-nourished and gradually failing ; those in need of care and attention, but who refuse to accept help or to enter a hospital or an old persons' home. Many of these old people present almost insurmountable problems and it is only by quiet and determined persistence that results are achieved and tragedies averted.

This work is still at the pilot stage and each year sees improvement in the service, but much remains to be done. A particular need is a laundry service for old people who are incontinent of urine and faeces ; and better methods of obtaining rapid admission to hospital of old people who would benefit by a short stay, but who are not classified as emergencies. Hospital accommodation is needed for old folk with early mental deterioration and for those who are senile, without having to go through the administrative procedure of mental certification.

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 218. Of this number 122 are Child Welfare Health Visitors, 43 Tuberculosis Health Visitors, 3 Venereal Disease Health Visitors, and 50 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 13 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, e.g. screening children under 1 year of age for deafness.

The annual Study Days were held in the Royal College of Science and Technology in March, 1959. The subject matter dealt with was Community Health. The health visiting staff found the lectures and discussions stimulating and interesting.

PREVENTION OF THE BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

During 1959 an additional 70 families having major domestic difficulties were brought to notice.

In a few cases there was complete disruption before the conditions were realised but mostly there were histories of much quarrelling, unhappiness and strained relationships and varying degrees of mental instability.

It is apparent that there is great hardship and anxiety caused by the inability of many parents to apply themselves to the responsibility and management of the home.

Many breaks were caused by one or other parent, usually the husband, having interests and associations outwith the home. This causes great emotional upset to the parent who is left with the responsibility of the children. In these cases special attention is given and every method applied to try to get the family re-united.

The greatest single problem in most homes is still debt. There would appear to be an ever increasing tendency for goods to be acquired without thought of payment, and it is staggering to learn that a few husbands are unaware that they are in debt to the extent of considerable amounts, but generally the husband is quite a willing partner in the scheme—until the crisis.

Some families were in great difficulties because of rent arrears; many had eviction notices served.

House factors were visited and arrangements made for weekly payments. The families made great effort to give regular contributions and it is gratifying to note that all remained in their homes and many are now free from rent arrears.

Quite a few families visited had been without gas and/or electricity for many months (candles and Primus stoves were being used), the supply having been cut because of non-payment of accounts.

The different departments were visited, circumstances discussed, terms arranged, and regular weekly payments made. Supply was restored on completion of payment.

The majority of cases, once helped, are usually able and willing to manage their own affairs, but there are many who are quite unable to cope with normal household commitments. In these cases contact is kept and visits made from time to time.

There is much to be done in this branch of the work and it should be noted that all health visitors are fully aware of the situation and are taking special interest in the various problems prevalent in the homes today and they are doing much in helping to allay the anxiety and emotional stress which is causing such great concern.

HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING CENTRE.

The extended course of training has now been in operation sufficiently long to permit of appraisal of the alterations made in 1957. The "Block" principle introduced at that time has resulted in a more unified and comprehensive scheme of training and has facilitated correlation of the practical and theoretical aspects of the Course. The new system has been of advantage to students, tutorial staff and lecturers, offering greater opportunity for combined effort, encouraging group activity and resulting in closer relationships and subsequent integration. Extension of the period of practical instruction has been of benefit to personnel in the practical field as well as the students, making for better distribution and continuity of practice and experience and opportunity for more accurate assessment.

The Course commenced on 7th September, 1958, with a complement of 34 students—18 of whom were assisted, the remaining 16 non-assisted—and terminated on Friday, 5th June, 1959. All the students were successful in gaining the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association. As in former years the competitive examination was held for the Lady Helen Graham Award and other prizes. These were duly presented by The Rt. Hon. The Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. Myer Galpern. The function was presided over by the Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Weir.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In 1959 the number of registered midwives practising in the city was 159. Of these, 100 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. Thirty-eight midwives were variously employed, 26 in association with maternity homes, 2 in private practice and 1 who although actually resident in adjacent counties, occasionally conducts a confinement in the Glasgow area, 9 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 1959, of the 7,188 booked applications, 1,865 were not made till the seventh and 1,850 till the eighth month of pregnancy. No less than 500 applications were made as late as the ninth month. This militates against the mother receiving adequate ante-natal care and sufficient mothercraft teaching from the midwives.

During the year the municipal midwives attended 5,822 cases, paying 45,490 ante-natal visits and 78,098 during the puerperium, while the Queen's Nurses attended 1,571 cases, to whom they paid 41,084 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 houses sprayed or disinfected and washings done prior to the confinement taking place—a much appreciated service.

Maternity outfits are available on application for women who are to have a home confinement and 8,671 of these costing 14s. each were issued free of charge in 1959.

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 1959 gas was administered in 4,089 cases and Trilene was administered by midwives in 296 cases.

The domiciliary staff also undertake the training of pupil midwives from the Maternity Units of the following hospitals :—Stobhill, Southern General, Western District, Eastern District, Robroyston and Lennox Castle. The scheme provides that there is always a domiciliary midwife at each confinement. For this training 62 of the midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board. During the year 210 pupils from the above hospitals attended 2,144 confinements. This figure does not include a number from the Royal Maternity Hospital who attended 1,288 confinements and 5,132 puerperium visits. 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.

The following table shows the work carried out by the midwives during 1959 :—

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

Live Births 22,757. Still Births 610. Total 23,367

- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) 15,517.

- (iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home 7,850.

- (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.

(1)	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other domiciliary cases.			Total (8)
	Doctor present at actual confine- ment (2)	Doctor present at any time during Labour (3)	Doctor not present at any time (3)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (4)	Doctor and midwife engaged (5)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (6)	Without doctor or midwife (7)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	2,717	1,137	1,635	334	—	—	—	5,822
(b) Midwives employed by vol- untary organisations ...	908	581	82	—	—	—	—	1,571
(c) Midwives employed by Hos- pital Boards of Manage- ment	15	191	179	—	—	—	—	385
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	72
(e) Totals	<u>3,640</u>	<u>1,908</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,850</u>

(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 74
- (b) Total number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife, fee payable but not necessarily claimed 165
- (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.*

- (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—
- | | Gas and
Air | Trilene |
|--|----------------|---------|
| (1) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work | 195 | 179 |
| (2) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work | — | — |
- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year 1 1
- (c) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1957—
- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| (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) | 42 | 17 |
| (2) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work ... | — | — |

	Gas and Air	Trilene
(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)	5,253	396
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery 1,175		71
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ... 2,549		196
(3) When doctor was present during labour ... 1,318		115
(4) Midwife alone 211		14
(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)	2,938	
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery 444		
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ... 1,557		
(3) When doctor was present during labour ... 845		
(4) Midwife alone 92		
(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1959	—	

Fees to doctors attending emergency cases amounted to £229 9s. 6d.

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
1957	—	—
1958	—	—
1959	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum again showed an increase. There were 81 cases notified compared with 72 in 1958.

An analysis of the cases was made, with the following result :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	34
Purulent Conjunctivitis	25
Simple Conjunctivitis	13
Cellulitis of eyelids	1
N.A.D.	8
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 81

The cases were classified according to age at onset :—

-12 hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
-4 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
-8 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
+8 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
							<hr/> 81

The attendance at birth was as follows :—

General practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Institution nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 81

Bacteriological examination was carried out in all cases, with the following result :—

No organisms found	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Gonococcus	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
No material	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Gram positive diplococci	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Staphylococcus aureus	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Gram neg. cocci (not g.c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Staphylococcus albus	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheroids	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diplococcus of morax	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coliform bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 81

Disquieting features of the report are not only the increase in the number of notifications but the very great increase in the gonococcal cases—15 in 1959 compared to only 4 in 1958.

Thirty-eight City cases and one from an outlying area were admitted to Baird Street Hospital for treatment.

All cases cleared up satisfactorily and in no case was there impairment of vision.

The Wassermann test was carried out in the hospital cases and all gave a negative result.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year there were registered 96 cases of puerperal fever and 213 cases of puerperal pyrexia compared with 81 and 187 respectively for the preceding year. All but two cases of puerperal fever and 8 pyrexias were removed to hospital or other institution.

There were no deaths among these cases of puerperal fever.

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. There are now 35 centres. The additional centres are necessary to cover 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 1959 compared with the issues in the three previous years :—

	National Dried Milk (tins)		Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	" A " and " D " Orange Tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
	Full Cream	Half Cream			
1959	10,095	241	1,474	718	7,397
1958	11,931	276	1,310	705	7,020
1957	15,201	344	2,192	728	11,464
1956	19,532	428	2,510	824	11,207

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

Orange Juice	... ..	23.8 per cent.
Cod Liver Oil	... ..	8.4 per cent.
" A " and " D " Tablets		17.7 per cent.

No reasonably 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.

The Welfare price of National Dried Milk increased from 10d. to 2s. 4d. per tin from April, 1957, and there has been since a marked drop in demand. Another factor may be an increasing preference to use milk tokens for liquid milk.

The issue of orange juice has fallen by approximately 40 per cent. due to the fact that since 1st November, 1957, orange juice has not been supplied for children over the age of two years.

The issue of cod liver oil in bottles has also decreased by 40 per cent. in the same period, probably because parents of children over 2 years are not troubling to call at the centres for the cod liver oil (which is a free issue) now that the entitlement to orange juice for that group has been withdrawn.

National Dried Milk may be purchased at the price of 4s. per tin if no valid token is available. The average weekly issue of such milk in 1959 was 123 tins, compared with 132 in 1958 and 119 in 1957.

During the year there was received from waste paper merchants the sum of £173 for empty National Dried Milk cartons.

SECTION IV.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

An account of the early development of the Home Help service was given in the Annual Report for 1955, and it will suffice here to point out that this scheme was already well established in Glasgow when the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, came into force in July 1948. This service, which was originally intended to provide help in the home during a mother's confinement, now affords assistance in a variety of circumstances and without it a family may be broken up or an old or infirm person removed to hospital for an indefinite period. Under Section 28 of this Act "a local health authority may make such arrangements as the Secretary of State may approve for providing domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, or a child not over school age, within the meaning of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946."

This service has been greatly appreciated by those who have had the benefit of it and in consequence is now widely known and in great demand. Despite the increase in staff, from 368 in July 1948 to 1,571 in 1959 (of whom only 482 are wholetime) this number is still inadequate to satisfy the demand and at holiday periods, such as the Glasgow Fair the service is seriously undermanned. Some 650 home helps are then on holiday, and during the same period over 1,000 cases require relief help.

The following table shows the category and number of cases assisted in the past four years :—

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Maternity ...	2,286	2,305	2,176	2,230
General, etc.	4,242	4,554	4,916	5,078
Tuberculosis	179	185	204	177
	<u>6,707</u>	<u>7,044</u>	<u>7,296</u>	<u>7,485</u>

Maternity cases are given priority and the number of these cases requiring part-time help is on the increase ; the great urgency of certain cases is still present. The number assisted averages some 2,200 a year, but many cases finish at the end of a week. The service was not designed to provide permanent assistance but to give the family concerned time to make their own arrangements for securing assistance. There is, therefore, a specified limit (8 weeks) to the period for which the home help is provided. In recent years the demand has been such

that the time given to individual cases has had to be considerably curtailed and 80 per cent. of the full-time helps attend two cases each day. In some instances only two hours' daily help can be provided and this may be a real hardship.

General cases, which comprised 68 per cent. of all cases attended in 1959, continue to increase, a large proportion of these being cases of prolonged illness or incapacity (see table on page 115) who would otherwise have to go into hospital. In 1959 over 75 per cent. of these cases were over 60 years of age.

There is moreover the problem of old folks living alone, one only too familiar to Health Visitor, Sanitary Inspector and Welfare Officer. The majority of these are old age pensioners with no relatives to provide assistance. An extended service had to be provided for this special group, some 1,900 in 1959, of whom 97 per cent. were over 60 years of age (thirty of these cases are over 90 years, and two of these have attained their century). Home help is provided for thirty-four males living alone and 45 blind persons. In 1957 a beginning was made to supply a long felt want among these and other old folks living alone—a Sunday, evening and night service. A two-hourly Sunday service for helpless old people living alone was introduced and 45 helps are engaged in this type of work. A night service for the seriously ill, unfit to be left alone, is also in operation, with 8 helps as night sitters. In addition a domestic help visits some cases for one hour in the evening to give a cup of tea and see the old person safely to bed. Ten women are employed as evening helps.

It is obvious that the Domestic Help scheme, primarily intended to assist the mother during pregnancy or other illness has now become largely one in aid of the aged and chronic sick and infirm. Without this help a large proportion of these cases would have to be hospitalised, not always the best solution for an old person whose one desire is to live out the rest of their days in their own familiar surroundings.

The dispersal of population from the close-knit communities of the older parts of the city to the new housing schemes has brought this problem into its present prominence. The various members of a family may now live at a considerable distance from each other and helpful neighbours have gone to live elsewhere. Another factor is the growing number of married women now out at work all day and no longer available to give a helping hand. There is every indication that these social changes will persist for some time yet and will inevitably lead to a further increased demand on this service but extended assistance cannot be afforded to aged persons having close relatives within the city.

The following is a selection of the cases now attended by Domestic Helps :—

(a) *Helpless cases requiring relief during Glasgow Fair :*

Mrs. T. (75 years). Diabetic, both legs amputated and eyesight failing. Has to be lifted out of bed and put in wheel-chair. District nurse attends daily. Has morning help from 9 to 1 o'clock. Evening help (1 hour) 7 nights per week (to put patient to bed), and 2 hours' help on Sunday mornings.

Miss McK. (66 years). Rheumatoid Arthritis. This patient has surgical boots put on while in bed, otherwise she would not be able to stand up. She is so badly crippled she has to be washed, dressed and fed. She has morning, evening and Sunday help and must be helped on all public holidays.

Mrs. D. (70 years). Cardiac condition. Her daughter (42) who is blind and M.D. is helpless and in wheel-chair and has to be washed, dressed and fed. Mrs. D. is mostly confined to bed and has 4 hours' help from 9 to 1 daily, and 2 hours on Sunday. Neighbours and friends look in in the evenings.

(b) *Special cases :*

Mrs. L. (28). T.B. hip and kidney condition. Has two children of 10 weeks and 12 years. Was in Mearns Kirk Hospital while Home Help cared for the children. Mother unable to do any housework on return home. Full-time help in attendance since 1958.

Mrs. L. (32). Nervous breakdown. Full-time help since June during mother's stay in hospital, caring for three children of 6 months, 1½ years and 3½ years. (Infant in residential nursery).

Mrs. McF. (32). Poliomyelitis. Four children, 5 months, 2½, 3½ and 4½ years. Mother out of hospital and learning to walk with calipers. Grandmother suffers from Rheumatoid Arthritis. Full-time help 1958 until discharge of mother from hospital, now part-time help.

Mrs. F. (40). Disseminated Sclerosis. Six children, 9 months, 3 years and four of school age. Mrs. F. can get out of bed with assistance but has to be washed and dressed, etc. Full-time help since 1958.

Mrs. C. (36). Hysterectomy. Four children, 1 month, 5, 8 and 10 years. Mother removed to hospital and died 1956. Help waits till 8 p.m. to bath and bed the children.

Mrs. H. (34). Tuberculosis and Disseminated Sclerosis. One child of 6 years. Completely bedridden and very helpless. Has to be fed. District Nurse attends daily. Part-time help since 1957.

(c) *Cases requiring a Night Sitter :*

Mr. M. (84). Cerebral Haemorrhage and incontinent. Unmarried daughter at business. Part-time help by day and night sitter 5 nights a week from March till June, 1959, when case died.

Mrs. McI. (94). Senility and Debility, also invalid daughter (54). Had part-time help from 1955 and night sitter from November, 1958, to December, 1958, when patient died and daughter was removed to hospital.

(d) *" E " Scheme Cases (Long-term) :*

Miss S. (65). Diabetes and Rheumatoid Arthritis. Had part-time help for 12 years; was completely bedridden during last 4 years. Died June, 1959. Friends and neighbours looked in evenings and weekends.

Miss G. (87). Cerebral Haemorrhage, bedridden and incontinent. Part-time help for over 7 years. District Nurse attended daily.

Miss G. (81). Senility. Help for over 11 years.

The following is a detailed account of the work done by the Home Help Service during 1959 :—

There are at present 1,571 domestic helps employed by the local health authority, 482 on a whole-time and 1,089 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 £7 3s. per week of 5½ days. The maximum charge for one day is 26s. and 13s. for a half day.

There was a further reduction in the number of applications for help in maternity cases in 1959, 2,575 compared with 2,690 in 1958. Of these, 1,990 were completed, 374 cancelled and 211 continued into 1960. Of the 1958 cases still outstanding, 240 were completed in 1959 and 65 were cancelled.

Applications for help under the General Scheme continue to increase with 3,636 in 1959 compared with 3,464 in 1958. Of these, 546 were cancelled, leaving 3,090 cases to be dealt with compared with 3,004 in 1958. Seventy-seven 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 of new applications registered under this scheme in 1959 was 729, of which 4 were cancelled. The cases dealt with during the year totalled 1,929, including one case continued from 1947, one from 1948, five from 1949, seven from 1950, 22 from 1951, 29 from 1952, 54 from 1953, 65 from 1954, 100 from 1955 and 173 from 1956, 304 from 1957 and 443 from 1958. Of these cases, 1,880 or 97·5 per cent. were over 60 years of age compared with 98 per cent. in 1958 and 1,678 of them were unable to pay more than the minimum charge of 1s. 6d. a half-day.

Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of their disability, a similar long-term scheme of assistance had to be arranged for certain cases of disseminated sclerosis. At the end of 1959 there were 59 cases in the group, 10 under 40, 39 of them between 40 and 60, and 10 over 60 years of age. Thirty were unable to pay more than the lowest charge of 1s. 6d. per half-day.

There are now 57 home helps engaged in the domiciliary care of tuberculosis patients. During 1959, 83 cases of tuberculosis applied for help, 76 were assisted and 7 applications were cancelled. Of the 177 cases attended during the year, 69 cases were under 40 years, 66 were 40-60 years, and 42 were over 60 years.

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

Disease	General and "E" Schemes			Total
	-40 yrs.	40-60 yrs.	60+yrs.	
Influenza	5	13	42	60
Cancer	13	24	95	132
Diabetes	—	2	66	68
Intracranial Vascular Lesion ...	1	15	316	332
Valvular Disease of the Heart ...	13	86	717	816
Circulatory	9	43	594	646
Respiratory	23	72	512	607
Digestive	8	13	101	122
Kidney Disease	—	8	43	51
Accident	11	47	335	393
Post Operative Debility	36	159	291	486
Debility	3	9	499	511
Nervous Diseases	6	21	84	111
Hemiplegia	—	12	57	69
Paraplegia	—	2	9	11
Paralysis Agitans	—	2	21	23
General Paralysis	2	7	30	39
Rheumatism	2	52	343	397
Senility	—	—	80	80
Disseminated Sclerosis	7	15	4	26
All Other Causes	2	9	28	39
	<u>141</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>4,267</u>	<u>5,019</u>

SECTION V.

HOME NURSING SERVICE ETC.

The distribution of the staff for the year 1959 is shown as follows :—

HOME NURSING STAFF.

	1959
Senior Superintendent of Home Nursing	1
Superintendent/Tutor	1
Superintendents of Homes	5
Assistant Superintendents	5
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 12
Queen's Nurses on General Work	66
Queen's Nurses on Maternity Work	21
State-Registered Nurses in training for the Queen's Roll	18
State-Registered Nurses on full-time Nursing	8
State-Registered Nurses on part-time Nursing	19
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part II Midwifery Training on District	—
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part I Midwifery Training in Hospital	—
Part II Midwifery Pupils	2
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 146

The District Nurses work in close association with the general practitioners and carry out their instructions for the care of the patients. During the year they nursed some 12,500 patients and paid 348,000 visits. The majority of the patients suffered from medical and surgical conditions. There were also 1,684 maternity patients who received 41,804 visits.

The following is a detailed account by the Superintendent of the work done by the nurses during the year :—

THE GLASGOW DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

RECORD OF WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

Work.—The report shows a slight decrease in the number of patients and visits over the year.

In the over 65 years group the number of patients attended continues to show a downward trend.

NURSING APPLIANCES.

The number appliances issued on loan during the year was 3,131 being a decrease of 98 on the previous year. Many of the items issued remain in use on the district over long periods.

TRANSPORT.

Motor transport for Gas and Air appliances, and for midwives on night calls, is supplied by the Corporation. There are now 30 bicycles in use on the district, chiefly in the new housing areas, and a motor scooter is used by one of the male nurses.

DISTRICT TRAINING.

All nurses who enter for training are State-registered General nurses and are also State Certified Midwives; a number hold extra qualifications. 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 patients.

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; group work; and visits of observation are arranged to clinics, hospital units, and other centres.

Twenty-seven Students who completed the Course during the year were successful in the Queen's Roll Examination. Two entrants gained distinction in the practical part, and two in the written part of the Examination.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

The Association is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Training Institution for Part II Examination. Seven Pupils completed training, and were successful in the Examination.

Under the Scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Board, 30 Pupil Midwives from the Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, and 30 from the Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, took extern training under supervision of the senior midwives. In addition 42 cases were taken by the pupils of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital.

REFRESHER COURSES.

The Senior Superintendent and Superintendent/Tutor attended the Annual Conference for the Superintendents of Training Homes. One Superintendent and one Assistant Superintendent (Training Home) attended an Administrator's Course.

RECORD OF WORK FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

Cases on books at 1st January, 1959	...	...	2,490	
Number of new cases added	...	...	10,158	
Number of cases dismissed	...	...	10,191	
Number of cases remaining at 31st December, 1959			2,457	
Dismissed—				<i>General. Midwifery.</i>
Convalescent	...	...	5,295	1,635
Hospital	...	...	1,649	
Died	...	...	1,381	
Removed	...	...	231	
Total number of visits paid by Nursing Staff		...	347,880	
Number of Teaching Rounds paid with Students with Administrative Staff	...	...	...	282
Number of Inspections of Nurses	...	...	...	108

ANALYSIS OF ALL CASES ATTENDED DURING 1959.

Bronchitis	...	...	1,005	
Pneumonia	...	...	302	
Cardiac	...	...	1,020	
Arthritis	...	...	278	
Hemiplegia	...	...	776	
Senility	...	...	787	
Carcinoma	...	...	524	
Diabetes	...	...	322	
Puerperal	...	...	11	
Infectious Diseases	...	...	1	
Gynaecological	...	...	72	
Other medical	...	...	4,139	
			<hr/>	9,237
Operations	...	...	38	
Post Operation Surgical	...	...	444	
Other Surgical	...	...	561	
			<hr/>	1,043
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	619	
Non-pulmonary	...	...	43	
Surgical	...	...	22	
			<hr/>	684
Midwifery	...	...	1,684	1,684

SUB ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Injections.

Insulin	...	...	...	...	...	312
Penicillin	...	...	...	...	...	1,786
Streptomycin T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	646
Streptomycin others	...	...	...	...	...	47
Liver Extract	...	...	...	...	...	1,163
Diuretics	...	...	...	...	...	687
Other injections	...	...	...	...	...	377
						5,018

Patients 65 years and over.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	1,648
Females	...	...	...	...	...	3,808
						5,456

NURSING APPLIANCES ISSUED ON LOAN DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

<i>Appliance—</i>						<i>No. issued.</i>
Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	...	...	213
Commodes	...	...	...	...	...	234
Water and Air Beds	...	...	...	...	...	15
Air Rings	...	...	...	...	...	588
Bed pans	...	...	...	...	...	716
Bed Cradles	...	...	...	...	...	102
Back Rests	...	...	...	...	...	262
Rubber Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	580
Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	273
Warral Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	97
Dunlopillo Beds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dunlopillo Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hospital Beds	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fracture Boards	...	...	...	...	...	11
Adult Cot Beds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Spinal Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	6
Walking Machines	...	...	...	...	...	8
						3,131
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,131

NURSES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951.

NURSES' AGENCIES.

No new applications for licences to carry on Agencies for the supply of nurses were received during 1959.

The existing Agencies all applied for renewal of their licences. These were granted after a report by a Medical Officer that they were being well run and that the required records were in order.

On the roll at 31st December, 1959, there were six Agencies, as was the case in 1958.

NURSING HOME REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938.

One application for registration under the above Act was received during 1959. Registration is still under consideration pending certain alterations to premises.

Three homes for which applications were received in 1958 were granted certificates in 1959.

Registration of five homes were cancelled for the following reasons:—In one the owner died, two were given up, one changed ownership and one house was closed and sold.

The number of Nursing Homes on Register at 31st December, 1959, was as detailed below.

Registered	24
Exempted	3
	<hr/>
	27
	<hr/>

One home is awaiting registration.

SECTION VI

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The low incidence of infectious disease in 1958 was not maintained in 1959 and the total cases registered (32,437) was the highest recorded since 1953, when it was 33,003. This sharp increase is almost wholly due to an epidemic prevalence of measles in the first six months of the year, surpassed only by that of the 1936 outbreak. Dysentery, which had shown a downward trend since 1955, became more prevalent again in 1959 and there were more cases of food poisoning and gastroenteritis.

There was an appreciable increase in whooping-cough but incidence of chickenpox remained at the same level as in 1958. There was a very considerable decrease in the incidence of poliomyelitis and for the third year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria. The number of cases *notified* was almost identical with the 1958 figure but as in that year too the diagnosis of diphtheria was not confirmed. The number of scarlet fever cases registered is the lowest yet recorded. Despite the unfavourable weather conditions in January and February, the incidence of primary pneumonia was a little lower than in 1958. Influenzal pneumonia, however, was more prevalent this year.

There was another reduction in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis and the incidence in 1959 is the lowest yet recorded.

Admissions to hospital during the year totalled 13,322, an increase of 1,281 on the 1958 figure. This total includes 3,320 cases removed to hospital and ultimately diagnosed as non-infectious disease.

Pneumonia and dysentery make the heaviest demands on hospital accommodation. In 1959, cases of pneumonia treated in hospital formed 38 per cent. of all infectious disease cases admitted as against 46 per cent. in 1958. Although fewer cases of this disease were admitted to hospital in 1959, the proportion (85 per cent.) was unchanged from the previous year. Sixty-two per cent. of all dysentery cases were treated in hospital, compared with 60 per cent. in 1958. This is equivalent to 29 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease admitted during the year. In 1958 this proportion was 23 per cent.

Details of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases are given in Appendix Table XIV. Table XV illustrates the seasonal prevalence of these in 1959 and the admissions, dismissals and deaths in the four fever hospitals are shown in Appendix B.

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, 41,978 travellers have been inoculated against yellow fever, 3,345 being inoculated during 1959. 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 1959, 2,364 persons received 3,175 inoculations against these diseases.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

There has been no case of smallpox in Glasgow since 1950. 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 1959, 4,978 notifications of primary vaccination were received and 3,202 of revaccinations. In addition, primary vaccinations are carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics, and these in 1959 totalled 5,743. In all, 10,721 primary vaccinations were done during the year as compared with 10,194 in 1958 and 10,033 in 1957.

The following table shows the age of distribution of those vaccinated for the first time in each of the years from 1951 to date:—

Year of Vaccination	Age Group				Not Stated	All Ages	Revacci- nations
	-1	-5	-10	10 & Over			
1959	6,454	3,648	155	458	6	10,721	3,202
1958	5,754	3,965	147	325	3	10,194	3,240
1957	5,290	3,562	246	935	—	10,033	4,991
1956	5,290	3,806	173	356	7	9,632	3,877
1955	4,621	3,342	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

In all 93,173 primary vaccinations were carried out in the course of the ten years 1950-1959—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 population protected by vaccination in the ten years 1950 to 1959 may be expressed as follows :—

In 1959, of the city's population aged—

Under 5 years, 41,699 or 39.1 per cent.	} have been vaccinated in the course of the ten years 1950-59.
10 years, 39,401 or 40.8 per cent.	
15 years, 5,568 or 5.8 per cent.	
Over 15 years, 6,345 or 0.7 per cent.	

In addition 160 persons whose age was not stated were vaccinated during this period.

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
1957	4,619	20.6
1958	4,806	21.1
1959	5,743	25.4

LEPROSY.

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations of 1951, this disease became compulsorily notifiable from 1st September, 1951.

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 1959 two cases were notified in Glasgow. Both were Indian seamen on ships arriving from overseas, and after treatment in hospital they were repatriated.

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

1951-1953	Nil
1954-1956	5
1957	1
1958	2
1959	2

MALARIA.

This disease, like smallpox and leprosy usually occurs in seamen or servicemen returning to the city from abroad or foreign visitors. During 1959 there were 6 cases as against 8 in 1958. There were no deaths. Incidence in recent years was as follows :—

(Average) 1930-38	...	...	15	1956	...	...	8
1939-45	...	...	24	1957	...	...	16
1946-50	...	...	30	1958	...	...	7
1951-55	...	...	94	1959	...	...	6

TYPHOID, PARATYPHOID AND DYSENTERY.

Typhoid.—For the first time on record there are no typhoid infections to report.

Paratyphoid.—There were nine apparently unconnected cases, distributed throughout the year and coming from four of the Divisions. They were aged from under one year in two instances to over 65 years in another two. Seven were females. There were no deaths.

Bacillary Dysentery.—The number of registrations rose to 4,751 after three years of falling totals. The epidemic that began in the last quarter in 1953 is therefore still with us. The following table shows the seasonal incidence and the number of institutional infections :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Home	593	1,176	1,420	1,288	4,477
Institutional	48	56	61	109	274

Every ward in the City was again concerned in the epidemic but as usual there were wide differences between the numbers registered in the various wards, e.g., fewer than twenty cases each were registered from Langside and from Camphill while over 250 were registered from Dalmarnock and from Calton. Another Eastern Division ward with a high incidence was Mile-End. There was also a relatively high incidence in Cowcaddens, Woodside, Govan, Kingston, Hutchesontown and Gorbals. Other wards lightly affected, with between 20 and 50 cases each, were Craigton, Yoker, Partick (East), Kelvinside, Cowlairs and Parkhead.

Since the epidemic started there have been over 30,000 notifications. However, as illustrated in these reports, the number of notified infections is bound to be exceeded by the number of un-notified cases and carriers. The true total of infections during this epidemic has probably run into six figures. These are large numbers even for a big City but they do not imply that we may expect an early end to the epidemic.

As we shall illustrate below, the immunity conferred by an infection is undependable, especially in children. An appreciable fraction of the total of infected individuals can be shown to have produced positive specimens on previous occasions. Also, many give a history of former "dysentery" but are not on record as having yielded positive specimens in the prior illness or illnesses. Thus the number of registered cases who have previously been positive is probably considerably larger than we can demonstrate; and may even amount to a sizeable minority of all infections. Another source of material for the epidemic is, of course, provided by the thousands of babies born annually in the City.

A survey of the home cases lends no support to any allegation that the introduction of Day Nurseries and of Nursery Schools has originated and fomented the epidemic. During the year under review the numbers of infections associated with the 16 Day Nurseries and the 44 Nursery Schools were as follows:—

	Cot Capacity	Sonne Illness	Sonne Symptomless	Flexner Illness	Flexner Symptomless	Total
CHILDREN :						
Day Nurseries	782	73	54	4	3	134
Nursery Schools...	1,830	20	66	1	—	87
	Staff Posts including part-time					
STAFF :						
Day Nurseries	201	7	2	—	—	9
Nursery Schools	256	—	2	—	—	2

Some of the Day Nurseries were opened nearly forty years ago, while over half of them date back to the Second World War. A few of the Nursery Schools were opened during the First World War and nearly half of them during the Second World War. It has also to be remembered that these institutions are dealing with a section of the population especially liable to dysentery because of their tender age; that the infections were frequently detected on routine investigations on admission; that a constant vigil for dysentery is maintained in these day-institutions; and that the tabled population figures are for capacity and not for turnover.

An interesting item in the survey of the 143 notifications from the Day Nurseries was the number of re-infections confirmed. These were as follows :—

Age at detection of first known infection	First known infection	Interval between dates of detection of first and second known infections	Second known infection
1 year 2 months	Sonne illness	2 months	Flexner illness
1 year 2 months	Sonne illness	1 year 1 month	Sonne illness
1 year 3 months	Sonne symptomless	1 year	Sonne symptomless
1 year 11 months	Sonne illness	1 year 6 months	Sonne symptomless
1 year 11 months	Sonne illness	2 years	Flexner illness
2 years 1 month	Sonne illness	1 year 1 month	Sonne illness
2 years 4 months	Sonne illness	1 year 4 months	Sonne illness
2 years 7 months	Sonne illness	1 year 3 months	Sonne symptomless
3 years 1 month	Sonne illness	1 year 4 months	Sonne symptomless
3 years 3 months	Sonne illness	1 year 2 months	Sonne illness
3 years 4 months	Sonne illness	1 year 9 months	Sonne symptomless
56 years	Sonne symptomless	2 years 9 months	Sonne symptomless

Children who had been found positive for one and the same organism at intervals less than one year are omitted from the list. The full incidence of re-infection was undoubtedly higher than could be ascertained by known previous positive results; but even the confirmable incidence is high enough.

Another investigation of home cases was carried out in the autumn in a street in the South-Western Division. At the outset of the enquiry six children were in hospital with dysentery infections. The remaining population amounted to 322 persons, of whom approximately one-quarter were under 12 years of age. They lived at seven neighbouring addresses in 96 tenement houses with shared w.c.'s. Two hundred and ninety-eight persons submitted a specimen. The resulting positive Sonne results were distributed between six addresses and were as follows:

Children under 7 years—1 case and 6 symptomless carriers; 3 siblings of one of these were later removed as cases.

Adults 1 case and 1 symptomless carrier.

The brief enquiry thus trebled the number of known infections; or, if we assume that the cases with symptoms would have come to light in any event, we can say that the single-specimen investigation more than doubled the number of known infections.

The number of notifications from institutions was again low. There were no notifications from the harbour but 41 city institutions were involved. In 15 instances only a single case was notified. The largest total came from a big mental hospital, from which 38 cases were notified

during the year. All but four of these were involved in a December outbreak of Flexner affecting a male and a female ward, each occupied mainly by elderly persons. All the cases were successfully treated within the mental institution.

The numbers removed to Fever Hospitals reached the large total of 2,945 persons. These were made up of approximately 60 per cent. of the home cases and 64 per cent. of the institutional. The former figure is rather higher than the average and the latter is considerably lower than usual.

The following table shows the age distribution of the notifications and also of the fatal infections :—

	-1 year	-5 years	-15 years	-55 years	+55 years	Total
Home ...	470	2,144	1,123	632	108	4,477
Institutional ...	16	100	36	66	56	274
Deaths ...	2	2	1	—	5	10

It is seen that half the deaths occurred in the aged group. These old persons suffered also from pre-existing ailments, except for one patient who developed hypostatic pneumonia after being laid up with dysentery.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

These infections are not yet notifiable and, as information regarding their prevalence was not readily available, comment has up to 1952 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 1955 but is not a complete picture of the incidence of diarrhoeal infection in the City :—

Year	Age Distribution				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
-1 ...	401	398	220	276	428
-2 ...	17	18	11	20	27
-5 ...	1	5	2	5	5
5 and over ...	4	12	11	7	3
	<u>423</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>463</u>

In spite of the very different weather conditions in each of these years, there has not been any great variation in incidence. Hot dry summers favour these infections but in 1958, 1957 and 1956 the summer was both cool and wet. In 1959, however, August and September and

the first half of October were warm and dry, the first two months remarkably so. Indeed the total rainfall for the year was well below the annual average.

The seasonal distribution of cases in the past five years has been as follows :—

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
1st Quarter ...	95	20	69	56	84
2nd Quarter ...	118	66	66	108	95
3rd Quarter ...	147	105	64	145	113
4th Quarter ...	103	117	45	124	131
	<u>463</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>423</u>

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. In 1959, however, there was an increased mortality from this cause, 43 deaths as against 22 in 1958, and 23 in 1957. Enteritis and colitis (under two years of age) accounted for 20 male and 12 female deaths (of which all but one male were under 1 year of age) and Diarrhoea of the Newborn for 11 (7 male and 4 female).

The mortality rate remained unchanged from the 1957 figure of 1.0 per 1,000 births as against 1.1 in 1956 and 1.2 in 1955. The decrease in the number of deaths and in the mortality rate is shown in the following table :—

	Males		Females		Total	— 1 year per 1,000 Births
	—1 year	—2 years	—1 year	—2 years		
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
1957	7	—	16	—	23	1.0
1958	14	—	8	—	22	1.0
1959	26	1	16	—	43	1.85

Deaths from Enteritis and Colitis over 2 years of age numbered 34 compared with 44 in 1958. All but two of these were adults, a child under 5 years and a young girl under 20.

FOOD POISONING, 1959.

The number of cases of food poisoning which came to the notice of the Department was greater than in the past two years, as shown in the following table:—

	Incidents			Cases Comprised		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Outbreaks	6	11	10	67	215	153
Family Outbreaks ...	27	32	51	73	91	143
Sporadic Cases ...	102	78	145	102	78	145
	<u>135</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>441</u>

It was noted in last year's report that 1956 was a year of high incidence (685 cases) and that the annual variation, judging from the years 1956-58, depended largely on the number and size of "outbreaks," whereas family outbreaks and sporadic cases tended to be more constant. The 1959 figures tend to contradict this generalisation, the sporadic and family infections being unusually high.

The number of cases and incidents occurring in each month (according to date of sickening) was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	14	9	17	30	16	37	55	58	92	37	27	49	441
Incidents	6	5	12	13	10	27	25	25	25	28	21	9	206

September stands out with 92 cases, and this is explained by the inclusion of the largest outbreak of 61 cases. Two incidents in December accounted for 33 of the 49 cases. The incidence is shown to be lower in winter and spring compared with the summer, which was a warm one.

Salmonella typhimurium infection, which has declined in the past two years, became commoner again during the year. The total of 111 cases is more than twice as many as in 1958 (45 cases) and is the highest total since 1956 (186 cases). There was no large outbreak of this infection the largest incident involving a family of five who were infected. A number of smaller family outbreaks occurred but the majority of cases (71 cases) were sporadic. For some six weeks in May-July there seemed to be some concentration of these sporadic cases in the most easterly part of the city in Wards 1 and 7, lying south and north of the Edinburgh road. The common factor involved (if any) was not discovered. There was one death following infection with this organism. This was an old man who was apparently infected in his own home.

A great variety of other organisms of the *Salmonella* group were isolated from cases of food poisoning. There were 12 cases of *Salm. enteritidis* infection, including two family outbreaks of three cases each

and two associated cases in a Day Nursery. *Salm. thompson* was isolated from four sporadic cases; *Salm. heidelberg* occurred in three cases (two in the same family); *Salm. derby* in two cases attending a Day Nursery, and *Salm. dublin* in two sporadic cases. There were single infections with *Salm. rostock*, *Salm. bovis morbificans*, *Salm. bareilly*, *Salm. irumu* and *Salm. bleadon*. Three cases of *Salm. vancouver* infection occurred in widely separated districts of the city but all within a period of about two weeks at the beginning of November. An effort was made to link these cases by finding a common cause which seemed likely, but no common factor was found. It is known that certain imported foodstuffs (dried egg and desiccated coconut are examples) contain *Salmonella* organisms on occasion, and such foodstuffs might be distributed, say, from a large bakery to multiple retail shops. Such an occurrence might explain the three cases of *Salm. vancouver* infection but it is difficult to get a history of eating the infected food when in fact one does not know which article to enquire about.

There is an impression that in recent years *staphylococcus aureus* toxin has played a less prominent part among the causes of food poisoning. Associated as it may be with sepsis in the food handler, this type of poisoning is eminently preventible and its comparative rarity is encouraging. There was no large outbreak in 1959 of staphylococcal poisoning and only 21 cases were attributed to this cause. Included in this total were six small family outbreaks, and in four of these, bacteriological confirmation was obtained from examination of the suspected food. These four were all due to precooked meat dishes eaten cold or reheated.

In contrast to staphylococcal food poisoning, the somewhat similar type due to *Clostridium welchii* seems to be on the increase, although this may be partly due to increasing knowledge and recognition of it. The incidence in 1959 was 157 cases, which is little different from 1958 (187 cases). Fortunately, with the usual absence of vomiting, this type is less prostrating than the staphylococcal. From examination of those who have eaten the contaminated meat it is obvious that some are symptomless and some only mildly upset, but a fair number have rather severe abdominal pain and diarrhoea. There were nine incidents investigated, two being confined to a single family and the remaining seven being in institutions or canteens. In four of the nine the offending food was found to be positive for *Clostridium welchii* and in the remainder positive faeces specimens provided confirmatory evidence for the clinical picture.

The largest outbreak occurred in September in connection with an industrial canteen. It is gratifying to note that the outbreak was first reported by the canteen manager who told the Department of illness in his staff. In all, 61 people were affected and investigation showed that steak pie cooked the day before eating and reheated was the vehicle. The steak pie was positive for *Clostridium welchii*, as were several of the canteen workers.

In July an office canteen had a similar outbreak involving 25 people, diners and canteen staff, in which precooked and reheated chicken was responsible and was found bacteriologically positive. A month later another incident occurred in the same canteen affecting the kitchen staff only. The vehicle of this second outbreak was not identified but the kitchen staff was excluded from work and the canteen temporarily closed. This practice of excluding food handlers with symptoms or with positive faeces specimens was adopted in all *Clostridium welchii* outbreaks during the year. It is an obvious measure to take in a *Salmonella* outbreak but the rationale is not so clear with *Clostridium welchii*. It has been believed that the meat is usually infected with *Clostridium welchii* in the slaughterhouse or at any rate before arrival in the kitchen and therefore the canteen staffs would be victims and not originators of the infection. From a small experience of the matter it would appear that the human carriers of *Clostridium welchii* become clear of infection in a short time, about three to four weeks.

Twenty-three residents in a Corporation Old Folks' Home were involved in an incident at the end of December. The food blamed was cold roast mutton which was cooked the day before eating. The sample of mutton examined was negative but the cook (excluded from work) was positive as were some of the residents.

It would appear that so long as cold or reheated meat dishes are eaten such outbreaks will occasionally occur. Those who cater for large numbers at a mid-day meal find it inconvenient if not impossible to prepare such a dish as steak pie on the day it is to be served. Further than this, cooks and chefs are sometimes averse to rapid cooling of a dish after its precooking. Slower cooling is believed to make the meat more tender.

The remaining 120 cases included in the total for the year were not defined as to aetiological classification. They consist of sporadic cases and small family outbreaks and about two-thirds of them were included because of postal notification to the Department.

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1959 there were 926 cases registered compared with 967 in 1958. This maintains a continuing trend and is the lowest number of cases ever recorded in the annals of the City being 41 fewer than the previous lowest figure, namely that of 1958. The total number treated in hospital was 405, while 521 were cared for at home. This is the first year that the number of cases hospitalised has been less than those receiving domiciliary treatment. The decrease in the number of cases treated in hospital (from 488 in 1958 to 405 in 1959) may appear small, nevertheless it is a contribution to the conservation of the medical nursing and economic resources of the Health Service.

The age distribution is constant and the fact that over 91·3 per cent of the cases occurred between 2 and 15 years is evidence that the disease is now almost exclusively one affecting children of these age groups.

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

The incidence of the disease was fairly uniform throughout the City. The largest number of cases, 60, occurred in the Knightswood Ward, followed by 54 cases in Camphill Ward, while the lowest was Kingston with 6 cases.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever in 1959, so that in all during the past 10 years, from 1950 to 1959 inclusive, only 4 deaths have been recorded in marked contrast to the 102 deaths which occurred in a single year as recently as 1932.

All these significant statistics demonstrate that the disease is, at the moment, a mild one.

ERYSIPELAS.

The downward trend in the incidence of this disease was continued in 1959 with 97 cases compared with 101 in 1958 and 115 in 1957. Female cases numbered 46 against 51 in 1958 and male cases 51 and 50 respectively. There were no deaths.

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

	Deaths		Deaths
1930-39 (average)	... 46	1954	... —
1940-45 (average)	... 8	1955	... 2
1946-50 (average)	... 6	1956	... —
1951	... —	1957	... 1
1952	... 2	1958	... —
1953	... 1	1959	... —

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

As in previous years these conditions have been discussed in the section "Maternity and Child Welfare" (page 109). 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.

For the third successive year no cases of diphtheria were recorded, and for the past 5 years no deaths have occurred. The disease in Glasgow, therefore, can be claimed to be completely eradicated, although its absolute control still depends on a maximum level of protective immunisation. The following table, apart from its historical interest, graphically represents a great Public Health triumph and a lesson in the value of preventive medicine.

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	154*	5
1950	86	—
1951	134*	4
1952	86	7
1953	50	—
1954	12*	1
1955	2	—
1956	1	—
1957	—	—
1958	—	—
1959	—	—

(* Includes carriers—3 in 1949, 4 in 1951, and 2 in 1954).

Immunisation.—The following table shows the progress of the immunisation campaign during the past ten 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	65	24,283	—	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	26,126	5	26,250
1957	10,458	5,790	3	16,251	104	20,078	9	20,191
1958	12,351	6,552	3	18,906	107	24,810	—	24,917
1959	11,473	6,274	1	17,748	107	23,113	2	23,222

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.

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. During 1959, 1,049 such letters were sent.

The number of children immunised during 1959 was 17,748, a decrease of 1,158 from 1958. By the end of 1959 only 41·2 per cent. of the population under five years of age had been given some measure of protection from diphtheria although it is estimated that *at least* 75 per cent. of pre-school children should be protected if it is to be kept under control.

It would appear that the very success of the immunisation campaign to date in reducing the incidence of this disease (no case in last three years) is now militating against its future effectiveness. By its very rarity the effects of diphtheria are now less familiar to the present generation of parents who are, as a result, lulled into a false security against a disease which can result in disablement and in its more virulent form, even prove fatal.

Reference should be made elsewhere in this Report to Section XI Bacteriological Laboratory (pages 227-245) where the incidence of the disease and the prevalence of the various strains over a period of years is discussed.

DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Cerebrospinal Fever.—There was little change in the incidence of this disease in 1959 with 77 cases as against 72 in 1958. Of these, 49 were male and 28 female cases. Seventy-one were children in the following age groups :—

	—1 year	—2 years	—5 years	—10 years	—15 years
Males ...	23	9	7	4	3
Females	12	9	4	—	—

Distribution of the cases throughout the five administrative divisions of the city was as follows :—

Central	9	East...	... 15	South-west	14
North	... 16	South-east	... 14		

Seasonal incidence was as follows :—

			1959	1958	1957	1956
1st Quarter	...	...	35	26	16	22
2nd Quarter	...	...	19	13	14	16
3rd Quarter	...	...	5	10	8	11
4th Quarter	...	...	18	23	19	17
			<u>77</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>66</u>

In the Short List of Causes of Death this infection appears under the heading of "Meningococcal Infections." During 1959 there were four deaths so recorded (two male infants of 4 and 6 months, and two female infants of 9 and 10 months), compared with 10 in 1958 and 9 in 1957.

The incident and fatality rate from this disease in the past ten years is shown as follows ;—

Year.	Cases Registered.	Deaths.	Fatality Rate per cent.
1949	101	9	8.9
1950	115	13	11.3
1951	126	15	11.9
1952	101	10	9.9
1953	123	12	9.8
1954	90	16	17.8
1955	96	13	13.5
1956	66	8	12.1
1957	57	9	15.8
1958	72	10	13.9
1959	77	4	5.3

The Department of Health in their Report for 1958 make this comment ;—“Cerebrospinal fever still remains a serious infection. Its persistence is noticeable particularly in Glasgow and some surrounding local authority areas. Among the infectious disease it is still a significant cause of death, although with modern treatment the fatality rate has been greatly reduced. A high proportion of deaths occurs in infants where the making of a correct early diagnosis is difficult. Cerebrospinal fever is one of the residual problems in the control of infectious diseases.”

POLIOMYELITIS, 1959.

Until 1956 this report was concerned with a quite well defined illness. There was the paralytic form recognisable by clinical examination and there were associated non-paralytic cases suffering from a form of meningitis described as lymphocytic or aseptic meningitis. Discussion arose as to how many of these meningitis cases were non-paralytic poliomyelitis but there was no certain way of distinguishing.

With the advent of virology and in particular the Virological Laboratory at Ruchill, our knowledge of poliomyelitis in the city was greatly increased. It became possible to say, for example, that Type 1 poliovirus was prevalent in the city and this virus was recovered from many (but not all) of the paralysed cases and also from many of the lymphocytic meningitis cases which could thus be called non-paralytic poliomyelitis with some assurance. At the same time it became obvious that lymphocytic meningitis cases were infected with other viruses of the Coxsackie, Echo and adenovirus groups. A description and enumeration of these virus meningitis cases was included in the 1957 report on poliomyelitis, there being no more suitable place to discuss them.

In the 1958 report it was noted that among 99 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis there were two who were infected with viruses other than poliovirus. One was infected with an Echo virus and the other with a Coxsackie virus. This diversity of virus infection has become even more pronounced in 1959. It is now well recognised that these other viruses can cause paralysis and indeed in Russia infection with Coxsackie A7 virus (present in Glasgow in 1959) is known as Type 4 poliomyelitis. Acute anterior poliomyelitis, to give the disease its full name, implies an illness with a particular pathology, the word poliomyelitis meaning inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord, and this pathology affects the anterior or motor nerve cells and gives paralysis. The disease is most frequently due to a poliovirus but the pathology,

signs and symptoms can be caused by other viruses, the only difference being that the other viruses less often cause paralysis and possibly the patients may recover more quickly from the paralysis.

There are thus two alternative standpoints from which poliomyelitis may be presented. Firstly, there is the aetiological stand point in which the cases caused by the poliovirus are noted and on this basis there was only one case of poliomyelitis in Glasgow in 1959. A man of twenty-nine years sickened in August and developed paralysis of the right leg, having an infection with poliovirus Type 1. This would seem an inadequate report on this complicated subject.

Secondly, there is the pathological and clinical standpoint and, as mentioned above, this was applied in the 1958 report. On this basis there were eleven cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in Glasgow in 1959.

It is useful to compare this with previous years and the numbers in the years since the 1947 epidemic are as follows :—

1947	...	...	...	262	1954	...	...	...	32
1948	...	...	...	6	1955	...	...	...	170
1949	...	...	...	27	1956	...	...	...	20
1950	...	...	...	212	1957	...	...	...	19
1951	...	...	...	31	1958	...	...	...	99
1952	...	...	...	25	1959	...	...	...	11
1953	...	...	...	31					

It has been said that one of these cases was associated with a polio Type 1 infection. Two were associated with a Coxsackie A7 infection (the Russian polio Type 4). One was infected with Coxsackie B2 virus. Two had a "new" virus, called "F" virus at Ruchill, which is at present under investigation as to its identity. In the remaining five cases virus examination was negative.

There was no death among these paralytic cases.

It is now proposed to bring the lymphocytic meningitis cases into the discussion. This non-paralytic type of illness was peculiarly prevalent in Glasgow during the year although, in contrast to 1958, poliovirus played little or no part in the causation. The figures as presented for the past two years are as follows :—

	Cases.
1. Paralytic poliomyelitis	11
2. " Lymphocytic meningitis "	
(a) Positive virus result (polio. virus)	—
(b) Positive virus result (other viruses)	30
(c) No virus result and negative results	41

It will be seen that the other viruses were frequently found among these cases. There follows a sub-division into types.

	Cases
" F " virus (awaiting classification)	11
Mumps virus	6
Coxsackie A7	2
Coxsackie A9	1
Coxsackie A (unnumbered)	2
Coxsackie B2	1
Coxsackie B5	3
Echo type 6	1
Echo type 15	1
Adenovirus	2
Total	<hr/> 30 <hr/>

There is very little point in discussing the seasonal incidence of these cases because of their heterogeneous causation. In 1957 and 1958 a seasonal incidence of cases due to the polio virus could be given. This year only one case of known poliovirus infection occurred in August. To tabulate the other cases by month of onset would be like including, for example, measles and german measles in a similar table. It may be worth noting that the 13 cases of " F " virus infection occurred between July and September. Of the 4 cases of Coxsackie A7 infection, three occurred in June and one in April. This emphasises the point that the different viruses can be expected to appear at different times of the year.

Logically the same argument applies to discussion of the age and sex incidence but in practice the age incidence of these polio-like virus infections is very similar to that of poliomyelitis proper. For example, the " F " virus cases comprise 11 males and 2 females ; 7 males between the age of 3 and 5 years, the other 4 ranging from 7 to 29 years ; the 2 females aged 6 years and 22 years. The Coxsackie A virus infections are on the whole younger but the numbers are small. Among the total of 82 cases included in this report, 62 were males and 20 females. (The oldest members of the 82 were two men both 29 years.)

These few facts about age and sex incidence could equally apply to a series of poliovirus infections. The conclusion could be drawn that even if the " F " virus is a stranger to the laboratory staff, it and the other viruses are not strangers to the population of Glasgow. These viruses would seem to have been among us before and we have acquired some immunity to them.

It is difficult to say what influence, if any, poliomyelitis vaccination had in reducing the incidence of poliomyelitis in 1959. Certainly the vaccination campaign was not the sole cause of low incidence. The fact that the laboratory isolated poliovirus from only one case shows that there was little of this virus in the city and, therefore, the immunity of the population was not severely tested. Also it is notable that a year of high incidence like 1958 is usually followed by a year of low incidence. This is well illustrated by the year 1948 when there were only six paralytic cases in the year after the 1947 epidemic.

Of the eleven paralytic cases, only five required further orthopaedic treatment at Mearnskirk Hospital. Four of these have made good progress and have only slight residual weakness. The fifth, who was the single proven Polio Type 1 infection, has considerable weakness of the leg and requires a caliper.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

In 1959, 92,335 children born in the years 1943 to 1958 and in 1959 over six months of age were vaccinated with two injections of poliomyelitis vaccine, which with the 136,685 children vaccinated with two injections at the end of 1958 gave a total vaccinated in this group at 31st December, 1959, of 229,020 or 76·7 per cent. of the estimated number of children in the group.

In September, 1958, the extension of the offer of vaccination to persons born in the years 1933 to 1942 had been approved and in 1959 34,201 persons born in these years were given two injections, some 22·6 per cent. of this age-group.

Vaccination was also made available to the staffs of hospitals and nursing homes and to medical students and their families and a further 3,127 persons were given two injections before the end of the year.

Thus during the year 129,663 persons were given two injections of vaccine, giving a total number of persons protected in the City of 266,348, of which 86·0 per cent. were 16 years or under and 12·8 per cent. between 17 and 26 years.

In addition 123,530 persons were given a third injection. In all approximately 382,856 injections of vaccine were given in the year, the equivalent of more than 7,000 injections per week and of which about one-third were given by general practitioners.

Visits for the giving of second injections in the primary schools first visited in November, 1958, were completed in January, when 9,255 second injections were given.

Arrangements were made for the giving from February onwards of third injections to children who had had their second injection at least seven months previously and in the eight weeks before Easter 31,015 third injections were given. Meanwhile children newly registered continued to be called for vaccination and between January and March 6,450 received a first injection and 9,927 a second injection at the various poliomyelitis centres.

The time was now appropriate for a scheme of vaccination for secondary schools and plans were prepared for the eight-week period, 20th April to 12th June. The scheme involved the secondary schools, including primary sections if any, some half dozen primary schools not dealt with between November and January, special schools, private schools and occupational centres, a total of 136 establishments. In all, 19,356 children were given two injections at school during this period.

The National effort at this time was concentrated on increasing the number of children under 15 years protected and publicity was directed towards this end, though vaccination was also available for adolescents and young adults up to the age of 26 years. The prime objective remained the raising of the level of protection in children but with a well known person in the world of sport becoming a victim of poliomyelitis young persons—adolescents and young adults—became very much aware of the need for vaccination and many were eager to obtain protection. The vaccine position for a brief period became insecure but requirements were quickly met and, the vaccination of young persons already registered having been arranged by appointment, subsequently for a period of three weeks in May evening "Open Door" clinics were made available from Monday to Friday at 20 Cochrane Street for young people between the ages of 15 and 26 years who could attend for vaccination without appointment.

The vaccination position at 30th June was as follows :—

Age in Years	Vaccinated with Two Injections	
	Number	Per Cent. of Population
Under 5 years	55,257	62.6
5—14	142,885	81.5
15—19	26,176	33.8
20—24	11,404	14.6
25 and over or not stated ...	2,138	—
	<hr/>	
	237,860	
	<hr/>	

In addition 73,123 third injections had been given.

For administrative reasons, including the adverse effect of the holiday season on attendances by appointment and the incidence of poliomyelitis in the City being low, vaccinations were much curtailed during July and August and of the 19,622 mls. of vaccine issued 52·7 per cent. went to general practitioners.

Children vaccinated with two injections during the November/January Campaign at primary schools were now due a third injection and a programme for the return of the vaccination teams to the 196 schools involved during the four weeks commencing Monday, 7th September, was prepared and completed.

During the four months, July to October, 17,443 persons were vaccinated with two injections and 35,813 received a third injection, either at the various Corporation clinics, at school or from general practitioners.

The Department of Health planned that a National Campaign to vaccinate adolescents and young adults in the age group 15-26 years should commence on 2nd November and made suggestions for the execution of the Campaign. Local Authorities were invited to take part in national advertising being prepared by the Scottish Information Office and the Sub-Committee on Clinical Services agreed to collaborate in press publicity and gave approval to other proposed methods of publicity.

Open vaccination centres were instituted at lunchtime at the Central Clinic at 20 Cochrane Street and at evening sessions at Cochrane Street and at 24 of the peripheral clinics throughout the City. A mobile clinic was used for five-hour sessions on two Saturday afternoons in Wellington Street at Sauchiehall Street and in Queen Street at Argyle Street respectively.

With the co-operation of the management, teams visited ballrooms, the ice rink, various commercial and industrial undertakings, further education establishments, and two industrial canteens, one in Hillington and the other in Queenslie Industrial Estates.

Widespread publicity was given to the campaign by the press, television and radio, and help was obtained from the churches, general practitioners and voluntary organisations. Posters, leaflets and pay-packet slips were widely distributed with the assistance of commercial and industrial undertakings both large and small. The Corporation Departments gave considerable assistance by the display of posters; the City Factor's Department distributed leaflets at district offices, and the Libraries Department bookmarks. Posters were also exhibited on vehicles. The Cleansing Department lent a loud-speaker van and the

Civil Defence Department a transhailer. Additional loud-speaker vans were hired during the course of the campaign. Special mention should be made of the co-operation received from the Education Department in the arrangements made for the vaccinations at Further Education and Day Release Classes and the encouragement given by Headmasters, Principals and their staff.

Some 20,616 persons received their first injections during the period Monday, 2nd November, to Saturday, 12th December, although most of the work was carried out during the month of November. The following table shows the distribution of the vaccinations :—

	No. of First Injections	Percentage of Total
Central Clinic, 20 Cochrane Street ...	2,459	11.9
Peripheral Clinics	1,792	8.7
Mobile Clinic	756	3.7
Canteens at Hillington and Queenslie Estates	225	1.1
Dance Halls and Ice Rink	5,599	27.2
Commercial and Industrial Undertakings	4,328	21.0
Corporation Further Education Centres...	4,689	22.7
Other Further Education Centres ...	768	3.7
	<u>20,616</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Of the 756 who attended the mobile clinic, 390 were vaccinated at Wellington Street and 366 at Queen Street. The largest single groups were vaccinated at the ballrooms and at the Ice Rink as follows :—

Albert Ballroom	276
Berkeley Ballroom	295
Dennistoun Ballroom	2,069
Locarno Ballroom	2,030
Majestic Ballroom	227
Ice Rink	702
	<u>5,599</u>

The campaign received an immense amount of support and much encouragement was given to adolescents and young persons to come forward for vaccination. For the help received we are most grateful. The campaign planned to end in January of 1960 involved the spending of many evenings in November and December by the medical, nursing and clerical staffs.

The final vaccination state at 31st December was—

Age in Years	Vaccinated with Two Injections		Third Injections Given
	Number	Per Cent. of Estimated Population	
Under 5... ..	58,847	65.4	21,886
5—14	149,169	84.5	90,832
15—19	35,196	45.4	8,358
20—24	15,968	20.4	1,232
25 years and over or not stated	7,168		1,222
	<u>266,348</u>		<u>123,530</u>

ENCEPHALITIS.

Acute Infectious Encephalitis.—There have been only sporadic cases of this infection since the small outbreak which occurred in 1937. There were no cases in 1959. There were four deaths—two men aged 34 and 55 years, a woman of 59 and a boy of 15.

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 in the Spring of 1959 :—

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

	Males	Females	Total
Fit for housework	—	8	8
Fit for employment	6	1	7
Unfit but going about	1	2	3
Bedridden at home	—	1	1
Cases in General Hospital	3	—	3
Cases in Mental Hospital	2	—	2
Cases untraced	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	13	12	25
	—	—	—

In only one instance was there any change in the condition of these patients during the year. A woman of 45 years with mental retardation, who developed a muscular dystrophy of the right arm which has made her unfit for work since July 1959.

	Spring 1960	Spring 1959
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	10
	—	13
Group III. Perversion of Conduct	—	—
Group IV. Parkinsonians :—		
Class A. Normal Mentality	2	2
Class B. Abnormal Mentality	6	6
	—	8
Group V. Died	—	—
	—	—
	26	26
	—	—

MEASLES.

Following 1958, when the incidence of measles was the lowest on record, there being 771 cases registered, 1959 showed a very increased incidence. Eleven thousand, four hundred and three cases were registered, 617 (5.4 per cent.) being treated in hospital. Seven deaths occurred 4 of these in the age group 2 years and under; the other 3 in the 4-6 year age group. Although there was a marked rise in the incidence, the severity does not appear to have altered as the percentage admitted to hospital remained consistent with the previous year.

For purposes of comparison the number of registered cases, deaths and fatality rates for the last 5 years are now listed.

Year	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1955	3,815	5	0.13
1956	4,603	—	0.00
1957	5,683	3	0.05
1958	771	—	—
1959	11,403	7	0.06

The quarterly incidence of measles during the last 3 years is now tabulated.

	1957		1958		1959	
	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total
1st Quarter	4,461	78.5	33	4.3	7,033	61.67
2nd Quarter	1,156	20.4	223	28.8	4,265	37.42
3rd Quarter	42	0.7	42	5.4	53	0.46
4th Quarter	24	0.4	473	61.4	52	0.45
	<u>5,683</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>11,403</u>	<u>100.00</u>

In 1959 the sex and age distribution was as follows :—

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
—1	147	164	311
—5	1,943	1,847	3,790
—15	3,658	3,616	7,274
15+	7	22	28
	<u>5,755</u>	<u>5,649</u>	<u>11,403</u>

German Measles (Rubella).—One hundred and sixty-five cases of rubella were registered during 1959—a marked drop from the 351 registered in 1958. Seven (4 per cent.) of these cases were treated in

hospital. The first quarter of the year showed the highest incidence when 36·36 per cent. of the cases were registered.

The age and sex distribution was as follows :—

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
—1	—	1	1
—5	12	9	21
—15	73	67	140
15+	1	2	3
	<u>86</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>165</u>

Below is listed the quarterly incidence of this disease during 1959.

	Registered Cases	Percentage of Total
1st Quarter	60	36·36
2nd Quarter	57	34·55
3rd Quarter	2	1·21
4th Quarter	46	27·88
	<u>165</u>	<u>100·00</u>

WHOOPIING COUGH.

In 1959, 2,311 cases of whooping cough were registered, about twice the number in 1958. Of these, 220 (9·5 per cent.) were treated in hospital. Six deaths from whooping cough occurred during the year ; all of them infants less than 8 months old.

The number of registered cases, deaths and fatality rates for the last 5 years are now listed.

Year	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1955	1,362	—	—
1956	3,684	2	0·05
1957	2,914	5	0·17
1958	1,109	—	—
1959	2,311	6	0·26

The quarterly incidence of whooping cough during the last 3 years is now tabulated :—

	1957		1958		1959	
	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total
1st Quarter ...	1,407	48·3	188	16·9	293	12·59
2nd Quarter ...	1,096	37·6	326	29·4	399	17·26
3rd Quarter ...	278	9·6	347	31·3	657	28·43
4th Quarter ...	133	4·6	248	22·4	964	41·72
	<u>2,914</u>	<u>100·1</u>	<u>1,109</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>2,311</u>	<u>100·00</u>

In 1959 the age and sex distribution was as follows :—

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
—1	124	121	245
—5	453	470	923
—15	520	619	1,139
15+	1	3	4
	<u>1,098</u>	<u>1,213</u>	<u>2,311</u>

CHICKENPOX.

Chickenpox remained at the same level of incidence as in 1958 with 5,401 cases compared with 5,404 in 1958. The incidence of this disease in recent years is shown as follows :—

1930-39 (average)	6,354
1940-49 (average)	5,377
1950-54 (average)	7,154
1955	4,502
1956	5,901
1957	4,336
1958	5,404
1959	5,401

Cases are removed to hospital only in special circumstances, e.g., when occurring in institutions, children's homes, etc. During 1959, 164 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	1,175
North	803
Central	682
South-East	1,871
South-West	812
Institutions and Harbour	58
	<u>5,401</u>

The wards chiefly affected were Cathcart (649), Provan (366), Hutchesontown (271), Dalmarnock (259), Gorbals (244), Pollokshaws (244), Langside (227), and Partick West (206). Incidence was heaviest in the first quarter of the year (1,819 cases) while that of the second and fourth quarters was very similar (1,686 and 1,620 respectively).

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

In 1959 there was another increase in the incidence of this disease, 44 cases compared with 34 in 1958 and 8 in 1957. This is the highest incidence since 1953 when there were 55 cases.

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 1959, 373 persons were bitten by dogs, 18 seriously enough to require stitching of the wound. In 1958 there were 386 and in 1957, 281. One person was bitten by a rat.

TRACHOMA.

During the year two new cases were notified as suffering from trachoma. In the table below is shown the number of cases notified and the number verified each year for the past thirteen years.

Year	No. of New Cases Notified			Definite	Doubtful
1946-1950	27	25	2
1951-1955	15	10	5
1956	1	—	—
1957	1	1	—
1958	5	5	—
1959	2	2	—

During the year two died, two were discharged well and three were transferred to other areas, leaving 81 cases on the register at the end of 1959.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER.

Year	Definite Cases			Total
1951-1955	97	97
1956	85	85
1957	83	83
1958	86	86
1959	81	81

Patients attending the special clinic made a total of 855 attendances and during the same period the nurse made 110 home visits. No home contacts developed the disease during the year, and no patients required treatment in hospital.

INFECTIONS DUE TO ICTERO-HAEMORRHAGIAE
AND L. CANICOLA.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE (LEPTOSPIROSIS ICTEROHAEMORRHAGICA).

A case of Weil's Disease was notified on 27.5.59. The patient, a man aged 17 years, was employed in an iron foundry where a moderate rat infestation was found. He was admitted to a fever hospital on 3.5.59 as a case of cerebrospinal meningitis. The main symptoms were shivering, vomiting and generalised pains in the body and limbs. The Schuffner Test was reported as positive (*L. icterohaemorrhagiae*) 1/300 and five days later 1/30,000.

A serviceman aged 22 years came to Glasgow on 19.12.58 on leave and on arrival he was feeling ill. On 24.12.58 he was admitted to a fever hospital as a case of streptococcal sore throat. About 26.12.58 the patient developed jaundice and also signs of renal failure and uraemia. Other clinical features were myalgia, herpangina and scleral injection. On 31.12.58 he was transferred to an infirmary to be treated by the artificial kidney. He died there on 3.1.59, the cause of death being stated to be "Hepatitis and Kidney Failure." Three Schuffner tests were negative in the fever hospital and a fourth taken on the day of his death was also negative. Virus studies were negative. The pathologist reported that the macroscopic appearances at post mortem were suggestive of Weil's Disease. The evidence is against this having been a case of Weil's disease.

LEPTOSPIRA CANICOLA INFECTION.

A woman of 19 years was admitted to a fever hospital on 20.7.59 as a case of cerebrospinal fever from an address in Glasgow, having arrived here on 13.7.59, the day of sickening, from an address in Northern Ireland. She was found to have a lymphocytic meningitis. She was dismissed from hospital on 17.8.59 quite well, her titres for *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae* and *L. canicola* being both 1/1,000. This case was recorded in Northern Ireland.

A man aged 22 years was admitted to a fever hospital on 21.11.59, said to be suffering from cerebro-spinal fever. The sickening date was approximately 16.11.59. A diagnosis of Canicola fever was arrived at. The original Schuffner test of 21.11.59 was negative. The test of 8.12.60 was positive *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* 1 in 100 ; *L. canicola* 1 in 30,000.

ANTHRAX.

One case of Anthrax was reported to the Department during 1959. The patient, a dock labourer, was admitted to an Infirmary on 9th March, 1959, with an acute swelling on the right side of the neck and died that day. He appeared to be in good health until 7th March, 1959, when the swelling over the neck appeared. The diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination.

Hair from clothes brush and washings from razor were negative for *B. Anthracis*. Enquiries failed to produce any evidence which would lead to finding the source of infection. The cause of death was stated to be Cellulitis with subsequent Mediastinitis and death due to *Bacillus Anthracis*.

SCABIES.

Another considerable increase has occurred in the number of cases of this disease during the year, 4,380 persons in 1,952 families being involved as against 2,759 persons in 1,220 families in 1958. Scabies has increased in incidence during the past five years.

The following table shows the position in 1959 in each of the five public health divisions as compared with 1958 :—

Division	No. of Families		No. of Cases	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
Central	208	229	650	474
Northern	530	314	1,650	711
Eastern	921	272	1,534	779
South-Eastern	143	248	280	491
South-Western	150	157	266	304
	<u>1,952</u>	<u>1,220</u>	<u>4,380</u>	<u>2,759</u>

RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1959, 4,469 cases of primary pneumonia and 75 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, the corresponding figures for 1958 being 4,591 and 46. The increase in notifications of influenzal pneumonia in 1959 over 1958 occurred in February and March, when 58 of 75 notifications were received.

Over 85 per cent. of persons notified were treated in hospital, the percentages being highest in the lower age groups. The notifications of primary pneumonia and the number and percentage treated in hospital are shown in Table A.

TABLE A.
NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND
NUMBER TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Age in Years				Notifications of Primary Pneumonia	Number Treated in Hospital	Percentage Treated in Hospital
Under 1	...	...	...	695	646	92.9
1-5	...	...	...	754	689	91.4
5-45	...	...	...	973	826	84.9
45-65	...	...	...	963	826	85.8
65 and over	...	...	...	1,084	833	76.8
All Ages	...	...	...	<u>4,469</u>	<u>3,820</u>	<u>85.5</u>

Twenty-three of the 75 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified were treated in hospital.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of cases of primary pneumonia.

TABLE B.
NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age in Years	Male Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Female Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations for Both Sexes	Per- centage of Total
Under 1	370	14.6	325	16.7	695	15.5
1-5	414	16.4	340	17.5	754	16.9
5-45	530	21.0	443	22.8	973	21.8
45-65	623	24.7	340	17.5	963	21.5
65 and over	589	23.3	495	25.5	1,084	24.3
All Ages	<u>2,526</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,943</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,469</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Male notifications exceed female notifications at all ages, most strikingly in the age group 45 to 65 years. Notifications of children under 5 years accounted for 32.4 per cent. of all notifications and 24.3 per cent. of notifications were of persons 65 years and over.

TABLE C.

AGE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA FOR THE YEARS 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Age in Years	1957		1958		1959	
	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total
Under 1 ...	898	16.5	823	17.9	695	15.5
1-5 ...	905	16.6	631	13.7	754	16.9
4-45 ...	1,405	25.8	992	21.6	973	21.8
45-65 ...	1,265	23.2	1,095	23.9	963	21.5
65 and over	974	17.9	1,050	22.9	1,084	24.3
All Ages	<u>5,447</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,591</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,469</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Notifications under 1 year were fewer in 1959 than in 1958 but between 1 and 5 years were higher while there was a fall between 5 and 65 years and a slight rise at ages 65 years and over.

Notifications and deaths from primary and influenzal pneumonia and deaths from bronchitis are highest in the first quarter of the year and lowest in the third, while the pneumonia and bronchitis figures are higher in the fourth than in the second quarter (Table D). The influenzal figures are only of moment in the first quarter of the year.

TABLE D.

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

Period	Primary Pneumonia				Influenzal Pneumonia				Bronchitis	
	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent. of Total	*Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total
1st Quarter	2,039	45.6	359	51.3	62	82.7	102	87.2	581	63.8
2nd Quarter	824	18.4	98	14.0	7	9.3	9	7.7	115	12.6
3rd Quarter	559	12.5	89	12.7	1	1.3	—	—	72	7.9
4th Quarter	1,047	23.5	154	22.0	5	6.7	6	5.1	143	15.7
	<u>4,469</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Deaths include deaths from Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia.

The death rate per million for respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis was 1,698 compared with 1,465 in 1958 and 1,310 in 1957. (Pneumonia of the new-born is not included.)

TABLE E.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASE OTHER THAN
TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Pneumonia (excluding Pneumonia of the new-born)	Bronchitis	Influenza	Other Respiratory Diseases	Totals
*1946	711	344	160	153	1,368
1947	732	386	82	144	1,344
1948	493	245	37	140	915
1949	608	324	131	142	1,205
†1950	509	696	57	137	1,399
1951	528	740	183	118	1,569
1952	532	690	119	134	1,475
1953	428	627	74	106	1,235
1954	432	545	26	113	1,169
1955	545	700	40	109	1,394
1956	579	656	50	105	1,390
1957	575	588	161	90	1,414
1958	606	820	48	106	1,580
1959	700	911	117	99	1,827

* Sulphonamides and penicillin became routine treatment for pneumonia in 1946, following a pilot survey in 1945.

† Since 1950 diseases of the heart have no longer been given preference over bronchitis and other respiratory diseases as a cause of death.

Deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis (Table E) were higher in 1959 than in 1958, the deaths in 1959 from pneumonia, 700, exceeding by 15.5 per cent. those in 1958 and from bronchitis, 911, by 11.1 per cent. In the first quarter of the year, deaths from pneumonia in 1959 rose by 34.5 per cent. over the 1958 figure and from bronchitis by 76.6 per cent., while in the last quarter of 1959 deaths from pneumonia were 18.5 per cent. higher than in 1958 but from bronchitis 45.6 per cent. lower, due to the many deaths from bronchitis in December, 1958, associated with the smog of 30th November and 1st December and the foggy cold weather which subsequently prevailed.

TABLE F.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM PRIMARY PNEUMONIA
AND BRONCHITIS IN 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

	Deaths from Pneumonia				Deaths from Bronchitis			
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1956	1957	1958	1959
January	98	55	92	109	146	87	125	197
February ...	96	37	71	165	102	61	100	283
March ...	61	46	104	85	75	64	104	101
April ...	32	42	71	43	34	39	76	41
May ...	44	37	44	32	44	41	42	42
June ...	28	25	26	23	35	22	38	32
July ...	32	28	26	35	24	22	33	21
August ...	28	23	20	28	20	21	17	24
September	34	47	22	26	33	33	22	27
October ...	34	139	33	41	32	66	39	27
November	48	45	42	49	61	53	56	52
December	44	51	55	64	50	79	168	64
	<u>579</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>911</u>

The high incidence of deaths from bronchitis in December, 1958 (168) and in January (197) and February (283) of 1959 reflected the exceptional period of cold foggy weather which prevailed and which was emphasised by the smog of 30th November and 1st December, 1958 and of 31st January to 3rd February, 1959. There was no comparable influence on the deaths from pneumonia which showed a marked increase in February when the deaths rose to 165 for the month. This increase was associated with a return of Asian influenza to the City resulting in 47 deaths in February and 50 deaths in March from influenza and influenzal pneumonia, that is, 97 of the 117 deaths recorded from these causes for the year.

TABLE G.

BRONCHITIS.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION AND OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION 45 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISIONS OF THE CITY—1957, 1958 AND 1959.

Division	Death Rate per 100,000 Estimated Population			Death Rate per 100,000 Estimated Population 45 years and over		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Eastern ...	60.7	81.8	76.2	205	276	256
Northern ...	46.2	93.6	84.1	161	327	294
Central ...	47.5	60.1	75.0	134	169	211
South-Eastern ...	49.6	57.6	77.8	154	180	241
South-Western ...	49.0	62.4	92.5	167	212	315

During the year there were 176 deaths from bronchitis in the Eastern Division, 194 in the Northern, 160 in the Central, 173 in the South-Eastern and 165 in the South-Western, while 43 occurred in

institutions. Death rates from bronchitis were less in the Eastern and Northern Divisions than in 1958 and higher in the Central, South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions. The death rate was especially striking in the South-Western Division where 62·4 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the first two months of the year compared with the rest of the City with 50·9 per cent. of deaths in the first two months.

TABLE H.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS,
1958 AND 1959.

1958.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Eastern ...	29	24	19	19	9	12	9	1	5	10	11	38	186
Northern ...	34	27	32	19	8	9	8	4	8	12	10	49	220
Central ...	19	21	13	12	7	5	6	3	4	6	10	24	130
South-Eastern	22	10	17	8	6	6	4	4	2	4	13	30	126
South-Western	16	15	19	11	10	2	4	3	1	3	6	2	113
Institution ...	5	3	4	7	2	4	2	2	2	4	6	4	45
	<u>125</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>820</u>
1959.													
Eastern ...	32	55	19	9	10	8	6	4	8	4	10	11	176
Northern ...	41	54	22	6	6	9	7	10	8	7	7	17	194
Central ...	36	48	19	12	6	4	3	2	3	6	6	15	160
South-Eastern	40	52	20	10	8	6	—	4	6	4	14	9	173
South-Western	41	62	15	2	9	5	4	1	2	4	12	8	165
Institution ...	6	13	6	2	3	—	1	3	—	2	3	4	43
	<u>196</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>911</u>

The death rate from bronchitis in Glasgow is higher than in Scotland and the other Counties of Cities, as shown in Table I, which gives the death rate for bronchitis and pneumonia for 1956, 1957 and 1958, figures for 1959 being not yet available. The death rate from pneumonia in Glasgow is exceeded by that of Dundee in 1956 and to a less extent in 1957 and 1958. The Scottish figures are based on data from the Registrar General's Annual Reports. The rates for 1956, 1957 and 1958 for three English cities based on data from the Medical Officers' of Health Annual Reports are also given. The Glasgow rates are exceeded by those of Liverpool and Manchester both for bronchitis and pneumonia, except for pneumonia in Manchester in 1956, when the rate was lower than that of Glasgow. The Birmingham death rates for pneumonia were lower than those of Glasgow but the bronchitis rates were higher in 1956 and 1957.

TABLE I.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS FOR SCOTLAND AND THE FOUR COUNTIES OF CITIES AND THE 1956, 1957 and 1958 DEATH RATES FOR BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

	Pneumonia			Bronchitis		
	Death Rate per 100,000			Death Rate per 100,000		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
*Scotland ...	37.2	39.7	40.8	40.4	39.1	44.4
*Aberdeen ...	30.6	43.0	38.6	30.6	30.6	38.6
*Dundee ...	68.3	55.8	59.9	30.2	39.1	42.7
*Edinburgh ...	41.8	47.8	46.0	41.1	48.2	40.9
*Glasgow ...	52.7	54.4	55.6	64.0	58.2	79.3
†Birmingham ...	46.5	45.9	48.5	76.3	77.1	77.8
†Liverpool ...	88.9	90.0	103.4	88.7	84.7	88.1
†Manchester ...	50.4	57.0	61.5	113.1	108.4	115.2

* These figures are based on data from the Registrar General's Annual Reports.

† These figures are based on data from the Medical Officers' of Health Annual Reports.

TABLE J.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS, 1959.
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

(Percentages of Column Totals given in brackets.)

Age in	PNEUMONIA			BRONCHITIS		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Under 1	39 (10.3)	36 (11.2)	75 (10.7)	8 (1.3)	2 (0.7)	10 (1.1)
1-5 ...	12 (3.2)	7 (2.2)	19 (2.7)	—	3 (1.0)	3 (0.3)
5-45 ...	11 (2.9)	8 (2.5)	19 (2.7)	13 (2.1)	8 (2.6)	21 (2.3)
45-65 ...	84 (22.1)	41 (12.8)	125 (17.9)	264 (43.3)	68 (22.6)	332 (36.5)
65 over	233 (61.5)	229 (71.3)	462 (66.0)	325 (53.3)	220 (73.1)	545 (59.8)
All Ages	379 (100.0)	321 (100.0)	700 (100.0)	610 (100.0)	301 (100.0)	911 (100.0)

Table J shows the age and sex distribution of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis during the year.

The increased deaths from pneumonia in 1959 compared with 1958 were of persons 65 years and over and from bronchitis of persons 45 years and over. In bronchitis the increase was apparent in the male deaths at ages 45 to 64 years and in the deaths in both sexes at ages 65 years and over but most marked in this age group in female deaths.

At ages 45 to 64 years pneumonia takes a greater toll of males than females in the ratio of 2.0 to 1 and bronchitis of males both in this age group in the ratio of 3.9 to 1 and at ages 65 years and over in the ratio of 1.5 to 1.

TABLE K.

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

Columns (1), (4), (7)—Deaths from All Causes.

(2), 5, (8)—Deaths from Pneumonia, Influenza and
Bronchitis.

(3), (6), (9)—Proportionate Mortality Per Cent.

<i>Age in years—</i>	MALE			FEMALE			BOTH SEXES		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Under 1 ...	468	47	10.0	331	39	11.8	799	86	10.8
1-5 ...	67	12	17.9	50	11	22.0	117	23	19.7
5-45 ...	458	25	5.5	351	16	4.6	809	41	5.1
45-65 ...	2,364	356	15.1	1,458	113	7.8	3,822	469	12.3
65 and over ...	3,778	569	15.1	4,211	462	11.0	7,989	1,031	12.9
All Ages ...	7,135	1,009	14.1	6,401	641	10.0	13,536	1,650	12.2
All Ages 1958	7,138	924	12.9	6,316	550	8.7	13,454	1,474	11.0

Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis over the age of 45 are both absolutely and relatively as a cause of death greater in males than females.

INFLUENZA, 1959.

In the report for 1958 a description was given of the reappearance of A/Asian influenza in the city in February, 1959. Figures were quoted, as is usual in this report, to illustrate the effects of this outbreak and covering the winter months, December, 1958-March, 1959. The corresponding figures for the winter 1959-60 are set out in Table I.

TABLE I.

- (a) New Claims to the Ministry of National Insurance.
 (b) Notifications of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.
 (c) Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Tumours).

	Week	(a)	(b)	(c)
1959	49	5,428	99	40
	50	5,282	103	24
	51	7,704	117	35
	52 } (2 weeks)		118	43
1960	1	3,640	181	33
	2	7,311	197	42
	3	6,606	151	58
	4	6,309	138	43
	5	5,758	157	46
	6	5,430	138	51
	7	5,809	134	46
	8	5,924	108	46
	9	5,826	86	37
	10	5,203	93	27
	11	4,939	102	20
	12	4,997	92	25
	13	4,817	107	16

These figures are very low. New sickness claims (a) normally run at around 6,000-7,000 per week during the winter and in February, 1959, there were more than 12,000 per week in three successive weeks. Pneumonia notifications (b) are also low apart from the first two weeks of 1960. It is not unusual to have 250-300 notifications per week in the winter months. Respiratory deaths (c) with a peak of 58 in the third week of 1960 are fewer than for several years and compare very favourably with February, 1959, when they exceeded 150 per week for two weeks.

The peak figures in the second and third weeks of 1960 may be associated with fog which was present on the 3rd, 7th and 8th of January.

From the above figures one might hazard a guess that there was no influenza in the city during the past winter. This was largely confirmed by examinations made at the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill. Specimens from patients submitted to the laboratory showed that there were a few sporadic cases of influenza A and influenza C in the city during November and December, 1959. In January and February, 1960, no

evidence of influenza was found from virological examinations. However, about mid-March influenza A again appeared along with some cases of influenza C. An outbreak involving some 40 cases of influenza (including both types A and C) started on 9th March, 1960, in a Corporation Old Folks' Home, and about the same time the laboratory was receiving positive specimens from other parts of the city. This prevalence, which was not severe, does not show up in the figures in Table I. It continued into the month of April. It has been an advantage in the past to relate influenza to statistics covering the winter months, although in 1957 the Asian influenza epidemic occurred in September and October. It is considered more appropriate here to leave over the prevalence in April, 1960, for discussion in the 1960 report.

The remainder of this report deals with the calendar year of 1959.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

(INCLUDING INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA).

	1959			1958		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 5 years ...	2	5	7	2	1	3
5-45 years ...	1	2	3	4	2	6
45-65 years ...	18	12	30	5	4	9
Over 65 years ...	34	43	77	16	14	30
	<u>55</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>48</u>

In 1957 with the autumn epidemic of Influenza A/Asian there were 161 deaths from influenza. The small second wave of this epidemic in January-March, 1958, caused little mortality. As mentioned above and more fully reported in last year's report, a further epidemic of Asian influenza occurred in February and March of 1959 and the results of this are seen in the increased mortality in Table II. As will be noticeable, the great majority of the deaths were in elderly people and very few died under 45 years of age. This is the more usual age pattern and contrasts with the 1957 epidemic when one-fifth of the deaths were in the 5-45 years age group.

TABLE III.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

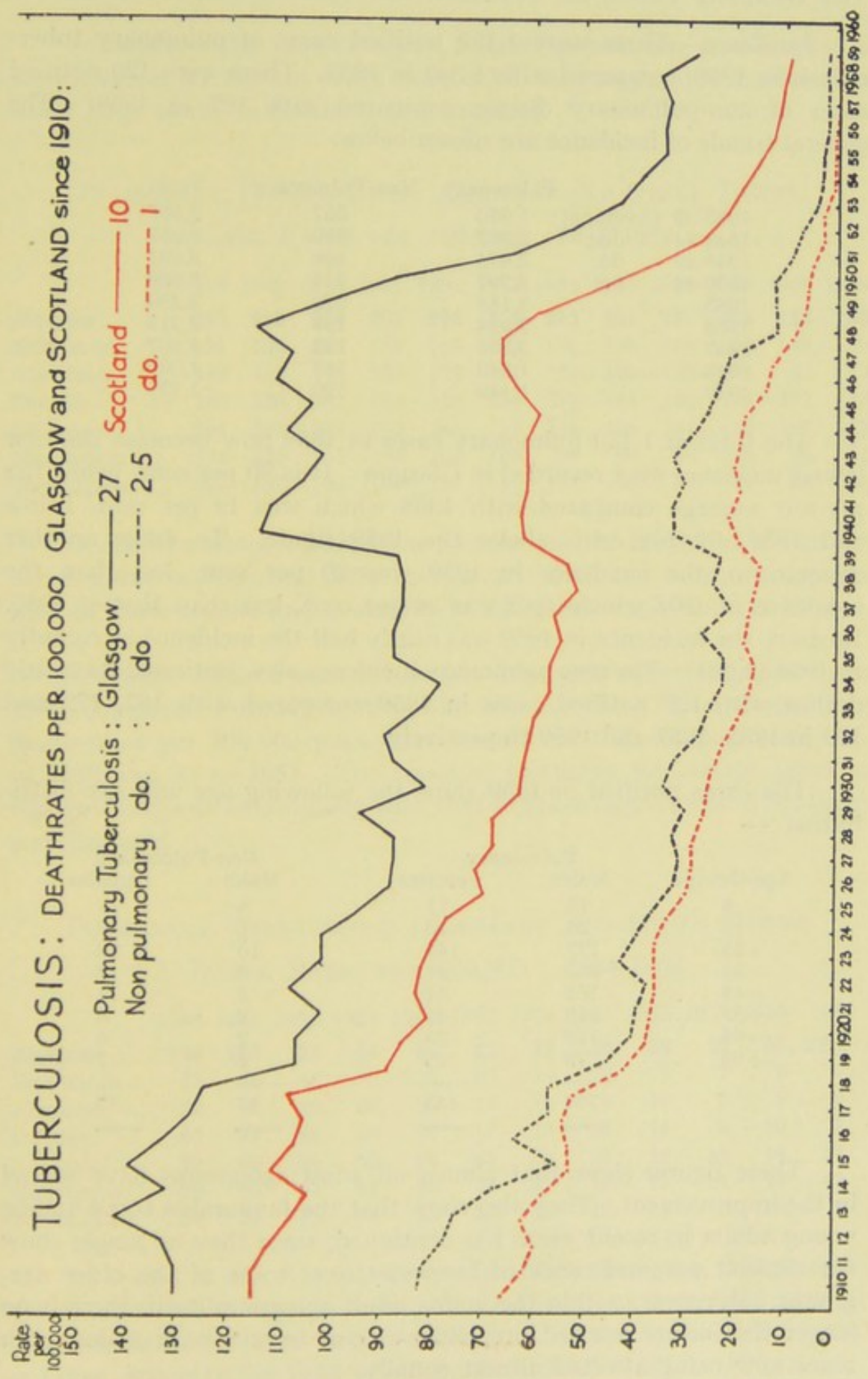
	Notifications	Deaths
January	4	2
February	37	33
March	21	33
April	6	5
May	—	—
June	1	—
July	—	—
August	—	—
September	1	—
October	1	—
November	1	—
December	3	3
	75	76

In Table III the figures are as always difficult to interpret. Notifications are obviously incomplete and the figures in both columns are unreliable because of individual differences between doctors in nomenclature and interpretation. They serve very roughly to illustrate the prevalence of Influenza A in February and March, 1959, and the absence of influenza in the latter months of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This report is divided as before into the three inter-related parts of (a) the trend of tuberculosis in Glasgow; (b) B.C.G. vaccinations and (c) the work of the X-ray Unit. The general situation in 1959 is one of continued and encouraging progress. Following the marked decline in notified cases of tuberculosis reported in 1958, the number notified in 1959 fell again to a new record low level.

Although the start of this trend can be traced to the success of the X-ray Campaign in 1957, there seems little doubt that its continuation can be attributed to the persistent pressure of other individual factors and of anti-tuberculosis activities generally.



THE GENERAL TREND OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—There were 1,159 notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1959, compared with 1,340 in 1958. There were 120 notified cases of non-pulmonary disease compared with 167 in 1958. The general trends of incidence are shown below.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935-39 (Average)	1,650	657	2,307
1940-44 do.	2,367	690	3,057
1945-49 do.	2,674	468	3,231
1950-54 do.	2,297	312	2,609
1955	2,181	278	2,459
1956	2,024	193	2,217
1957	3,925	172	4,097
1958	1,340	167	1,507
1959	1,159	120	1,279

The total of 1,159 pulmonary cases in 1959 now becomes the new lowest incidence ever recorded in Glasgow. It is 30 per cent. below the pre-war average compared with 1958 which was 19 per cent. below and 1956—32 per cent. above the 1959 figure. To make another comparison, the incidence in 1959 was 20 per cent. less than the incidence in 1958 which itself was 34 per cent. less than that of 1956. In short, the incidence in 1959 was nearly half the incidence as recently as 1956 (2,024). The non-pulmonary incidence also continued its steady decline with 120 notified cases in 1959 compared with 167, 172 and 193 in 1958, 1957 and 1956 respectively.

The cases notified in 1959 show the following age and sex distribution :—

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
— 5 ...	15	11	5	—
—15 ...	28	40	11	9
—25 ...	127	143	10	22
—35 ...	101	91	8	17
—45 ...	105	61	2	11
—55 ...	140	41	2	6
—65 ...	129	23	2	5
+65 ...	79	25	3	7
	<u>724</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>77</u>

These figures show that almost all adult age-groups have shared in the improvement. They also show that the favourable trend among young adults in recent years has continued, since they no longer show the distinct preponderance of incidence over some of the older age-groups. Moreover, within the young adult age-group itself, there is no longer the former marked preponderance of females over males, both sexes now being affected almost equally.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—The case-rate per 100,000 population in Glasgow is shown below for certain years along with the comparable incidence in other large towns in Scotland and England.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS.

CASE RATES PER 100,000 : 1948-1959.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Glasgow ...	255	260	224	203	208	218	203	201	187	364	124	108
Edinburgh	134	135	139	135	152	169	170	136	129	90	148	59
Aberdeen ...	148	117	144	124	125	131	123	109	123	171	52	73
Dundee ...	196	229	287	186	156	164	171	161	140	148	252	135
Liverpool ...	204	202	196	195	108	175	144	139	131	133	104	215
Manchester ...	124	128	105	102	102	106	96	96	86	88	78	71
Birmingham ...	103	102	102	107	111	111	111	103	93	77	84	64

It may be observed that the sudden rise in incidence shown by other towns in 1958 and 1959 corresponds with the X-ray campaigns held in those towns, and is similar to Glasgow's experience in 1957.

Mortality.—There were 286 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1959, compared with 377 in 1958 and 361 in 1957. The corresponding death-rates per 100,000 population are 27 in 1959 compared with 35 in 1958 and 33 in 1957. The trend of mortality for certain years in Glasgow is shown below along with that in other large towns in Scotland and England.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 : 1948-1959.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Glasgow ...	114	101	87	64	52	43	39	34	34	33	35	27(20)
Edinburgh	62	55	48	33	26	23	19	10	9	7	6	4
Aberdeen ...	63	35	20	20	20	14	10	8	10	5	7	6
Dundee ...	65	75	58	40	22	17	19	15	14	9	10	7
Liverpool ...	79	68	60	52	34	33	29	24	18	16	14	14
Manchester	69	60	54	45	38	28	27	19	15	14	10	12
Birmingham	59	54	43	34	25	24	20	19	14	12	13	9

As stated in the Annual Report for 1958, there is a difference in the Glasgow pulmonary tuberculosis death-rate as computed by this Department and by the Registrar General. If the figure of the latter is taken, the rate for 1959 would be 20 instead of 27.

NON-PULMONARY AND DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—There were 120 notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1959 compared with 167 in 1958 and 172 in 1957. The corresponding case rates per 100,000 were 11 in 1959, 15 in 1958 and 16 in 1957. Only 9 out of the 120 notifications were cases of tuberculous meningitis. This gives a ratio of 1 in 13.9 compared with 1 in 11.1 in 1958. The numbers of notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and of tuberculous meningitis with the relationship between them are shown in the following table which demonstrates that the favourable trend in meningitis previously noted is still continuing.

NON-PULMONARY NOTIFICATIONS : 1948 to 1959.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total Cases ...	372	390	369	355	301	295	241	278	193	172	167	120
Meningitis only	90	111	101	101	78	56	50	42	22	23	15	9
Ratio ...	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	5.3	4.8	6.6	8.8	7.5	11.1	13.9

In 1959, no case of tuberculous meningitis was notified among infants, and only 2 among children in the age-group 1 to 5 years, compared with one infant and one other pre-school child in 1958. In 1957 there were one among infants and 8 in other pre-school children. It seems apparent, therefore, that what remains of tuberculous meningitis is almost wholly confined to school age and over. This trend towards complete elimination of tuberculous meningitis beginning with the youngest age-groups upwards remains consistent with the influence which might be expected from B.C.G. vaccination of infants and is demonstrated by the following table of meningitis notifications in different age-groups during the period 1948 to 1959.

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS : NOTIFICATIONS, 1948 TO 1959.

<i>Males</i> —	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
0-1 ...	5	7	4	4	6	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
1-5 ...	20	22	26	27	8	12	9	9	3	6	1	2
Over 5 ...	18	22	25	21	17	20	16	13	2	3	8	2
<i>Females</i> —												
0-1 ...	3	3	4	3	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
1-5 ...	21	22	16	24	17	11	4	6	4	2	1	—
Over 5 ...	23	35	26	22	25	13	19	12	11	11	4	5
	90	111	101	101	78	56	50	42	22	23	15	9

Mortality.—In 1959 the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 26 compared with 24 in 1958 and 22 in 1957, giving a death-rate of 2.5 per 100,000 in 1959 compared with 2 both in 1958 and in 1957.

GLASGOW.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED AND DEATH-RATE PER
MILLION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD DURING 1959.

Ward	Pulmonary Cases		Death rate Both Sexes	Non-Pulmonary Cases		Death rate Both Sexes
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Shettleston and Tollcross	28	16	286	2	5	66
Parkhead	13	7	389	2	1	—
Dalmarnock	19	19	261	—	3	29
Calton	24	17	296	2	—	49
Mile-End	23	17	328	2	2	—
Dennistoun	14	8	339	1	2	127
Provan	17	19	174	1	3	—
Cowlairs	12	6	133	3	2	88
Springburn	22	7	245	2	3	27
Townhead	11	8	150	2	4	37
Exchange	11	6	325	4	1	163
Anderston	21	15	254	2	1	—
Park	20	18	169	—	1	56
Cowcaddens	18	12	290	1	2	49
Woodside	19	11	243	1	—	—
Ruchill	28	14	332	3	9	21
North Kelvin	22	9	44	2	1	—
Maryhill	22	5	271	—	5	—
Kelvinside	9	1	163	1	—	—
Partick (East)	15	6	266	1	—	53
Partick (West)	9	10	213	1	1	—
Whiteinch	10	7	237	—	1	—
Yoker	14	9	147	—	4	37
Knightswood	26	19	352	—	1	—
Hutchesontown	13	13	165	1	1	—
Gorbals	26	17	413	1	3	38
Kingston	15	7	328	2	6	—
Kinning Park	11	13	169	1	2	—
Govan	18	17	101	2	—	68
Fairfield... ..	19	11	196	—	—	—
Craigton... ..	17	6	133	—	4	27
Pollokshields	21	15	199	—	3	—
Camphill	13	5	497	—	—	—
Pollokshaws	26	20	307	1	1	—
Govanhill	19	8	209	—	2	—
Langside	11	6	159	—	1	—
Cathcart	35	29	124	1	2	21
Institutions	52	2	—	1	—	—
Harbour... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total for City ...	724	435	266	43	77	25

Intimation of Primary Tuberculosis.—The scheme of intimating cases of primary tuberculosis among children brought to light a total of 76 cases in 1959 compared with 80 in 1958 and 94 in 1957. Their distribution is shown in the table below.

INTIMATION OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1959.

<i>Division—</i>	Male	Female	Total
Central	4	3	17
Northern	5	5	10
Eastern	8	14	22
South-Eastern	2	2	4
South-Western	19	14	33
	38	38	76
	38	38	76

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The volume of immunisation against tuberculosis, measured by the number of persons protected by B.C.G. vaccination, was not only maintained in 1959 but reached a higher level than in any previous year.

The total of 24,112 vaccinations was largely contributed to by an increase in vaccinations both in the new-born infant group and also in school leavers. Protection of the three primary groups, however, was also well maintained and contact vaccinations, although fewer than before, remained at a remarkably high level in spite of the decline in notifications of tuberculosis in 1959. This was mainly due to the continuation of the intensified contact-tracing scheme begun in 1957. In 1959 also, as described below, the campaign among school children was intensified with very successful results.

Schools Campaign.—The annual campaign to immunise 13-year-old school children against tuberculosis was intensified in 1959 and met with greater success than ever before. The increased efforts were made with the objects both of meeting the larger numbers expected and of raising the usual rate of parental consent to B.C.G. vaccination, an average of about 80 per cent. The scheme was therefore brought to the attention of parents by general publicity and by special domiciliary visits.

The publicity was carried out by (a) posters displayed on the windows of all vehicles of the Corporation Transport Department for a period of five weeks from Monday, 14th September, and (b) a Press Conference held on the same date, with subsequent special features in the evening editions and in the morning editions of Tuesday, 15th September. These were timed to coincide with the issue by the schools of parental consent forms to the children concerned. At a later date,

lists were obtained of the names of all children who did not return a consent form to school, and the Tuberculosis Health Visitors made a special call at each address with a fresh form on which to obtain consent direct from the parent. Visits were continued throughout the course of the campaign, and some cases required several visits to the same address on different dates.

The campaign began on Tuesday, 29th September, and continued till Friday, 13th November, with interruptions on 8th October and 2nd November due to the General Election and the mid-term holiday respectively. During this period of almost seven weeks, all listed schools were visited and 12,200 children were tested, of whom 9,756 were vaccinated. There remained to be dealt with, however, a further 3,000 children who were either absentees or whose parental consent had been delayed. To deal with these a supplementary scheme was arranged and after an interval of two weeks to avoid school examinations, this scheme was begun on Tuesday, 1st December, and finally completed on Thursday, 17th December.

The entire scheme was thus completed in rather less than ten weeks, during which time visits were paid to 116 centres comprising 87 public 6 private and 23 special or occupational schools. Out of 16,500 children, parental consent to vaccination was received for 15,378, a public response of 92·8 per cent. compared with 81·5 per cent. in 1958. Almost 14,700 were tested and 11,582 vaccinated. The negative-reactor rate was 79·1 per cent., an improvement of 3·8 per cent. on the rate of 75·3 per cent. in 1958. The increased size of the campaign in 1959 emphasised even more than usual the high standard of ability shown by the teams of health visitors, clerkesses and medical officers, a standard once again matched by the degree of courtesy and response from the Education Department and school staffs, without which a successful outcome would hardly be possible. The detailed results are shown in the following tables.

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

	Schools	Pupils	Consents	% Response
Public Schools	110	16,243	15,088	92·8
Private Schools	6	329	290	88·1
	<u>116</u>	<u>16,572</u>	<u>15,378</u>	<u>92·8</u>

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	15,088	517	3.4	14,571	159	1.1	676	4.5	14,412
Private Schools	290	7	2.4	283	3	1.0	10	3.4	280
	15,378	524	3.4	14,854	162	1.1	686	4.5	14,692

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

	Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
MALE—					
Public Schools ...	7,091	1,513	21.3	5,578	78.7
Private Schools ...	129	14	10.9	115	89.1
Total ...	7,220	1,527	21.1	5,693	78.9
FEMALE—					
Public Schools ...	7,321	1,532	20.9	5,789	79.1
Private Schools ...	151	15	9.9	136	90.1
Total ...	7,472	1,547	20.7	5,925	79.3
All results ...	14,692	3,074	20.9	11,618	79.1

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

	Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
MALE—				
Public Schools ...	5,578	17	0.3	5,561
Private Schools ...	115	1	0.9	114
Total ...	5,693	18	0.3	5,675
FEMALE—				
Public Schools ...	5,789	18	0.3	5,771
Private Schools ...	136	—	—	136
Total ...	5,925	18	0.3	5,907
Total—Both Sexes ...	11,618	36	0.3	11,582

The total of 11,582 vaccinations is the highest ever obtained and is partly accounted for by the larger total of pupils to be dealt with, by the increased negative-reactor rate, but also by the public response rate of 92.8 per cent. compared with 81.5 per cent. in 1958. This unprecedented response was largely due to the splendid efforts of the Health Visitors who investigated by special home visits no fewer than

1,634 cases in which the pupil had not returned the consent form to school, and out of that number obtained an additional 1,179 parental consents to vaccination. The Health Visitors must therefore be credited with obtaining a vital 7·1 per cent. of the total response obtained as shown below :—

	Returned to School	Obtained by Health Visitors	Total
Consents	14,199	1,179	15,378
Response	85·7%	7·1%	92·8%

Unfortunately, the absentee rate rose from 3·8 per cent. in 1958 to 4·5 per cent., representing 686 pupils who could not be tested or vaccinated despite the two opportunities provided, largely due to the influenzal type illness which happened to be prevalent in the early winter. On the other hand, compared with 57 (0·7 per cent.) in 1958, the number of negative-reactors unvaccinated fell to 36 (0·3 per cent.); in these cases, vaccination was contra-indicated for different reasons, mostly the presence of skin conditions and the proximity of poliomyelitis immunisation.

Infant Vaccination.—There was no change in the scheme of B.C.G. vaccination for hospital-born infants, the same seven maternity units as before being included. It should be observed, however, that the total vaccinations credited to the Royal Maternity Hospital include those performed at the Ross Hospital, Paisley, which has been operating as its annexe since 1958.

The total number of new-born infants vaccinated in hospital in 1959 was 8,982, a further increase on the totals of 8,316 in 1958 and 6,694 in 1957.

Routine Vaccination Scheme.—All other routine groups were dealt with on the same lines as before. Although the number of notified cases of phthisis showed a marked decline in 1959, the number of contacts vaccinated showed little difference from that of 1958, but there was a decline in those vaccinated in children's B.C.G. units owing to the diminished need for segregation.

The total vaccinations in all groups was 24,112 compared with 20,077 in 1958 and 20,254 in 1957. The following table shows the detailed distribution of the total among the various groups along with that for previous years.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS : GLASGOW : 1950-1959.

Centre		1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
PRIMARY GROUPS—								
Contacts	Moffat Street ...	578	98	92	46	28	25	867
	Carnbooth ...	341	57	34	56	23	11	522
	Millbrae ...	275	70	67	57	49	47	565
Infants	Millbrae ...	427	115	97	112	91	69	911
	Contacts	H. & W. Dept. ...	4,070	1,456	1,510	4,002	1,661	1,464	14,163
	R.H.S.C. ...	732	90	34	79	49	25	1,009
Nurses	Hospitals ...	888	164	191	193	179	122	1,737
Trainees	Langside College	15	49	11	12	17	12	116
	Logan & Johnston	—	19	32	24	29	34	138
	Health Visitors ...	—	—	—	2	2	8	12
Students	University ...	366	57	59	67	46	61	656
	Others ...	18	19	7	18	11	6	79
Total (Primary Groups) ...		7,710	2,194	2,134	4,668	2,185	1,884	20,775
SECONDARY GROUPS—								
Infants	Maternity Hospital	5,433	1,968	2,291	1,781	2,764	3,251	17,498
	Robroyston Hosp.	2,603	1,135	1,029	1,399	1,408	1,584	9,158
	Stobhill Hospital	—	1,154	1,856	1,673	1,833	1,650	8,166
	Western Dist. Hosp.	—	876	1,077	902	957	1,098	4,910
	Southern Gen. Hosp.	—	—	288	720	526	407	1,941
	Eastern Dist. Hosp.	—	—	—	219	309	517	1,045
	Redlands Hospital	—	—	—	—	519	475	994
Total Infants ...		8,036	5,133	6,541	6,694	8,316	8,982	43,702
School Children—Schools ...		15,793	8,475	8,385	7,537	8,396	11,582	60,168
Others	Various ...	693	645	692	1,355	1,180	1,664	6,229
Total (Secondary Groups) ...		24,522	14,253	15,618	15,586	17,872	22,228	110,099
Total (All Groups) ...		32,232	16,447	17,752	20,254	20,077	24,112	130,874

X-RAY SECTION.

The work done by the X-ray Unit in 1959 followed the same general pattern as in previous years, although there was some decline in the volume. The total number of X-ray films, both miniature and full-size, taken in 1959 fell to 14,917 compared with 17,532 in 1958. The difference is largely accounted for by a decline in the numbers of contacts and school teachers X-rayed.

The unit continued to function satisfactorily and apart from an occasional short interruption for minor technical repairs, the routine work continued normally. The quality of the films also remained good on the whole; although there was a further decline in the number of cases recalled for large films, the actual recall rate showed very little change. It has not been possible yet to obtain a projector of suitable design for 70 mm. films in head-to-tail series but satisfactory reading has continued with the desk viewer in use.

Routine X-Ray Scheme.—The groups X-rayed routinely remained the same as before with one exception (Old Folks) separately described below. The main variations in numbers affected contacts and school teachers as noted above. The decline in contacts X-rayed reflects the decline in notified cases of tuberculosis, while that in teachers may be due to withdrawals from the Teachers' Sick Pay Scheme or possibly a variation in the numbers X-rayed within any one calendar year.

The 14,917 films taken in 1959 comprised 13,875 miniatures and 1,042 full-size films of which 567 were recalls, the recall rates being as noted below :—

	Male	Female	Total
Miniatures	5,971	7,904	13,875
Recalls	305	262	567
Recall Rate	5.1%	3.3%	4.1%

In 1958 the corresponding rates were 4.5 per cent. (male), 3.5 per cent. (female) and 4.0 per cent. (total).

The 13,875 miniature films were distributed among the groups X-rayed as shown in the table below :—

MINIATURE FILMS, 1959.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Contacts, new	1,325	1,584	2,909
2. Contacts, return	279	357	636
3. Superannuation	1,174	582	1,756
4. Sick Pay	253	772	1,025
5. School Children	68	53	121
6. Special Surveys	270	330	600
7. Nationalised Services	10	—	10
8. Industrial	—	8	8
9. Other Local Authorities	30	5	35
10. Miscellaneous	704	1,205	1,909
11. School Teachers	1,858	3,008	4,866
	<u>5,971</u>	<u>7,904</u>	<u>13,875</u>

Old Persons.—In 1959 it was decided, as mentioned above, to X-ray routinely all entrants to Corporation Old Persons' Homes, including Foresthall and Crookston, and this arrangement was introduced in July. The subjects are mostly aged 65 years and over, and are X-rayed when they report to the Welfare Section for interview before admission. During the six months of 1959 in which the scheme was operating, a total of 176 old persons were X-rayed (94 males, 82 females), with a surprisingly high yield of cases diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis.

The findings are shown in the table below :—

	Number X-Rayed	Cases of Phthisis	Per Cent. Incidence
Male	94	9	9.5
Female	82	6	7.3
Total	<u>176</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8.5</u>

It must be observed that these findings were based on X-ray diagnosis only and were subjected to further scrutiny by sending the cases for fuller examination at the Chest Clinic, but even so, the high percentage yield of suspected phthisis suggests that the adoption of this measure has been fully justified.

The 1,042 full-size films consisted of 567 recalls and 475 primary films, and the following table shows their distribution among the various categories X-rayed with an analysis of the types of condition diagnosed :—

FULL-SIZE FILMS, 1959.

Groups	Phthisis			Non-Pulm.		N.A.D.	Tot.
	Active	In-active	Pleurisy	Root Lesions	Lesions		
MALE—							
1. Contacts, new ...	28	28	4	16	—	40	116
2. Contacts, return ...	1	2	1	6	—	15	25
3. Superannuation ...	46	61	14	4	5	19	149
4. Sick Pay	19	13	5	1	3	2	43
5. School Children ...	—	2	—	3	—	2	7
6. Special Surveys ...	10	5	2	1	—	4	22
7. Nationalised Services...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
8. Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities	—	—	—	—	2	10	12
10. Miscellaneous	21	27	10	4	4	148	214
11. School Teachers ...	9	10	3	1	—	5	28
	<u>134</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>618</u>
FEMALE—							
1. Contacts, new ...	18	18	2	12	2	52	104
2. Contacts, return ...	3	2	1	5	2	14	27
3. Superannuation ...	17	14	4	—	2	13	50
4. Sick Pay	18	26	3	2	4	8	61
5. School Children ...	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
6. Special Surveys ...	3	8	1	—	2	12	26
7. Nationalised Services...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Miscellaneous	11	36	3	—	3	61	114
11. School Teachers ...	10	5	4	—	—	19	38
	<u>80</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>424</u>
Both Sexes	<u>214</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>1,042</u>

The 214 cases identified as cases of active phthisis compare with 228 cases detected in 1958 but, as before, a number of them were already known cases. The 30 non-pulmonary conditions noted were again the usual ones of bony aberrations, cardiac abnormalities and foreign bodies. As in 1958, no pulmonary neoplasms were identified. Of the 425 large films in which no abnormality could be detected, 183 were of cases recalled on suspicion. This means that 32 per cent. of the total recalled (567) were found to be clear compared with 24 per cent. in 1958.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of new cases of venereal disease increased from 1,704 in 1958 to 1,784 in 1959.

There was a decrease in the total number of cases of acute syphilis in 1959, 12 compared with 14 in 1958. This decrease occurred both in males and females numbering one less. The incidence of gonorrhoea was higher in males and decreased in 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		Acute Gonorrhoea	
	Males	Females	Males	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
1956	14	3	1,231	131
1957	20	2	1,258	144
1958	11	3	1,510	180
1959	10	2	1,605	167

The incidence of acute syphilis in males is now 96.0 per cent. below the 1938 incidence. In the case of females, the figure for 1959 is 98.4 per cent. below that ruling in 1938.

The total number of new cases attending the centres 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
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
1956	...	...	...	...	4,187	204
1957	...	...	...	...	4,208	275
1958	...	...	...	...	4,622	268
1959	...	...	...	...	4,855	262

The attendance of patients suffering from non-veneral conditions remains high and there has been a slight increase this year.

PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NON-VENEREAL CONDITIONS.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1956	...	...	1,437	308	1,745
1957	...	...	1,453	281	1,734
1958	...	...	1,536	311	1,847
1959	...	...	1,675	341	2,016

Syphilis.—The number of male patients suffering from acute syphilis coming to the clinics for the first time in 1959 was 10, which compares with 11 in 1958, 20 in 1957 and 14 in 1956. Acute syphilis in females decreased from 3 to 2.

The number of patients suffering from late syphilis was 65, which compares with 83 in 1958. This figure for 1959 is an 82.2 per cent. reduction on that ruling in 1939. The following table shows the changes in incidence that have occurred :—

LATE SYPHILIS.					
Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1956	...	...	56	31	87
1957	...	...	43	22	65
1958	...	...	50	33	83
1959	...	...	39	26	65

There were no cases of congenital syphilis under one year and 15 cases at all ages.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS.					
Year.			All Cases.	Cases — 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
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
1956	...	...	16	—	—
1957	...	...	10	—	—
1958	...	...	14	—	—
1959	...	...	15	—	—

During the year 7,969 ante-natal blood tests were carried out and 0.11 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.

ANTE-NATAL BLOOD TESTS.				
Year.			Number.	Percentage Positive.
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
1956	...	...	7,875	0.15
1957	...	...	8,358	0.14
1958	...	...	8,214	0.13
1959	...	...	7,969	0.11

Gonorrhoea.—The incidence in acute gonorrhoea in males has increased from 1,510 in 1958 to 1,605 in 1959. There has also been a decrease in the number of female patients from 180 to 167.

Chronic gonorrhoea in both males and females has shown an 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
1956	14	13	27
1957	20	14	34
1958	5	7	12
1959	9	25	34

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

PROPORTION OF SEAMEN TO TOTAL CASES—BLACK STREET AND BROOMIELAW CLINICS.

Year.	Early Syphilis.			Acute Gonorrhoea.		
	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
1956	14	12	85·7	1,231	168	13·6
1957	20	9	45·0	1,245	127	10·2
1958	10	4	40·0	1,494	143	9·5
1959	8	5	62·5	1,578	110	7·0

Attendance of Patients.—Patients attending for the first time at the various centres numbered 4,855, an increase from the figure of 4,622 in 1958. There were 21,688 attendances of new and old patients and 259 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment, 85 being admitted direct without previous attendance at a clinic. The *ad hoc* clinics dealt with 78·3 per cent. of all acute venereal disease coming to the diagnostic and treatment centres.

	<i>Ad hoc</i> Treatment Centres		Glasgow All Centres
	Males	Females	
Acute Syphilis (includes Primary, Secondary and Latent in the First Year of Infection)	8	2	12
Acute Gonorrhoea	1,578	166	1,772
Total Acute Venereal Disease ...	<u>1,586</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>1,784</u>
Late and Congenital Syphilis	33	34	80
Chronic Gonorrhoea	8	25	34
Total Chronic Venereal Disease ...	<u>41</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>114</u>
Other Diseases, including Soft Sore, Septic Balanitis, etc.	778	129	941
Non-Venereal	1,668	341	2,016

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 406 female patients on 726 occasions and persuaded 58·8 per cent. of the patients to resume treatment. The wrong name and address had been given by 66 patients. In the follow-up of male patients 1,017 follow-up letters were sent to 1,367 patients who defaulted during treatment but only 22·0 per cent. resumed treatment. On 364 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-up work, 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
Attended	...	...	80 (80%)	17 (37·8%)
Did not attend	...	...	16 (20%)	28 (62·2%)

Referred by Female Clinics.

			Husbands	Consorts
Attended	...	...	8 (47%)	2 (20%)
Did not attend	...	...	9 (53%)	8 (80%)

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, 1959, was 1,317 as compared with 1,337 the previous year, a decrease of 20. The number of these defectives resident within the City was 1,044 as compared with 1,065 in 1958. The following are the statistics in respect of these cases :—

	City	Country	Total
On Roll at 31st December, 1958 ...	1,065	272	1,337
Enrolled and transferred during year	52	10	62
Taken off Roll by death, recovery or transfer	73	9	82
Remaining on Roll at 31st December, 1959	1,044	273	1,317

The allowances paid to the guardians in respect of these patients amount to £104,000 per annum. The value of clothing distributed amounted to £20,000.

During the year 49 patients were transferred from homes in Glasgow to homes outwith the City, while 34 returned from the country to relatives in Glasgow. The 273 patients in the country are mostly boarded-out in farms, some of which are situated in remote districts. These guardians have been very successful in rehabilitating many of the defectives with criminal records (placed under their care by order of the Sheriff). They seldom give trouble in their new homes and quickly settle down to enjoy the amenities in their district.

One hundred and twenty patients were admitted to institutional accommodation last year, 67 to Lennox Castle, 9 to Caldwell House, 9 to Larbert, 4 to Waverley Park, 16 to Birkwood and 15 to other institutions within the area of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

Accommodation is now available in Lennox Castle for the 24 certified defectives in Foresthall.

There is still great difficulty in obtaining accommodation for juvenile patients on the waiting-list for institutions and the only beds made available were for female patients. Boys are in the majority on our lists but we have not been able to find any vacancies for those of low-grade.

The Annual Report of the General Board of Control for Scotland for the year ending 31st December, 1958, gave the number of certified mental defectives in Scotland as 8,323. Of these, 5,790 were in institutions (156 in State Institutions), and 2,533 boarded-out under guardianship. The number of patients boarded-out by this Authority at the same date was 1,337, i.e., 52·8 per cent. of the total for Scotland.

The number of cases discharged from the Roll during the year was 82 :—

By removal to certified institutions	41
By order of the General Board of Control ...	12
By death	15
By escape	3
By removal to mental hospitals	11
	<hr/>
	82
	<hr/>

At the request of the General Board of Control, 624 special reports were made by the Medical Officers on the suitability of boarded-out patients for continued guardianship, removal to an institution or discharge from the Roll. These reports are required at statutory intervals, i.e., at the end of the first and second year and every three years thereafter.

A special report is also required when the patient attains the age of 21 years.

Where the patient is residing under the care of an unrelated guardian the General Board of Control, in addition to the report by the Medical Officer, requires to be furnished with a report on the home conditions of the patient's nearest relative. Six hundred and sixty home reports were also sent in respect of patients detained in certified institutions.

Under Section 24 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, 9 convicted persons were certified as mentally defective and placed under guardianship in private homes, following arrangements made by this Department, and 32 were placed in certified institutions.

Petitions for Judicial Orders for the placing of 11 patients were presented to the Sheriff and granted.

During the past twelve months, one male patient was married to a girl 18 years of age who at the date of marriage was four months' pregnant. One female patient 56 years of age was married shortly after the death of her mother. She is a high-grade defective with a degree of cunning and has been guilty of petty theft on several occasions. She is already complaining of the conduct of her husband and it is

unlikely that they will settle down together. Another female patient, who has two illegitimate children, was married in January and appears to be very happily settled. A male patient was married to a girl who was seven months pregnant. They occupied a single apartment in Glasgow, but at the moment their address is unknown, having left this house without intimation of the change to this Department. Two patients gave birth to children, one in Lennox Castle Certified Institution and another who is married gave birth to a child in the Maternity Hospital in Glasgow. The baby weighed 2 lbs. 9 ozs. at birth and died thirteen days later. This patient, who was on licence from St. Charles Certified Institution, is separated from her husband who is also a certified mental defective.

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, 1959, numbered 76, a decrease of 5 from the previous year. Of these, 55 are resident outwith the City boundary.

The mental welfare officers visit the boarded-out patients every six months under the statutory regulations and more frequent visits are made if necessary.

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 the admission and removal of patients are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

The number of cases seen during the year, classified according to the final decision, is shown in the table below :—

Classification	Prison		City		Total		Total Both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fully Certified	45	19	222	352	267	371	638
Not Certified	1	2	95	114	96	116	212
For Mental Observation	—	1	17	12	17	13	30
Withdrawn or Cancelled	—	—	7	10	7	10	17
	<u>46</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>897*</u>

* Not included in this figure are 166 cases seen by Medical Officers for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions.

Of the 897 cases, excluding those certified for Mental Deficiency Institutions, 638 or 71·1 per cent. were fully certified while 3·3 per cent. were found suitable for Mental Observation Wards.

The 64 cases certified in prison amounted to 10·0 per cent. of the total certified, the percentage figures for 1958 being 9·7 and for 1957 8·3.

Of the 126 patients examined in City Hospitals, 101 were fully certified and 17 were not certifiable. Of the remaining 8, 6 were admitted for mental observation while 2 patients signed forms for voluntary admission.

During 1959, 42 patients examined by the medical staff were recommended to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients. The corresponding figures for 1958 and 1957 were 43 and 48.

Two medical officers of the Mental Services are on call for urgent certification outwith normal office hours. During the year, the doctors interviewed at the Department many persons with regard to various matters arising from the certification or otherwise of their relatives and friends. In the course of the year they made 6,490 visits.

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Statutory Visits	3,499
Statutory Re-visits	603
Certification, etc., of Mental Defectives	261
Special Reports for General Board of Control	534
Certification, etc., of Mental Patients	1,593
	<u>6,490</u>

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PERSONS
AGED 65 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
1. All mental cases (excluding Prison and Cancelled Cases)	812	822	804	709	689
2. All cases, 65 years and over ...	337	343	354	318	330
3. Cases, 65 years and over, certified	254	268	259	218	243
4. Cases, 65 years and over, not certified	83	75	95	100	87

AGE GROUPING OF ELDERLY PATIENTS.

Age Group	Certified		Not Certified		Total Cases Both Sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
65-69	18	21	11	10	60
70-74	19	45	10	13	87
75-79	30	43	5	11	89
80-84	17	35	7	8	67
85 and over ...	8	18	2	6	34
Totals	<u>92</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>337</u>

The number of elderly patients represents 37.6 per cent. of all patients while the number certified is 39.8 per cent. of the total certified. Of six persons over 90 years examined, 3 women and 1 man were fully certified.

The percentage of cases 65 years and over of the total cases and the percentage of certified cases in the 65 years and over age group for the period 1950 to 1959 are shown in the following table :—

	Percentage of Cases 65 years and over of total	Percentage of Certified Cases among 65 years and over age group
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
1957	44.0	73.2
1958	41.7	78.1
1959	41.5	75.4

SECTION VIII.

BLIND PERSONS.

During 1959, 645 persons were examined for the first time at the Regional Certifying Clinic and 314 were re-examined. Out of the total of 959 some 392 (40.9 per cent.) were examined at home.

Of the 645 persons initially examined, 382 or 59.2 per cent. were certified blind and 187 or 29.0 per cent. partially sighted and of the 314 persons re-examined 125 or 39.8 per cent. were certified blind and 160 or 51.0 per cent. partially sighted.

Table I gives the age and sex distribution of the 645 persons examined for the first time and II of the 314 persons re-examined. The majority are in the later years of life and females considerably outnumber males in both the blind and partially sighted groups.

TABLE I.
Initial Examinations, 1959.
Age and Sex Distribution.

Age	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			*Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	—	1
16-29	7	4	11	5	3	8	4	3	7
30-39	3	3	6	4	2	6	2	—	2
40-49	11	7	18	5	3	8	2	—	2
50-59	21	27	48	6	15	21	4	5	9
60-69	31	47	78	14	30	44	4	10	14
70+	79	134	213	34	64	98	17	22	39
Total	157	225	382	69	118	187	34	40	74

* Decision postponed in two male cases.

TABLE II.
Re-examinations, 1959.
Age and Sex Distribution.

Age	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	3	2	5	1	5	6	—	—	—
16-29	5	4	9	3	1	4	3	—	3
30-39	6	1	7	4	2	6	1	—	1
40-49	4	1	5	3	4	7	1	—	1
50-59	9	6	15	8	16	24	—	4	4
60-69	10	18	28	9	19	28	4	4	8
70+	24	31	55	30	55	85	8	4	12
Total	62	63	125	58	102	160	17	12	29

Of the 645 new cases examined, 274 (42.5 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 134 (20.8 per cent.) in Lanarkshire. Of the 314 re-examinations 163 (51.9 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 70 (22.3 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 1959 is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

Initial Examinations, 1959.
Local Authority Distribution.

	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Glasgow*	62	87	149	38	46	84	22	17	39
Airdrie	3	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	1
Coatbridge	5	4	9	2	3	5	—	—	—
Hamilton	3	5	8	2	4	6	—	—	—
Motherwell	5	11	16	1	3	4	2	2	4
Rutherglen	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Lanarkshire...	18	30	48	8	8	16	4	4	8
Greenock	7	4	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paisley	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	3	3
Port Glasgow	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Renfrewshire	3	9	12	—	3	3	—	2	2
Dumbarton	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Clydebank	2	12	14	—	4	4	—	—	—
Other Dunbartonshire	2	8	10	1	2	3	—	1	1
Falkirk	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	1
Stirling	—	1	1	2	3	5	—	1	1
Other Stirlingshire	6	6	12	6	17	23	1	—	1
Ayr	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	—	1
Kilmarnock	2	2	4	—	4	4	—	1	1
Other Ayrshire	14	27	41	3	9	12	3	4	7
Argyll County	4	6	10	—	2	2	—	1	1
Bute County	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Dumfries Burgh	4	3	7	1	4	5	—	—	—
Total	157	225	382	69	118	187	34	40	74

* Two Glasgow cases not included, the decision having been postponed.

Of persons examined for the first time during the year, about one half of those certified blind (49·5 per cent.) were examined at home and of those certified partially-sighted more than one quarter (27·0 per cent.).

TABLE IV.

Initial Examinations, 1959.

	At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent At Home
Certified Blind	193	189	382	49·5
Certified Partially Sighted	54	20	74	27·0
Not Certified	119	68	187	36·4
Observation	2	—	2	—
Total	368	277	645	42·9

Of the 314 persons re-examined during the year, either at their own request or following altered circumstances, there was no change in the classification in 200 (63·7 per cent.) of whom 30 were blind (Table V.) Of the remainder, 19 were found to be no longer blind and 93 who were previously not blind were now found to be blind.

TABLE V.
Re-Examinations, 1959.

	At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent At Home
1. Blind persons previously certified as blind	21	9	30	30.0
2. Persons previously certified as blind but not now blind	9	10	19	52.6
3. Persons found not blind at the present examination and at the previous examination	112	58	170	34.1
4. Persons now certified as blind who were not blind at the previous examination	55	38	93	40.9
5. Decision postponed at previous examination, now certified blind ...	2	—	2	—
Total	199	115	314	36.6

The causes of blindness in the 382 examined for the first time in 1959 and found to be blind are given in Table VI. Cataract, the most important single cause of blindness, was responsible for 98 cases (25.7 per cent.), and glaucoma 54, arterio-sclerosis 53, myopia 43, diabetes 34 and chronic septicaemia 19 cases, other important causes were responsible for a further 53.1 per cent.

TABLE VI.
Initial Examinations, 1959.
Causes of Blindness.

<i>Congenital and Undetermined—</i>				
Congenital Anomalies ... ..	...	...	...	13
Abiotrophies, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	10
Tumour of Globe or Orbit ... ..	...	...	...	2
Myopia ... ..	...	...	...	43
Other Errors of Refraction ... ..	...	...	...	1
Glaucoma, Primary ... ..	...	...	...	54
Cataract, Primary ... ..	...	...	...	98
Retinal Detachment ... ..	...	...	...	1
<i>Infectious and Toxic—</i>				
<i>Exogenous :</i>				
Ulcerative Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	1
<i>Endogenous :</i>				
Syphilis, Congenital ... ..	...	...	...	7
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	1
Virus Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	1
Bacterial Infections ... ..	...	...	...	3
T.B. Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	1
Phlyctenular, Strumous, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	3
Chronic Septicaemia, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	19
<i>Traumatic and Chemical—</i>				
Birth Injury ... ..	...	...	...	1
Household Accident ... ..	...	...	...	1
Traffic or Transportation ... ..	...	...	...	2
War Injury ... ..	...	...	...	1
Sympathetic Ophthalmia ... ..	...	...	...	1

Systemic Diseases—

Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Arteriosclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Vascular Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Intracranial Neoplasm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Syphilis of Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatoid Arthritic Affection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acne Rosacea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Neurofibromatosis (Optic Atrophy)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									382

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 in 1959 by the teachers of 120 cases certified blind and 53 partially-sighted are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

Follow-up Scheme of Blind Persons Considered Likely to Benefit from Further Treatment.

1959.

Treatment Recommended	No. of Cases	Treatment Carried Out			Treatment Not Carried Out			
		Still Blind	Now Partially Sighted	Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical	117	5	10	3	6	20	35	38
Medical	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	120	7	11	3	6	20	35	38

PARTIALLY-SIGHTED CASES LIKELY TO BENEFIT FROM FURTHER TREATMENT.

Treatment Recommended	No. of Cases	Still		Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
		Partially Sighted	Now Blind					
Surgical	36	4	3	3	1	7	4	14
Medical	17	5	—	—	2	2	2	6
	53	9	3	3	3	9	6	20

The group "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.

The primary function of this section is to check the arrival of all vessels arriving within the jurisdiction of the Port of Glasgow, and to enforce the provisions laid down by the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952 and 1954.

In order to enforce these Regulations a continuous "watch" is maintained by the Boarding Inspectors who are stationed at the Tail of the Bank. In carrying out this duty they check the Declaration of Health form of all vessels which arrive from infected areas. If the health conditions on board are satisfactory, the vessel is given "pratique" and allowed to proceed to the dock area in the upper reaches of the river. If, on the other hand, the conditions are not satisfactory, the vessel may be detained until a clearance has been granted. In 1959 three hundred and eighty-six Declaration of Health forms were issued.

During the year it was necessary to draw the attention of the Master of one vessel to the conditions laid down in this form when he omitted to complete Column 6 (the information required regarding other conditions on board which may lead to the spread of disease). He was informed that a repetition of this incident might lead to a fine and was advised to read the Declaration of Health form.

During the year a total of 6,220 vessels with an aggregate of 9,002,110 tons was dealt with. This includes 1,522 vessels with an aggregate of 5,177,039 tons from overseas. Seven hundred and eighty-eight of these vessels arrived from infected ports. One hundred and eighty-three of these vessels arrived direct from infected ports and 605 had called at home ports before arriving at Glasgow. A total of 734 vessels arrived from non-infected areas. The coastwise traffic included 4,698 vessels with an aggregate tonnage amounting to 3,825,071 tons.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

	No. of Ships	Crews	Nett Reg. Tonnage
January ...	115	5,590	414,831
February ...	132	6,326	486,785
March... ...	147	6,320	473,485
April	115	5,581	380,420
May	139	6,276	457,155
June	128	5,855	432,077
July	119	5,407	410,829
August	128	6,149	442,679
September ...	119	5,363	376,225
October	132	5,776	446,480
November ...	126	5,870	429,768
December ...	122	5,725	426,305
	<hr/> 1,522	<hr/> 70,238	<hr/> 5,177,039

Particulars of arrivals are given in the following table :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1959.

Nationality	Ships	Crews	Passengers
American	33	1,555	80
Argentinian	3	146	—
British	962	53,022	631
Belgian	9	151	—
Costa Rican	1	29	—
Danish	12	314	—
Dutch	143	2,592	4
Eire	2	46	—
Finnish	21	558	2
French	2	69	—
German	58	1,304	2
Greek	8	282	1
Indian	7	435	—
Israelian	4	122	—
Icelandic	1	33	—
Italian	12	401	—
Japanese	3	143	—
Jugo-Slav	1	35	—
Liberian	15	587	—
Monrovia	1	28	—
Norwegian	141	5,369	—
Pakistanian	1	48	—
Panamanian	6	245	—
Portuguese	2	69	—
Polish	1	18	—
Russian	18	769	—
South African	7	374	—
Spanish	12	249	—
Swedish	34	1,173	1
Swiss	1	36	—
Trinidad	1	36	—
	<u>1,522</u>	<u>70,238</u>	<u>721</u>

NATIONALITY OF SHIPS' CREWS ARRIVING DURING 1959.

	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 ...	3,051	1,198	204	62	4,515	1,075	5,590	4	—	4
February ...	3,223	1,335	190	22	4,770	1,556	6,326	4	—	4
March ...	2,953	1,429	350	293	5,025	1,295	6,320	24	—	24
April ...	2,702	1,190	164	60	4,116	1,465	5,581	8	3	11
May ...	3,429	831	221	424	4,905	1,371	6,276	94	—	94
June ...	2,786	1,151	54	346	4,337	1,518	5,855	105	2	107
July ...	2,658	1,043	53	280	4,034	1,373	5,407	117	6	123
August ...	3,328	1,075	77	238	4,718	1,431	6,149	96	—	96
September ...	2,794	501	85	800	4,180	1,183	5,363	62	3	65
October ...	2,595	568	97	641	3,901	1,875	5,776	99	4	103
November ...	3,106	1,115	35	429	4,685	1,185	5,870	79	4	83
December ...	2,716	637	187	700	4,240	1,485	5,725	3	4	7
TOTAL ...	<u>35,341</u>	<u>12,073</u>	<u>1,717</u>	<u>4,295</u>	<u>53,426</u>	<u>16,812</u>	<u>70,238</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>721</u>

NUMBER OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS AND IRISH FREE STATE DURING 1959.

Month.	FROM INFECTED PORTS.						FROM NON-INFECTED PORTS.			FROM FOREIGN PORTS.			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							
										TOTAL.	Ships	Crews		Passengers		
January	13	493	—	55	3,541	—	68	4,034	—	47	1,556	4	115	5,590	4	31
February	21	798	—	61	3,706	—	82	4,504	—	50	1,822	4	132	6,326	4	32
March ...	28	1,093	12	54	3,394	—	82	4,487	12	65	1,833	12	147	6,320	24	36
April ...	21	1,127	3	48	2,979	—	69	4,106	3	46	1,475	8	115	5,581	11	31
May ...	20	708	2	53	3,262	—	73	3,970	2	66	2,306	92	139	6,276	94	36
June ...	14	512	2	52	3,117	9	66	3,629	11	62	2,226	96	128	5,855	107	38
July ...	11	495	—	43	2,711	5	54	3,206	5	65	2,201	118	119	5,407	123	43
August	14	595	4	44	3,065	—	58	3,660	4	70	2,489	92	128	6,149	96	43
September	7	292	6	48	3,130	3	55	3,422	9	64	1,941	56	119	5,363	65	43
October	14	694	1	47	2,749	1	61	3,443	2	71	2,333	101	132	5,776	103	35
November	9	317	—	54	3,191	3	63	3,508	3	63	2,362	80	126	5,870	83	38
December	11	439	—	46	2,868	—	57	3,307	—	65	2,418	7	122	5,725	7	36
TOTALS	183	7,563	30	605	37,713	21	788	45,276	51	734	24,962	670	1,522	70,238	721	442

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1952-1954.

There were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or typhus on any of the vessels entering the area during the year. Cases of other infectious disease found on ships arriving in the river were as follows :—

Influenza.—Early in the year there were cases of influenza reported on vessels coming round the coast from English Ports. The main problem at that time was the difficulty in finding suitable hospital accommodation for members of the crews on board vessels remaining in the dock area. Daily visits were carried out by the port inspectors during this period until the members of the crew had recovered from their influenza. The total number of men kept under observation during this period amounted to 24.

Chickenpox.—One case was removed to Ruchill Hospital from the "Clan Robertson," two other cases having been previously landed at Liverpool. A naval rating with chickenpox was admitted to Belvidere Hospital from H.M.S. "Exmouth" at anchorage in the Gareloch. Another case was removed to Ruchill Hospital from the Queen's Dock Hostel, and the usual precautions were taken in spraying and disinfecting the accommodation and bedding, etc.

Infective Hepatitis.—An Indian seaman who was sent to Ruchill Hospital from the S.S. "Argyllshire" for examination was diagnosed as a case of infective hepatitis and the Liverpool Port Health Authorities notified as the vessel had moved to that area. Other members of the crew had been supplied with specimen outfits for checking purposes, but all specimens submitted proved negative, including the specimens submitted to the Liverpool Authorities. The patient was dismissed from hospital on 26th November, 1959, to return to India on the S.S. "Clan MacIndoe." Arrangements were made to have the patient isolated in the ship's hospital and a separate toilet was provided which was disinfected after use. His personal belongings were disinfected at Ruchill Hospital and returned to him before the vessel sailed.

Leprosy.—Two cases of leprosy occurred on vessels arriving from overseas during the year. One of the patients who had been landed from the S.S. "Clan Malcolm" was domiciled in the Queen's Dock Boarding-House and was removed from there to Ruchill Hospital. This patient was ultimately repatriated to India after nine days in hospital. The second case, who had also been in Ruchill Hospital, was ultimately repatriated on the S.S. "Yoma."

Malaria.—Four cases of malaria were recorded on vessels arriving from overseas during the year. Three of these cases were removed to Ruchill Hospital for treatment. The fourth case recovered while the vessel was in dock.

Tonsillitis.—Four cases of tonsillitis on vessels were recorded during the year. Three of the cases were removed to Ruchill Hospital and one received treatment on board.

Tuberculosis.—Five cases of tuberculosis occurred during the year. Three of the cases were removed to Mearns Kirk Hospital. Another case was removed to Law Hospital and the fifth patient was sent to his home in Belfast.

A report from the Medical Officer of Health of Dundee indicated that a number of men on the S.S. "Jagluxmi" had been X-rayed and in three cases the diagnosis was confirmed as tuberculosis. Further examinations were carried out at Glasgow and the information forwarded to the Liverpool Port Health Authorities when the final results were received.

Measles.—A member of the crew on a vessel arriving from Singapore, Port Said and Genoa was examined when the vessel entered the port. The patient had developed a skin rash and was examined by a doctor at Singapore who diagnosed the case as measles. The rash reappeared five days later and was treated with calamine lotion and special baths. It appeared again when the vessel arrived in Glasgow and this time was diagnosed as nettle-rash. The patient was treated on board until the vessel sailed to Liverpool, and the Port Health Authority there informed.

Poliomyelitis.—A seaman on board a vessel arriving in the port was removed to Belvidere and diagnosed as a case as poliomyelitis.

CASES OF ILLNESS REPORTED ON VESSELS ON ARRIVAL AT GLASGOW.

Disease.	Hospital	Home	Clinic	On Board	Died	Total
Chickenpox ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Influenza ...	—	—	—	24	—	24
Infective Hepatitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Leprosy ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Malaria ...	3	—	—	1	—	4
Mumps ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pyrexia (unknown origin)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis ...	3	—	—	1	—	4
Tuberculosis ...	4	1	—	—	—	5
Others ...	23	3	—	13	—	39
TOTALS...	54	4	—	39	—	97

SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

During the year every precaution is taken to ensure that the drinking water supply pumped aboard vessels arriving in the port is fit for human consumption. For this reason samples of water are drawn from the various water supply points on the quayside. Particular attention is directed to areas where reconstruction is being carried out or where there are conditions which may lead to contamination taking place.

Periodically during the year information is received from other ports of complaints made by members of the crew that the domestic water supply on a vessel is not suitable for human consumption. The most common complaint is that the water has a peculiar taste.

Three complaints of this type were investigated in 1959 but in two of these the reports of both the Analyst and Bacteriologist showed that the water was fit for dietetic purposes. In the other the galley pump of the ship was dismantled and scoured when the ship arrived at Glasgow.

The following tables show the result of the chemical and bacteriological analysis of the samples submitted for investigation :—

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 hrs. at 27°C.	Chlorides (as Chlorine)	Nitrates (as Nitrogen)	Nitrites (as Nitrogen)	Solids		Hardness		pH Value	Colour (Hazen Units)	Free Chlorine	Chloramines	Iron (in Solution)	REMARKS
									Mineral Solids	Organic Solids	Calcium Hardness	Magnesium Hardness						
No. 1 (2/3/59) (5/3/59)	Port Wing Tank	0-050	0-055	0-22	0-51	16-0	1-36	0-008	155	109	178	8	7-90	12	Nil	Nil	—	Nitrite High.
	Port Wing Tank	0-008	0-025	0-76	1-14	9-0	0-15	Nil	29-0	13-0	11	4	6-5	16	Nil	Nil	—	Suitable.
No. 2 (8/3/59)	Main Tank	0-005	0-030	0-60	1-12	9-5	0-16	—	26	15	14	4	7-0	16	—	—	—	Suitable.
No. 3 (19/5/59) (26/5/59)	Bathroom Tap	2-60	0-31	3-12	6-84	5,850	Nil	Nil	10,380	1,628	700	1,320	7-1	40	—	—	—	High Salt Water Content.
	Main Tank (Spigot Tap)	0-059	0-039	0-64	1-23	10-0	0-34	Nil	33	19	12	4	6-9	15	—	—	—	Suitable.

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.				
No. 1 (2/3/59) (5/3/59)	Port Wing Tank ...	Approx. 2,500	Approx. 2,800	—	100	—	} High Bacterial Count.
		2,900	3,500	—	100	—	
No. 2 (8/5/59)	Port Wing Tank ...	8,500	6,700	—	100	—	} High Bacterial Count.
		8,800	6,700	—	100	—	
		1	49	—	100	—	
		5	23	—	100	—	
No. 3 (19/5/59) (26/5/59)	Main Tanks—(Gravity Tank) (Tap at Bar) (Tap in Galley) (Tap in Pantry) (Drinking Fountain)	109	198	—	100	—	} High Bacterial Count * (Sea Water)
		95	163	—	100	—	
		102	130	—	100	—	
		107	169	—	100	—	
		53	166	—	100	—	
No. 3 (19/5/59) (26/5/59)	Main Tanks—(Tap in Bathroom) (Tap in Pantry) (Tap in Galley) (Drinking Fountain)	200,000	400,000	0-01	—	0-01	} High Bacterial Count * (Sea Water)
		4	193	—	100	—	
No. 3 (19/5/59) (26/5/59)	Main Tanks—(Tap in Bathroom) (Tap in Pantry) (Tap in Galley) (Drinking Fountain)	4	130	—	100	—	} High Bacterial Count * (Sea Water)
		27	314	—	100	—	
No. 3 (19/5/59) (26/5/59)	Main Tank—(Spigot Tap)	2	397	—	100	—	} High Bacterial Count * (Sea Water)
No. 3 (19/5/59) (26/5/59)	Main Tank—(Spigot Tap)	2	397	—	100	—	

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

WATER POINTS IN DOCK AREAS	SOURCE	Free and Saline Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins. at 27°C.	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27°C.	Chlorides (as Chlorine)	Nitrates (as Nitrogen)	Nitrites (as Nitrogen)	Solids	Hardness		pH Value	Colour (Hazen Units)	Free Chlorine	Chloramines	Iron (in Solution)	Iron (in Suspensin)	REMARKS
										Mineral Solids	Organic Solids								Calcium Hardness	Magnesium Hardness
No. 1 (7/10/59) (8/10/59) (13/11/59) (13/11/59) (26/11/59) (26/11/59)	Meadowside Quay ...	0-033	0-046	0-39	0-77	9-0	0-02	Nil	22	15	5	3	200	—	—	0-3	0-4	} High proportion of iron in solution and suspension.
	Meadowside Quay ...	0-028	0-043	0-31	0-62	9-0	0-02	Nil	21	18	5	4	88	—	—	0-16	0-34	
	Meadowside Quay ...	0-030	0-035	0-53	0-89	8-0	0-04	Nil	20	13	7	3	70	—	—	0-88	—	} High proportion of iron in solution.
	Meadowside Quay ...	0-008	0-030	0-48	0-84	8-0	0-02	Nil	17	13	7	3	35	—	—	0-80	—	
	Meadowside Quay ...	0-005	0-050	0-57	0-98	8-0	0-12	Nil	18	15	7	3	55	—	—	0-5	—	
	Meadowside Quay ...	0-010	0-035	0-66	1-08	8-0	0-14	Nil	17	16	7	3	30	—	—	1-12	—	
No. 2 (4/12/59)	General Terminus Quay	0-014	0-030	0-58	1-12	8-0	0-10	Nil	18	12	7	4	12	—	—	0-16	—	Suitable.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

WATER POINTS IN DOCK AREAS	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
No. 1	Meadowside Quay (7/10/59) ...	0	64	—	100	—	
	(8/10/59) ...	0	73	—	100	—	
	(13/10/59) ...	1	8	—	100	—	
	(13/10/59) ...	4	82	—	100	—	
	(26/11/59) ...	2	30	—	100	—	
	(26/11/59) ...	3	32	—	100	—	
No. 2	General Terminus Quay (4/12/59) ...	2	267	—	100	—	

IMMUNISATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

During the year the Port Medical Staff provided 1,416 seamen with immunisation against Yellow Fever and 66 seamen with immunisation against Cholera. These men were members of the crews of vessels which were calling at ports within the Yellow Fever or Cholera Zones.

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS.

During the year ten 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. These certificates are retained by the supplier for the purpose of inspection.

ALIENS ACT, 1953.

There was an increase in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers and in the number of aliens landed at the port. The comparable figures for the year 1959 are 68 vessels with 158 alien passengers as against 48 vessels with 125 alien passengers during the previous year. There were no rejections on medical grounds. Close co-operation was maintained with H.M. Immigration Officers in the examination of these persons, and every assistance was given by the shipping companies in intimating times of arrival and boarding.

The following table shows the number and nationality of aliens arriving at the port :—

American	80
Central South American	2
Danish	6
Dutch	23
Egyptian	1
Finnish	4
German	11
Greek	1
Israeli	5
Norwegian	16
Swedish	8
Swiss	1
Total	<u>158</u>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Seamen's Hostel, which is situated in Queen's Dock, is reserved for the use of Indian and Pakistani seamen who have been landed from vessels entering the port of Glasgow. The Hostel is financed and maintained by a group of shipping companies to accommodate members of the crews who are awaiting repatriation or acting as stand-by men for vessels in the dock area. The inspector on duty in this area main-

tains frequent contact with this establishment. During the year six men in the hostel were removed to hospital as cases of Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Chickenpox, Leprosy, Infective Hepatitis and Acute Abdominal pains. Disinfection of the patients' personal possessions and washing were carried out in each instance, and the accommodation was fumigated. The Seamen's Hostel is well-kept and the conditions have been reported as suitable and satisfactory.

HYGIENE IN CREW ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Inspection and re-inspection of 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.

Nineteen intimations issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on the Masters of the vessels and 231 verbal intimations were issued in respect of defects and nuisances which were discovered at the time of inspection. Twenty-eight verbal warnings were made in regard to the fouling of the quayside.

A total of 2,181 initial visits and re-visits were made by the inspectors to vessels during the year.

The following tables indicate the type of defect and the number and nationality of the vessels on which they were located :—

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ON WHICH DEFECTS WERE DISCOVERED.

	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
<i>Functional Neglect—Accommodation—</i>			
Paintwork dirty	1	1	2
Floors and Woodwork dirty	—	1	1
Tables and Benches dirty	2	1	3
Alleyways dirty	—	—	—
Food Lockers dirty	—	3	3
Verminous condition	—	82	82
Galleys dirty	1	1	2
Scuppers choked	1	8	9
Accumulation of rubbish	1	6	7
Beds and Bedding dirty	—	—	—
	6	103	109

	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
<i>Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—</i>			
Troughs of W.C. basins foul or choked ...	5	5	10
Floors or woodwork dirty	—	1	1
Paintwork dirty	—	2	2
Scuppers choked	2	16	18
Flushing apparatus defective	3	22	25
Wash basins dirty or choked	1	5	6
	<u>11</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>62</u>
<i>General Neglect—</i>			
Drinking Water Tanks	—	—	—
Accumulation of Garbage	2	27	29
Bilges to Cleanse	—	—	—
Gear in Sleeping Compartments	—	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>
<i>Structural Defects—</i>			
Port or Deadlights leaking	—	7	7
Deckheads leaking	—	5	5
Heating apparatus defective	—	11	11
Hawse pipes leaking	—	—	—
Floors broken	—	—	—
Condensation	—	—	—
Lighting defective	—	—	—
Ventilation defective	1	4	5
Food Locker Doors broken	—	2	2
Bulkheads defective	—	—	—
Steampipes leaking	—	4	4
	<u>1</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>34</u>
<i>Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—</i>			
Seats broken or missing	—	1	1
Doors broken or defective	—	—	—
W.C. basins broken	—	1	1
Lighting defective	—	1	1
Ventilation Defective	2	2	4
Wash basins broken	—	2	2
Soil pipes and storm valves defective	—	4	4
Floors broken	—	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ON WHICH
DEFECTS WERE DISCOVERED.

	Defective
American	2
British	127
Belgian	2
Danish	2
Dutch	7
Finnish	4
German	6
Greek	4
Israeli	1
Jugo-Slav	1
Liberian	4
Monrovia	1
Norwegian	8
Panamanian	2
Portuguese	1
Spanish	1
South African	1
Swedish	1
Totals	175
<i>Coasters—</i>	
British	22
Totals	197

HYGIENE AND SANITATION IN THE DOCK AREA.

All premises within the dock area are kept under observation by the inspectors and during the year revisits were made to see that the conditions in the dock area were satisfactory.

Fifty-one visits under the Factories Act were carried out during the year, particular attention being directed to stevedoring companies' premises and similar properties within the dock area.

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 thirty-three verbal instructions were issued in respect of nuisances arising within their jurisdiction. In each case remedial measures were carried out by the Clyde Trustees.

Twenty-eight visits were made by the inspectors to the canteen premises within the dock area. The inspectors dealing with these premises report that the conditions in four of the premises were satisfactory. A further enquiry is being carried out in connection with the fifth canteen which will be reviewed from time to time before a final report is submitted.

The inspectors carried out a routine inspection of all sanitary conveniences within the dock area during the year, involving one-hundred-and-five visits to various parts of the dock area.

Drainage systems within the dock area are kept under supervision by the port inspectors, and during the year eighty-eight visits were made in dealing with these problems, and the final result in each case has been satisfactory and up to standard requirements.

Refuse collection and disposal is a problem which occasionally arises in the dock area. Particular attention was directed to the Cleansing Department in connection with waste products discharged from units of the N.A.T.O. Fleet which arrived in the dock area. In the course of these operations no difficulties arose which could not be solved.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 658. Of that total, 570 were destroyed on board foreign-going ships, 488 as the result of fumigation in which HCN gas was employed and 82 by trapping.

The rat-searchers made 3,256 visits to vessels in the port and 3,021 visits to premises within the dock area. During the visits to these premises in the dock area evidence was found in 220 instances. Traps were set and 88 rats were destroyed.

Ninety-six specimens of rats, 43 from ships and 53 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, but the extent of the infestation has been reduced to a minimum in comparison with earlier records.

In all instances where rat infestation is located, intimation is made to the Clyde Navigation Trustees' representative, who then deals with the matter. Canteen, workshop, and the area round the premises owned by the Soya Meal Company at King George V Dock were kept under supervision.

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 FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS.

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.	
HCN	148	100	—	—	112	128	—	—	488
SO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trapping	37	34	—	—	7	4	—	—	82
	<u>185</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>570</u>

No mice were recovered from vessels which were fumigated.

CARGO SHED AND OTHER PREMISES.

R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
36	32	10	10	88

INTERNATIONAL DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

The total number of certificates issued during the year was 477. The number of Deratting Certificates issued during the year shows a decrease in comparison with last year, and the number of Exemption Certificates also shows a decrease.

Of this total, 23 Deratting Certificates were issued to vessels which had been fumigated, 453 were granted Deratting Exemption Certificates after the vessels had been examined, and the remaining one after the vessel had been cleared by trapping. Twenty-seven of the total certificates were issued to new vessels. Fifty-one of the certificates were issued in respect of vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Finnart, Bowling, Old Kilpatrick, Faslane, Paisley, Port Glasgow, Tail of the Bank, Ardrossan, Irvine and Troon.

In three 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 2 to 12 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet and the time period from 2 hours' to 12 hours' duration for the destruction of food insect pests in the cargo spaces.

Vessels arriving at the shipbreaker's 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 53 coastal vessels during the year. The degree of rodent infestation on these vessels has been reduced to an absolute minimum, and during the year no rats were found by the port searchers in the course of their duty. Mice infestations on these vessels were limited to two vessels which were finally cleared by frequent baiting by the officers in charge of the vessels.

Every assistance is given to this Department in regard to the movement of their vessels and any instruction issued to the owners in regard to action required receives immediate attention.

The degree of mice infestations on vessels coming from the Far East, however, has been a problem, but this has now been overcome by advising the masters of the vessels to employ the services of Fumigating Companies. This advice has had effect and these services are now being carried out.

RAGS, HAIR, HIDES AND BONES.

The following table shows the amount of imported rags, hair, hides and bones and the country of origin :—

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	26	1,807	3	2,197
Australia ...	—	—	—	—	33	6,636	—	—
Belgium ...	—	—	—	—	3	401	2	1,728
Canada ...	—	—	3	311	2	361	—	—
China ...	1	42	—	—	2	2,152	—	—
Egypt... ...	4	2,304	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe ...	23	1,521	1	4	23	4,271	20	9,248
France ...	—	—	—	—	7	15,060	—	—
India ...	—	—	4	485	2	127	37	33,678
Italy ...	—	—	—	—	3	1,750	—	—
Japan ...	—	—	—	—	11	8,841	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	5	201	1	500
Spain ...	—	—	—	—	3	1,482	1	1,000
Sweden ...	2	244	—	—	—	—	—	—
South America	—	—	5	73	4	511	16	49,574
U.S.A. ...	3	158	2	106	9	2,173	1	640

ANTHRAX.

Twenty-three specimens of goatskins from 13 African consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist who reported 11 specimens as positive for *B. anthracis* and the remaining 12 as being negative.

Two samples of pigskin from 11 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 consignment. This information is also conveyed to the Inspector of Factories.

Fourteen samples of wool from 21 Indian and Pakistan consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist who reported one specimen as positive for *B. anthracis* and the remaining 13 as being negative.

One specimen of oxhide from six French consignments and one specimen of cowhair from four Indian consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist and reported negative for *B. anthracis*.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937-48.

During the year a total of 636,875 tons of foodstuffs was landed at the port, 623,086 tons from vessels arriving from overseas ports and 13,789 tons from vessels trading coastwise. The total quantity of cargo landed is higher than last year's total and this has been attributed to the increased trade in American and Canadian products.

The volume of trade brought in by coastal vessels fluctuates from year to year, depending on the supply and demand for products entering the port.

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 7,339 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 supervision by an inspector. Consignments of this and similar products which are sold outside the city boundary are dealt with by the inspector for that area following 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 lack of adequate ventilation in the holds of the vessel. On the other hand, the products may be damaged due to improper stowage or a general breakdown of the product as the result of water damage. The heaviest condemnations were in respect of consignments of potatoes and to a minor extent in imports of oranges. Considerable quantities of damaged potatoes were removed to Pinwherry Coup where arrangements were made to have them buried in the subsoil. Bacterial ring rot had developed in one of these consignments.

New problems encountered during the year involved a consignment of 304 drums of red grape juice landed from a vessel at the dockside. Samples of this product were sent to the City Analyst for examination. The result of this examination revealed the presence of sulphite preservative at 333 parts per million and 384 parts per million. This consignment of grape juice was ultimately released for wine-making.

Another consignment which had been landed at the dockside consisted of blueberry and cherry pie filling. Samples were submitted to the City Analyst who reported the presence of benzoic acid, which is not permitted by the regulations. The importer stated that this was a sample importation and was not for sale and appreciated the fact that this information would be passed to the Canadian manufacturers with a view to avoiding a similar problem in other importations.

A consignment of 500 bags of rice from Italy, which had been cleared and removed to store, was reported to have an odour resembling phenal disinfectant. Samples were submitted to the City Analyst, who confirmed faint traces of this odour. Subsequently during the course of further examinations and sampling, this smell was less noticeable, and all but 41 lbs. of this rice was passed as fit for human consumption.

Another consignment of 112 bags of flour, shipped in a general cargo to Stornoway, was returned to Glasgow suspected of having been contaminated with phosphates. On arrival here they were examined and although no evidence of phosphates could be found, samples were taken and submitted to the City Analyst who reported them negative for any extraneous contamination.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS
(SCOTLAND), 1925-58.

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 seven consignments revealed the presence of sulphite preservative in every instance, ranging from 333 parts per million to 1,927 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 no consignments of meat products were landed in this area without being accompanied by the “ official certificate ” as laid down by the regulations.

New products imported during the year included consignments of American Hen Egg Albumen, consignments of Irish Frozen Egg Albumen, Whole Egg, and Hen Egg Yolk. Consignments of Canadian Frozen White Egg were also imported. The condition of some of the containers on arrival was unsatisfactory as these, because of their shape were extensively damaged. Fifty samples were submitted for examination, including five for counts. Salmonella organisms isolated in two of the samples were later identified as *Salmonella oranienburg*. The matter was taken up with the principals in London, and arrangements were made to have Lot No. 1,489, Lot No. 3,189, and Lot No. 1,299, sent to a cold store in Oldham for pasteurisation. The remainder of the consignment was sent for high temperature baking purposes only.

FROZEN WHOLE EGG.

Three consignments of Canadian frozen whole egg were received during the year and 99 samples were submitted. Salmonella organisms were isolated in four samples and contamination with *Faecal B. coli* in other 20 samples. These three consignments were released for high temperature baking and pasteurisation.

Six consignments of Irish frozen whole egg were received during the year and 58 samples were submitted. Salmonella organisms were isolated in one sample and contamination with *Faecal B. coli* in other nine samples. In the case of one consignment the batch containing positive Salmonella was released for high temperature baking and the other four consignments where *Faecal B. coli* was found were also released for high temperature baking only.

CHINESE HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

No fresh consignments were received during the year. The balance of 78 cases left over from the previous year were subjected to heat treatment and all samples were reported as satisfactory.

This completed the treatment of Chinese hen egg albumen crystals, which were finally released for distribution.

AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN.

Eight consignments were received during the year and 115 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. *Salmonella* organisms and *Faecal B. coli* were found in one of these consignments. This consignment had arrived via Hamburg and Antwerp and 24 samples were submitted. *Salmonella* organisms were isolated in 13 samples, also contamination with *Faecal B. coli* and high bacterial counts were reported. This whole consignment was re-exported to Antwerp. The other seven consignments were reported as satisfactory and released unconditionally.

AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN (WHITE SPRAY).

Two consignments of this product were received and ten samples were submitted and reported negative for *Salmonella* organisms. Three of the ten samples were examined for counts and coliforms. These consignments were released without restriction on use.

GLYCERINATED CHINESE HEN EGG YOLK.

Three consignments were received and eight samples were submitted and reported negative for *Salmonella* organisms. Four of the eight samples were examined for counts and coliforms. These consignments were released without restriction on use.

IRISH HEN EGG YOLK.

Five consignments were received and five samples were submitted and reported negative for *Salmonella* organisms. Two of the five samples were examined for counts and coliforms.

IRISH FROZEN HEN EGG ALBUMEN.

Eight consignments were received and 50 samples were submitted and reported negative for *Salmonella* organisms. In four of these consignments *Faecal B. coli* was found, and they were released on condition that they be used in high temperature baking only.

The following tables show the result of bacteriological examination of the samples taken from these consignments :—

CHINESE HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

VESSEL	Number of Cases	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES						Released after Heat Treatment	Re-Exported	REMARKS
		Untreated Crystals		After Heat Treatment		Salmonella				
		Total	Positive	Negative	Total					
							Positive				Negative
S.S. "Clytoneus"	18	—	—	—	9	9	18	—	Total Consignment 60 cases, of which 42 cases were dealt with during 1958.	
S.S. "Adrastus"	60	—	—	—	24	60	—			
	78	—	—	—	33	78	—			

AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES				Released	Cases Re-Exported	REMARKS
			Total	Salmonella					
				Positive	Negative				
18/4/59	S.S. "American Manufacturer"	25 (× 2-cwt.) Drums	25	—	25	25	—	Faecal B. Coli present— Re-exported to France.	
8/6/59	S.S. "American Scientist"	20 (× 200-lb.) Drums	20	—	20	20	—		
27/6/59	S.S. "Anglia"	35 (× 200-lb.)	12	7	5	—	35 (30/7/59)		
		26 (× 50-lb.)	6	2	4	—	26 (30/7/59)		
		19 (× 55-lb.)	6	4	2	—	19 (30/7/59)		
4/7/59	S.S. "American Packer"	220 (× 50-lb.)	20	—	20	220	—		
22/7/59	S.S. "American Manufacturer"	220 (× 50-lb.)	5	—	5	220	—		
2/9/59	S.S. "American Banker"	44 (× 50-lb.)	—	—	—	44	—		
		220 (× 50-lb.)	10	—	10	220	—		
14/10/59	S.S. "American Forwarder"	220 (× 50-lb.)	2	—	2	220	—		
7/12/59	S.S. "American Manufacturer"	56 (× 200-lb.)	9	—	9	56	—	Faecal B. Coli present in 3 samples.	
		1,105	115	13	102	1,025	80		

AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN WHITE SPRAY.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES						RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Staph. Aureus	Faecal B. Coli	No Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative						
2/9/59	S.S. "American Banker"	50 (x 44-lb.)	5	—	5	—	—	—	50	—	
10/11/59	S.S. "American Chief"	45 (x 100-lb.)	5	—	5	—	—	—	45	—	
		95	10	—	10	—	—	—	95	—	

IRISH FROZEN EGG ALBUMEN.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Tins	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES						RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Staph. Aureus	Faecal B. Coli	No Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative						
9/3/59	S.S. "Sanda"	160 (x 14-lb.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	
6/4/59	S.S. "Sanda"	160 (x 14-lb.)	6	—	6	—	—	—	160	—	
4/5/59	S.S. "Pladda"	160 (x 14-lb.)	8	—	8	—	1	—	—	160 Tins for H.T. Baking	
1/6/59	S.S. "Sanda"	320 (x 14-lb.)	8	—	8	—	2	—	—	320 Tins for H.T. Baking	
22/6/59	S.S. "Sanda"	320 (x 14-lb.)	10	—	10	—	1	—	—	320 Tins for H.T. Baking	
29/6/59	S.S. "Sanda"	480 (x 14-lb.)	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	480 Tins for H.T. Baking	
7/9/59	S.S. "Sanda"	320 (x 14-lb.)	8	—	8	—	—	—	320	—	
5/10/59	S.S. "Sanda"	160 (x 14-lb.) 80 (x 28-lb.)	4	—	4	—	—	—	160	—	
		2,160	2	—	2	—	—	—	80	—	
			50	—	50	—	5	—	880	1,280	

IRISH FROZEN WHOLE HEN EGG.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Tins	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES						RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Staph. Aureus	Faecal B. Coli	No. Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative						
20/3/59	S.S. "Royal Scotsman"	560 (x 28-lb.)	37	1	36	—	—	160 Tins	400 Tins for H.T. Baking		
6/4/59	S.S. "Sanda"	80 (x 28-lb.)	6	—	6	—	2	—	80 Tins for H.T. Baking		
4/5/59	S.S. "Pladda"	80 (x 28-lb.)	6	—	6	—	3	—	80 Tins for H.T. Baking		
1/6/59	S.S. "Sanda"	160 (x 28-lb.)	6	—	6	—	3	—	160 Tins for H.T. Baking		
29/6/59	S.S. "Sanda"	100 (x 28-lb.)	3	—	3	—	1	—	100 Tins for H.T. Baking		
7/8/59	S.S. "Scottish Coast"	640 (x 28-lb.)	—	—	—	—	—	640	—		
		1,620	58	1	57	—	9	800	820		

CANADIAN FROZEN WHOLE EGG.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Pails	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES						RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Staph. Aureus	Faecal B. Coli	No. Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative						
21/9/59	S.S. "Salacia"	1,499 (x 38-lb.)	49	2	47	—	10	—	166 Pasteurisation	To Messrs. S. Wick Sons, Ltd., Oldham.	
28/10/59	S.S. "Lismoria"	750 (x 38-lb.)	25	—	25	—	5	—	1,333 H.T. Baking		
30/10/59	S.S. "Salacia"	802 (x 38-lb.)	25	2	23	—	5	—	750 H.T. Baking 279 Pasteurisation	To Messrs. S. Wick Sons, Ltd., Oldham.	
		3,051	99	4	95	—	20	—	523 H.T. Baking 3,051		

IRISH HEN EGG YOLK.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Tins	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES						RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Staph. Aureus	Faecal B. Coli	No Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative						
25/4/59	S.S. "Scottish Coast" ...	400 (× 28-lb.)	—	—	—	—	—	400	—		
22/5/59	S.S. "Scottish Coast" ...	400 (× 28-lb.)	—	—	—	—	—	400	—		
15/6/59	S.S. "Sanda" ...	400 (× 28-lb.)	—	—	—	—	—	400	—		
29/6/59	S.S. "Sanda" ...	480 (× 14-lb.)	5	5	—	2	—	480	—		
14/9/59	S.S. "Sanda" ...	80 (× 28-lb.)	—	—	—	—	—	80	—		
		1,760	5	5	—	2	—	1,760	—		

CHINESE HEN EGG YOLK.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES						RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Staph. Aureus	Faecal B. Coli	No Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative						
2/1/59	S.S. "Adrastus" ...	85 (× 3-cwt.) Barrels	—	—	—	—	—	85	—		
22/1/59	S.S. "Antrim Coast" ...	78 (× 3-cwt.) Barrels	4	4	—	—	—	78	—		
1/7/59	S.S. "Menestheus" ...	80 (× 3-cwt.) Barrels	4	4	—	—	—	80	—		
		243	8	8	—	—	—	243	—		

CANADIAN HEN EGG YOLK.

21/9/59	S.S. "Salacia" ...	1 (× 38-lb.) Pail	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
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The following tables show the amount of foodstuffs imported during the year :—

FOREIGN IMPORTS, 1959.

TABLE "A"

Article	Weight Tons Cwts.	Article	Weight Tons Cwts.
Apples	7,489 11	Lentils	3,312 2
Acids	21 4	Liquorice	3 1
Baker's Sundries	17 —	Liquorice (Juice)	5 1
Barley	48,204 —	Macaroni	265 10
Beans	7,249 7	Maize	66,040 12
Butter	17,680 12	Mandarins	785 11
Cakemix	4 —	Meal	1,541 10
Casein	2,222 7	Meats (Canned)	8,875 10
Cheese	4,826 3	Melon	1,817 17
Cherries (Glaze)	51 15	Milk Powder	3,248 4
Chicken (Canned)	46 7	Milo	41,379 —
Chutney	13 10	Nuts	302 18
Condiments	34 18	Oats	1,656 —
Coconut	1,957 5	Oil	1,906 12
Coffee	159 14	Onions	3,458 3
Confectionery	46 15	Onions (Dried)	3 3
Corn	127,049 —	Oranges	16,070 16
Corn (Canned)	124 2	Pomegranates	285 —
Dates	— 19	Pears (Fresh)	1,422 18
Eggs (Albumen)	33 12	Peas	2,918 7
Eggs (Frozen Whole)	56 —	Peel	48 6
Eggs (White Spray)	3 5	Pickles	1 9
Eggs (Yolk)	25 —	Potatoes	28,761 13
Fats	1,252 4	Pudding	15 —
Figs	60 1	Rice	4,035 12
Fish (Canned)	3,742 12	Rice (Canned)	1 10
Fish (Shell)	2 3	Sago	473 10
Flour	36,205 13	Sauce	5 18
Fruit (Canned)	25,002 14	Soups	3,172 —
Fruit (Dried)	8,515 8	Sugar	1,150 —
Fruit (Juice)	3,917 5	Tapioca	325 10
Fruit (Pulp)	547 1	Tea	1,724 16
Fruit (Cake)	15 —	Tomatoes (Natural)	60 —
Ginger	668 —	Tomatoes (Canned)	871 3
Glucose	456 17	Tomatoes (Juice)	804 16
Grapes	1,335 11	Tomatoes (Puree and Paste)	1,651 8
Grapefruit	1,069 12	Tomatoes (Sauce)	28 —
Ham (Canned)	22 —	Vegetables (Fresh)	1,589 12
Honey	32 3	Vegetables (Canned)	511 1
Jams and Jellies	475 1	Vegetables (Preserved)	373 14
Lard	2,950 5	Wheat	117,381 16
Lemons	1,216 4		
	<u>304,802 —</u>		<u>318,284 9</u>

Total Weight=623,086 tons, 9 cwts.

COASTWISE IMPORTS, 1959.

TABLE " B "

Article	Weight Tons Cwts.	Article	Weight Tons Cwts.
Aerated Waters ...	112 10	Grapes	3 14
Apples	824 9	Ham and Bacon ...	3,687 10
Biscuits	7 9	Ham and Chicken (Canned)	3 14
Biscuits and Cake ...	5 14	Ham and Tongue (Canned)	— 1
Blackberries	80 6	Jams and Jellies ...	13 17
Brambles	19 10	Jelly Crystals	2 16
Butter	— 15	Lard	4 2
Cereals	2 11	Lemons	1 —
Chicken (Canned) ...	66 8	Lentils	— 11
Chocolate Coverture ...	297 17	Meat (Canned)	709 5
Chutney	— 4	Meat (Cooked)	— 3
Coconut	3 12	Meals	2 5
Coffee	8 2	Milk Powder	243 10
Confectionery	123 18	Nuts (Various)	27 11
Corn (Canned)	— 13	Oils	28 —
Custard Powder	— 17	Onions	7 4
Egg (Shell)	626 2	Oranges	10 1
Egg (Frozen White) ...	22 2	Pears (Fresh)	2 —
Egg (Frozen Whole) ...	15 7	Potatoes	2,049 9
Egg (Yolk)	32 5	Potato Powder	50 2
Farinaceous Food ...	2 2	Rice	242 14
Fats	84 12	Shellfish	7 14
Fish (Canned)	254 14	Soups	8 1
Fish (Fresh)	— 3	Soup Powder	1 —
Fish (Pickled)	2 11	Strawberries (Fresh) ...	1 3
Flour	5 3	Sugar	125 —
Fruit (Canned)	1,355 7	Tea	100 4
Fruit (Dried)	20 3	Tomatoes (Natural) ...	2 12
Fruit (Pulp)	83 4	Tomatoes (Juice)	— 19
Fruit (Juice)	161 5	Tomatoes (Paste and Puree)	9 9
Gammons	148 14	Vegetables (Fresh) ...	132 8
Gooseberries	— 16	Vegetables (Canned) ...	134 5
		Wheat	1,807 —
	<u>4,369 5</u>		<u>9,419 4</u>

Total Weight=13,788 tons, 9 cwts.

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Port Medical Officer :—

Article	Weight		Article	Weight	
	Cwts.	Qrs.		Cwts.	Qrs.
Apples	1	1	Lard	1	—
Butter	9	3	Meats (Canned) ...	39	—
Carrots	4	1	Melons	—	3
Chicken (Canned) ...	—	1	Nuts	4	2
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	3	1	Onions	142	3
Fish (Canned)	2	—	Oranges	2,734	1
Fish (Salt)	—	1	Pears (Fresh)	1	1
Flour	27	1	Potatoes	3,882	3
Fruit (Canned)	258	3	Rice	—	2
Fruit (Dried)	19	—	Soups (Canned) ...	18	—
Fruit (Juice)	36	1	Tea	7	3
Fruit (Pulp)	6	3	Tomato (Canned) ...	9	1
Ginger (Preserved) ...	2	2	Tomato (Juice) ...	11	—
Grapefruit	5	—	Tomato (Puree and Paste)	41	3
Grapes	2	—	Vegetables (Canned) ...	4	2
Jams and Jellies ...	9	—			
Honey	—	2			

Total Weight=7,338 cwts., 3 qrs.
(Includes 51 cwts., 3 qrs. Ships' Stores).

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST.

Article	Fit for Human Consumption		Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations		Remarks
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
Apples	10	—	—	—	
Beans	1	—	—	—	
Butter	17	—	5	—	Contamination—oil and extraneous matter.
Cake	1	—	—	—	
Cheese	4	—	—	—	
Chicken (Canned) ...	10	—	—	—	
Chicory	3	—	—	—	
Coconut (Dessicated)	2	—	3	—	Rancid and moulds.
Confectionery	2	—	—	—	
Dates	2	—	—	—	
Fats and Oils... ..	5	—	—	—	
Fish (Canned)	50	—	—	—	
Fish (Shell)	1	—	—	—	
Flour	15	—	—	—	
Fruits (Canned) ...	69	—	8	—	Fermentation.

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST—*Continued.*

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Fruits (Dried) ...	29	2	Contamination—chemicals.
Fruits (Juices) ...	11	4	Excess preservatives.
Fruits (Pulp) ...	2	3	Excess preservatives.
Ginger ...	3	1	Contamination—extraneous matter.
Grapefruit ...	2	—	
Grapes ...	1	—	
Honey ...	7	—	
Jams and Jellies ...	3	—	
Lard ...	22	1	Contamination—extraneous matter.
Lemons ...	5	—	
Licorice ...	1	—	
Meats (Canned) ...	39	1	Fermentation.
Melons ...	1	—	
Milk (Powder) ...	5	—	
Nuts ...	5	—	
Oil ...	2	—	
Onions ...	—	1	Contamination—oil.
Onion Powder ...	2	—	
Oranges ...	12	2	Moulds.
Pears ...	2	—	
Peas ...	1	—	
Pickles ...	4	—	
Potatoes ...	1	1	Decay.
Rice ...	63	10	Contamination—chemicals.
Rice (Canned) ...	2	—	
Sauce ...	4	—	
Sausages ...	8	—	
Soups ...	4	—	
Tea ...	78	4	Wet damage—moulds.
Tomatoes (Peeled) ...	1	—	
Tomatoes (Juice) ...	2	—	
Tomatoes (Puree) ...	1	—	
Vegetables (Canned)	15	—	
Vegetables (In Brine)	1	—	
	<u>531</u>	<u>46</u>	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Articles	Sound	Unfit	Remarks
Apples	2	—	
Butter	15	—	
Cake	1	—	
Cheese	2	—	
Chicken (Canned) ...	10	—	
Chicory	3	—	
Eggs (Albumen) ...	143	13	Positive Salmonella.
Eggs (Frozen Whole)	152	5	Positive Salmonella.
Eggs (Frozen Whites)	50	—	
Eggs (White Spray)	10	—	
Eggs (Yolk)	14	—	
Fats	5	—	
Fish (Canned) ...	31	—	
Fish (Shell)	3	—	
Fruits (Canned) ...	29	2	Yeasts.
Fruits (Dried) ...	4	—	
Fruit (Juice)	5	—	
Ginger (Preserved) ...	3	—	
Grapes (Fresh) ...	1	—	
Jams and Jellies ...	2	—	
Lard	15	—	
Lemons	1	—	
Meats (Canned) ...	24	1	Anaerobic Growth.
Milk (Powdered) ...	5	—	
Onions (Dried) ...	1	1	Aerobic Growth.
Oranges (Fresh) ...	1	—	
Pears (Fresh) ...	1	—	
Pickles	1	—	
Potatoes	1	—	
Rice (Canned) ...	2	—	
Sauce	3	—	
Sausages	21	—	
Tea	—	2	Moulds.
Vegetables (Canned)	12	—	
	<u>573</u>	<u>24</u>	

WILLIAM J. SMITH,
Senior Port Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1932.

The following statement submitted by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon indicates the work done under the Foreign Meat Regulations during 1959 :—

EXAMINED.

<i>Beef—</i>		<i>Offal—Continued—</i>	
Quarters	25,249	Ox Livers, boxes	5,206
Cuts	1,042	Ox Livers, bags	189
Boxes	118,650	Ox Kidneys, cartons	302
Bags	1,587	Ox Tails, boxes	60
Crops... ..	49,593	Ox Skirts, cartons	22
Butts... ..	15,130	Ox Skirts, bags	29
<i>Veal—</i>		Ox Casings, tierces	22
Boxes	200	Ox Mixed Offal, cartons	1,566
<i>Mutton—</i>		Calf Tongues, cartons	2
Carcases	47,824	Calf Kidneys, cartons	4
Sides	5,457	Calf Sweetbreads, cartons	1
Boxes	106	Sheep Hearts, bags	72
Bags	90	Sheep Hearts, boxes	23
<i>Lamb—</i>		Sheep Livers, boxes	405
Carcases	60,444	Sheep Kidneys, bags	42
<i>Pork—</i>		Sheep Kidneys, cartons	30
Sides	17,718	Sheep Casings, tierces	108
Bags	1,691	Lamb Hearts, bags	223
<i>Venison—</i>		Lamb Hearts, boxes	45
Bags	2	Lamb Livers, boxes	577
<i>Offal—</i>		Lamb Kidneys, bags	25
Ox Tongue, bags	178	Lamb Sweetbreads, cartons	63
Ox Cheeks, bags	433	Lamb Mixed Offal, cartons	367
Ox Cheeks, cartons	300	Pig Livers, boxes	16
Ox Hearts, bags	47		
Ox Hearts, boxes	368		

CONDEMNED.

<i>Beef—</i>		<i>Lamb—</i>	
Quarters	2	Cuts	3
Cuts	7		
Lbs.	15	<i>Pork—</i>	
<i>Mutton—</i>		Sides	19
Lbs.	8	Quarters	1

SECTION X.

HOUSING.

The total number of municipal houses completed during 1959 was 3,058. The following table shows the rate of completion since 1955 by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association :—

Year	Direct Labour	Con-tractors	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	Total Municipal Houses from all Sources
1955	3,322	1,426	592	5,340
1956	3,488	920	630	5,038
1957	2,902	1,951	726	5,579
1958	2,475	1,283	256	4,014
1959	2,514	174	370	3,058
	<u>14,701</u>	<u>5,754</u>	<u>2,574</u>	<u>23,029</u>

RENT ACT, 1957.

Return of certificates issued by the Local Authority during the year :—

I. *Certificates of Disrepair issued under Section 8(1) of the 1957 Act.*

Applications for Certificates	...	...	...	...	94
Of which—					
Granted	...	...	...	...	45
Refused	...	...	...	...	34
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	9
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	6
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	41
Of which—					
Granted	...	...	...	...	32
Refused	...	...	...	...	7
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	—
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	2

II. *Certificates as to Service of Notice under Section 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, issued under Section 8(1) of the 1957 Act.*

Certificates Issued	...	...	...	...	Nil
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
Granted	...	...	...	...	Nil
Refused	...	...	...	...	Nil

III. Certificates of (i) Repair and (ii) Refusal to Grant Repair Certificates issued under Section 8(1) of, and third Schedule to, the 1957 Act.

Applications for Certificates of Repair	Granted	Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate Issued	Cancelled	Outstanding	Applications for Revocation of Certificate of Refusal
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

During 1959, 261 recommendations were made under the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families and 239 families were rehoused during the year, 86 being families recommended during 1959 and the others in previous years. The following table shows the number of families rehoused since 1934 :—

Year	Number of Families	
	Recommended	Rehoused
1934-1945	3,734	1,484
1946-1955	5,459	4,372
1956	497	544
1957	571	495
1958	345	309
1959	261	239
	<u>10,897</u>	<u>7,443</u>

The conditions experienced in the provision of suitable accommodation are shown in the following table :—

Recommendations, 1934 to 31st December, 1959	...	10,897
Number of Families Rehoused—		
Rehousing	...	2,153
Intermediate	...	1,787
Ordinary	}	3,023
Super-ordinary		
City Factor's Houses and others	...	171
Temporary Houses	...	309
Recommendations remaining but not yet rehoused—		
Refused Offers	...	174
Did not reply	...	183
Gone away—new address not given	...	467
Cancelled	...	734
Returned to M.O.H. for revision	...	—
Patient Deceased	...	1,529
		<u>10,530</u>
Still to be dealt with	...	<u>367</u>

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES REHOUSED SINCE 1934.

Recom- mended	1934/49	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
1934/48 ...	2,819	108	68	28	11	13	4	4	—	—	—	3,054
1949 ...	243	136	49	18	10	4	4	2	—	—	—	466
1950 ...	—	236	190	51	34	10	9	4	1	—	—	535
1951 ...	—	—	163	183	68	22	12	6	1	—	—	456
1952 ...	—	—	—	96	250	71	26	18	6	—	1	468
1953 ...	—	—	—	—	153	175	51	17	8	—	3	407
1954 ...	—	—	—	—	—	160	212	63	8	2	3	448
1955 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	171	15	3	4	361
1956 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	159	11	3	433
1957 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	155	24	476
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	115	253
1959 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	86
	3,062	480	470	376	527	455	486	544	495	309	239	7,443

SECONDARY PRIORITY SCHEME.

During 1959, 485 recommendations were made under the scheme, classified as follows :—

Category M.2	...	230
Category M.3	...	255

A further 348 applications were considered but were not passed.

DETERIORATION OF PROPERTY.

During the year 1,716 dwellings were represented to the Housing Committee as uninhabitable and 409 were condemned by the Master of Works as dangerous. The wastage of houses over the last ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year	Medical Officer of Health To be Rendered Fit for				Total	Master of Works	
	Closing Order	Demoli- tion Order	Human Habi- tation	Slum Clear- ance		Danger ous	Grand Total
1950/54	591	709	—	164	1,464	1,967	3,431
1955	494	583	—	—	1,077	341	1,418
1956	621	1,119	—	—	1,740	218	1,958
1957	690	974	—	*295	1,716	328	2,044
1958	673	1,172	—	288	2,133	256	2,389
1959	762	942	12	—	1,716	409	2,125
	3,831	5,499	12	747	9,846	3,519	13,365

*Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders.

The following tables show the position with regard to Clearance Areas at the end of the year.

GORBALS (SALISBURY STREET/SURREY STREET) CLEARANCE AREAS.

Area	Number of Houses in Area			Position at 31st December, 1959		
	Fit	Unfit	Total	Closed but not yet Demolished	Demolished	Still Occupied
No. 1	—	62	62	8	—	54
No. 2	18	148	166	4	—	162
No. 3	—	60	60	3	—	57
Total	18	270	288	15	—	273

ROYSTON ROAD CLEARANCE AREAS.

Area	Number of Houses in Area			Position at 31st December, 1959		
	Fit	Unfit	Total	Closed but not yet Demolished	Demolished	Still Occupied
No. 1	23	204	227	76	109	42
No. 2	—	26	26	—	26	—
No. 3	—	42	42	—	42	—
Total	23	*272	295	76	177	42

*Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

The total number of houses represented during the past ten years and action taken is illustrated in the next table:—

Year	Houses Represented			Houses actually Closed in each Year		
	Under Clearance Schemes	Under Closing or Demolition Orders	Together	Under Clearance Schemes	Under Closing or Demolition Orders	Together
1950/54	164	1,300	1,464	64	1,106	1,170
1955	—	1,077	1,077	100	745	845
1956	—	1,740	1,740	—	1,503	1,503
1957	*295	1,664	1,716	—	1,606	1,606
1958	288	1,845	2,133	—	1,806	1,806
1959	—	1,716	1,716	25	1,540	1,565

*Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders.

SUPERVISION OF TENANTS IN HOUSING SCHEMES.

The development of this important branch of the Department's work from its inception in 1923 was fully reviewed in this section of the 1957 Annual Report.

This service, which was extended in 1956, now includes—

1. The visitation of new schemes as they are occupied, e.g., Castlemilk, Arden and Easterhouse.
2. Visits to new houses where the tenants are in residence and having difficulties.

3. The visitation of backward and feckless families about to be rehoused, including families who are overcrowded and have long-standing applications.

Details of the number of visits paid to houses in the various schemes, Ordinary, Intermediate and Rehousing, and the conditions found, are shown on the Appendix Table XVI, General Sanitary Operations (Section 30).

These may be summarised as follows :—

	No. of Houses Visited	Condition at Visit					
		Clean	%	Fair	%	Dirty	%
Ordinary ...	18,506	17,145	(88·7)	2,133	(11·0)	53	(0·3)
Intermediate	11,453	9,425	(81·8)	2,042	(17·7)	57	(0·5)
Rehousing ...	14,965	65,555	(58·9)	45,036	(40·4)	743	(0·7)

The figures for the Rehousing Schemes are analysed in more detail as follows :—

(a) *Condition as to Cleanliness.*

During 1959 the nurse-inspectresses made 111,134 visits, the condition of the houses being recorded at the time of the visits as "Clean" 65,555, "Fair" 45,036, and "Dirty" 743. Further visits numbering 2,620 were made to the less satisfactory tenants compared with 3,006 in 1958.

The number of houses in the various rehousing schemes reported on is 14,965.

No. of tenants under supervision at 1st January, 1959	14,904	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1959	73	
Of which left voluntarily during 1959 ...	439	
	<u>512</u>	
Of which remaining as at 31st December, 1959		14,392
No. of tenants obtaining entry during 1959 ...	553	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1959	—	
Of which left voluntarily during 1959 ...	2	
	<u>2</u>	
		<u>551</u>
Total number of tenants remaining as at 31st December, 1959		<u>14,943</u>

At the beginning of the year 14,904 households were under supervision, and at the end of the year 14,943. The number of new tenants was 551, including those of 40 new houses in the Royston Redevelopment Scheme. There were 512 removals or 3·4 per cent of the total occupancies.

The changes in the condition of the 14,392 households under supervision throughout the whole year were as follows :—

Condition at beginning of year—	Condition at end of Year				Group Percentages
	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total	
Clean	9,535	204	—	9,739	67.7
Fair	430	4,117	18	4,565	31.7
Dirty	—	48	40	88	0.6
Total	9,965	4,369	58	14,392	100.0
Group Percentages ...	69.2	30.4	0.4	100.0	

A similar table is given for the 551 tenants who obtained entry during the year and were still resident in the schemes at the close :—

Condition at date of entry—	Condition at end of Year				Group Percentages
	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total	
Clean	188	51	Nil	239	43.4
Fair	14	294	Nil	308	55.9
Dirty	—	1	3	4	0.7
Total	202	346	3	551	100.0
Group Percentages ...	36.7	62.8	0.5	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 :—

Condition at date of removal—	Tenants Evicted during 1959		Tenants Removing voluntary during 1959	
	Number	Group Percentages	Number	Group Percentages
Clean	14	19.2	318	72.1
Fair	56	76.7	123	27.9
Dirty	3	4.1	Nil	Nil
Total	73	100.0	441	100.0

(b) *Bug Infestation.*

The total number of houses in which evidence of bed bugs was found was 23 or 0.15 per cent. From the table following it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the degree of "serious" infestation from 0.06 per cent. in 1958 to 0.03 per cent. this year, while the degree of "mild" infestation has risen from 0.09 per cent. to 0.12 per cent. Of the houses inspected none showed only a "trace" of infestation as against 0.01 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 ten 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 following table shows how the incidence of "serious" infestations has fallen since 1934, the first year for which records are available. In that year the percentages were "trace" 1.2, "medium" 2.4, "serious" 7.1 and total 10.7. The total number of houses involved was 8,670.

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
1934-38 ...	60,141	933	1,108	1,829	3,870	1.55	1.84	3.04	6.43
1939-43 ...	73,529	244	314	688	1,246	0.33	0.43	0.93	1.69
1944-48 ...	73,845	150	119	537	806	0.20	0.16	0.73	1.09
1949-53 ...	74,001	68	164	335	567	0.09	0.22	0.45	0.77
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	0.20	0.08	0.31
1957 ...	14,925	2	5	20	27	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.18
1958 ...	14,925	4	14	9	27	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.18
1959 ...	14,965	—	18	5	23	—	0.12	0.03	0.15

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.

A very slight decrease in the number of apartments treated has occurred during the current year, but a point worthy of note is the considerable increase in the number of them treated on account of bed bug infestation, indicating that there is still a considerable way to go in the eradication of this common household pest.

The following table shows the work carried out in each Division :—

TABLE I.

Division	Number of Apartments Treated				Total Apartments Treated
	Bug Infestation	being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestations	Other Insects	
Central ...	322	764	187	209	1,482
Northern ...	325	513	158	223	1,219
Eastern ...	434	412	128	246	1,220
South-Eastern ...	296	319	123	122	860
South-Western ...	282	213	129	228	852
Total ...	1,659	2,221	725	1,028	5,633

Rehousing.—This still remains a major activity of the Unit. The totals are slightly down on the previous year, being largely dependent on the number of new houses completed.

Other Insects.—This aspect of the Unit's work shows a very large increase over previous years and although the majority of complaints concerned the usual food pests—flies, moths, outside beetles, etc.—one or two of the complaints deserve special mention. In the early part of the year the Unit was asked to advise on a serious infestation of wood worm in one of the new housing schemes where the majority of lofts were affected and an expensive large-scale operation of ripping out affected timber had commenced. This insect was identified as *Ernobius mollis*, one of the wood beetles which breed in the bark of trees and had been introduced by the use of rough unfinished timbers in the loft structures. This infestation was controlled at a reasonable cost by the treatment of the bark-covered timbers.

During the summer months a large scale experiment was carried out at one of the sewage works where a serious infestation of *Psychoda alternata* (owl midge) had been the cause of many complaints from an adjacent factory. The recommended method of adding Gammexane Dispersible Powder to the filter intakes was not satisfactory, due to the large head of water required to operate the old type of filter mechanism on this plant, which resulted in too great a dilution of the mixture. Other methods, such as adding D.D.T. Concentrate to the filter intake and hand spraying of the filter beds with 2½ per cent. D.D.T. Water Emulsion or dusting with 10 per cent. D.D.T. Powder, using the rotary blower, were carried out. The most successful method appeared to be the hand-spraying of the filter beds and this is confirmed by the fact that only one complaint was received from the factory during the whole summer period. Further experiments will be carried out in the coming year to find if there is an easier and more satisfactory way of applying the insecticides.

On the south side of the city persistent complaints of spider beetles (*Niptus hololeucus*) were received from the tenants of several houses which had already been treated by the Unit. With the co-operation of the Housing Department access was gained to the adjacent tenement which was empty and had been boarded up for a considerable time. All the empty houses were sprayed with insecticide and the kill amounted to many hundreds of the pest. This beetle is a serious and annoying pest in many of the tenements and business premises in the city and is quite difficult to control with D.D.T.—other insecticides were more efficacious.

Several business firms also experienced invasions of tiny insects. These were identified as pigeon or starling mites (*Dermanyssus gallinae*) and came from the birds roosting on the window ledges of the buildings. These complaints were successfully dealt with.

The following table shows the amount of work carried out in each Division in respect of other insect infestations.

TABLE II.

Division	Number of Apartments Treated	Verminous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects	Total
Central	90	78	21	20	209	
Northern	54	128	11	30	223	
Eastern	55	138	26	27	246	
South-Eastern	24	57	5	36	122	
South-Western	35	69	113	11	228	
Total	<u>258</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>1,028</u>	

Insect Identification.—This is a branch of the Unit's work which is of great service to all sections of the Department and the outside community but takes up a considerable amount of time which cannot be shown by statistics. Once again the willing help received from the Zoology Department of Glasgow University has been much appreciated.

Other Premises.—In addition to the work shown in the previous tables, 240 treatments of other premises (restaurants, shops, schools, nurseries, etc.) were carried out for numerous kinds of insect pests. This side of the work brought in a revenue of £115 9s. 9d. During the months May to September, two additional operators were employed for fly control operations and 3,991 treatments of ashbin shelters, stables and piggeries were carried out.

The table below shows the number of visits made during the year for different types of infestation.

TABLE III.

Bug Infestation and Rehousing	...	...	4,653
Cockroach Infestation	...	...	1,429
Verminous Bedding, etc.	...	...	163
Flea Infestation	...	...	361
Fly Infestation	...	...	285
Other Insect Infestation	...	...	380
Total	...	...	<u>7,271</u>

Insecticides.—During the year no new insecticides more effective or reliable than D.D.T. or Gammexane have appeared on the market. Several experiments were carried out with Gammexane Smoke Generators against heavy infestations of flies in restaurant kitchens and results were exceptionally good. For many years the Unit has been asked for advice on snails in houses and a large number of houses were treated with a proprietary snail and slug killer. First results have been excellent but the houses are being kept under observation.

SECTION XI.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Before reporting on the work of the Laboratory carried out during the year mention must be made of the death in May of the City Bacteriologist, Dr. H. S. Carter, after a short illness. Dr. Carter held the post of City Bacteriologist for eleven years, having joined the Department in 1932. The excellent standing of the Laboratory was in large measure due to his direction, and he was consulted regularly not only by the medical staff of the Department but also by hospital staffs and by general practitioners.

He was a charming and helpful colleague, and his death has been a serious loss to the Department. For a dozen years Dr. Carter had taken a delight in preparing his annual report and devoting to it his enthusiasm for recording events with meticulous attention to detail. He maintained a special interest in the changing character of the diphtheria bacillus. This year the report must of necessity be curtailed in comparison with previous years.

The total number of examinations completed during the year was 95,571, which is over 4,000 more than in 1958. The increase in numbers was first noted in May and continued to the end of the year.

Features of the report are as follows :—

There was a large increase in the work done on staphylococcal infections, due to an epidemic in the maternity unit of a general hospital, and to an investigation of infections in mothers and babies, carried out by Dr. J. G. P. Hutchison of the Western infirmary, in which this laboratory collaborated by receiving the material, examining for staphylococcus and passing on the positive cultures to Dr. Hutchison. At the same time other micro-organisms present in these swabs were investigated and recorded. The investigation is continuing into 1960.

There was an increase of 1,760 in the number of specimens examined for bacillary dysentery and an increase of 750 in the number of isolations of dysentery bacilli affecting both Sonne and Flexner.

The fall noted last year in the number of samples of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli has continued and the figure this year was 1,276 as against 2,844 in 1958. The percentage found positive was 7.7.

The total number of tests performed to investigate Venereal Diseases was slightly greater by 131 (the increase is about a half of one per cent.). Examinations required for Trichomoniasis increased by over 60 per cent.

The number of specimens from patients suffering from suspected food-poisoning increased by 2,274 this year compared with 1958. Apart from the large increase in suspected salmonellosis (1,914), specimens examined for *Cl.welchii* increased in number from 36 to 431, mainly because of outbreaks of *Cl.welchii* food-poisoning at two canteens in the City. Twenty-seven samples of foodstuffs suspected of being the cause of illness were examined. No salmonella organisms were isolated from these but both coagulase-positive staphylococci and *Cl. welchii* were found on a number of occasions.

There was a marked decrease in the number of foods examined as to fitness for consumption, mainly due to the smaller numbers of imported egg products examined. The introduction of an efficient heat treatment process for these products has made the taking of post-treatments specimens unnecessary.

The work on blood grouping and determination of the Rh factor increased slightly (20,716 against 20,372 tests done) but the general haematological work remains about the same (1,203).

Staining and screening of gynaecological smears (exfoliative cytology) decreased by about 20 per cent. as this work was suspended for three and a half months this year.

The supervision of itinerant ice-cream vans was continued during most of the year.

The investigation into the hygienic conditions in hair-dressers' shops, with bacteriological control, which started in May, 1958, was concluded in March. The results of this work were published in November.

The fall in the number of specimens from Stirlingshire noted last year has continued and 503 examinations were made compared with 820 last year.

As a result of D.H.S. Circular No. 4/1958 suggesting that biological testing of milk be confined to milk from herds not yet declared free from tuberculosis under the Attested Herd Scheme, the fall in the number of milks tested for tubercle noted in last year's report has continued.

The table printed at the end of the report provides the relevant figures in some detail and indicates the nature of the specimens examined.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Diphtheria.—The total number of swabs from noses and throats examined during the year for the presence of diphtheria bacillus was 1,102, or 114 more than last year.

The number of swabs from suspected cases in 1959 was 1,056 and 46 were received for purposes of control.

The number of positive specimens was 4 (from 3 patients). Typing identified the 3 strains as 1 of *mitis* type and 2 *atypical* (Type VI). All were found to be non-virulent by inoculation experiments and by test for toxin formation.

The epidemic virulent *gravis* type has now been absent for five years and the *intermedius* type for four years.

The following table of types isolated for some years is amended to include these findings.

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
1957	5	—	—	—	—	2	40.0	3	60.0
1958	5	—	—	—	—	2	40.0	3	60.0
1959	3	—	—	—	—	1	33.3	2	66.6

Streptococcal Infections.—For diagnostic and control purposes 996 swabs from various lesions were examined for haemolytic streptococci during the year. The percentage of positive findings was 44 against 40.14 last year.

Non-haemolytic streptococci and *streptococcus viridans*, sometimes associated with disease though of lower virulence than *Streptococcus haemolyticus*, were isolated 424 times, chiefly from throat swabs.

Staphylococcal Infections.—*Staphylococcus pyogenes* was isolated 827 times from 1,443 specimens. Three investigations accounted for over 50 per cent. of these positive results.

An outbreak of infection due to this micro-organism in the maternity unit of a general hospital led to the laboratory assisting in the examination of swabs from patients and staff (437 swabs of which 158 were found positive) and swabbing a series of objects (furniture, utensils, etc.) in the wards and adjacent premises (93 swabs, of which 22 were positive).

In November, an investigation into staphylococcal infections in newly-born babies and their mothers was started by Dr. J. G. P. Hutchison of the Western Infirmary. The Health and Welfare Department staff collected the material which was then examined in this laboratory by both direct and enrichment methods, the results, along with all positive cultures, then being sent to Dr. Hutchison. Up to the end of December, the examination of 354 swabs (with 119 positives) had been completed. All these swabs, which came from umbilical, nasal, skin, eye and other lesions, were examined at the same time for other organisms. Among those found were haemolytic streptococci, pneumococci, streptococcus viridans, non-haemolytic streptococci, enterococci, coliform bacilli, proteus, etc. Haemolytic streptococci and coliform bacilli were frequently isolated from umbilical lesions and pneumococci from nasal and eye conditions. The investigation is continuing.

During the year 474 swabs from infected ears and neighbouring parts were examined—102 less than last year. *Staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus)* was again the predominant micro-organism found. It was isolated 131 times alone and 54 times associated with other organisms. Haemolytic streptococci were found alone 19 times and 8 times associated with other bacteria. The pneumococcus was isolated in pure culture 13 times and several times along with staphylococci. *Coliforms*, *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, one or the other, alone or with other bacteria, were found 147 times. *Haemophilus* was recovered 8 times and the mould *Aspergillus* 5 times. Diphtheroids were frequently found. Of these 185 strains of *Staphylococcus Aureus* isolated 95 (that is slightly over 50 per cent.) were found to be resistant to penicillin. The percentage is the same as last year.

Of all the 827 strains of *Staphylococcus Aureus* isolated in the laboratory during the year 520 were tested for antibiotic sensitivity. 48 per cent. proved resistant to penicillin.

Vincent's Infections.—Swabs from the mouth and throat examined during the year for Vincent's organisms numbered 140, of which 10 were positive.

Sensitivity Tests.—Sensitivity tests of various bacteria to the antibiotics are asked for with increasing frequency. This year 3,574 of these tests were made compared with 2,521 in 1958 and 1,487 in 1957.

Glandular Fever.—The Paul Bunnell test for the diagnosis of this condition was performed 6 times (against 21 in 1958). Blood films were also examined for abnormal mononuclear cells characteristic of the disease.

Enteric Fever.—There was a fall in the number of specimens sent from persons suspected of suffering from one of the enteric fevers, 155 against 296 in 1958. The number of repeat specimens examined for purposes of control was 45. Of the suspects, none proved positive. From old cases, previously recorded, typhoid bacilli were isolated twice and *S. paratyphi B* three times. No new case of typhoid or paratyphoid infection came to the notice of the laboratory. Of all the specimens examined only 5 proved positive for these organisms.

A number of specimens of faeces, urine and blood from workmen employed on and around water-works were examined to exclude the possibility of accidental contamination of the water supply, 25 samples in all. This is much below last year's figure of 119. All tests proved negative for the presence of enteric infection.

Neither *S. typhi* nor *S. paratyphi B* was isolated from any specimen sent by outside authorities.

Dysentery.—There was a rise in the incidence of dysentery in the City this year. The total number of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases was 2,427 against 1,829 in 1958, an increase of about 600.

Of the total number of 2,427, Sonne infections accounted for 1,805 (74·3 per cent.), Flexner infections for 554 (22·8 per cent.) and Newcastle/Manchester strains for 67 (2·7 per cent.). *Shigella boydii* was isolated from one patient.

The largest number of new cases occurred in the last quarter of the year with 741, and the highest monthly numbers in June and October. The lowest number of cases was recorded in the first quarter.

A large number of specimens were as usual examined for purposes of control. From these, dysentery bacilli were isolated 1,246 times from 10,071 specimens. Altogether 13,543 specimens were tested from suspected cases, which with the 10,071 repeats and controls, resulted in a total of 23,614 which is 1,760 more than in 1958. From all these, dysentery bacilli were found 3,673 times against 2,923 times last year.

The table which follows here shows the yearly numbers of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases since 1946.

Year	Sonne	Flexner	Newcastle	Boydii	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
1957 ...	1,830	190	—	—	—	2,020
1958 ...	1,556	268	5	—	—	1,829
1959 ...	1,805	554	67	1	—	2,427

From Stirlingshire 351 specimens were examined for bacillary dysentery, Of these 51 yielded *Shigella sonnei*. *Shigella flexneri* was not found.

Dysentery (amoebic).—Twenty-three specimens of faeces were examined for *Entamoeba histolytica*, all with negative results. From Stirlingshire 6 specimens were examined.

Giardia dysentery.—The flagellate *giardia intestinalis* is thought by some authorities to be associated on occasion with diarrhoea. Six specimens were sent specifically for examination and giardia found 3 times.

There was one specimen from Stirlingshire also. It proved positive.

Food Poisoning and Foodstuffs.—There were 5,346 samples of excreta received from persons either suspected of suffering from salmonella food-poisoning or who were contacts or possible carriers. This number includes repeat specimens for clearance in the interests of control. This figure is 1,914 above that of last year. Salmonellae were isolated 185 times, including 99 from new cases, compared with 97 isolations in 1958, 51 of which were from new cases. The sudden considerable recession noted in last year's report has not been maintained,

There were 27 samples of suspected food brought for examination. As usual this was a miscellaneous collection, including meat and pork pies, chicken, soup, sausage rolls, creamed rice, spaghetti, dried milk, corned beef, corned mutton and cream cakes. No salmonellae were isolated possibly because there are many difficulties (chiefly delay in reporting the illness) in investigating food-poisoning incidents and obtaining samples of food likely to be the source.

A number of these foods were also examined for *staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus)*, some types of which are capable of producing an enterotoxin which may cause a sharp, though usually short, gastrointestinal disturbance. Staphylococci were isolated from 7 samples.

Cl.welchii.—Some strains of which cause symptoms of food-poisoning and give rise to a sharp illness, was also frequently sought for in food samples and in excreta. This organism caused two outbreaks of food-poisoning in city canteens, the first one in July, affected 25 people and *Cl.welchii* was isolated from them and from the remains of chicken thought to have been the cause. A further outbreak in this canteen occurred in September but this time was confined to members of the canteen staff. In the other canteen outbreak, 13 of the canteen workers and 48 people who had eaten there were all affected. All had eaten steak-pie. *Cl. welchii* was isolated from the remains of the pie and from many of the affected people.

Of the 99 people from whose excreta Salmonellae of food-poisoning type were isolated, 73 yielded *S.typhi-murium*, 8 *S.entertidis*, 5 *S.vancouver*, 7 *S.heidelberg*, 2 *S.derby* and 1 each *S.thompson*, *S.bleadon*, *S.bovis morbificans* and *S. dublin*. Three of the cases from which *S.vancouver* was isolated belonged to a family which had contracted Sonne dysentery and it was during the examinations of repeat specimens for clearance that *S.vancouver* was found. From one of the children a specimen was obtained which yielded both *Sh.sonnei* and *S.vancouver*.

From Stirlingshire, 113 samples of excreta were examined for suspected salmonella infection. *S.typhi-murium* was isolated 3 times primarily and 4 times from repeat specimens. *S.thompson* was isolated from one old case.

The Glasgow findings for 1959 are added to the following table.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
<i>S. typhi-murium</i> ...	73	40	92	123	122	87	209	139	97	80	73
<i>S. enteritidis</i> ...	8	3	1	2	10	4	13	7	53	12	—
<i>S. newport</i> ...	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	2	9	—	1
<i>S. thompson</i> ...	1	2	—	—	25	—	3	6	4	5	1
<i>S. potsdam</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
<i>S. saint-paul</i> ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
<i>S. montevideo</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>S. bovis morbificans</i>	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
<i>S. georgia</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. oregon</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>S. minnesota</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
<i>S. newington</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>S. san-diego</i> ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>S. senftenberg</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>S. bredeney</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. stanleyville</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. virchow</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. anatum</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. stanley</i> ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
<i>S. waycross</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. brancaster</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. johannesburg</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> (var <i>Kunzensdorf</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> (<i>American type</i>)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. derby</i> ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. muenchen</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. heidelberg</i> ...	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. oranienberg</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. litchfield</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. unidentifiable</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>S. (new salmonella</i> —unnamed)*	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. give</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. panama</i> ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. vancouver</i> ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. dublin</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. bleadon</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	99	51	108	132	170	96	247	160	174	100	77

Shellfish.—Seven batches of shellfish were examined, comprising two of mussels, two of whelks and three of winkles, the latter sent by the Port Inspector. Altogether 62 of these shellfish were examined.

One batch of mussels was classed as Grade II, doubtful purity (8 faecal *B. coli* per ml. of flesh) and one batch of winkles as Grade III, with definite evidence of pollution (more than 15 faecal *B. coli* per ml. of flesh). The other batches were bacteriologically clean and classified as Grade I.

Venereal Diseases.—The routine tests employed in the laboratory for the diagnosis of syphilis are unchanged: Laughlen, Wassermann and Kahn. The Laughlen test is a screening test used to eliminate quickly all negative samples of blood. Any sample showing the slightest deviation from a completely negative result is re-examined by the Wassermann or Kahn test or very often by both. During the year 19,981 of these tests were performed. In addition 3,072 tests were made to investigate gonococcal infection. The total of these tests for Syphilis and Gonorrhoea numbered 23,053, carried out on 20,980 specimens.

Of the 7,307 Wassermann tests, 6,075 were for diagnostic purposes and 1,033 were made to examine results of treatment of known infections and 199 to elucidate anomalous findings by the Laughlen test. To supplement the Wassermann test, 1,874 specimens were also examined by Kahn's precipitation test.

The Laughlen test was also used as a routine procedure to exclude the possibility of syphilitic infection in 7,969 women as an antenatal precaution and to investigate 2,831 patients attending V.D. clinics for conditions presumed to be non-syphilitic.

To provide additional information when syphilis of the central nervous system was suspected and to examine progress under treatment 58 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were tested by Lange's Colloidal Gold method and in 20 of these specimens the total protein content was estimated.

For the County of Stirling, 8 tests were performed—5 Wassermann tests and 3 Kahn tests.

For the County of Lanark (Law Hospital) 38 tests were performed—20 Wassermann tests and 18 Kahn tests.

Tests for infection by *N.gonorrhoea* include microscopical examination of exudates, culture and the complement fixation test on the patient's blood serum.

Cultures are made from swabs sent into the laboratory in the transport medium routinely used, which preserves the gonococcus alive for several days. Specimens come chiefly from the city V.D. clinics for women. The number of swabs examined by the method of culture in 1959 was 2,195 from 628 persons (nearly 350 more than last year), but from these the gonococcus was found less often than last year—201 times from 124 cases as against 226 times from 156 cases.

Smears from exudates examined microscopically numbered 475 of which 51 were reported positive. In addition the gonococcal complement fixation test was carried out on 402 samples of blood which yielded 97 positive. This test was also performed on 2 samples of blood from Lanarkshire.

Trichomoniasis.—Since 1946 it has been the practice to examine microscopically for trichomonas all swabs sent in transport medium for gonococcal culture. During 1958 it was decided to adopt cultural methods in the search for this parasite in cases where the infection was suspected clinically. Results were encouraging, so in 1959 it was decided to examine all swabs by culture if microscopic examination was negative. Accordingly 4,234 examinations were made for trichomoniasis (1,688 more than last year) and 711 positive results were obtained, 107 of them being found only on culture. This total, 711, represents a smaller percentage of positives than usual but this may be due to a new method of treatment being tried out at the clinics during the year.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.—During the year 340 specimens of exudate from inflamed eyes in 106 children were examined for gonococci. Fifty-seven of these from 32 babies were examined by cultural methods. Fifteen babies proved to be suffering from gonococcal ophthalmia—a threefold increase over 1958 and the highest number recorded since cultural methods were adopted in 1946.

For diagnosis and clearance under treatment, 126 films and cultures were examined from these 15 children.

Staphylococcus aureus was isolated from the eyes of 8 of the other children.

PUBLIC HEALTH — GENERAL CONTROL.

Antenatal—Rh tests and Blood grouping.—The number of examinations of blood for the determination of the Rhesus classification of pregnant women, and of their blood groups, was only a little higher than last year. Blood samples from 10,358 women were tested for the Rh factor (172 more than in 1958). Of these 2,335 were sent by 211 practitioners (50 more general practitioners than last year availed themselves of the service) and the rest came chiefly from antenatal clinics, though there were a few from other sources. Out of the total 1,769 (17.07 per cent.) proved to be Rh. negative (1,740 and 17.1 per cent in 1958).

Further investigation of the blood of these Rh negative women was undertaken as usual by the Blood Transfusion Service and 84 of the women concerned were found to be sensitised to the Rh. antigen, including 18 who were already known to be sensitised in previous pregnancies.

Blood grouping was carried out on the 10,358 samples of blood.

Tuberculosis.—There was a further fall in the numbers of specimens of sputum for microscopic examination for *M.tuberculosis*, only 1,276 being received, of which 100 were found positive. The positive specimens comprised 52 from new cases and 48 from old cases, according to such information as was available to the laboratory.

As previously, samples of urine, cerebro-spinal fluid, pleural exudates, pus, etc. were received for examination for tubercle. There was a considerable decrease in the numbers this year. Microscopical examinations numbered 20, biological investigation by animal inoculation 72, and cultural tests 24, making a total of 116.

A number of specimens of pus from abscesses complicating B.C.G. vaccination were examined. No virulent tubercle bacilli were isolated.

Milk Supply. Tuberculosis.—The total number of samples of milk examined biologically (i.e. by animal inoculation) for tubercle in 1959 was 171 which is 57 fewer than in 1958. For the City of Glasgow were examined 75 designated milks, 50 samples of milk supplied to schools and 7 supplied to hospitals. In addition to these 39 were examined for Clydebank.

None of the milk examined was found to be infected with *M. tuberculosis*.

Milk Supply. Bacterial Content.—Bacteriological investigation of the City's milk supply this year involved the examination of 2,217 samples, an increase of 168 over the 1958 figure. Of this total 2,079 were investigated for compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk, 6 for compliance with the standard set by the department for undesignated milk produced in the City, and 132 were miscellaneous samples, mostly from Whirlcool Dispensers, recently installed in cafes and restaurants. This latter group gave unsatisfactory results in over 50 per cent. of samples. The following table summarizes the results of examinations.

	Number of samples	No. complying with standards	Per cent. complying in	
			1959	1958
<i>Hospital Supplies—</i>				
Raw (Certified; T.T.) ...	107	94	87.9	78.6
T.T. (Past.); Pasteurised ...	235	215	91.5	91.5
<i>Public Supplies—</i>				
Raw (Certified; T.T.) ...	402	338	84.1	86.1
T.T. (Past.); Pasteurised ...	1,135	1,084	95.5	96.2
<i>School Supplies—</i>				
Pasteurised	200	191	95.5	96.1
<i>Undesignated Milk produced or processed in City</i>				
	6	5	83.3	100.0
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
	132	57	43.2	72.0

Bottles and cans.—The condition of washed milk bottles showed little change. Of the 219 examined 189 (86.3 per cent.) conformed to the standard adopted. The number of miscellaneous containers examined was only 31 this year but the percentage found satisfactory was higher than last year (97 per cent. instead of 72.5 per cent.).

Milk cans, mostly of the 10 gallon capacity, to the number of 60 were examined with the result that 47 (78.3 per cent.) were classed as being in a satisfactory condition, 8 (13.3 per cent.) as only fairly satisfactory and 5 (8.3 per cent.) as unsatisfactory. Last year there were 30.4 per cent unsatisfactorily cleansed. This year's figures show a definite improvement.

Ice Cream.—164 samples of ice-cream from shops and restaurants were examined with the following results.

Bacterial count per ml.	No. of Samples	Percentage 1959	Percentage 1958
0— 30,000 ...	130	79.3	85.0
31,000— 100,000 ...	14	8.5	11.1
101,000— 200,000 ...	5	3.0	2.0
201,000—1,000,000 ...	11	6.7	0.7
Over 1,000,000 ...	4	2.4	1.3

In 23 (14.0 per cent.) of the samples coliform bacilli were present in 1/100 ml. The (bacteriological) quality of the ice-cream was lower than it was in 1958.

Imitation Cream.—264 samples were examined this year. The samples were taken mainly from baker's premises, where the cream is whipped for use on cakes, etc., but a small number were taken from a factory where it is manufactured. The bacterial counts ranged from 100 per gram to approximately 22,000,000 per gram. The products from the factory gave consistently good results. The following table shows how these results were distributed.

Bacterial count per gram.	No. of Samples	Percentage
0— 30,000	170	64.4
31,000— 100,000	41	15.5
101,000— 200,000	5	1.9
201,000—1,000,000	16	6.1
Over 1,000,000	32	12.1

34 samples (12.9 per cent.) contained conform bacilli in 1/100 gram.

Cream.—31 samples of cream were examined with the following results.

Bacterial count per gram.	No. of Samples	Percentage
0— 30,000	18	58.0
31,000— 100,000	2	6.5
101,000— 200,000	5	16.1
201,000—1,000,000	4	12.9
Over 1,000,000	2	6.5

10 (32.2 per cent.) of the samples contained coliform bacilli in 1/100 gram.

Swabs and Rinses from milk-processing equipment.—62 swabs and rinses were examined in the course of investigation into unsatisfactory milk supplies.

City Water Supply.—671 samples of water were examined from reservoirs, mains, housetaps, ships' tanks and other sources. They were examined for bacterial count and for micro-organisms such as typical *B. coli*, enterococci, *Cl. welchii* which act as pointers to possible contamination by pathogens.

The samples of drinking water supplied to the public maintained a high standard of bacteriological purity.

Supply	No. of Samples	Average bacterial count per ml. at 37°C.	Average bacterial count per ml. at 22°C.	Typical <i>B. coli</i> Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.	Present in 50 ml. Absent from 10 ml.	Faecal streptococci Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.
Loch Katrine	207	2	46	7	1	0
Gorbals ...	48	15	20	2	2	1

Swimming Baths.—358 samples of water from swimming baths were submitted, 270 from public ponds, 64 from school ponds and 24 from private ponds. The bacterial count was less than 10 per ml. in 261 of the samples from public ponds, in 58 from school ponds and in 22 from private ponds. Typical *B. coli* were found in one sample.

Foodstuffs.—Fewer samples of food were sent to the laboratory during the year for examination as to their fitness for consumption. This decrease was due to the drop in the numbers of imported egg products—dried egg albumen, frozen egg yolks and whites, frozen whole egg etc. The number of other foods examined actually increased from 147 last year to 270 this year. The total reported upon was 828 of which 558 were egg products, against 2,998 last year. The remaining 270 included canned and other foods of various kinds. Some were examined because of possible water damage to ships' cargoes. Canned pork, ham, tongue, meat, chicken, turkey, sausages, prawns, salmon, herring, octopus, mushrooms, jam, spinach, beans, pineapple were among the tinned products examined, as well as a number of unusual tinned foods from China, such as bamboo shoots, fresh-water carp, lotus nuts, chop suey. There were also samples of butter, tea, edible tallow, ginger, raisins, walnuts, prunes, kibbled onions, oranges, lemons, chicory, figs, milk powder, cherry cake, wafers and other items. Most of the canned products were as usual bacteriologically sound. One sample of cooked prawns yielded *Staphylococcus Aureus* of a typical food-poisoning strain (on phage-typing). Moulds were found on samples of tea and lard. Some "blown" tins of grape-fruit yielded heavy growths of yeasts. Clostridia were cultured from several large tins of stewed steak. A number of these were "blown."

The bacteriological examination of imported egg products began in 1955 and reached high proportions in 1957. The number fell by about 500 last year and has been very greatly reduced this year. It has been considered unnecessary to examine such large numbers since the introduction of preliminary heat treatment to destroy the salmonella food-poisoning organisms which were previously found in a relatively high percentage of these products. In 1959 salmonellae were isolated 21 times out of all the samples tested, 13 of these were isolated from American hen egg albumen (not heat treated) and 8 from frozen whole egg. None was isolated from any of the other types of egg products. From 24 samples of American hen egg albumen (not heat treated) *S. montevideo* was isolated 5 times, *S. alachua* 3 times alone and once with *S. give*, *S. give* once alone, and *S. infantis*, *S. tennessee* and *S. blackley* once each. From 169 samples of frozen whole egg *S. thompson* was isolated 5 times, *S. tennessee* twice and *S. oranienberg* once. So that although the number of egg products examined was greatly reduced, the number of times salmonellae were isolated remained the same as last year—21.

Anthrax.—41 samples of animal hides, hair and wool were examined biologically and by culture for *B.anthraxis*. Anthrax bacilli were isolated 11 times from goatskins and once from wool. Hair from a cloth brush and washings from a razor which belonged to a man who died of anthrax were examined and found negative. No material from the patient was examined here. A hospital outside Glasgow sent a culture of a bacillus isolated from a suspected case of anthrax but it proved to be negative.

Plague.—Routine examinations were made of 95 rats collected from around the docks and harbour for evidence of infection by *B.pestis*. Results were all negative.

Yellow Fever.—The demand for yellow fever vaccine, used for the prophylactic inoculation of prospective travellers, was rather less than last year. The number of doses issued was 3,535 (3,810 in 1958) and as in previous years many of these were used for the protection of ships' crews.

Insect pests.—A few of these are submitted to the laboratory every year for identification. This year there was the usual miscellaneous collection—a few sheep ticks, a golden spider beetle, a midge larva, water fleas and one wood-boring beetle.

Worms.—The laboratory was asked to examine 27 samples of faeces specifically for worms. *Oxyuris*, the thread worm was found 4 times, *T.saginata*, a tapeworm, twice, *Trichuria* the whipworm, twice and *Strongyloides* a roundworm, once. In addition to these, three specimens of *T.saginata* segments were sent for identification. *Trichuris* was also found in a specimen of faeces from Stirlingshire.

Haematology.—Estimations of blood haemoglobin were carried out on 1,203 samples of blood from women attending antenatal clinics (about 20 less than last year).

As in previous years full blood examinations were made of certain X-ray technicians in order that any anaemia arising from exposure to radiation might be detected. There were also a few blood examinations made for practitioners in the city. The full total of haematological examinations was 1,218.

Morbid histology.—The examination of tissue smears from gynaecological sources continued, in association with the Western Infirmary. During the year 536 smears were stained by the special method used for this work and searched by a medical officer experienced in exfoliative cytology. The total of examinations made since the service was set up in 1956 is 2,153.

Of the 536 women examined in 1959, 5 were found cytologically and proved histologically, to have early cancer which had not been suspected clinically (3 of these lesions being pre-invasive and 2 invasive).

Miscellaneous.—Apart from the bacteriological and serological examinations listed, many other requests are made and complied with, such as urine analysis comprising microscopic examination of deposits, tests for the presence of albumen and sugar, culture for micro-organisms and test of their sensitivity to antibiotics. Specimens of faeces may have to be examined for blood by chemical test or for parasites by microscopic examination. Sometimes water sediment has to be searched microscopically for algae, aquatic insects, etc. in investigating complaints of pollution, or milk sediment for red blood cells or other abnormal constituents. All these, and others not mentioned, take up a considerable amount of time and have to be fitted in to the work of a busy laboratory.

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS.

An enquiry into the hygienic condition of hairdressers' salons and shops which was begun in May, 1958 was concluded in March, 1959 and the results were published in November.

The investigation into the hygienic condition of itinerant ice-cream vans which started in December, 1957 was continued this year from April onwards after a break of some months.

Twenty-six vans were examined compared with the 36 last year which were fairly fully reported on in the 1958 report. Altogether 145 items were examined bacteriologically.

The bacterial counts of the 26 samples of ice-cream varied from 300 to 11 million per ml. Three samples yielded counts of over a million, but 16 gave counts under 30,000 (the certified milk standard) and 11 under 5,000. Faecal *B.coli* was not found, though coliforms were present in 8, but only twice in 1/1,000 ml. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from one sample and faecal streptococci from two.

The swabbing cloths, 20 of which were available for examination, were the items most often found highly contaminated with micro-organisms. Six of these gave counts of over 1 million (in one case, 24 million) per square inch, and 5 of between 100,000 and 1 million. Two cloths only yielded faecal *B.coli*, one a faecal streptococcus and one *Staphylococcus Aureus*.

From the 26 attendants' hands *Staphylococcus Aureus* was isolated once and *Streptococcus viridans* once. No faecal *B.coli* or faecal streptococci were found. The highest bacterial count was 240,000 per area swabbed and 15 were under 5,000.

PUBLICATIONS.

A Survey of Hairdresser's Establishments in Central Glasgow.

T. S. Wilson and H. S. Carter (1959). *The Medical Officer* 102, 249-252.

John Radcliffe.

H. S. Carter (1959). *Scottish Med. J.* 4, 363.

JEAN L. YOUNG

(*Acting Bacteriologist*).

TOTAL OF EXAMINATIONS FOR YEAR 1959.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

						<i>Positive</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Diphtheria and General Throat Infections—</i>							
Diphtheria	...	...	Suspects	...	...	3	1,056
			Control, etc.	...	...	1	46
			Typing	...	...	—	4
			Virulent Tests (biological)	...	...	—	3
			Toxigenicity Tests	...	...	—	3
Streptococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	439	996
Vincent's Infections			Suspects and control	...	...	10	140
Staphylococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	827	1,443
<i>Gastro-intestinal Infections—</i>							
<i>Enteric Fever—</i>							
(Typhoid, paratyphoid)	...	...	Suspects	...	...	—	155
			Control, etc.	...	...	5	45
			Water Works employees	...	...	—	25
<i>Food Poisoning—</i>							
(Salmonellosis)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	185	5,346
			Foodstuffs	...	...	—	27
(Staphylococcal)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	11	38
			Foodstuffs	...	...	7	15
(Cl. welchii)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	132	431
			Foodstuffs	...	...	5	14
<i>Dysentery—</i>							
Bacillary	...	...	Suspects	...	...	2,427	13,543
			Control	...	...	1,246	10,071
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	...	—	23
Other forms—Giardia, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	...	...	Sputa	...	...	100	1,276
			Various specimens (micros. exam.)	...	...	—	20
			Various specimens (biological exam.)	...	...	—	72
			Various specimens (culture)	...	...	—	24
<i>Venereal Disease—</i>							
Syphilis	...	...	Wassermann Test	...	...	—	7,307
			Kahn Test	...	...	—	1,874
			Laughlen Test	...	...	—	10,800
			Lange's Colloidal Gold Test	...	...	—	58
			Protein estimations	...	...	—	20
			<i>Carry forward</i>	...	...		54,881

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	54,881
Gonorrhoea Smears, cultures and comple- ment fixation tests ...	—	3,072
Ophthalmia neonatorum (smears and cultures) ...	—	340
OTHER EXAMINATIONS—		
Blood—Rh factor	10,358
Blood—A.B.O. grouping	10,358
Blood—haematology, cell counts, haemoglobin, etc.	1,203
Blood—cultures, Paul Bunnell tests, etc.	15
Body fluids (urine, etc.)	361
Exudates—various	489
Faeces for worms	27
Faeces for occult blood	15
Swabs for Trichomonas	4,234
Insects (identification)	8
Antibiotic sensitivity tests	3,574
Miscellaneous	27
Morbid Histology—gynaecological smears	536
GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH—		
City Milk Supplies (bacterial counts)	1,875
Hospital Milk Supplies (bacterial counts)	342
Milk (biological tests)	132
Swabs and rinses from apparatus	62
Swabs from milk cans	60
Ice Cream	164
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption :—		
Imitation cream, etc.	295
Miscellaneous foods—dried egg, etc.	195
Shellfish—mussels, whelks, etc.	39
Swabs from miscellaneous containers	31
Water supplies—routine	648
Water from swimming ponds	358
Food utensils—ice cream vans	146
Swabs from utensils—shop hygiene	133
Milk bottles (bacterial counts)	219
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—		
Anthrax (hides, skins, hair, etc.)	41
Plague (examination of rats)	95
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption	633
Water—from ships and docks	23
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES—		
<i>Stirlingshire—</i>		
Gastro-intestinal infections	467
Throat infections	2
Venereal Diseases	7
Other infections	12
Antibiotic sensitivity tests	15
	—	503
<i>Clydebank—</i>		
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis)	39
<i>Lanarkshire—</i>		
Venereal Diseases	40
	—	95,571

TABLE II.—BACTERIAL COUNT ON AGAR AT 37°C. AND 22°C.

Source of Samples	No. of Samples taken during 1959	Incidence of Bacterial Counts at 37°C.				Incidence of Bacterial Counts at 22°C.			
		0-10	11-20	21-40	41+	0-20	21-40	41-75	76+
		LOCH KATRINE—At Outlet	26	1	—	—	9	10	3	4
CRAIGMADDIE RESERVOIR—At Inlet	52	—	1	1	23	8	16	5	
At Outlet	52	15	4	5	8	13	19	12	
After Chlorination— Nos. 1 and 2 Mains	52	—	—	—	25	10	6	11	
Nos. 3 and 4 Mains	52	—	—	—	36	2	6	8	
*East Main	52	—	—	—	45	2	2	2	
Total	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MUGDOCK RESERVOIR—At Inlet	52	1	2	2	17	10	8	17	
At Outlet	52	1	1	—	18	10	9	15	
After Chlorination	52	—	—	—	36	3	7	6	
Total	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* East Main—One bottle broken in Laboratory.

Examination for <i>Cl. Welchii</i> in 100 mls. of Samples taken at—			
CRAIGMADDIE		MUGDOCK RESERVOIR	
Source	No. of Samples Taken	Source	No. of Samples Taken
Inlet	52	Inlet	52
Outlet	52	Outlet	52
		Cl. Welchii Present in	Cl. Welchii Present in
		5 or 9.6 per cent.	6 or 11.5 per cent.
		14 or 26.9 per cent.	6 or 11.5 per cent.

TABLE III.—FAECAL STREPTOCOCCI PRESENT IN UNDERNOTED SAMPLES DURING 1959

CRAIGMADDIE RESERVOIR						MUGDOCK RESERVOIR					
Inlet Basin			Outlet Basin			Inlet Basin			Outlet Basin		
Date	Present in mls.	Date	Present in mls.	Date	Present in mls.	Date	Present in mls.	Date	Present in mls.	Date	Present in mls.
1959 Jan. 13	100	1959 Jan. 6	1	1959 Apr. 28	10	1959 Sept. 15	0.5	1959 Jan. 6	100	1959 Jan. 6	50
June 2	100	Jan. 13	1	May 5	5	Sept. 22	1	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 13	50
July 28	50	Jan. 20	1	May 12	5	Sept. 29	5	May 5	100	Jan. 20	100
Aug. 4	100	Jan. 27	0.5	June 2	10	Oct. 6	10	May 19	100	Feb. 3	100
Aug. 18	100	Feb. 3	10	June 9	10	Oct. 13	1	June 24	10	Feb. 10	50
Aug. 25	100	Feb. 10	0.5	June 16	5	Oct. 20	5	July 14	100	Feb. 17	100
Sept. 22	50	Feb. 17	5	June 24	1	Oct. 27	0.5	July 28	1	Mar. 3	50
Oct. 20	50	Feb. 24	10	June 30	50	Nov. 3	5	Aug. 18	100	Mar. 24	50
Oct. 27	10	Mar. 3	1	July 7	50	Nov. 10	5	Oct. 27	5	Apr. 28	50
Nov. 26	50	Mar. 10	10	July 14	5	Nov. 17	0.5	Nov. 26	50	May 5	100
Dec. 15	100	Mar. 17	1	July 28	100	Dec. 1	1	Dec. 22	100	June 16	50
—	—	Mar. 24	10	Aug. 4	50	Dec. 8	1	—	—	July 7	50
—	—	Mar. 30	5	Aug. 11	5	Dec. 15	0.5	—	—	July 14	100
—	—	Apr. 7	5	Aug. 18	5	Dec. 22	1	—	—	July 28	50
—	—	Apr. 14	10	Aug. 25	5	Dec. 28	0.5	—	—	Aug. 11	100
—	—	Apr. 21	100	Sept. 8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION XII

FOOD.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956 : THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ALLIED ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

The accent this year has been on food hygiene. The long awaited Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations were approved during 1959 and the provisions relating to personal cleanliness and posting of notices became operative as from 1st May, while those relating to structural alterations became operative as from 1st October. Members of various trade associations were addressed on these Regulations at their annual general meetings, when they were advised to seek advice or await instructions before carrying out alterations to their premises. The Regulations are a mere skeleton of the original draft and have fallen very far short of what was expected by health authorities and of what was predicted by the trades. First impressions are that they have been well received, co-operation by the traders has been excellent and little difficulty is anticipated. The task of surveying all food premises is a prodigious one which will take a considerable time and the problem of implanting and winning over food handlers to the advantages and necessity for food hygiene is one which will require tact, perseverance and patience.

The number of complaints on the general condition of food, the cleanliness of bottles and premises increased. The survey on the cleanliness of ice cream vehicles was continued and the sampling of imitation cream regarding its hygienic quality was intensified.

New Legislation which became operative during the year.—The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, revoked the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, and laid down standards for ice cream, including a new description of one grade, namely, Milk Ice. Broadly speaking, there are now three grades—(1) Ice Cream in which the fat content may be other than milk fat or a proportion of milk fat ; (2) Dairy Ice Cream in which the fat content is wholly milk fat ; and (3) Milk Ice in which the fat content is milk fat but is only half the percentage of Dairy Ice Cream and the milk solids other than milk fat are slightly lower than in the other two grades.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice cream in a manner suggesting that butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest had been used unless the ice cream contains no fat other than milk fat, and imposes requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice cream containing fat other than milk fat.

The Arsenic in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, limits the proportion of arsenic permitted in certain foods.

The Condensed Milk (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, substantially re-enact the Public Health (Condensed Milk) (Scotland) Regulations, 1931 to 1953; provide for the sale of partly skimmed (half-cream) milk; define half-cream milk and prescribe standards for condensed partly skimmed (half-cream) milk.

The Fluorine in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, replace the 1947 Order and prescribe reduced maximum limits for the fluorine content in certain foods.

Matters on which the Department considered and expressed views.—

Amended Proposals for Ice Cream Regulations.

Memorandum on Hygiene in Food Premises.

Proposals for Lead in Food Regulations.

Proposals for Regulations concerning Fluorine in Food.

Amended Proposals for Regulations concerning Skimmed Milk with Fat and in Beverages.

Milk Bread.

Starch Syrup in Table Jellies.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.

Model Dairy Bye-Laws.

Bulk Collection and Storage of Milk.

Food Sampling.—During the year a total of 5,199 samples of 212 varieties of foodstuffs were submitted to the City Analyst for examination, 1,361 being formal and 3,838 informal samples. Forty-one (3·01 per cent.) of the former and 103 (2·68 per cent.) of the latter were found to be adulterated. The corresponding figures of adulterated samples last year were 58 (4·36 per cent.) formal and 110 (2·88 per cent.) informal. Proceedings instituted during 1959 fell from 44 to 34, 32 of these being taken under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and 2 under the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953. Convictions were obtained in only 31 cases. Two respondents were acquitted and the case against the third was dismissed. The total amount in fines imposed was reduced from £232 to £154.

As in previous years the majority of the Court proceedings were against butchers. There were 29 cases relating to mince and sausages containing preservative in amounts contrary to the provisions of the Regulations.

Comment was made in the last two Annual Reports on certain provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. This referred to the doubtful improvement introduced in Section 45, where a person charged with a contravention of this Act or of any regulation or order made thereunder proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he had used all due diligence to secure that the provision was complied with and that the contravention was due to the act or default of some other person, the first-mentioned person shall be acquitted of the contravention and the other person may be charged and convicted. It has been the practice in the past when a formal sample was shown to be adulterated and court action necessary, to charge the owner or a director of the firm with the offence. Three firms, however, made use of this section and consequently pled not guilty. The court had no alternative but to accept the plea, and as already mentioned, two of the accused were acquitted and the case against the third was dismissed. In order to close this loophole the charge-hand of the shop as well as the owner or director of the firm is also charged. This action, which was taken on subsequent cases, proved effective.

Two cases involved wine and spirit merchants. The first related to whisky and the second to gin. Both had been sold containing added water. The managers of the shops were convicted and were fined £5 and £10 respectively and the charges against the owners were dropped.

Another case related to ice cream in which it was found that the sample was deficient in fat and solids not fat. This case was taken before the Sheriff when the respondent pled guilty but was admonished.

The last case worthy of mention concerned a bottle of milk. A woman entered a dairy and purchased a pint bottle of milk. When she got home she noticed something floating in the milk and without opening the bottle took it back to the shopkeeper, who agreed that there was something in the milk and that the bottle was unopened. The woman brought the complaint to this office together with the names and addresses of two witnesses. Inspectors of this Department examined the bottle very closely and were of the opinion that the bottle had not been opened. The City Analyst opened the bottle in the presence of witnesses and examined the contents. It was found that the foreign matter was a piece of steel wool. The shopkeeper and the director of the creamery at which the bottle was filled were charged

under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act with selling milk which was not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality demanded. An agent pled guilty on behalf of the shopkeeper who was fined £5 and the charge against the wholesale dairyman was not proceeded with. It might be said that this is the first case known to this Department where a foreign body has been found in food and there has been corroborative evidence from the time of purchase to the time of lodging the complaint.

ABSTRACT OF TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1959.

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	2,587	18	878	1	0.69	0.11	67.40	64.44
Milk Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.)	108	3	54	—	2.78	—	2.81	3.98
Meats and Meat Products	219	44	186	36	20.09	19.35	5.71	13.68
Cereals	56	—	49	—	—	—	1.46	3.62
Tea	134	—	21	—	—	—	3.49	1.54
Spirituous Liquors ...	4	—	56	3	—	5.35	0.10	4.12
Drugs	118	—	6	—	—	—	3.07	0.45
Flavourings and Condiments	204	1	47	—	0.49	—	5.32	3.45
Ice Cream	127	34	5	1	26.77	20.00	3.32	0.38
Miscellaneous	281	3	59	—	1.06	—	7.32	4.34
	3,838	103	1,361	41	2.68	3.01	100.00	100.00

ABSTRACT OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK EXAMINED DURING YEAR 1959.

Informal.				Statutory.				
No. Examined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average percentage Composition.		1959 Month.	No. Examined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average percentage Composition.	
		Fat. %	Non-Fat. %				Fat. %	Non-Fat. %
215	1	3.79	8.84	January	80	—	3.73	8.85
229	3	3.68	8.84	February	76	1	3.65	8.82
272	5	3.70	8.84	March	85	—	3.62	8.82
210	1	3.69	8.78	April	66	—	3.60	8.76
229	—	3.64	8.88	May	59	—	3.59	8.88
207	1	3.63	8.88	June	106	—	3.58	8.85
159	1	3.72	8.84	July	80	—	3.67	8.82
189	—	3.84	8.77	August	40	—	3.69	8.74
212	—	3.82	8.78	September	64	—	3.72	8.78
224	3	3.96	8.85	October	58	—	3.96	8.87
246	—	3.90	8.88	November	90	—	3.91	8.87
184	3	3.80	8.84	December	74	—	3.78	8.86
2,576	18	3.76	8.84		878	1	3.71	8.83

Percentage Adulterated : Informal—0.69 Statutory—0.11
 1958 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—0.80 Statutory—0.57

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS
(SCOTLAND), 1925-58.

Foodstuffs of over 100 varieties comprising over 800 samples were examined by the City Analyst for the presence of preservative. No prohibited preservative was found in any foodstuff, although it was found again this year that an excess amount of preservative was added by butchers to mince and sausages.

The number of cases in which proceedings were instituted where sulphur dioxide beyond the permitted limit had been added to butcher's mince and sausages fell from 43 to 29 this year. Sixteen samples of mince were found to contain preservative during the prescribed period, October to May inclusive—4 fewer than in 1958—and three samples, one less than last year, contained an excess amount during the permitted period. Ten samples of sausages contained an excess amount—nine fewer than in 1958. Twenty-six convictions were obtained. Two firms were acquitted and the case against a third was dismissed. These firms pled not guilty and were acquitted and the case dismissed because the managements took advantage of Section 45 of the Food and Drugs Act which makes provision for a person charged to prove to the satisfaction of the court that all due diligence had been used and the contravention would then pass to the person responsible. In these three cases the charge hands had not been charged, consequently convictions were not obtained. One firm was convicted of a fourth offence, one of a third, five of a second and nineteen of a first. Sellers of samples of mince and sausages found to contain minor quantities of preservative in contravention of the Regulations were given written warnings.

It will be noted from the list of foodstuffs given below that the greatest amount in mince was 2,317 parts of SO_2 per million and in sausages 6,810 parts while of all the foodstuffs examined which did contain preservative, the lowest was 12 parts and many other samples contained no preservative whatever.

Attention was also paid to the possible presence of boron compounds in 132 samples of a variety of foodstuffs, but none was found.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN WHICH PRESERVATIVES, ETC.,
WERE FOUND AND THE NATURE AND AMOUNT DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

Nature of Article.	Number examined.	Number in which Preservatives, etc., were found.	Nature of Preservative, etc.	Parts per Million.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Ale	17	4	Sulphur Dioxide	44	12
Cornflour	8	2	" "	83	16
Farola	8	6	" "	19	13
Flavouring	2	1	" "	210	
Fruit Cordials }	3	2	Benzoic Acid	454	84
Fruit Cordials }		1	Sulphur Dioxide	218	
Fruit, Dried	40	4	" "	960	96
Fruit, Glace	26	8	" "	51	19
Fruit Juice	7	1	" "	134	
Jams	30	7	" "	67.6	19
Mince	98	56	" "	2,317	22
Sausages	201	195	" "	6,810	13
Soft Drinks }	41	7	" "	32	19
Soft Drinks }			Benzoic Acid	598	60
Soup, Dried	9	8	Sulphur Dioxide	13	
Soup	17	8	" "	281	12
Rice, Ground	11	1	" "	26	
Tonic Water	4	2	" "	38	25
Vegetables, Dried	3	3	" "	268	96
Wines	10	5	" "	313	185

Wet Strength Paper.—About the middle of February of this year information was received that some wet strength papers used for wrapping such wet foods as fish, meat and possibly butter may be bonded with a synthetic resin made from formaldehyde.

A number of samples of wrapping papers were submitted to the City Analyst for examination and tests showed that some of the papers did in fact contain formaldehyde and further tests showed that the formaldehyde dissolved from the paper by the damp foodstuff had been absorbed by the food.

It had been established, therefore, that the use of such papers will cause wet foods to contain formaldehyde, which is a prohibited preservative and apparently contravening the Preservatives Regulations.

These findings were considered so serious and important that a circular letter was sent to various trade associations (meat, fish, provision, dairy and ice cream) and also to the Department of Health. Warning was given in it to the effect that the presence of formaldehyde in food is a contravention of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1925-58. It suggested that Trade Associations should advise their members that before purchasing further supplies a guarantee should be obtained that the paper would not impart formaldehyde to the food.

Several paper manufacturers and paper distributors made enquiries of this Department following the issue of this letter and were advised of the findings and that the presence of formaldehyde in food could lead to legal proceedings being taken against the seller of the food. Each enquirer was given a copy of the letter.

Later in the year an endeavour to obtain further samples of this type of paper from traders who had been known to have been using it proved fruitless, but one of the firms selling this paper was still advertising it in a trade journal.

A solution in which fruit might be dipped or with which fruit might be sprayed in order to delay the process of decomposition or arrest the growth of moulds but at the same time permit the fruit to mature was submitted for examination both for its chemical composition and its bacteriostatic and/or bactericidal properties. The nature of this emulsion cannot be stated, but it is sufficient to say that although such a fluid might have possible virtues for the protection of certain fruits, trials proved disappointing and the sponsors abandoned the project.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF TOTAL SAMPLES PROCURED AND EXAMINED DURING 1959.

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Acetic Acid (Canned and Bottled)	17	—	1	—
Almonds, Ground	—	—	1	—
Arrowroot	1	—	2	—
Aspirin	14	—	—	—
*Baking and Raising Powder ...	2	—	6	—
Barley	1	—	—	—
Beetroot	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	19	—	1	—
Black Pudding	8	—	1	—
Borax and Honey	2	—	—	—
Brandy	—	—	3	—
Brose Meal	5	—	1	—
*Butter	27	—	24	—
Cascara Sagrada	6	—	—	—
Cheese	9	—	12	—
Cheese, Processed	—	—	1	—
Cheese Spread	11	1	—	—
Chewing Gum	2	—	—	—
Chutney	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon	7	—	1	—
Cocoa	—	—	8	—
Coconut, Desiccated	2	—	4	—
Cochineal	1	—	—	—
Codeine Tablets	1	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Coffee	—	—	8	—
*Coffee and Chicory	12	—	1	—
Colourings	2	—	—	—
Condiment Non-Brewed	3	—	1	—
Confections	8	—	—	—
Cooking Fat and Shortening	9	—	16	—
Cornflour	7	—	1	—
Cream Bannocks	1	—	—	—
*Cream, Double	17	—	—	—
*Cream, Single	3	—	—	—
Cream, Sterilised	8	—	—	—
Cream, Imitation	3	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	8	—	1	—
Currants	1	—	3	—
*Curry Powder	14	—	—	—
Custard Powder	4	—	4	—
Dates	3	—	1	—
Dripping	1	—	2	—
Essences	4	—	—	—
Farola	1	—	7	—
Figs	6	—	—	—
Fish Dressing	1	—	—	—
*Fish Cakes	1	—	—	—
*Fish Paste	12	—	—	—
Fish, Potted	5	—	—	—
Flake Meal	3	—	—	—
Flavourings	2	—	—	—
*Flour, Ordinary	3	—	1	—
*Flour, Self-Raising	5	—	7	—
Food Drink	1	—	1	—
French Capers	1	—	—	—
Fruit, Glace	6	—	8	—
Fruits, Mixed Dried	1	—	1	—
Fruit Pudding	3	—	—	—
*Gelatine	5	—	—	—
Gin	—	—	2	1
Ginger, Ground, Crystallised and Preserved	3	—	6	—
Glucose D	—	—	2	—
Glycerine	4	—	—	—
Glycerine of Thymol	4	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	7	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder	4	—	—	—
Haggis	1	—	—	—
Herbs and Herbs Mixed	4	—	—	—
Honey	5	—	—	—
*Ice Cream	121	32	5	1
*Ice Cream (Milk Ice)	4	1	—	—
*Ice Cream Mix	2	1	—	—
Instant Whip	—	—	1	—
Iodine	5	—	—	—
*Jams	29	—	1	—
Lard	5	—	2	—
*Lemon Curd	11	—	1	—
Liquorice Powder Compound	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	6	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Macaroni	3	—	6	—
Margarine Kosher	—	—	1	—
*Margarine	14	—	16	—
Marzipan	1	—	—	—
Meat Extract	2	—	—	—
Meat, Jellied	13	—	—	—
*Meat Paste	34	—	—	—
Medicinal Mixtures	19	—	—	—
Medicinal Powders	6	—	—	—
Medicinal Tablets	4	—	—	—
*Milk, Condensed and Evaporated	10	—	—	—
Milk, Flavoured	6	2	—	—
Milk, Sterilised	11	—	—	—
Milk, Sweet	2,576	18	878	1
Mince	48	23	50	22
*Mince Meat... ..	10	—	—	—
*Mustard	15	—	—	—
Nutmeg, Ground	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal	3	—	1	—
Oil, Almond	2	—	—	—
Oil, Camphorated	1	—	—	—
Oil, Castor	8	—	—	—
Oil, Cooking	1	—	—	—
Oil, Cod Liver	2	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	2	—	—	—
Oil, Olive	10	—	—	—
Ointment, Medicinal	1	—	—	—
Peas, Dried and Canned	4	—	—	—
Peel, Mixed	2	—	4	—
Peppers	10	—	11	—
Pickles	5	—	—	—
Potato Crisps	3	—	1	—
Prunes	—	—	4	—
Pudding, Mixed	7	—	—	—
Puff Pastry	1	—	—	—
Raisins	3	—	17	—
Rice	4	—	7	—
Rice, Canned	2	—	1	—
Rolls, Buttered	1	1	—	—
Rum	—	—	3	—
*Saccharin	5	—	—	—
Sago	2	—	—	—
*Salad Cream and Mayonnaise	5	—	—	—
Salt, Table	3	—	—	—
Salt, Iodised	4	—	—	—
Salt, Garlic	1	—	—	—
Salt, Celery... ..	—	—	1	—
Salts, Medicinal	9	—	4	—
*Sauces	22	—	—	—
Sausages	93	21	108	14
Scone Mix	—	—	1	—
Semolina	4	—	10	—
Seasonings	4	—	—	—
*Soft Drinks... ..	41	1	—	—
Soup and Soup Powders	26	—	—	—
Spice	5	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	No. Taken	Informal		Statutory	
		No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken
*Suet	5	—	7	—
Sugar, Brown	2	—	1	—
Sugar, Demerara	2	—	5	—
Sugar, Icing	1	—	1	—
Sugar, Castor	1	—	—	—
*Table Jellies	11	—	—	—
and Jelly Crystals	9	—	—	—
Tapioca	1	—	—	—
Tea	133	—	21	—
Tea, Instant	1	—	—	—
*Tomato Ketchup	37	—	—	—
*Tomato Puree	3	—	—	—
Tomato Juice	6	—	—	—
*Tonic Water	4	—	—	—
Vegetables, Canned and Dried	7	—	1	—
Vinegar, Malt	13	1	3	—
Vinegar, Spirit	—	—	1	—
Whisky	4	—	48	2
Wines, Alcoholic	9	1	—	—
Wines, Non-Alcoholic	1	—	—	—
Yeast, Brewers' and Dried	2	—	—	—
		3,838	103	1,361	41

* Subject to Food Standard.

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 showed a marked increase during the year to 200 compared with 132 last year. It would appear that the general public have become more hygiene conscious and are taking a deeper interest in food handling.

The following comments refer to the most outstanding complaints. Forty-two concerned mould found in pies, sausage rolls, tarts, bread, etc. and were in the majority of cases due to carelessness on the part of the shopkeeper on possibly three counts. (1) Improper turnover of the stock. (2) Failing to examine the food before selling and taking the chance it would be all right. (3) Simply keeping the food too long. Code numbers of the wrappers of the wrapped goods proved these facts and is further evidence that these foods should be wrapped by the manufacturer and that the wrapper should be code or date stamped. Forty-two complaints were in regard to foreign matter in food which included the usual assortment of glass, mineral oil, cigarette ends, paper, wood, nails, etc., and seventeen complaints alleged that meat was unsound.

In one case a woman purchased a jar of pickled onions which when opened was found to contain varnish. The shop had been recently painted and it is assumed that someone had filled a small pickle jar with varnish without removing the label and just laid it down and the jar had been inadvertently placed beside the other jars of onions.

Four complaints concerned canned food from other countries. A piece of metal was found in a can of Australian stewed steak; a fly was found in a can of Argentine Corned Beef, while a finger bandage was found in a can of chicken fillets from Holland and the fourth alluded to a wasp-like insect in a can of Tuna Fish from Peru.

There were a few complaints of flavour of some foods, including tea, prepacked potatoes, corned beef and canned rice. On examination the odour and flavour were normal. A number of complaints were without foundation.

All complaints are fully investigated and where imported canned goods are concerned the matter is taken up with the importers.

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.—This year 11,822 visits of inspection were paid to markets, stores, wholesale and retail premises where food is dealt with and 2,650 lots of food were examined, amounting to 151 tons, 7 cwts. 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.—53 tons, 5 cwts. 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. more than last year—were considered unsound and destroyed with the owners' consent. Approximately 30 tons of Spanish onions and 8 tons from Egypt delayed in transit and slow sale, together with approximately 2 tons of coconuts, accounted for the greatest proportion of this increase. Thousands of certificates of condemnation were issued for foodstuffs which were considered to be unsound.

The owners of these premises were notified of the need for lime-washing, cleansing and repairs when the occasion demanded. Many defects were pointed out to the occupier of the business at the time of visit. In all instances the work was satisfactorily carried out.

Quite a large number of visits were made following notification from the Town Planning Section that the applicant wished to change the mode of occupancy. Owners were advised on such visits to have the premises brought into conformity with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

A number of firms have been modernising their shop frontages without providing a permanent form of through-and-through ventilation. Adequate ventilation is necessary in all food premises at all times.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

The Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52.

There are still 27 registered milk producers in the city. Two herds produce Certified milk, 23 produce Tuberculin Tested milk, one attested herd produces milk which is not designated and is pasteurised at a local creamery, and one farmer still holds a certificate of registration in respect of his farm, although milk is not being produced for the present, while two attested herds of the Western Regional Hospital Board produce Tuberculin Tested milk for use in their own hospitals and institutions.

The number of pasteurising establishments on the register now stands at 19. One dairy combine which operated two pasteurising establishments under separate trade names closed down one of the creameries during the year.

There are 1,722 dairies registered in the city, including 27 producers and 17 dairymen holding supplementary licences.

The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, rose this year from 87,422 to 88,825 gallons—an increase of 1,403 gallons. The percentage of failures in tests of Certified milk rose from 16.3 per cent. to 22.6 per cent. (There were no failures of the samples obtained from the two Certified producers in the city). Failures of Tuberculin Tested milk fell from 11.3 per cent. to 8.1 per cent.

Eleven samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the City Analyst for examination. All passed the prescribed tests. Fourteen samples of Jersey milk were also examined. The average fat and solids not-fat content was 4.61 and 9.38 per cent., respectively.

Formal and informal samples of milk totalled 3,454. The average fat percentage fell slightly this year from 3.77 to 3.74, as did the percentage of solids not fat from 8.86 to 8.84. The number of designated milks sampled during the year was 1,537.

Visits of inspection made to dairy premises numbered 9,056, while 230 inspections were made of 34 byres of the 27 milk producers. These byres have a total accommodation of 993 cows, but over the year the average number kept was approximately 857.

One shopkeeper was charged, after several warnings, with selling milk without having a certificate of registration from the Local Authority. He pled guilty and was fined £3.

A Glasgow creamery about the end of November introduced to the city a machine for cartoning milk known as the Tetra-Pak. This is a Swedish invention. A thermo-plastic lined paper is delivered to the creamery in rolls. The paper is passed through a ring to form a tube. The inner surface of the paper is sterilised by heat on its way to the tube forming device, where it is sealed. The milk is led into this tube from a feed tank. The measured quantity of milk is sealed into the carton below the level of the column of milk by means of a series of very hot sealing jaws; consequently the cartons are sealed under a slight vacuum. The cartons take the form of tetrahedrons which are separated by means of a guillotine.

This form of milk packaging has many advantages which more than outweigh the disadvantages. The disadvantages may be listed as follows—high initial outlay; the machine may only be rented; the possible higher cost of paper, due to the need for importation; each machine can form only the size of carton for which it is designed, and it cannot be adjusted to form a pint carton and a half-pint or third pint carton.

Some of the advantages are these—foreign matter cannot find its way into the carton; the carton is non-returnable, therefore, bottle washing machines are dispensed with and no detergents are required; the cartons take up less space; the transport costs are much reduced because of this and no return loads of empties require to be uplifted; the cartons are impervious and combustible; when laid down it is practically impossible to overturn them, even when open (opening is obtained by cutting off one corner); and milk will not “dribble” down the side when being poured. Milk keeps fresh in this type of carton unopened for a week at atmospheric temperature (65° F.).

CERTIFIED—	1959	1958	1957
Producers	2	2	2
Dealers	980	920	880
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	1,966	2,157	1,965
TUBERCULIN TESTED—			
Producers	24	25	26
Dealers	782	727	692
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	902	760	846
PASTEURISED—			
Pasteurising Establishments	19	20	20
Dealers	1,675	1,615	1,536
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	*85,947	†84,505	‡81,350
1959—* Includes 2,636 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
1958—† Includes 2,327 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
1957—‡ Includes 2,287 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
STERILISED—			
Dealers	85	84	1

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.
<i>Bacteriological Examination—</i>		
Number examined	217	185
Number conforming to all requirements	168	170
Number exceeding count only	7	2
Number exceeding count and having coliforms present	11	1
Number conforming to count but having coliforms present	31	12
Agar Count per ml.—		
Highest	2,000,000+	578,000
Lowest	less than 100	less than 1,000
Presence of Coliforms (—)	175	172
(+)	42	13
<i>Chemical Examination—</i>		
Fat Minimum 3%—		
Number 3% or over	215	184
Number below 3%	2	1
Average Butter-Fat Content	3.95	4.15

72 Examined Biologically with negative result.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILKS (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	390	745
Number passing each test ...	376	708
Number failing in one or more of the tests	14	37
Milk-Fat Test—		
No. Satisfactory	389	744
No. Unsatisfactory	1	1
Average Butter-Fat Content	3.74	3.75

* Tests as for Pasteurised.

92.53 per cent. of the samples examined were in conformity with the terms of the Orders compared with 93.50 last year.

Chemical examination showed five samples to be deficient in fat, while eight 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	10	5
Tuberculin Tested	97	8
Pasteurised	186	18
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	49	2
	<hr/> 342 <hr/>	<hr/> 33 <hr/>

Last year 48 samples failed out of a total of 372 samples. In addition to the above examinations, seven 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 was still one of these dairy farms left on the register at the end of the year, as already stated. This is an attested herd and recorded with the Department of Agriculture. Six samples were taken at this farm during the year and one of these samples was 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 colony count of not more than 200,000 per ml. only one of these samples exceeded this figure, but coliforms were not found. It is worthy of note that this was the first unsatisfactory result obtained from samples drawn from this farm for eleven years.

Number Taken	Bacterial Count under 200,000	Over 200,000	Coliforms
6	5	1	—

MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Last year the supply of Pasteurised milk to the city schools was undertaken by 9 contractors. This year, however, contracts were allocated to ten contractors. Two hundred samples were examined during the year in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Nine failed in one or other of the two prescribed tests compared with eight failures in 180 samples examined last year. Fifty samples were submitted to biological tests with negative results.

The following is a 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 Solids	Average Non-Fat Solids
200	191	—	9	—	—	3.71	8.78

The second table shows the average daily quantity supplied each month with the number of school days in each. The total consumption this year amounted to 1,491,546 gallons, a decrease of 2,322 gallons from last year.

AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITIES SUPPLIED.

Month	Gallons	School Days	Month	Gallons	School Days
January ...	6,987	20	July ...	*17,022	†
February ...	6,956	20	August ...	*55,387	†
March... ..	6,828	19	September ...	7,542	21
April	7,591	18	October	7,508	21
May	7,133	19	November	7,392	19
June	7,150	22	December	7,327	17

* 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, 1959—KELVIN HALL

Fourteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three and a quarter gallons of milk, approximately 3,000 gallons more than last year, were produced during the period of the show. In previous years the milk produced was cooled by running over a direct expansion cooler into cans for delivery to the Hogganfield Creamery of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, who are the buyers of the milk. Last year the Board wished to introduce Bulk Milk Collection Tanks, a type of tank which has been in use for some time on farms in different parts of the country. Neither the Show Committee nor this Department favoured this method of milk cooling and storage in the Kelvin Hall.

It was considered that the conditions in the Kelvin Hall were not ideal in view of the atmosphere and the temperature of the Hall and that the compressors fitted to these tanks would be incapable of cooling the milk in the time set in the specification for these tanks, taking into account the heavy yield of milk at certain times. The Board on the other hand expressed the view that if these tanks were installed it would afford the opportunity to farmers to see them and would assist in the uplifting of the milk. Therefore, two bulk milk collection tanks of different makes were installed this year.

These tanks are double jacketed. The expansion pipes are housed in the section next to the milk holder. This inner section contains water in which the expansion pipes are spaced in such a way as to permit a build up of ice around them. The ice bank is "built up" while the tank is not in use and melted as the warm milk is poured in. This melting of the ice may be speeded up by means of compressed air being forced through a perforated pipe placed at the foot of the refrigerated section. The tank is fitted with a filter, an agitator and calibrated measuring rod and is thermostatically controlled.

Under normal working conditions where the tank is situated in a cool milk room on the farm and where the milk is emptied from the milk pails at the rate of 3 to 4 gallons every two or three minutes during the milking period, the tank can easily cool the milk down to a temperature of 40° F. in the time in which the maker's guarantee it can be done, namely, in 20 minutes after the last pail of milk has been poured in. Checking the temperatures at various times during the Show proved, as this Department had suggested, that the tanks were given too much to do.

Four samples of milk were obtained from the bulk milk produced by the show cattle and were examined chemically and bacteriologically. The following table shows the results of these examinations :—

	16th Feb.	17th Feb.	18th Feb.	20th Feb.
Fatty Solids	3·80%	2·80%	3·50%	3·80%
Non-Fatty Solids... ..	9·06%	8·95%	8·75%	8·91%
Number of Bacteria per Millilitre	6,000	284,000	96,000	120,000
Presence of Coliform Bacilli in				
1/100 Millilitre (1)	Present	Present	Present	Present
(2)	"	"	"	"
(3)	"	"	"	"

Milk Vending Machines.—It would appear that the milk vending machines have retained their popularity during the year although the amount of milk sold from these machines is unknown. One hundred and thirty-two samples were obtained compared with 55 taken during the 11½ months they were in operation last year. Eighteen samples were found to be unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliforms. The percentage of failures was reduced from 21·81 per cent. last year to 13·63 per cent. this year.

The number of these machines known to be operating in the city is 16 and are serviced by six distributors. The majority of these machines are sited in outside stances. Two, however, are in factories and a third in a city theatre.

Milk Dispensing Machines.—There are several types of milk dispensing machines, which are manually operated, on the market. Special reference shall be made to only one make which is quite extensively in use in the city. The particular machine consists of a square box in which the refrigerating mechanism is housed. In the top of this box is a circular metal plate under which are the refrigerating tubes and on which sits a cylindrical plastic bowl with a capacity of about 5 gallons, but the working quantity is 4½ gallons of milk. The milk bowl is fitted with an overlapping plastic lid and a double-bladed rotating agitator. The milk is kept cold at a temperature of about 40° F.

These machines are sited in cafes and snack bars. The milk sold from them is for immediate consumption on the premises. Under the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949 this is termed a catering sale and consequently the milk does not require to conform to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52, except that the milk sold as a catering sale must be of a special designation if sold in a specified area. Glasgow is a specified area. The milk sold from these machines was pasteurised milk in all instances. They first appeared in Glasgow late in 1958, which was too late to make comment in the Annual Report of that year on the few samples (6) obtained in the very short period in which the machines were in operation.

Up to the end of the year, including the 6 samples obtained in 1958, 119 samples were procured. Bacteriological examination was made of these samples. They were subjected to a colony count and a coliform test in dilutions of 1/10, 1/100 and 1/1,000 ml. in order to assess the hygienic quality of the milk, the efficiency of the cleansing and the sterilising of the machine. The phosphatase test was not carried out on all samples because it was known that the milk was in fact pasteurised milk.

Of the 119 samples taken, 71, or 59.66 per cent., failed the coliform test prescribed in the Order of 1951, i.e., coliforms absent from 1/100 ml. Coliforms were present in 91, or 76.47 per cent., of the samples when examined in 1/10 dilution, and 55, or 46.21 per cent., when examined in 1/1,000 dilution.

With regard to the colony count, 90 samples, or 75.63 per cent., had counts of under 200,000 per ml. ; 20, or 16.80 per cent., had counts of over 200,000 ; while 9 samples, or 7.57 per cent., had counts of over 1,000,000. The lowest count was 300 and the highest 5,600,000.

In 44, or 36.97 per cent., coliforms were absent and had a count of less than 200,000 colonies per ml. ; 46, or 38.65 per cent., coliforms were present and had counts of less than 200,000 ; 25, or 21.02 per cent., coliforms were present and had counts of more than 200,000, and 4, or 3.36 per cent., coliforms were absent, but had a count of over 200,000. Three samples were deficient in fat.

From a consideration of these results it is concluded that a statutory bacteriological standard should be prescribed for milk sold from dispensing machines.

It should be noted that samples of washed cans from creameries supplying premises where these machines are installed were satisfactorily washed, and all samples obtained from bulk milk delivered in cans from those creameries were also satisfactory throughout the year.

Dairy and Canned Cream—Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951.—Thirty-two samples of dairy and nine samples of canned and sterilised cream were obtained and examined. Twenty-two of the samples were submitted to the City Analyst to be analysed in terms of the Order. In each sample the fat content was over the statutory minimum of 48 per cent. for double cream and 18 per cent. for single cream. The samples of canned and sterilised cream were not examined by the City Bacteriologist.

Eight samples of the 32 samples of dairy cream, however, were not chemically and bacteriologically examined. Particular attention this year was paid to the bacteriological condition of dairy cream. A total of 31 samples were examined. A colony count of not more than 200,000 per ml. with coliforms absent from 1/10 ml. was considered a reasonable basis on which to assess results. Consequently, 14 of the samples were graded as unsatisfactory because of high count and/or the presence of coliform.

Cleansing of Milk Bottles.—During the year, 219 washed milk bottles were submitted to a bacteriological examination. Thirty of these bottles, although visibly clean, were reported as not complying with the accepted standard of not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle. Reports of these examinations are sent in all instances to the dairyman and where necessary subsequent investigation is made and repeat samples taken. A satisfactory result is thus obtained. The results of bottles washed by the different methods are as follows :—

	No. of Bottles	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory
Washed by Soaker Sprayer Machine	53	43	10	83.18
Washed by Jet Type Machine ...	154	137	17	78.98
Washed by Rotary Brushes ...	12	9	3	75.00
Washed by Hand	—	—	—	—

Twelve bottles were reported to be sterile.

There were 29 complaints of milk having been delivered in dirty bottles, 13 more than last year. Eight of these complaints were of bottles filled outwith the city and information was passed to the local authority concerned, while those complaints regarding the city creameries were fully investigated.

Serious allegation was made of grit having been found in bottles of Certified milk. Ten of these bottles, in which it was alleged there was grit, were visually examined but no dirt was observed. Ten more bottles from the same source were filtered, but again no silicious or other extraneous matter was found.

Cleansing of Milk Cans.—The over-all improvement in the washing of cans for bulk supplies in city creameries having been established last year was maintained and, indeed, bettered this year. During the year 60 cans, 42 fewer than last year, were examined.

	Number Examined	Number Satisfactory	Number Fairly Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1957 ...	97	44	12	41
1958 ...	102	65	5	32
1959 ...	60	47	8	5

The table shows that 47 or 78.33 per cent., were satisfactorily washed compared with 65 or 63.73 per cent. last year. The percentage of those not satisfactory was again reduced—8.33 per cent. as compared with 31.37 per cent. last year.

Copies of the reports of the examination were sent in every instance to the dairyman concerned.

*Ice Cream.**The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.*

There are 473 registered dealers in ice cream in the city in respect of premises, eleven fewer than last year; while 438 certificates of registration are held by owners in respect of vehicles for the sale only of ice cream, eighty-one more than last year. Inspections of these premises and vehicles totalled 3,175 during the year, and notices of contraventions were issued.

It was found in the course of these inspections that a number of dealers, especially the "small man," were going over to a cold mix, or while retaining their manufacturing equipment only used it at week-ends or during the summer months.

Original Investigation Continued.—It will be remembered that a more detailed inspection of ice cream vans on evening journeys was started last year. This survey was continued, 26 vans being inspected. Swabs from hands and utensils—spade handle, blade of spade or scoop of server and slide; samples of water and net cloth, when available, were also taken for bacteriological examination; a total of 144 items. The size and condition of the van, type of ice cream, type of conservator, washing facilities, swabbing cloth, appearance of attendant's hands and overall, etc., were also noted. It is hoped to have this survey completed by the end of 1960.

*The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.**The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.**The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.*

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order 1953 was revoked by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations 1959 which became operative as from 27th April, 1959. In short, the new Regulations laid down standards for ice cream in three main categories, namely:—

1. Ice cream in which the fat content may be other than milk fat or a proportion of both.
2. Dairy ice cream in which the fat content must be wholly derived from milk.
3. Milk ice in which the fat content is milk fat but only half the percentage of a dairy ice cream.

The standards now set are 5 per cent. fat in the first two, 2.5 per cent. in the third, while the solids not fat are $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first two and 7 per cent. in the latter. The sugar content standard has been omitted, but the addition of artificial sweeteners to ice cream is prohibited.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, on the other hand, prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice cream in a manner suggesting that butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest unless the ice cream contains no fat other than milk fat, and imposes requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice cream containing fat other than milk fat.

The following table gives the results of the examinations of ice cream compared with those of last year :—

	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
1959	163	129	15	9	10
1958	200	148	30	7	15

The table shows 129 satisfactory samples or 78·46 per cent., compared with 148 or 74·00 per cent. last year. This year 10 (6·31 per cent.) of the samples failed both in count and coliform compared with 15 of 200 or 7·5 per cent. Defaulters were visited and their methods checked and advice given. Of the 163 informal samples taken, 123 were subjected to both chemical and bacteriological examinations, while the remaining 40 samples were for bacteriological examination only. Of the 123 informal samples, 34 failed to comply with the standard laid down in the Orders.

	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
1959	123	34	29	17	—	12	—	—
1958	121	20	16	7	—	3	—	—

AVERAGES

	Fat	Milk Solids	Not Fat	Sucrose
1959	6·82	9·50
1958	7·29	10·35

HIGHEST

1959	...	...	13·40	13·7	—
1958	...	...	13·42	20·6	20·9

Imitation Cream.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 18.

A wider investigation into the bacteriological standard of bakers' cream filling, than had hitherto been undertaken, was carried out this year. A total of 264 samples were procured from manufacturers' premises and bakehouses.

There is no legal bacteriological standard for imitation cream, but it was considered reasonable to adopt the same standard as the recommended standard for ice cream, namely a colony count of not more than 100,000 per gram with coliforms absent, when assessing the hygienic quality of this product.

On this basis 175 or 66.3 per cent. were satisfactory and 89 or 33.7 per cent. unsatisfactory. Twenty-one or 7.95 per cent. of the samples failed because of a high count and with coliforms present; 30 or 11.36 per cent. failed in count only and 38 or 14.39 per cent. failed in coli only. Of the 264 samples 53 had a count of over 100,000; 82 of over 10,000; 69 of 1,000; 34 of 100 and 26 of less than 100.

Bakehouses from which samples giving unsatisfactory results were obtained, were visited and advice was given on the care to be exercised in the preparation, handling and storage of this product; and on the washing and sterilising of equipment. In addition reports on adverse results were sent to 64 bakers. Repeat samples showed a very marked improvement.

Chinese Hen Egg Albumen Crystals.—At the beginning of this year 199 tins, approximately 8 tons $17\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of this product, which had reached the City via Leith during 1958 remained to be dealt with and were kept in bond. One hundred and two of these cases were a complete parcel and were heat treated; 47 were the remainder of a lot, which, although it was said had been subjected to heat treatment in China, were on examination found to have *Salmonella* present, these were also heat treated; while fifty of a second lot, which also were said to have received heat treatment in China, were, on 100 per cent. sampling, found to be free from *Salmonella*. These were released without further treatment on an undertaking from the importer that they would only be used by the purchaser in a product which would be subjected to high temperature.

In mid-August 29 cases (5 tons 12 cwts.) were accepted from Liverpool by road for heat treatment. Fourteen samples were examined before heat treatment for *Salmonella*, and two of these for count and coli—600,000 and 650,000 per gram respectively with coliforms absent—and 14 samples were examined after heat treatment. The 28 samples were all reported "Negative *Salmonella* Group."

A total of 85 samples were examined from which no *Salmonella* organisms were isolated.

Dutch Frozen Whites.—Importation of this product via Leith commenced in April. There were only 4 shipments and as in previous years were conveyed in insulated containers by road transport to a cold store in the City on the day of arrival. The quantity of this Dutch frozen hen egg albumen was only 7 tons 18 cwts. 106 lb. compared with 46 tons 16 cwts. 75 lb. last year. Samples were drawn shortly after arrival to expedite release to the owners. Twenty-nine samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist. No organism of the Salmonella Group was isolated from any of the samples. Nine were submitted to a full examination; two had a count of over 100,000; five over 1,000; and one of 600; faecal B. coli was found in six samples.

Chinese Liquid Frozen Whole Egg.—Only one consignment reached Glasgow by road. Seven samples of this product were bacteriologically examined and were all reported negative Salmonella group.

Frozen Hen Egg Whites (Irish).—During the month of March, one lot weighing 10 cwts was landed from Cork off the S.S. "Sanda" and immediately despatched to cold store where two samples were drawn. Both were free from Salmonella. One submitted to a colony count was free from coliforms and had a count of only 500.

Frozen Whole Egg (Northern Ireland).—Twelve samples were drawn from the only consignment of 560 tins from Northern Ireland to be landed ex the S.S. "Royal Scotsman" in Glasgow. The egg had been packed in 28 lb. tins for the British Egg Marketing Board. One sample showed the presence of a Salmonella organism later identified as Salmonella thompson. The whole of this consignment which had been immediately despatched on arrival to two bakeries in the City was baked in products subjected to a high temperature.

Liquid Whole Hen Egg (Home) (Packed in Glasgow).—There were 35 samples of liquid whole hen egg taken at the two breaking-out plants in the City and submitted for bacteriological examination. Four had counts of over 1,000,000; seven over 100,000; nine over 10,000; ten over 1,000; two over 500; two over 200; and one of 40. Faecal B. coli was found in 23 samples; staphylococcus aureus (coagulase-positive) was isolated from seven samples. No organisms of the Salmonella group were isolated from any of the samples. All samples were drawn from the filling tank (the tank from which the cans are filled).

These stations are well constructed with good light and ventilation. The equipment (breaking-out cups, trays, jugs, pails, table tops, etc.) is all of stainless steel. The girls who do the breaking out are provided with shroud type overalls and head coverings. These are changed frequently. Adequate hand washing facilities are provided with an ample supply of paper towels.

Each egg is broken on a knife-edge supported on a bracket on a tray into a small shallow cup; each egg is examined for smell and appearance before being poured into a jug; as the jug is filled it is in turn poured into a pail for delivery to the receiving tank. Should an egg be doubtful all the operator's equipment is replaced with a sterile set and the operator washes her hands. Jugs and pails are replaced with sterile ones after emptying, having been steam sterilised. The table tops which are of stainless steel are thoroughly washed night and morning, and at the forenoon, lunch time and afternoon breaks. These girls become most dexterous and can break out up to 15 cases, approximately 5,000 eggs, per day.

The plant of one of the stations consists of a receiving tank, pump, fine mesh filters (changed regularly), a plate cooler (egg cooled to 40° F.), filling tank with hand operated gravity feed to the cans which rest on the weighing machine platform. The lids of the cans are removed as they are required to be filled and closed immediately thereafter.

In the other plant the operations are the same except there is no cooling section as the filled cans are placed very soon after filling in the deep freeze chamber which adjoins the breaking-out room.

By far the greatest proportion of this product is for the British Egg Marketing Board who supplies the eggs.

Cleansing of Beer, Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Bottles.—Thirty-one bottles were uplifted from bottlers' premises after washing and bacteriologically examined. Only one of these was reported to have been unsatisfactorily washed. The firm concerned was notified of the result.

Nine complaints, three fewer than last year, of contaminated mineral water bottles were received. Of these, two were without foundation, the contents being normal and the bottles and stoppers clean. Again this year, complaints were due to traces of tar acids lodged between the rubber washer and the inner surface of the closure.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.—The inspectors have again this year paid close attention to the ticketing and marking of imported foods as required by the various Orders of the above Acts. On the whole these requirements were conscientiously and fairly observed by shopkeepers.

The Labelling of Food Orders, 1953-58.

The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 6.

Observations were continued with regard to inaccurate wording of labels on prepacked articles of food and misleading statements and claims of advertisements.

Several inaccuracies were revealed in the course of sampling in the wording of labels, viz., egg mandles—the ingredients were not specified in their proper order ; coffee extract was improperly labelled—“soluble solids of coffee” being omitted from the wording on the foil when a new design for the sachet had been laid out ; imported “prepared mustard” wrongly labelled—on enquiry of the importer it was found to be old stock and its importation had been stopped.

A trader in the city was discovered to be bottling a solution of acetic acid in water and describing it as “Finest Table Vinegar.” He failed to inscribe his name and address on the label. This had been done in ignorance of the law and no fraud was intended. When his attention was brought to these breaches of the law he immediately stopped.

A works canteen manager displayed spread rolls marked “Buttered Rolls.” He made out that they were spread with a mixture of butter and margarine, but on analysis were shown to be spread with margarine. He also said that the purchasers knew what they were buying by the price. This practice was also stopped when an explanation was given to him.

A sample of “Minced Turkey in Jelly” and “Minced Chicken in Jelly” manufactured by two different firms were found to be deficient in turkey and chicken meat, respectively, and also the jelly in each sample contained added water. Both firms were notified of having broken the agreement of the trade with the Association of Public Analysts. Subsequent samples were in accordance with this agreement.

Labels affixed to a package of “Cheese Spread with Celery” were considered to be inaccurate because the proportion of Celery Seed in the sample did not justify the description and should have been described as “Cheese Spread (Celery Flavoured).” When the manufacturers were notified the management agreed to have the wording corrected.

The accuracy of bannocks described as " Cream Bannocks " was challenged. Samples were obtained and examined. The analysis showed that the description was appropriate as the sample contained 12 per cent. of added fat, approximately one-third of which was butter fat.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Section 15.—Sixteen certificates of registration were granted in respect of meat storage premises, one more than last year. Forty-two copies of certificates were provided for vehicles operating from these premises, two more than in 1958.

Metallic Contamination of Food.—Over 300 samples of over 40 varieties of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of metallic contamination. During the year 124 samples of foodstuffs were examined, in 18 of which arsenic was found in varying amounts from 0.7 to 0.02 parts per million of food examined. Of 213 samples examined for copper, 202 were found to contain copper in varying amounts from 89 to 10 parts per million. Of 112 samples, 74 contained lead in varying amounts from 12 to 0.2 parts per million. Zinc in four samples varied from 25 to 4 parts per million. In 19 samples no metallic contamination was found.

At the beginning of this year information was received from the Department of Health that the sampling of tea on importation by H.M. Customs and Excise had been discontinued from 31st December, 1958. The number of samples were increased. One hundred and fifty-four were examined and were shown to contain copper in varying amounts from 10 to 89 parts per million.

The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957.—It was observed that flavouring essences and food colours supplied to bakers and other food manufacturers were improperly labelled. The manufacturers were requested to submit such labels for scrutiny and consideration. In consequence, a whole range of specimen labels used in connection with this side of their business was studied, with particular reference to the Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957—the type and size of label, the design and the size of the letters. This assistance and advice were greatly appreciated by the firm concerned who had all their labels correctly set out.

In the course of sampling many samples were sent to the City Analyst to be examined for the presence of prohibited colouring matter. No prohibited colouring matter was found in any of the samples. The variety of permitted colouring matters present included Ponceau 4R, Carmoisine, Amaranth, Red 10B, Red 6B, Orange RN, Tartrazine, Sunset Yellow FCF, Violet BNP, or combinations of these.

Mineral Oil in Food.—Fifty-two samples of eleven varieties of food-stuffs were examined for the presence of mineral oil. This is the fourth year in which no sample was found to contain mineral oil, although a small amount is permissible in certain foods.

Early in the year a confectionery novelty was seen in general stores selling confectionery. It took the form of small wax bottles and small wax jugs with cups attached. Several of these were submitted for examination to the city analyst. Analysis showed that the wax was paraffin wax and the contents were a sweet syrup.

No mineral oil from the paraffin wax could be detected in the syrup and therefore did not contravene the Mineral Oil in Food Order. The syrup did contain a proportion of benzoic acid, but was within the requirements of the Preservatives, etc., in Food Regulations. The syrup contained no prohibited colouring matter, but did contain permissible colouring matter and therefore conformed to the provisions of the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations. These novelties were displayed in cardboard holders in which the contents were declared in their proper order and consequently did not infringe the terms of the Labelling of Food Order.

Saccharin in Food.—One hundred and forty-six samples of food were examined for the presence of saccharin although it is not within the definition of an artificial sweetener as defined in the Artificial Sweeteners in Food Order. Saccharin was found in only 7 samples and these were soft drinks in which saccharin may be used in limited amounts. The amounts found were within the limits permitted. Some manufacturers of soft drinks do not use any saccharin whatever, but others prefer small amounts in some of their products which may be added to spirituous liquors. It is said it improves the flavour of the mixture. The highest amount was 71 grains per 10 gallons, and the lowest 0.41 grains per 10 gallons.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955-56.

Thirty samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were taken for analysis from retail shops, merchants and farm premises. Only one of these was reported as not being in accordance with the declared statement of analysis and which would be to the prejudice of the purchaser. The manufacturer concerned was notified for correction. As required, all results were reported to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The trade labels attached to two liquid fertiliser containers bore, *inter alia*, the words "Plus Trace Elements," but quantitative particulars were not given, and the analyses showed that the proportion of trace elements was so small that they may be considered natural impurities and of no value for plant nutrition.

A third fertiliser for which no claim was made that trace elements were present did, in fact, contain a much higher proportion of these elements than the two already mentioned.

It is agreed with the City Analyst when he comments further in his report: "It would appear that claims for the presence and value of trace elements are now being made for fertilisers in the same way as claims were made for the presence and value of vitamins and minerals in foodstuffs before the Labelling of Food Order came into operation. These claims do not infringe any Regulations and, in fact, if enough of a sample could be examined it would be possible to demonstrate that trace elements were invariably present. Nevertheless, I am of opinion that such labels are misleading; and are intended to mislead because the proportions present can have no value whatever for plant nutrition."

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

These Regulations were given attention during the year when inspection of premises were made under other statutes.

Infestation of Food Regulations, 1950.—The City Analyst when carrying out the general examination of foodstuffs examined over 100 samples of 20 varieties of cereals in one form or another, dried fruit and sugars, for the presence of insects or insect debris. No insect contamination was found in any of the samples.

There were, however, 26 complaints of insects found in food; maggots in ham, flies in jam, etc., and insects in bakery goods. When these complaints were investigated it was learned that most of the firms concerned had the premises treated regularly by professional pest exterminators. It was found necessary in some cases to have this Department's Disinfestation Unit call to inspect the premises and give advice.

Bye-laws for Regulating Street Trading.—During the year 1,394 vehicles with suitable food storage accommodation were approved in accordance with the bye-laws, compared with 1,296 last year. Four hundred and fifty-five, 115 more than in 1958, vehicles were engaged for the sale of food where undertakings had been given that all food

would be "sold out" on the date of purchase and overnight storage, therefore, would not be required, were also approved. It should be noted that a number of traders have more than one vehicle and that others, although their premises are outwith Glasgow, find it worthwhile to trade in the city.

In anticipation of the Hygiene Regulations, the question of providing wash-basins for hand-washing for some time has been discussed with traders selling open foods, although according to the Regulations it is not strictly necessary to provide a wash-hand basin in vehicles. The traders warmed to the suggestion and appreciated that it was a good one and to their own advantage. The type of unit advised, of which there are a number, was one which would, when charged with hot water, keep it warm for several hours. By the end of the year a number of these units had been installed and it may be forecast with confidence that with the co-operation of the traders and as more and more new vans already fitted with these facilities come on to the road, all street trading vehicles purveying open food will, in time, have wash-hand basins fitted.

Convictions were obtained against two street traders for contraventions of the bye-laws. The first was charged with using his dwelling-house for the storage of food intended for human consumption without the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. He pled guilty and was fined £5. The other was charged with engaging in street trading without having a permit for the purpose. He also pled guilty. He was fined £1. The further charge of using his dwelling-house for the storage of food intended for human consumption without the approval of the Medical Officer of Health was *deserted simpliciter*.

Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.—In 1958 inspectors were requested to reduce the number of visits to retail dairy premises because there was not the same necessity as in the days when loose milk was sold, and because it was considered advisable to pay more visits to other types of food premises in anticipation of the Hygiene Regulations. The spade work was therefore started in 1958 and the Regulations were discussed with the shop owners and charge hands.

It was hoped that this process would prove fruitful when the Regulations came into operation in May of this year. It was decided further that as from May the visits paid to food premises should be classified. More time was spent in discussing and advising traders on what was required of them by the Regulations and, consequently, 1,176

fewer visits were paid to food premises. Since May, 7,540 visits were classified as undernoted, but it should not be assumed that all these visits were in connection with food hygiene. These visits included the important routine work of formal and informal sampling, unsound food, complaints, etc.

Bakers	750
Butchers	1,303
Caterers	302
Fishmongers	173
Fruiterers	1,104
Grocers	3,908

These early discussions have proved most helpful. This approach to the problem was greatly appreciated by the traders who were advised to carry out the necessary repairs, improvements and alterations. Experience has shown that traders will carry out the necessary work on request, as time and finance become available, without a written notice.

Street traders were also advised to instal hand-washing facilities in their vans, although not yet required under the strict letter of the law. The added advantage of having hand-washing facilities was appreciated.

In addition, the Senior Food Inspector addressed the members at the annual general meeting of several trade associations including :—

- Glasgow and District Retail Fleshers' Association ;
- The Glasgow Grocers and Provision Merchants' Association ;
- The Glasgow and District Restaurateurs and Hoteliers' Association ;
- Caterers' Association ;
- The National Union of Small Shopkeepers ;
- The Co-operative Union, Ltd. ;
- Maryhill and District Local Employment Committee ; and
- National Union of Retail Confectioners (members of Committee of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch).

These meetings were most enjoyable. The speaker was invariably bombarded with questions, in consequence of which the meetings continued long past the allotted time.

The Senior Food Inspector also called on the general manager of several of the Co-operative Societies and multiple firms. In addition, he gave talks to members of a number of Women's Guilds and Work Parties. Many applications were received from traders for the Clean Food Pack and Code.

OPERATIONS OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS SECTION.

(a) Food and Drugs, etc.—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
I. Dairies—							
Registered during year	131	147	174	188	176	206	209
Removed from Register	107	115	141	174	119	128	147
On Register at 31st Dec.	1,445	1,477	1,510	1,519	1,565	1,643	1,705
No. of Inspections ...	12,428	10,962	11,473	10,733	10,066	13,999	9,056
Contraventions of Orders, Acts and Bye-laws ...	34	5	1	5	20	20	8
Prosecutions for same ...	2	2	1	—	—	—	1
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	51	56	78	36	17	4	3
II. Dealers in Ice Cream—							
Registered during year :							
Premises ...	39	31	39	30	24	31	34
Vehicles... ..	41	44	45	53	72	77	171
Removed from Register :							
Premises ...	38	26	47	38	23	33	45
Vehicles... ..	32	48	34	20	27	72	90
On Register at 31st Dec. :							
Premises ...	496	501	493	475	486	484	473
Vehicles... ..	267	263	274	307	352	357	438
No. of Inspections ...	4,160	3,386	3,462	3,429	3,254	3,224	3,175
Contraventions of Acts, Orders or Bye-laws ...	10	—	8	5	87	87	31
Prosecutions for same	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	1	1	2	4	17	8	—
III. Byres for Milch Cows—							
No. of Dairy Byres as at 31st December ...	43	43	40	39	38	35	34
No. of Cows Licensed for Average number kept ...	1,137	1,137	1,053	1,055	1,027	975	993
No. of Inspections ...	365	328	306	306	266	302	230
IV. Unwholesome Food—							
No. of Inspections ...	10,943	11,142	11,144	11,106	12,214	12,998	11,822
No. of Lots dealt with	2,091	2,413	2,561	2,561	2,851	2,754	2,650
Nature of Food destroyed at Inspector's instance with Owner's consent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	74	113	137	54	105	98	151
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Assorted Foodstuffs ...	1	19	3	2	2	1	7
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	88	79½	23¾	83¼	7¼	59½	49¾
V. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act—							
Informal Samples analysed	3,809	3,646	3,700	3,819	3,759	3,807	3,838
Statutory Samples analysed ...	1,374	1,390	1,400	1,311	1,339	1,330	1,361
Statutory Samples found non-genuine ...	50	61	47	46	49	58	41
Proceedings instituted	31	45	36	33	37	44	32
No. of Convictions ...	30	40	34	32	37	44	29
Amounts of Fines imposed	£116	£177	£159	£130	£161	£236	£154
No. dismissed or found " Not Guilty " ...	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
No. deserted <i>simpliciter</i>	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
No. No Action ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
No. Dismissed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No. Admonished ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
No. Acquitted ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND CONTRAVENTIONS DURING 1959.

FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Sample and Alleged Offence	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. Admon- ished	No. Acquitted	No. Dis- missed
1	<i>Sweet Milk</i> — Not of the nature, or substance or quality demanded	1	£5	—	—	—
10	<i>Sausages</i> — Contained an excess of Preservatives	10	£58	—	—	—
16	<i>Mince</i> — Contained Preservatives during Prescribed Period	13	£64	—	2	1
3	<i>Mince</i> — Contained an excess of Preservative during Permitted Period	3	£12	—	—	—
1	<i>Whisky</i> — Reduced to below 35 degrees under proof	1	£5	—	—	—
1	<i>Gin</i> — Reduced to below 35 degrees under proof	1	£10	—	—	—
<u>32</u>		<u>29</u>	<u>£154</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) ORDER, 1953.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.

1	Deficient in Fat and Solids not Fat... ..	1	—	1	—	—
1	Deficient in Fat	1	—	1	—	—

OTHER THAN FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Alleged Offence	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. Dis- missed or Found Not Guilty	No. Admon- ished	No. Deserted <i>simpliciter</i>
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The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

1	Carrying on the business of a Dairyman without a Certificate of Registration	1	£3	—	—	—
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The Bye-laws for Regulating Street Trading, 1952 (as amended).

1	Storing Food in a Dwelling-house without approval of the Medical Officer	1	£5	—	—	—
2	Failing to have a Street Trading Permit ... and storing Food in a Dwelling-house without approval of the Medical Officer	1	£1	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	1
4		3	£9	—	—	1
	No. Acquitted	2				
38	GRAND TOTALS	34	£163	1	2	1

HARRY T. SMITH,
Senior Food Inspector.

SECTION XIII

AIR PURIFICATION.

Reference was made in last year's report to the first Order under the Smoke Control Areas Section of the Clean Air Act, 1956. It concerned 201 acres in the centre of the city comprising 367 dwellings, 3,546 commercial, 420 industrial and 34 other premises. The Order was approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland and came into force on 15th October, 1959.

The detailed administration of the Smoke Control Area procedure was in the hands of the Divisional Sanitary Inspector and his staff, while the Senior Smoke Inspector was responsible for the supervision of furnaces in commercial and industrial premises.

In this, Glasgow's first Smoke Control Area Order, a special effort was made to ensure that the householders and owners, proprietors and managers of commercial, industrial and business premises appreciated the implications of the Order. Householders were invited to be present at meetings held in the City Chambers and at the same time see an exhibition of approved types of fireplaces and gas and electric appliances available on a whole or partial grant basis. With the co-operation of the City Factor a demonstration house was obtained and the fireplaces adapted to burn smokeless fuel. The tenants of the area were invited to come and see a graded and debreezed smokeless fuel burning in an approved grate in order to emphasise how different this type of fuel was from the gas coke of old burning in an unsuitable fireplace.

Many questions and problems were raised at these meetings and at the demonstration house, and particular reference was made to the question of hardship. The Corporation took advantage of the provision in the Clean Air Act where an additional grant might be made available in cases of real hardship. Partial grants were also made where applications were received from charitable organisations.

In the Order there was provision for the exemption of fireplaces operated by mechanical stokers with the following provisos :—

- " (1) That they are so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke ;
- (2) That, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing conditions, any smoke emitted if compared in the appropriate manner with a chart of the type referred to in Section 34 (2) of the said Act would appear not to be as dark or darker than shade 1 on the chart."

Certain processes were also exempt. They were in the main the smoking of ham and fish and coffee roasting.

The case of dwellings vacated before the end of the period of grace or vacant at the date of the approval by the Secretary of State required consideration. The Property Owners and Factors' Association were invited and agreed to insert a notice in the rent books of all tenants of dwellings in the Smoke Control Area to ensure that the new householders would note—

- (a) That the house was within such an area ;
- (b) That only smokeless fuel might be used ; and
- (c) That if the tenant came into the area after the approval of the Order he should make contact with the Sanitary Inspector and take immediate steps to have the fireplaces altered before 15th October, 1959.

In the case of houses likely to be empty at the date of the Order coming into force the Association were invited to encourage their members to undertake themselves the alteration of fireplaces and recover their share of the cost from the new tenant. The Association, however, were unwilling to take this action.

It was necessary to bring clearly before the tenants the conditions for grant, and by letters and at the meetings it was stressed that these conditions were as follows :—

- (1) The adaptations must be approved by the Corporation ;
- (2) Grant was available for the adaptation only of fireplaces which were in regular use but not for portable appliances ;
- (3) The adaptations must be carried out after the Order was confirmed by the Secretary of State and before it came into force ; and
- (4) To qualify for grant the adaptations must be carried out to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

A technical assistant with building experience and senior building trade operatives to act as clerks of works were appointed to supervise the work of adaptation. The cost of alterations, particularly in tenement property with old type ranges, was high. The experience gained as to the costs likely to be involved before the first area was approved permitted a set standard charges to be listed for various types of work. These standard costs ensured good quality work and left no need for a shoddy job. Little difficulty has been found by most contractors in carrying out work of the quality required at the standard costs.

In order to make costing easier specifications were produced for each type of fireplace with provision for replacement by a solid fuel appliance, by gas or by electricity. To help the tenant these specifications were returned to this Department before an order was given to ensure that the tenant was in no doubt as to the exact share of the cost

which he was required to meet. Where the cost was regarded by the tenant as too high a second copy of the specification was supplied for submission to another contractor. In the later areas the specifications were issued not only in duplicate but in pairs along with a list of the standard costs so that the tenant would know whether or not he could meet his share of the expenditure. When the work was completed the clerk of works provided a certificate of satisfaction permitting the payment of the grant.

The tenant was invited to make payment in one of three ways—

- (1) To pay the total cost and return the receipted account to the Department when grant would be paid to the householder; or
- (2) To pay only the tenant's share of the expenditure and send the receipted account to the Department who would then pay the contractor direct; or
- (3) To take out a hire purchase agreement for the tenant's share when the grant would be paid direct to the contractor, excluding, of course, any interest charges.

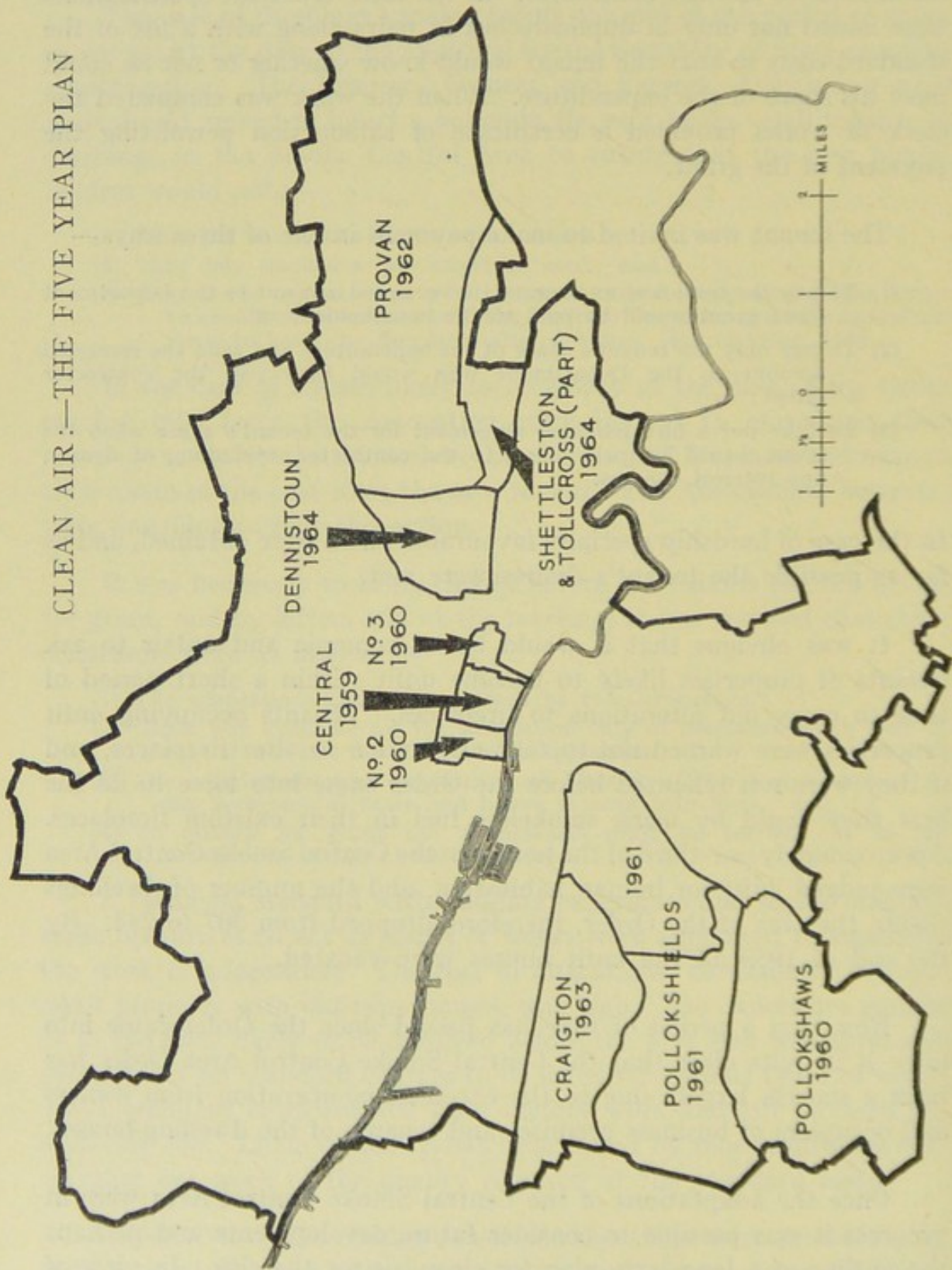
In the case of hardship specially favourable terms were obtained, and as far as possible the tenant's desires were met.

It was obvious that it would be uneconomic and unfair to ask tenants of properties likely to become unfit within a short period of time to carry out alterations to fireplaces. Tenants occupying unfit properties were warned not to take any action to alter fireplaces, and if they were not rehoused before the Order came into force to do the best they could by using smokeless fuel in their existing fireplaces. Approximately one-third of the houses in the Central Smoke Control Area were judged unfit for human habitation, and the number of dwellings within the area of the Order, therefore, dropped from 367 to 244. By the end of 1959 all the unfit houses were vacated.

Now that a period of time has passed since the Order came into force it is quite clear that the Central Smoke Control Area Order has been a success largely due to the excellent co-operation from owners and occupiers of business premises and tenants of the dwelling-houses.

Once the adaptations of the Central Smoke Control Area were in progress it was possible to consider future developments and perhaps the outline of a long term plan for clean air for the city. In view of the direction of the prevailing winds it was advisable that any such plan must provide for each new area remaining free of smoke and not be subjected to smoke drifting over from a neighbouring area. There was

CLEAN AIR:—THE FIVE YEAR PLAN



The Orders are expected to come into force on the dates given.

need, therefore, to have definite information as to the speed, direction and prevalence of the winds, and help was sought from the Meteorological Office. After considering all the available facts, the Meteorological Office recommended that smoke would be most prevalent during the months of November to March (inclusive), and that drifting would be most likely when the wind speed lay between four and twelve miles per hour. Having these facts in mind, the recommendation was that the development of a clean air programme would be most successful if it included areas to the south-west and west and east-north-east and east of the city. The five-year plan, therefore, takes these facts into account in the designation of probable smoke control areas in the south-west and west and east-north-east and east parts of the city.

In view of the success of the Central Smoke Control Area it was also recommended that the central area should be expanded west and east. Certain areas could not be made smoke control areas at present owing to the high percentage of low life property, although with the establishment of redevelopment schemes in these areas there would be automatically smoke control. These proposals have now been approved and have taken shape as the five year plan.

The first stages, the Central Nos. 2 and 3 Smoke Control Area Orders, 1959, have been approved by the Secretary of State and extend the Central Smoke Control Area to the west and to the east. The Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area Order, 1959, has been approved by the Secretary of State, and the work of adaptation is in progress.

In the case of Pollokshields Ward it was decided to divide it into two areas, the one area involving Pollokshields proper and half the policies of Pollok Estate, the other half the remainder of the ward. A Smoke Control Area Order has been prepared in respect of the first part of the ward.

Considerable progress has been made in the survey of the remaining area of the five-year plan. The work has been simplified by the valuable assistance of the City Assessor's Department in addressing survey cards, and clerkesses have been recruited to act after a short period of training as surveyors.

The following table gives details regarding the Smoke Control Area Orders made by the Corporation up to the end of 1959 :—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 — SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Area	Boundaries	Order made by Corporation	Order comes into Force	Acreage	No. of Industrial Premises	No. of Commercial Premises	No. of Dwellings	No. of Other Premises
Central ...	Oswald Street and Hope Street ; Sauchiehall Street, Buchanan Street, Cathedral Street, Love Loan and Rottenrow ; North Portland Street, Albion Street, Trongate, King Street and Mart Street ; River Clyde.	11th December, 1958	15th October, 1959	201	420	3,546	367 (244)*	34
Central No. 2 (Extension West of Central).	Buchanan Street, Renfrew Street ; Garnet Street, Elmbank Street ; Bothwell Street, Pitt Street, M'Alpine Street ; River Clyde.	24th December, 1959	15th October, 1960	160	13	2,154	922	45
Central No. 3 (Extension East of Central).	Rottenrow, Drygate ; John Knox Street, Duke Street, Hunter Street ; Bell Street ; High Street, Saltmarket.	24th December, 1959	15th October, 1960	91	48	341	1,433	15
Pollokshaws	Area lying to the west of Thornliebank Road, and the Pollokshaws Redevelopment Area and to the south of Barrhead Road and extending to the boundary.	24th December, 1959	15th October, 1960	2,794	36	85	8,928†	203

* This Area Order came into force on 15th October, 1959. By that time the number of dwellings had fallen to 244.

† 1,145 houses in course of erection.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT WORK DONE BY SMOKE
INSPECTORS DURING 1959.

For administrative purposes and field work in air purification, the City is divided into respective districts. Each district is closely observed and supervised by an individual inspector who is intimately conversant with all industrial plants within his district. For purposes of corroboration, the inspectors work in all districts by rota. Observation work is carried out during the normal working day but early and late work is carried out at any hour as required.

The following figures indicate the extent of such work during the year :—

Number of observations of chimneys... ..	23,470
Number of inspections of steam boiler and other chimneys	501
Number of intimations of excess smoke given	418

Operations in the river and harbour areas are included in the table above but not work necessitated by complaints.

Investigations of Complaints.—In recent reports special reference has been made to this aspect of control and to the increase in the number of complaints received by the Department. The past year of 1959 has been no exception and while the complaints received were numerous, the number was in keeping with general experience over the past years. Less tolerance to smoke nuisance is shown by the public and this is an indication of the new awareness and desire for the amenity of a clean atmosphere. The inception of the Clean Air Act has accelerated this trend. The investigation of complaints entails much time and patience as the causes of some complaints are not immediately obvious and many are on the border line of nuisance. The emissions may be intermittent and often necessitating repeated visits and observations. Again, not all the causes of complaint can be resolved immediately and many factors may enter into the elimination of nuisance. The nature of the process involved and often the size of the plant, together with the necessary steps to be taken are deciding factors. Varying degrees of competence are met with in operatives and not all managements exhibit the same alacrity in complying with requirements. The complaints dealt with during the year included smoke, fumes and dust emission, or all three together, and also involved chimneys of static plants and of railway locomotives and shipping.

Prosecutions involved.—The last few years have been a transition period and it has been the policy of the Department to afford to offenders the maximum of opportunity to amend their ways. Until the appropriate sections of the Act became operative during the past year, any court action taken was under the provisions of the previous Glasgow Police (Further Powers) Act, 1892. Only one prosecution was taken and this was in respect of a vessel operating in the upper reaches of the river. It was a second offence and resulted in a penalty of £2 being imposed.

Improvements to Plant noted during the Year.—The improvements and additions to power and process plants that have come to the notice of the Department during the year and also the categories under which they are tabulated are detailed below. Many of these new plants, additions and alterations have been costly, while others have been of a more modest nature. All such new projects have been conducive to a cleaner atmosphere and in many instances will result in lasting improvement. Normal and routine maintenance work on boiler or process furnaces, connecting flues and chimneys is not included.

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, previous intimation of such additions or alterations to combustion plant must be given to the local authority. Prior approval may be applied for and plans submitted. Considerable time was expended inspecting proposed sites and locations of such work and examining drawings submitted in connection therewith. Figures relative to this work are also given below.

Number of new steam boilers installed to give increased capacity	21
Number of mechanical stokers fitted to steam boilers and other furnaces	6
Number of new chimneys erected or existing chimneys heightened	18
Number of steam boilers or process furnaces converted to oil fuel	60
Number of improvements not included under the above headings	20
Number of previous intimations received and recorded	37
Number of prior approvals applied for and checked...	9

As indicated, some of the projects are of major importance and some details of the respective plants are given herewith.

A well known chemical manufacturing firm in the N.W. of the City installed two large Economic type steam boilers fitted with oil burning equipment, fully instrumented. This new boiler house and plant replaced two older Lancashire type boilers, hand stoked, which had frequently occasioned heavy smoke emission.

The Royal Infirmary converted their four main boilers to oil burning with full instrumentation. This replaced a mechanical stoker plant which had for long proved most unsatisfactory and caused much trouble by heavy smoke emission giving rise to frequent complaints.

A paper mill in the Maryhill district to the north of the City installed a large Economic type steam boiler, replacing two older Lancashire type hand stoked units. Heavy smoke emission had caused much trouble in the area. The new plant which is oil fired has given the increased capacity necessary.

A thread mill in the Pollokshaws area to the South has replaced a hand stoked Lancashire boiler by a Package type Economic boiler, oil fired. A new boiler house has been erected and the new installation is instrumented.

A well known firm of aero-engine makers in the Hillington Industrial Estate in the south of the City installed an Economic boiler of large capacity, burning oil fuel. The new plant is fully instrumented. This replaced two mechanically stoked Vertical type boilers which had been the cause of recurring smoke emission.

At a Corporation establishment in the Ibrox district two Lancashire steam boilers have been replaced by a Water Tube installation of much increased output. The old plant was hand stoked, while the new boiler is fitted with chain grate type stoker. The plant is instrumented and conditions are now good.

At the Shieldhall Sewage and Pumping Station on the south bank of the river Clyde, electrical pumps have replaced the steam driven units. A new package type Economic boiler has been installed and four older Water Tube boilers have been dispensed with. This has resulted in a very much reduced steam load demand and chimney conditions are now satisfactory.

An engineering firm in the Tradeston district in the south of the City has installed a package type Economic boiler, oil fired. This new plant replaces two large sectional type heating units which were hand fired. The older plant had caused recurring complaint in the neighbourhood.

A shipbuilding firm in the Govan area has replaced a vertical type boiler, hand stoked, with an Economic boiler of much larger capacity. The latter is oil fired. Conditions previously had not been good.

A children's hospital in the Maryhill district has installed a package type boiler to supplement an existing Cornish type unit. A new boiler house has been erected. The new plant is oil fired.

A large flour mill in the Anderston district of the City has replaced a hand fired Cochran boiler by a package type Economic boiler. The new plant is fully instrumented and is fitted for oil burning. Conditions are now satisfactory although in the past this chimney was the cause of many complaints.

Many more examples could be cited but the above will indicate the nature of the improvements noted and the trend of current practice.

Oil Fuel Plant.—Lengthy comment on this subject has been made in recent annual reports. The pattern of fuel usage is undoubtedly changing and the switch over to oil fuel noted in previous years continues at an ever increasing pace. This is reflected in the number of such installations in the intimations received during the past year and applies equally to all sizes of plant.

The comparative simplicity of installation, facility of oil delivery, general cleanliness and consistency in working conditions and now close economic comparison with solid fuel, are the factors which in most cases determine its choice. In the largest capacity plants, however, solid fuel still holds the field, largely owing to its lower cost.

Grit and Dust Emission—This intolerable type of nuisance occurred on several occasions during the year. This category of nuisance is dealt with under the terms of Sections 5 and 6 of the Act. The identification of some of these nuisances is not easy, especially where the emission is not visible, or where the types of plants, or grades of fuel used in such plants are unsuspected. A check-up in an area with regard to fuel sizing in use, or the nature of a process being carried out, together with draught intensities, usually leads to the offender. A dust nuisance occurring over a wide area can be still more difficult to trace. Unfortunately the cost of grit and dust collectors is high and this may account in some cases for the tardiness to remedy matters.

Incinerator Practice.—This form of nuisance loomed large during the year and considerable time had to be spent on it. The usual cause of the trouble was due to the small capacity of the units and also low chimneys connected with them. The emission of carbonized paper causes much annoyance, especially in a built-up area. Such appliances should be of adequate capacity and should be fitted with water seals and catch chambers. In most cases, the installation of a larger unit of the above description, with suitable chimney height to meet local conditions, or the removal to another site, resolved the nuisances complained of.

A number of recurring fume nuisances from metallurgical process plants were dealt with. Many of these plants and processes are controlled under the Alkali, Etc., Acts and the inspectorate collaborated with the Chief Alkali Inspector in observation work. This type of nuisance is invariably difficult of solution because of the chemical reactions involved. In one instance a fine dust from a Bessemer type cupola at very high temperature was emitted accompanied by fume emission in an acute form. A very costly bag filter type of plant was subsequently installed but owing to the temperatures prevailing, it proved ineffective.

The process of non-ferrous metal refining gave rise to a series of complaints during the period and in several instances has not yet proved possible of solution.

Shipping in River and Dock Areas.—In a harbour area of the size of Glasgow it will be seen that at almost any one time a large number of ships and craft of all sizes, from the large liner to the smaller coastwise vessel, are berthed there. There is therefore an extensive smoke potential over this large area. Fortunately, having regard to the numbers involved, the aggregate smoke emission is small. When it does occur, it is invariably heavy in density and nowadays is almost wholly from oil burning installations. Such smoke emitted at comparatively low level is obnoxious in the extreme. The dock areas are included in the regular districts and are under routine and special observation as all other areas. A proportion of the work commented upon under the heading of 'complaints' includes shipping. Conditions in marine practice differ greatly from stationary plants and as all inspectors are qualified marine engineers, they are well able to advise the ships' personnel as necessity requires. The latter also are highly skilled but due to the variable conditions obtaining and occasional emergencies, smoke emission does occur. During the year many visits were made to vessels, both at berths and in the river. In one case, after repeated warnings, a prosecution followed. The special regulations made under the Clean Air Act defining the permissible duration of smoke emission are taken into consideration.

Road Transport.—The actual administrative control of smoke emission on the streets and roadways comes under the terms of the Vehicle Construction and Use Regulations of the Road Traffic Acts and is directly supervised by the Traffic Police. Their mobility enables them to detect readily and intercept offenders who are then suitably warned,

or against whom action may be taken in flagrant cases. This Department is naturally much interested in this form of nuisance and follows closely all technical research and experimentation which will reduce it. The results of such smoke and fume nuisance from vehicle exhausts is easily noticeable in built-up areas of the City and particularly so during certain weather conditions. It occurs at street level and can at times be very obnoxious.

Railways and Servicing Depots.—Each year complaints are received of smoke from railway locomotives. This is usually when these engines are either stationary in terminal stations or operating or halted at junctions or signals adjacent to built-up areas. In investigation work, observations are made at the locus of the complaints and if a recurrence is noted, the engine is boarded if possible—e.g., in marshalling yards—and intimation is made to the responsible department of British Railways. British Railways are always expeditious in handling these complaints and take such steps as may be available. Servicing Depots or Running Sheds are a recurring source of complaint. It has never been an easy matter to deal with in practice and various schemes have been devised to solve it. The problem will remain until dieselization and electrification is completed. During the past year a number of such complaints were dealt with and considerable time was spent on them.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

WINTER COURSES FOR OPERATIVES, ETC.

Practice and theory are complementary, a maxim in reverse which has always been held by this Department in so far as smoke emission is concerned. There has always been a large body of uninformed boiler and furnace operatives engaged in the daily practical attendance on such plants. As such personnel is continually changing, the necessity for the continued technical education of these men will remain. The Corporation of Glasgow, through this Department, was one of the earliest pioneers in this field—as far back as 1910. With the exception of the first war years they have been carried on ever since—and this year was the 44th of the series. Such technical training is also a declared policy of the Clean Air Act. Since the last war many such courses have been offered all over the country and are sponsored by various educational bodies and other authorities.

The Department continued the classes during the past year and concluded the 1959-1960 session. The students catered for are, in the main, those proposing to take examinations and may be men taking the local class examinations or those of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The latter include the Boiler Operators' Certificate or the more technical certificates in Boiler House Practice or Combustion Engineering. In Glasgow these annual courses are held under the joint aegis of the Scottish Division of the Society for Clean Air and the Health and Welfare Department of the Corporation and have been very successful indeed. The past session was no exception and the course concluded towards the end of January, 1960. The scheme of instruction is met by Ordinary and Advanced Classes, held twice weekly, in the evenings from the beginning of October.

During this past winter the total enrolment was 66. The figure included 41 first year and 25 were Advanced or subsequent year members. The respective class attendances were 77.9 per cent Ordinary and 74.4 per cent. Advanced, a combined average 76.1 per cent. A total of 25 lectures was given and two additional lectures of 2½ hours each during April to intending candidates for the City and Guilds Examinations. Eight men intimated their intention of taking these examinations at the end of April. The local class examinations took place at the end of January and 27 men sat the Ordinary and 11 the Advanced. Twenty members in the Ordinary and 11 men of the Advanced gain merit certificates. Following customary practice, these certificates and book prizes are presented at a meeting held each year during May, at which members of the Health and Welfare Committee of the Corporation, Clean Air Society executives and other local authority officials are present.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION. RECORDING AND INSTRUMENTATION.

This aspect of the smoke control work of the Health and Welfare Department has been commented on in previous annual reports. The Section now has the services of a Technical Assistant, whose duties consist mainly in instrument installation, supervision, location, analysis and the consequent recording of details. Daily assistance is also given at certain of the sites in clinics, etc., by the Health Visitor and Nursing Staff attached to them. In the scheme of such instrumentation work is now included—

Soot and Dust, etc., Precipitation by the Standard Deposit Gauge	...	...	...	...	15 stations
Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Apparatus	...	...	...	...	5 stations
Sulphur Dioxide, Comparisons of Atmospheric Content by Lead Peroxide Candles	...	...	...	...	11 stations

These stations are disposed throughout the City, in accordance with the industrial and domestic concentrations, and give records of atmospheric conditions prevailing in the respective areas, month by month. In addition to these city stations, there are also two country stations at which are sited standard deposit gauges. These afford a comparison with city conditions. They are situated at Loch Katrine in the Trossachs area (40 miles N.W.) and at Mugdock Estate (10 miles N.). Another point will be set up at Darnley (8 miles S.) in the near future.

The contents of the standard deposit gauges are analysed by the Corporation Chemist and the results tabulated throughout the past year are averaged below :—

DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
FOR 1959 and 1958.

					Tons per Square Mile per annum	
					1959	1958
Tar	...	...	...	...	2.98	3.51
Carbonaceous other than Tar	...	...	...	...	32.00	46.05
Ash	...	...	...	...	88.26	93.66
Total Insoluble Matter	...	...	...	...	123.24	143.32
Total Soluble Matter	...	...	...	...	65.75	67.73
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	188.98	210.95
Rainfall in millimetres	...	...	...	...	765.00	876.00

A study of the above figures indicates the following results. During 1959 the average deposit was 0.247 tons per square mile per millimetre of rainfall, the corresponding figure for 1958 being 0.241. There was a decrease in total precipitation over the year of 21.97 tons per square mile as compared with the previous year. The average annual figure over the six yearly period ending 1959 was 213.12 tons per square mile. Again, during 1959 the monthly average during the 'winter' period (Oct.-Mar.) was 19.05 tons while for the 'summer' months (April-Sept.), the corresponding figure was 12.44 tons per square mile of the City's area.

The average 'winter' rainfall was 74 millimetres per month while that for the 'summer' was 53 millimetres. It will be noted that this year the total precipitation has decreased directly as there was a decrease in rainfall. This is not always so. It is known that the volume and incidence of the occurrence of the rainfall can inversely affect the total impurities precipitated. Heavy, 'showery' weather at more infrequent intervals has not the same effective 'scrubbing' as lighter more continuous rainfall.

A table is appended with this report giving in considerable detail the results obtained from the Standard Deposit Gauges over successive years.

AVERAGE DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR EACH MONTH OF 1959.
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

	Month	INSOLUBLE MATTER							Included in Soluble		TOTAL SOLIDS					
		Rainfall in millimetres	Tar	Carbonaceous less Tar	Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids 1959.	Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl.	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Mean of 13 Stations	...	35	0.32	3.46	8.93	12.71	6.06	18.77	2.42	0.82	22.06	22.49	18.88	19.91	31.33	21.68
"	January	23	0.13	3.19	8.90	12.22	4.28	16.50	1.40	0.58	21.24	23.49	21.85	20.67	20.57	17.02
"	February	45	0.34	3.63	11.42	15.39	4.69	20.08	1.64	0.60	12.08	18.91	13.60	21.12	23.14	20.87
"	March	67	0.37	2.66	7.09	10.12	5.28	15.41	2.18	0.73	13.23	16.12	16.33	12.16	13.84	13.16
"	April	30	0.18	1.24	5.70	7.12	3.91	11.03	2.35	0.30	18.15	14.72	13.71	21.09	19.44	15.64
"	May	66	0.17	1.95	6.18	8.30	5.19	13.49	1.80	0.60	19.35	15.81	16.65	18.22	12.20	16.17
"	June	114	0.26	2.36	5.38	8.00	3.72	11.71	1.58	0.40	14.50	15.19	13.65	9.13	14.37	13.83
"	July	15	0.21	1.45	3.61	5.27	2.63	7.89	0.79	0.28	13.07	17.30	17.93	17.00	16.95	15.45
"	August	26	0.25	2.62	6.71	9.58	5.57	15.15	1.76	0.34	18.18	13.77	16.36	12.81	17.91	13.61
"	September	106	0.20	3.60	9.27	13.07	8.79	21.86	2.98	1.36	14.61	15.36	16.17	15.09	20.12	16.48
"	October	110	0.28	2.53	6.91	9.72	6.70	16.42	2.31	1.44	19.07	14.32	14.19	14.42	24.81	19.83
"	November...	128	0.27	3.31	8.16	11.74	8.93	20.67	2.70	2.50	25.41	19.38	21.86	36.94	22.00	20.74
"	December	765	2.98	32.00	88.26	123.24	65.75	188.98	23.51	9.95	210.95	206.86	201.18	218.56	236.68	204.48
Yearly Deposit in tons per square mile	...	64	0.25	2.67	7.36	10.27	5.48	15.75	1.78	0.83	17.58	17.24	16.76	18.21	19.72	17.04
Monthly mean of all Gauges	...															

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.		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 1959 was as follows :—

	Area	Population	Density
Central	7,050 acres	213,302	30
North	8,172 „	230,657	28
East	8,855 „	231,072	26
South-East	8,246 „	222,341	27
South-West	7,402 „	178,428	24
City	<u>39,725</u> „	<u>1,075,800</u>	<u>27</u>

The following table, which is based on information supplied by the City Assessor, shows the number of occupied and unoccupied houses in each Division as at Whitsunday, 1959 :—

	Number of Houses		
	Occupied	Empty	Total
Central	67,075	1,259	68,334
North	67,938	810	68,748
East	71,044	597	71,641
South-East	70,145	853	70,998
South-West	50,575	448	51,023
	<u>326,777</u>	<u>3,967</u>	<u>330,744</u>

A report on the sanitary operations carried out in each Division during 1959 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 outstanding feature of the divisional administration during the year was the impact made by the coming into force of two major pieces of legislation—the Clean Air Act, 1956, and the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959. Both called for close and intensive survey work in fields hitherto largely unexplored. It says much for the versatility and sound basic training of the inspectorial staff that these new duties were and are being competently dealt with. These new duties and responsibilities, however, coupled with the now chronic shortage of staff, inevitably led to a curtailment of other routine duties. No complaints or conditions, however, demanding any degree of urgency in their investigation or treatment were neglected.

Another piece of legislation which came into force during the year was the Glasgow Confirmation Order, 1959. This, *inter alia*, gives power to the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector to take emergency action to secure the clearance of choked sewers, drains or water closets where the owner has failed to do so after 48 hours' notice.

Concurrently with this breaking of new ground the other statutory duties were, so far as possible, carried on. Certainly nothing was allowed to interfere with the programme of slum clearance which has been attained during the past four years and the number of houses represented during the year was well up to the now customary level.

More detailed comment on various aspects of the year's administration will be found in succeeding paragraphs and the usual statistical data in Table XVI of the Appendix.

Nuisance Abatement.—This followed the normal pattern and nothing calling for special mention was recorded. The administrative side of this function, however, continued to be the burden it has become during the past few years. The following table gives the details :—

Nuisances intimated under the Public Health Act, 1897	6,278
Statutory notices authorised	107
Abated prior to service, including 1 from 1958	20
Abated, after service including 8 from 1958	57
Cancelled, including 1 from 1958	15
Outstanding	6
Submitted for court action	19
Abated after court action	10
Awaiting decision	9
Court cases from previous years awaiting finalisation	33

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—The number of houses dealt with under the Act was 395, which keeps well up to the level reached during the past three years. It was found advisable to represent unfit houses contained in 13 properties situated in the Smoke Clearance Area No. 1

as the cost of conversion of the fireplaces would not have been justified owing to their very limited expectation of further life. A further 75 houses were dealt with by the Dean of Guild as being dangerous. Two particularly bad tenements acquired shortly after the war by the Corporation were closed voluntarily as were 14 other privately-owned houses. An extension to the Dental Hospital necessitated the demolition of 9 houses. By all these various agencies a total of 518 houses was closed or demolished ; these comprised 67 of one, 355 of two, 66 of three and 30 of four or more apartments.

In last year's report reference was made to the difficulty experienced by the City Factor in rehousing the tenants from condemned properties. This aspect appeared to be, if anything, accentuated during the year under review. Examples are of two tenants still occupying houses condemned in November, 1957, 6 in a tenement condemned in April, 1958, and 12 still awaiting rehousing from a tenement condemned in May of that year. While the difficulties of the City Factor in providing suitable alternative accommodation must be appreciated, these periods are too long. As structural repairs to such buildings generally cease on their condemnation considerable hardship is often suffered from adverse weather conditions while tenants await rehousing. On the other hand some tenants prove excessively choosy in the matter of rehousing and refuse offers of alternative accommodation on very slender grounds. In two such cases it was found necessary to take ejection proceedings in the Sheriff Court in order to allow the demolition of two tenements to proceed. Both petitions were granted.

Details of the properties dealt with appear on page 301.

Abandoned Properties.—A considerable inroad was made on the number of these during the year. Of the total of 388 houses contained in 34 properties brought forward from 1958, Housing Act procedure accounted for 91 houses, Dean of Guild action for 37 and 15 were taken over by a firm of house factors. Three more tenements containing 35 houses were abandoned during the year leaving a total to be carried forward to 1960 of 24 properties containing 279 houses. It will be interesting to see if the decline in the abandonment of properties continues. If so, it is probably safe to assume that the better financial rewards available to property owners since the Rent Acts of 1954 and 1957 may have played a part.

As compared with the 42 properties offered to the Corporation during 1958 only 8 were offered in the current year. This also may be a result of the better financial returns mentioned above. Of the 8 properties, 6 are still under negotiation and 2 were refused.

PROPERTIES REPRESENTED, CLOSED OR DEMOLISHED DURING 1959.

Address	No. and Size of Apartments					How dealt with	Current Condition
	1	2	3	4+	Total		
45 Northinch Street ...	1	12	—	—	13	Dean of Guild	Demolished
43 Pitt Street ...	—	20	—	—	20	Demolition Order	Closed
5 Stockwell Place ...	—	6	—	1	7	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
254 William Street (Ground, 1st Left)	—	1	—	—	1	Closing Order	Closed
12 North Street ...	—	2	2	—	4	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
18 North Street ...	—	2	2	—	4	Closing Order	Closed
26 North Street ...	—	5	1	—	6	Closing Order	Closed
38 Carrick Street ...	—	8	—	2	10	Closing Order	Closed
80a Ingram Street ...	—	2	8	1	11	Closing Order	Closed
46 Lancefield Street (Ground, 1st Left)	1	—	—	—	1	Closing Order	Closed
96 Purdon Street ...	3	8	—	—	11	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
165a Stockwell Street ...	—	2	2	2	6	Closing Order	Closed
165c Stockwell Street ...	—	5	4	4	13	Closing Order	Closed
89 Ingram Street ...	1	3	—	—	4	Closing Order	Closed
156 George Street ...	4	3	—	—	7	Closing Order	Closed
2 Hayburn Lane ...	—	—	1	—	1	Closing Order	Closed
100 George Street ...	—	2	3	1	6	Closing Order	Closed
153 Dumbarton Road (Ground, 1st Left)	1	—	—	—	1	Closing Order	Closed
134 George Street ...	—	—	4	1	5	Closing Order	Closed
14 Richmond Street ...	3	1	—	—	4	Closing Order	Closed
16 Richmond Street ...	7	1	—	—	8	Closing Order	Closed
1 Kennoway Drive ...	—	5	3	—	8	Dean of Guild	Demolished
116a George Street ...	—	—	3	—	3	Closing Order	Closed
116b George Street ...	—	—	4	1	5	Closing Order	Closed
140a George Street ...	—	—	6	—	6	Closing Order	Closed
3 Walker Street ...	2	13	—	—	15	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
5 Walker Street ...	4	11	—	—	15	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
54 Grace Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Dean of Guild	Awaiting Rehousing
22/24 Gullane Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Dean of Guild	Closed—Awaiting Demolition
7 Walker Street ...	6	7	—	—	13	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
10 Richmond Street ...	—	—	—	2	2	Demolition Order	Closed—Awaiting Demolition
77 Dumbarton Road ...	—	6	3	—	9	Dean of Guild	Closed
3 Robertson Street ...	—	1	1	2	4	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
58 Grace Street ... (Ground, 2nd Left)	—	1	—	—	1	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
6/8 Muirhead Street ...	10	9	—	—	19	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
10/12 Muirhead Street ...	10	9	—	—	19	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
12 Crawford Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
16 Crawford Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
315 Argyle Street ...	—	—	—	3	3	Dean of Guild	Closed—Awaiting Partial Demolition
189/191 Renfrew Street ...	—	—	—	6	6	Extension to Dental Hospital	Private Demolition
197/199 Renfrew Street ...	—	—	—	3	3	Extension to Dental Hospital	Private Demolition
204 Kelvinhaugh Street ...	—	14	—	—	14	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
210 Kelvinhaugh Street ...	—	3	9	—	12	Represented	Appeal by Owner
16 Sandyford Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Represented	Awaiting Demolition Order
1 Dock Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
3 Dock Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
5 Dock Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
8 Sandyford Street ...	—	15	—	—	15	Represented	Awaiting Demolition Order
12 Sandyford Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Represented	Awaiting Demolition Order
6 Grace Street ...	1	10	—	—	11	Private Closure by Corporation	Closed
10 Grace Street ...	3	11	—	—	14	Private Closure by Corporation	Closed
69 Clydeferry Street ...	1	3	6	—	10	Dean of Guild	Awaiting Rehousing
23/25 Partick Bridge Street ...	1	4	4	1	10	Represented	Awaiting Closing Order
	59	349	66	30	504		

Rent Acts, 1954, 1957.—The number of applications by tenants for Certificates of Disrepair fell from 47 in the previous year to 16. This fall confirms that the increased rentals now permissible under the Acts have become generally accepted by tenants. Of the 16 applications, plus 1 brought forward from 1958, 7 were granted, 7 refused, 2 cancelled and 1 outstanding. Applications by landlords for Certificates of Revocation numbered 14, including 2 brought forward from 1958. Of these 5 were granted, 8 refused and 1 carried forward.

Drainage.—The drainage inspectors were kept busy during the year with the testing of new house drains and of the many alterations and extensions to commercial and industrial premises throughout the division. The installation of fittings in food premises called for under the Food Hygiene Regulations made additional demands on the drainage inspectors' time. Seventy-five premises were visited in this connection and the installation of 49 wash-hand basins, 33 double and 13 single sinks supervised. A great deal more of this type of work can be looked for in the ensuing year.

New Housing.—During the year 560 local authority houses were completed, mainly in the Drumchapel area; 79 privately owned were also completed. These houses comprised 36 of one, 475 of three, 84 of four and 44 of five or more apartments. Conversions of existing houses totalled 3: one of 11 apartments to two of 4 and 6 apartments; one of 10 to two of 5 apartments; and one of 2 apartments to 3 apartments.

Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.—"It's a long lane " After years of agitation local authorities in Scotland are at last armed with legal powers to enforce the higher standards of food handling and clean catering which they have for so long endeavoured to secure by persuasion and propaganda. The Regulations came into force on 1st May, 1959, except those sections which called for certain structural works, the enforcement of which was deferred until 1st October. The definition of "food business" in the Regulations is so comprehensive that the immensity of the task of survey and enforcement became obvious from the outset. Accordingly a formula was devised which placed certain types of establishments under the supervision of the Food Section of the Department and the remainder under that of the divisional staffs. This arrangement, while not ideal, reduces overlapping and dual visitation to a minimum.

Conditions in "food businesses" vary so widely, ranging as they do from the small one-man shop to the largest city restaurant, that enforcement of the Regulations is bound to be empirical to some extent and for some time. While the protection of the public must be

the paramount consideration, regard must be had to the particular circumstances of each case. Immediate insistence upon the full requirements of the Regulations, more especially in regard to structure and fittings, would impose a serious financial burden on many small shopkeepers. It has been found possible in many such cases to reach a satisfactory compromise. Public houses and other licensed premises formed a group presenting special problems. These were fully discussed with a deputation from the Licensed Trade Defence Association and a satisfactory agreement reached as to how the Regulations should be applied.

If the Regulations are to secure their objective of more hygienic food handling the importance of the human element cannot be over-estimated. No elaborate equipment of stainless steel sinks, no rivers of hot water, no quantity of bactericidal agents can take the place of fundamental cleanliness. Probably the four most important words in the Regulations are "Now wash your hands." Inspectors have been instructed to emphasise this aspect to managements in the course of their surveys.

Despite the fact that the administration of the Regulations did not get into full swing until the latter part of the year appreciable progress has been made. In the course of 2,002 visits 529 premises were surveyed. Intimations of contraventions numbered 425 and verbal warnings 12. In 21 cases no intimation was necessary and 71 premises were excluded from the operation of the Regulations, mainly on the grounds that they dealt only in foodstuffs in impervious containers. The letter intimating the contraventions contained an offer of advice and guidance by the Department's officers and this has been largely taken advantage of. Generally speaking, the amount of co-operation received from traders and managements has been most encouraging and augurs well for the future administration of the Regulations.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF PREMISES SURVEYED UNDER THE
FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.

Type of Premises	Number Surveyed	Contraventions Intimated to
Licensed Premises ...	176	168
Hotels	10	10
Restaurants	47	44
Warehouse Restaurants	16	15
Canteens	30	24
Bakehouses	12	12
Fish Restaurants ...	19	19
General Stores	110	53
Fishmongers	18	17
Grocers	36	34
Fruiterers	34	33
Miscellaneous	21	8
	<u>529</u>	<u>437</u>

The Clean Air Act, 1956.—The campaign for a smokeless city opened in earnest during the year. The first field of operations fell within the divisional boundaries. The area selected is bounded on the west by Hope and Oswald Streets, on the north by Cathedral Street and Rottenrow, on the east by Albion and King Streets and on the south by the River Clyde. It is predominantly a commercial zone but contains three of the main-line railway stations—Central, Queen Street and St. Enoch.

The preliminary surveys and subsequent administration were shared by the divisional staff and that of the Smoke Abatement Section. The latter was responsible for industrial and commercial premises and the former for domestic. The area contained 367 houses mostly of the tenement type but included 86 individual caretakers' houses located in business premises throughout the area. Sixty-eight houses regarded as unfit for habitation were excluded from the survey and were closed under the Housing Acts. The approval of the Secretary of State and the fixing of 15th October as the date for the coming into force of the Order was the signal for the work of fireplace conversion to commence. The work involved may be appreciated by the following figures as revealed by the survey :—

EXISTING APPLIANCES REQUIRING ADAPTATION OR REPLACEMENT.

Open fires	...	...	...	...	287
Open fires with boilers	...	...	...	...	15
Combination grates and solid fuel cookers	...	...	...	...	201 (without boilers).
Combination grates and solid fuel cookers	...	...	...	...	35 (with boilers).
Washboilers (externally situated)	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>543</u>

This stage was administratively the most difficult. The issue and reissue of schedules to tenants, disputes as to the number of conversions to be allowed, requests for advice from tenants and contractors became the order of the day. However, everything was finally smoothed out and 15th October saw everything in order for zero hour. It can be said that, so far as visual observation goes, the scheme has been a success. In the first few weeks a small number of infringements of the Order were noted and written or verbal warnings given.

In the latter half of the year initial surveys were carried out of two further zones which have since been approved by the Secretary of State to form Smoke Clearance Areas Central No. 2 and Central No. 3. These extend the boundaries of Area 1 westwards as far as Elmbank and M'Alpine Streets and eastwards to Hunter Street. The river

remains the southern boundary, while the northern boundary undergoes only minor extensions. For the purposes of this survey a number of women were recruited and trained. Area 2 contains 988 houses with an estimated 2,055 fittings requiring conversion and Area 3 1,433 houses and 2,138 conversions. Experience has shown that the number of conversions will undergo considerable modification. In all, the work of survey and subsequent inspection called for 5,063 visits.

Factories Act, 1937.—Inspections of factories fell heavily during the year owing to the diversion of staff to other duties, as previously mentioned. Nine hundred and fifty-five visits were paid as compared with 2,182 in the previous year. Nothing of a nature calling for special mention was recorded. There was some difference of opinion with H.M. Inspector of Factories over the question of intervening ventilated spaces. To secure these in many of the small, congested factories in the division often involves some complicated arrangement of ducts which may satisfy the law but not the principles of ventilation.

GLASGOW POLICE ACT, 1866.

Limewashing, etc., of Closes and Staircases.—The enforcement of this obligation on property-owners was fully maintained. All of 4,332 common closes and staircases in the division were surveyed. One thousand, two hundred and twenty-six notices to limewash and/or paint, and 629 "reminder" letters to laggards were issued. As a result 916 notices were complied with, plus 105 issued in the previous year. A further 375 were done voluntarily by the owners. This grand total of 1,396 is highly satisfactory. There is undoubtedly a greater readiness on the part of owners to-day than in the recent past to have this partly hygienic, partly decorative work carried out.

Rodent Control.—There was an appreciable increase in the work of this section over last year. Premises treated numbered 975, as against 782 in 1958. Man hours worked were 4,893 against 4,435. The number of rats killed was 871. Only one large kill was reported—113 rats in the back court and disused wash-houses of a property in the Partick area.

Miscellaneous Duties.—As in every year these were many and varied. In their performance nothing worthy of special comment arose.

Housing Inspectresses.—The normal work of these ladies was restricted by their being called on to undertake special duties in connection with the Clean Air campaign and also to man the special

clinics set up to deal with poliomyelitis vaccinations. In the intervals between these duties they managed to keep well abreast of their normal duties of school inspections, pre-rehousing visitation and the supervision of tenants in the new and not so new housing estates. Full details of their activities are to be found in Table XVI of the Appendix.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES USED IN COMMON.

Serving 2 tenants	886	Decreased by	23
„ 3 „	1,044	„	17
„ 4 „	368	„	59
„ 5+ „	68	„	12
Dry closets and privy middens ... ..	...	...	4
Ashpits ... ..	...	...	8
Houses without internal water supply ... ..	...	...	8
Houses with baths ... ..	...	...	44,280

G. D. LAUDER,

Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Housing with its varied problems—slum clearance, development areas, sub-standard and unfit houses, and rehabilitation and improvement of individual houses—is the most important factor affecting the sanitary conditions existing within the Division.

The Division, which extends to 8,172 acres and with an estimated population of 230,657 persons, contains some of the most densely populated districts in the City, where the standard of housing is extremely low. Only by extensive slum clearance and development will any improvement in sanitation be possible. Since 1945 the main effort has been directed towards clearing out the pockets of grossly unfit houses that were scattered throughout the Division, for example, Swan Lane, Swan Street, Royston Road, Glenmavis Street, Lyon Street,

Garscube Road, Rosemount Street, Roystonhill, Drygate, Parliamentary Road, Rottenrow, Rodney Street, Lilac Place, Wigton Street and Hopehill Place. In the period 1945 to 1959, 4,519 houses have been demolished or closed as indicated in the following table:—

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DOWN DURING THE YEARS 1945-1959.

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/ 1957	511	34	442	647	503	66	1	99	2,321	202	36	157	160	202	11	8	4	789	3,101
1958	74	16	220	242	104	29	—	1	686	11	—	61	43	53	1	—	—	169	855
1959	72	—	21	65	109	—	40	13	320	12	8	73	89	60	1	—	—	253	563
	657	50	683	954	716	95	41	113	3,327	225	44	291	292	315	13	8	4	*1,192	4,519

* 954 houses closed subsequently demolished.

Having in mind the need to clear large sites in the congested areas, an area west of Garscube Road partly in the Cowcaddens Ward and partly in the North Woodside Ward was surveyed. The area extends to approximately 50 acres and contains 3,009 houses, of which 75·8 per cent are considered to be unsatisfactory. After detailed survey, the first section of the area bounded by St. George's Road, Myrtle Street, Cedar Street, Barr Street and Garscube Road, and containing 808 houses, was represented to the Corporation as being suitable for clearing in terms of the Housing Acts. Other sections will be represented to the Corporation as circumstances permit. The immediate problem arising from any clearance is the rehousing of the displaced tenants.

The number of occupied houses in the Division continues to decrease, as the following table will indicate:—

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION AT WHITSUN, 1959.

Ward	Size of House					Total	Total at Whitsun, 1958
	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.		
8	1,223	4,354	1,707	248	38	7,570	7,579
9	601	2,258	2,910	3,096	344	9,209	9,217
10	1,032	4,848	2,425	693	146	9,144	9,256
14	1,103	3,963	1,357	176	61	6,660	6,811
15	1,402	3,961	1,210	405	289	7,267	7,443
16	637	2,810	6,075	2,741	359	12,622	12,647
17	1,253	4,150	1,823	550	597	8,373	8,426
18	612	3,355	2,853	799	284	7,903	7,899
	7,863	29,699	20,360	8,708	2,118	68,748	69,268

It will be noted that there is a decrease of 520 houses, mostly of one and two apartments, located in wards 10, 14 and 15, and reflects to some extent the result of operations under the Housing Acts. During the year only 25 houses were built and completed for occupation, 10 houses of three apartments and 6 of four apartments, by the Corporation, and 1 of two apartments, 2 of four apartments, 3 of five apartments, 4 of six apartments by private agency. The latter 7 houses were the reinstatement of the tenement demolished by enemy action in 1941.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

The following table indicates the houses represented as unfit during the year 1959 :—

HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT UNDER SECTION 9.

Ward No.	Address	Houses in Apartments					Total		Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5			
8	298 Castle Street ...	4	8	—	—	—	12	D.O.	14.12.59
9	784 Hawthorn Street	1	—	—	—	—	1	C.O.	4.5.59
	792 Hawthorn Street	1	—	—	—	—	1	C.O.	4.5.59
	751 Springburn Road	1	1	—	—	—	2	C.O.	4.5.59
	759 Springburn Road	1	1	—	—	—	2	C.O.	4.5.59
10	3A Hopetoun Place	1	3	2	1	4	11	C.O.	23.3.59
	3B Hopetoun Place	3	1	—	2	2	8	C.O.	23.3.59
	274 Roystonhill ...	—	9	3	—	—	12	D.O.	18.5.59
	306 McAslan Street	—	2	—	—	—	2	C.O.	18.5.59
	314 McAslan Street	2	2	—	—	—	4	C.O.	18.5.59
	96/100 Cathedral Street ...	—	4	6	—	—	10	C.O.	4.5.59
	42 Taylor Street ...	3	6	1	—	—	10	C.O.	4.5.59
	50/52 Taylor Street	3	7	—	1	—	11	D.O.	4.5.59
	54/56 Taylor Street	—	8	—	—	—	8	D.O.	4.5.59
	58 Taylor Street ...	1	8	—	3	—	12	C.O.	4.5.59
	64 Taylor Street ...	—	2	5	—	—	7	C.O.	4.5.59
	64B/66 Taylor Street	—	8	3	—	—	11	D.O.	4.5.59
	37 Taylor Street ...	3	—	4	—	—	7	D.O.	29.6.59
	120 Millburn Street	3	10	—	—	—	13	C.O.	7.9.59
	128 Millburn Street	3	9	—	—	—	12	C.O.	7.9.59
	162 Millburn Street	9	7	—	—	—	16	D.O.	7.9.59
	168 Millburn Street	9	7	—	—	—	16	D.O.	7.9.59
	176 Millburn Street	2	9	—	—	—	11	C.O.	7.9.59
	312 Roystonhill ...	6	6	—	—	—	12	C.O.	7.9.59
14	293 Keppochhill Road	2	—	—	—	—	2	C.O.	18.5.59
	299 Keppochhill Road	2	—	—	—	—	2	C.O.	18.5.59
	305 Keppochhill Road	2	—	—	—	—	2	C.O.	18.5.59
	100 High Craighall Road ...	—	8	—	—	—	8	D.O.	30.11.59
15	4 Caithness Street ...	4	10	—	—	—	14	C.O.	23.3.59
	40/42 Cameron Street	6	6	—	—	—	12	C.O.	14.12.59
	3 Corn Street ...	—	8	—	—	—	8	C.O.	20.4.59
	210/214 Garscube Road ...	—	7	3	—	—	10	C.O.	20.4.59
	240 Garscube Road	—	8	—	—	—	8	C.O.	20.4.59
	260 Garscube Road	—	6	—	1	—	7	C.O.	20.4.59
	268 Garscube Road	—	12	—	—	—	12	C.O.	20.4.59
	276 Garscube Road	9	6	—	—	—	15	C.O.	20.4.59

Ward No.	Address	Houses in Apartments					Total	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5		
	318 Garscube Road	2	11	1	—	—	14	C.O. 23.3.59
	163 Craighall Road	1	—	—	—	—	1	C.O. 4.5.59
16	7 Craigbank Street	10	1	—	—	—	11	D.O. 5.10.59
	614 Keppochhill Road ...	—	9	—	—	—	9	C.O. 5.10.59
	622 Keppochhill Road ...	—	7	—	—	—	7	D.O. 5.10.59
	103 Westerhill Street	4	8	—	—	—	12	D.O. 5.10.59
	121 Westerhill Street	10	2	—	—	—	12	D.O. 5.10.59
	125 Westerhill Street	14	—	—	—	—	14	D.O. 5.10.59
17	40c Firhill Road ...	8	—	—	—	—	8	D.O. 23.2.59
	40D Firhill Road	4	4	—	—	—	8	D.O. 23.2.59
	50A Firhill Road	12	—	—	—	—	12	D.O. 23.2.59
	50B Firhill Road	12	—	—	—	—	12	D.O. 23.2.59
18	Canal Bridge House	—	1	—	—	—	1	D.O. 7.9.59
	Canal Lock House No. 23 ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	D.O. 7.9.59
	Canal Lock House No. 24 ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	D.O. 7.9.59
	Total ...	158	234	28	8	6	434	

Closing Order—C.O.

Demolition Order—D.O

In addition, a further 768 houses in the North Woodside Clearance were represented as being unfit. However, action to close and demolish these houses is still subject to the appropriate Clearance Order being granted.

The undernoted table indicates the houses closed or demolished during the year 1959, by Master of Works, Housing Department, or other agency :—

PROPERTIES CLOSED OR DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR 1959 BY CITY FACTOR, TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT, MASTER OF WORKS, ETC.

Ward	Address	Houses in Apartments					Total	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5		
8	83 Royston Road...	—	—	1	—	—	1	Town Planning Dept.
	144 Springburn Rd.	—	—	1	—	—	1	Demolished by owners.
	160 Springburn Rd.	—	—	1	—	—	1	Demolished by owners.
	168 Springburn Rd.	—	2	1	—	—	3	Demolished by owners.
	174 Springburn Rd.	—	—	1	—	—	1	Demolished by owners.
9	36 Elmvale Street	—	1	—	—	—	1	Closed by City Factor—5.3.59.
10	B/1 123/125 Montrose St.	—	3	4	—	—	7	Demolished by M.O.W.—20.3.59.
	127 Montrose St. ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	Demolished by M.O.W.—20.3.59.
	7/9 Grafton Street	—	—	—	—	1	1	Demolished by M.O.W.—20.3.59.
	5/7 Canning Place	8	—	—	—	1	9	Demolished by M.O.W.—20.3.59.

Ward No.	Address	Houses in Apartments					Total	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5		
	37 James Nisbet St.	4	8	—	—	—	12	Demolished by M.O.W.—8.5.59.
	105 Montrose Street	—	1	1	—	—	2	Demolished by Town Planning Dept.—29.6.59.
	107 Montrose Street	—	—	1	—	—	1	Demolished by Town Planning Dept.—29.6.59.
	264 Roystonhill ...	5	9	—	—	—	14	Demolished by City Factor—20.4.59.
	80 N. Frederick St.	—	1	—	7	—	8	Closed by Town Planning Dept.
	86 N. Frederick St.	—	—	—	8	—	8	Closed by Town Planning Dept.
14	598 Keppochill Rd.	1	—	—	—	—	1	Closed by City Factor.
	96/98 Mid Wharf ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	Demolished by owner—/6/59.
	25 Tayport Street ...	3	5	—	—	—	8	Demolished by M.O.W.—17.10.59
	68 Maitland Street	—	—	1	—	—	1	Closed by City Factor—25.2.59.
	501 Pinkston Road	2	—	—	—	—	2	Closed voluntarily by owner—5.3.59.
15	654 Garscube Road	3	7	—	—	—	10	Demolished by M.O.W.
	662 Garscube Road	3	6	—	—	—	9	Demolished by M.O.W.
	11 Caithness Street	8	10	—	—	—	18	Insanitary Area Committee—20.4.59.
	10/12/14 Hopehill Road ...	—	10	1	—	—	11	Demolished by M.O.W.—8.3.59.
	438 Garscube Road	—	8	—	—	—	8	Demolished by M.O.W.—5.6.59.
	448 Garscube Road	—	8	—	—	—	8	Demolished by M.O.W.—5.6.59.
	23 Cameron Street	—	2	—	—	—	2	City Factor—8/59.
16	974 Balmore Road	—	1	—	—	—	1	Closed voluntarily by owner—27.11.59.
18	5 Skye Street ...	—	13	—	—	—	13	Demolished by M.O.W.—17.4.59.
		<u>37</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>165</u>	

A delay of up to nine months is being experienced in carrying into effect the Closing or Demolition Orders due to the inability of the City Factor to rehouse the tenants. This is leading to serious breakdown in the maintenance of the properties and the Department has had to incur expense to have nuisance abated.

Abandoned Properties.—A further 18 properties, containing 184 houses, were added to the list of properties abandoned by the owners. Since 1948, 174 properties, containing 2,025 houses, have been abandoned, the tenants of which paid no rent.

Since abandonment, many of the properties have had to be demolished because of gross dilapidation.

At the end of the year 1959, 47 properties containing 542 houses, although abandoned, were still in use. Nuisance abatement in abandoned properties cost the Department £741 during 1959.

Properties offered to the Corporation.—A further 43 properties, containing 429 houses, were offered to the Corporation either free or at a nominal price, as indicated in the following table :—

PROPERTIES OFFERED TO CORPORATION DURING 1959.

Ward	Number of Properties	Houses					Total	Accepted		Refused		Pending		Total
		Apartments						Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	
		1	2	3	4	5								
8	5	9	22	17	—	—	48	2	30	3	18	—	—	48
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	13	50	46	35	1	1	133	4	24	2	47	7	62	133
14	14	33	111	6	1	—	151	6	66	3	32	5	53	151
15	9	23	60	8	3	1	95	3	28	3	25	3	42	95
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	43	115	39	66	5	4	429	15	148	13	124	15	157	429
Properties offered in previous years and negotiated in 1959								24	311	15	181	8	106	498
Total number of properties accepted, refused or pending in 1959								39	459*	28	205	23	263	927

* 97 houses have been dealt with in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and acquired in terms of Section 3 of the Housing (Rents and Repairs) (Scotland) Act, 1954.

Since 1948, 266 properties, containing 3,019 houses, have been acquired by the Corporation.

Overcrowding.—Part IV of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, requires the Local Authority to provide houses for families living in overcrowded conditions. During 1959, 810 families, comprising 4,232 persons, have been provided with houses more suitable for their needs. Since 1935, 19,598 families have been transferred to larger houses within the City.

Rent Acts, 1957.—Only 23 applications for certificates of disrepair were made by tenants of dwelling houses subject to notice of increase of rent during the year ending 31st December, 1959. Of these, 13 were granted and 10 refused. In the same period, 12 applications for the revocation of certificates of disrepair were submitted by owners of property and of these, 11 were granted, one still under consideration.

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947.—Reports on 33 applications to change the use of premises were prepared in collaboration with the Planning Officer for submission to the Planning Committee. The premises under consideration were dwelling houses and shops proposed to be changed to public houses, offices or small factories. Of the 33 applications, 16 were granted, 8 refused and 9 pending.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Nuisances.—In an area so densely populated as the Northern Division, the prompt abatement of nuisances is of the utmost importance. Regular inspection of districts has been maintained despite shortage of staff and demands made by other branches of sanitation.

During the year 12,133 formal intimations of nuisances were sent to those responsible and 12,114 were abated. These figures show a reduction of a little over 1,000 nuisances detected in previous years, and indicates to some extent the benefits accruing from slum clearance. The nature of nuisances dealt with are classified in Table XVI in the Appendix. The persistent cause of nuisance is structural defects in dwelling house property, especially defective drainage.

Considerable trouble was caused by the manner in which an industrial coup was conducted in the Duart Street area. The residents in the adjoining areas persistently complained of smoke and fumes resulting from fires. Time after time the coup was visited and observations maintained but no definite nuisance could be established until climatic conditions, combined with some internal combustion, justified enforcing statutory notice and referring matter to Sheriff Court. The action taken against Defendant was causing nuisance in terms of Section 20 of Public Health (Scotland) Act—offensive smells, and Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956—smoke. A penalty of five pounds was imposed and an interdict preventing further coupling to take place was granted against Defendant.

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN TO HAVE NUISANCES ABATED.

Formal Intimation to owners, etc.	12,133
Nuisances abated	12,114
Service of Statutory Notices	40
Nuisances abated after service of Notice ...	30
Referred to Sheriff Court including carry over from	
1958	19
Successfully dealt with in Court	12
Withdrawn from Court	6
Outstanding at end of year	1
Cost of work done by Department on Decree from	
Sheriff (to date)	£9,902 9 7
Decree for recovery of costs	8,005 7 2
Decree for recovery of legal costs	131 5 0

Insect Infestation.—The widespread use of insecticides based on D.D.T., and Gammexane preparations has, to a large extent, brought the household insects—bugs, flies, beetles, fleas and lice—under control. Seldom are found the heavy infestations of the past. Even during the long spells of dry, warm weather, experienced in the last summer, fly infestations were only of a minor character. During the year, 278 complaints were investigated and appropriate treatment advised. Also, 1,809 houses were visited prior to the rehousing of the families by the City Factor to ensure furnishings being free of bug infestation. It was found necessary to request the Department's Disinfestation Unit to treat 783 houses, including 1,219 apartments, with D.D.T. solution. It is also the policy of the Department to treat probable sites of infestation—ashbin shelters, dung steadings, etc.—with D.D.T. solutions in late spring and early summer. Twenty-three such sites were dealt with in the Division.

Offensive Trades.—Five offensive trades are conducted in the Division, viz. :—

Skin and Hide Factors.
Soap Boilers.
Tanners.
Horse Slaughter.
Knacker.

These have been found to be conducted in a fairly satisfactory manner.

In the knackers' yard little or no killing is taking place, but large numbers of dead animals are being brought on to the premises for skinning and eviscerating prior to removal for processing. The origin of the animal and cause of death are entered into a register kept on the premises. A considerable amount of the flesh is transported south for processing into animal feeding. However, there is no distinguishing feature marked on the flesh to indicate its source. The powers under the Defence Regulations to enforce staining of the flesh no longer exist.

The number of sheep skins handled by the Skinners and Hide Factors in Drygate has increased considerably. This has entailed the use of more water, which formerly was taken solely from the Molendinar Burn. Recently the firm has brought into use an artesian well which was sunk on their premises. After use, the water is highly polluted with lime and other chemicals. Some of this pollution is causing trouble in the lower reaches of the Molendinar Burn into which the effluents, after retention in a settlement chamber, are discharged.

Regular rat destruction by the Department's Rodent Control Service is carried out at both of these premises at the expense of the occupiers.

Piggeries.—There are 12 piggeries with accommodation for 2,092 pigs licensed. With the exception of one, all are situated in the landward areas of the Division. They are visited at regular intervals to ensure that good conditions are being maintained.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are three lodging houses registered in the Division giving accommodation for 1,072 persons, two operated by the Corporation and one privately. While conforming to the requirements of the Bye-laws, the standard of accommodation is poor.

The buildings are old and outdated and the cubicles contained in dormitory rooms are small and lack privacy. As each lodging house is situated in areas subject to early development under the Planning Acts, the life of the buildings is limited.

Regular visits have been made throughout the year to ensure cleanliness of premises and of bedding, and adequacy of ventilation. The Bye-laws prohibit the occupancy of the cubicles between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. but on account of the age of some of the lodgers, many are over 70 years, this has had to be waived. These old men have to lie down in the afternoon. There is no difficulty in having repairs done to the structure and equipment, but from time to time it has been necessary to enforce cleansing on some of the inmates and to have cubicles and bedding disinfested.

Multiple Occupancies.—The number of houses let off in apartments to families has reduced in recent years. This is due more to demolition of such houses under the Housing Acts rather than houses reverting back to their original use, although this has also occurred in some cases. The cost of maintenance in some of these houses has made it uneconomical to run. Special problems arise for this Department when infection, such as dysentery, occurs in multiple occupancies. Four or more families may share a sink and water-closet and in consequence the standard of hygiene is very poor. Also, a fairly large number of elderly people have rooms in these places and from time to time some of them get into a very insanitary condition.

Regulating the cleansing of common passages and stairs is difficult, the responsibility being on the principal tenant who is not usually a resident in the property.

Much effort on part of staff is spent in trying to attain a reasonable standard of hygiene among the residents of some of these houses, with frustratingly poor results.

There are listed 144 houses with 1,185 apartments let to separate families. This makes 15 houses with 94 apartments fewer than recorded in 1955.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—Sanction of the Local Authority has now been granted to nine owners of land to let ground for occupation by caravans used as temporary dwellings. On one site there is accommodation for 48 vans and another for 20 vans, wholly occupied during the winter months by travelling showmen. The other sites cater for a smaller number. Each site is provided with adequate toilet facilities for the separate sexes housed in permanent structures. Water supply standpipes and drainage are located at different points for the convenience of the dwellers.

Conditions found at the sites when visited at intervals throughout the year were good.

Glasgow Police Acts.—The Bye-laws made in terms of the Police Acts for enforcing cleanliness of premises—common closes and stairs; limewashing and painting of walls and ceilings, dirty houses and bedding, were enforced. This work accounts for a considerable part of the Inspectors' time. Details of inspections, etc., will be found in Table XVI on page 388.

Drainage.—With practically no house building taking place in the Division, most of the work done under this heading was in connection with industrial and commercial premises. Consultation regarding installation of drainage and plumbing took place on 1,270 occasions and 180 smoke-tests carried out.

DETAILS OF PREMISES AND TYPE FITTINGS INSTALLED.

	W.C.'s.	Urinals	W.H. Basins	Baths	Showers	Sinks	Washing Machines
Factories and Offices	47	7	44	—	3	8	—
Shops and Restaurants	10	1	28	—	—	26	—
Licensed Premises ...	31	11	35	—	—	32	—
Dwelling Houses ...	14	—	14	12	—	10	—
Schools ...	44	3	55	—	6	27	—
Hospitals ...	15	—	24	4	2	17	—
Miscellaneous ...	26	6	18	—	8	5	49
Totals ...	187	28	218	16	19	125	49

Water Supplies.—Regular visits to Mugdock and Craigmaddie Reservoirs were maintained during the year, and 416 samples of water taken at various sources before and after chlorination for bacteriological analyses. The analyses indicated the water to be of consistently good quality.

One hundred and sixty complaints from householders were investigated and burst pipes and defective water fittings discovered in the course of district inspection were brought to the notice of the Water Engineer on 696 occasions.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1948.

Factories registered in terms of the Acts include :—

Factories (mechanical power)	545
Factories (non-mechanical power)	20
Bakehouses (mechanical power)	39
Bakehouses (non-mechanical power)	3

In addition 22 building sites and 18 outworkers are listed.

The above figures indicate a considerable reduction in the number of factories registered divisionally, owing to 141 factories handling meat or milk being transferred to the Food Section of the Department. In the course of the year, 1,338 inspections were made and 190 defects found, which were brought to the notice of the managements.

The homes of outworkers were visited.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.

These Regulations, made in terms of Sections 13 and 56 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, came partly into force on 1st May, 1959, and fully into force on 1st October, 1959. The Regulations outline desirable objectives in the handling of food in the course of preparation, storage, transport and selling. Whether these objectives are attained will depend very much on the standard of personal hygiene of those employed in the food industry.

The simpler parts of the Regulations to observe are those dealing with standards of structure and equipment; even so, opposition is being met with because of the expensive alterations and additions required in many of the premises.

Since October, 1959, when the Regulations came fully into operation, 320 food premises have been visited and the undernoted contraventions brought to the notice of those conducting the businesses.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.

CONTRAVENTIONS NOTED IN 320 PREMISES VISITED, 1959.

Personal cleanliness, including non-display of "Now wash your Hands" notice	459
Dirty or unsuitable equipment	22
Food exposed to contamination and lack of storage	186
Washing of utensils	8
Treatment of certain food (refrigeration)	1
Lighting and ventilation of food rooms	5
Inadequacy of sinks and water supplies	200
Sanitary convenience insufficient or unsuitable	19
Lack of intervening ventilated space	17
Defective drainage	1
Disposal of refuse	56
Cleanliness of forecourts and yards	2
Sleeping apartments communicating direct with food room	7
Miscellaneous—First Aid	
Accommodation for clothing	176
Total Contraventions	<u>1,159</u>

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—Operations under this Act were continued throughout the year, as detailed in the following table.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS, 1959.

<i>Visits—</i>								
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	446
Proofing	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Total							...	1,863
<hr/>								
<i>Type of Premises—</i>								
Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113
Offices and Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Factories (General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Factories (Food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Shops (General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Shops (Food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Coups	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Schools and Dining Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Totals							...	1,863
<hr/>								
*No. of rats killed and bodies recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
*No. of mice killed and bodies recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Amount of Warfarin used	...	...	...	...	...	...	991 lbs.
* Does not take account of those destroyed by Warfarin or other poisons and where carcasses have not been recovered.								

Supervision of Tenants in Re-housing Schemes.—In the course of re-housing families, either from condemned property or on account of overcrowding, an assessment of the standard of household cleanliness is made. If this is considered unsatisfactory, a house in a Re-housing Scheme is allocated where a measure of supervision is undertaken by housing nurses whose task is to guide and advise the housewife in housekeeping and other family matters. During 1959, 38,272 primary visits were made to these households and 56·4 per cent. were found satisfactory, 43·1 per cent. were found to be fair, and only 0·25 per cent. were found to be unsatisfactory.

The figures are similar to those of previous years and, while a little less than half of the households remain in the fair category, there can be no let up in the supervision of these families.

The nurses are finding it more and more difficult getting into the houses at the first call; so many of the housewives are out working.

The nurses have been visiting families, allocated Corporation houses, in their old homes. In this way they are getting to know the

special problems affecting families and advising in the preparation to move to their new houses. In the course of the year, 429 pre-housing visits were made.

Another valuable task performed by the nurses is the visiting of aged persons who have got into difficulties regarding cleanliness of house and person. Many of the conditions dealt with could not or would not be tackled by other agency.

Inspection of School Children.—For the cleanliness inspection of school children, the 34 schools with 25,000 scholars were visited twice during the year and 12,648 girls and 14,817 boys examined. The following conditions were found:—

Girls found infested (pediculus capitis)	...	...	4
Girls found infested (nits only)	...	...	3,474
Boys found infested (pediculus capitis)	...	...	1
Boys found infested (nits only)	...	...	1,663
Girls with fleas	...	...	5
Boys with fleas	...	...	38
Girls dirty in body and clothing	...	...	42
Boys dirty in body and clothing	...	...	241

In connection with the Poliomyelitis Campaign, the nurses have been called on 276 occasions to undertake duty at Clinics.

General Sanitation.—A water supply is available at a fixed sink in all houses; 43,180 houses (62·8 per cent.) are provided with an internal water closet and 27,626 houses (40·18 per cent.) have a fixed bath. Refuse disposal is by individual or shared bins. In many instances the frequency of collection of refuse from shared bins is inadequate, the contents spilling over the courts.

Apart from 38 septic tank installations for sewage disposal in the landward area of the Division, all sanitary fittings are connected by drain to the public sewer.

The following table indicates the number and to what extent water-closets are shared in common.

WATER CLOSETS USED IN COMMON, 1959.

Ward	Common to				Totals
	2	3	4	5	
	Tenants	Tenants	Tenants	Tenants	
8	385	846	139	9	1,379
9	193	466	103	14	776
10	406	595	323	71	1,395
14	330	822	226	70	1,448
15	176	691	195	95	1,157
16	126	114	125	5	370
17	87	902	161	18	1,168
18	141	530	105	8	784
	<u>1,844</u>	<u>4,966</u>	<u>1,377</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>8,477</u>

JOHN D. ARTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

EASTERN DIVISION.

New legislation concerning the hygienic condition of food premises and hygienic handling of food by food workers was introduced by the Secretary of State in the form of Regulations made in terms of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. These Regulations enable the Local Authority to have some control over the cleanliness of food handlers such as ensuring that hands and fingernails are kept clean ; that food handlers shall immediately wash their hands after using a sanitary convenience ; that they will keep their clothing clean ; cover with a suitable waterproof dressing any area of skin showing signs of infection ; and refrain from smoking, chewing tobacco, spitting or taking snuff while engaged in the handling of food.

These precautions may seem elementary but the neglect of such precautions are encountered daily and it becomes necessary to have in the background some means of penalising this minority of food handlers who neglect such precautions.

Other requirements of the Regulations concern the provision of adequate facilities for washing-up purposes, the treatment and storage of foods and notification to the Medical Officer of Health of certain infections among members of the staff.

It is not the object of the Sanitary Inspectors to obtain prosecutions for contraventions of the law but rather to advise and educate towards a higher standard of cleanliness. The presence of compulsory powers to obtain the basic essentials undoubtedly gives added weight to suggestions when one encounters the more difficult proprietor who is unwilling to acknowledge the facts and generally refuses to co-operate.

One effect of the enforcement of the Regulations that is already becoming evident is the change over from unwrapped sweets to the sale of wrapped sweets. This is a move by the distributors which is wholeheartedly welcomed by this Department. It would indeed be a considerable advantage to have legislation prohibiting altogether the sale of unwrapped sweets.

Satisfactory housing still remains a major problem in the lives of many families and it is very pleasing to report that the new housing schemes in Provan Ward are proceeding rapidly, offering a new way of life to families whose former environment was in the congested built up areas of the City. While the Corporation are doing everything in their power to provide better homes there is also a responsibility on the tenants who occupy the new houses to ensure that they do not allow them to deteriorate through neglect. It was necessary to institute legal proceedings against some 64 families in one of the housing schemes for failing to cleanse the common close or stairs leading to the houses.

As usual the defaulters in this case were a small minority of the tenants but their actions or failure to act affects every one of the neighbours who may be living in the property concerned. Tenants who maintain excellent conditions inside their homes are fully justified in complaining when less careful tenants will not attend to the cleansing of passages in common use and giving direct access to the homes they are doing so much to improve and care for.

Preparatory work with a view to obtaining an order under the Clean Air Act was started in the Eastern Division towards the end of the year. The area under review comprises the whole of Provan Ward but little more can be said at this early stage except to remark that this most progressive plan will be embarked upon with enthusiasm as the scheme to bring complete freedom to the City from smoke emission will rank as one of the most beneficial acts in the history of public health work.

Houses represented as unfit for human habitation came to 321. This includes houses vacated by reason of Closing Orders and 25 properties demolished as result of Demolition Orders. Further to this 126 houses contained in 12 properties were considered by the Master of Works to be in such dangerous condition that the tenants were warned out and the properties demolished without delay. This made a total of 447 houses declared unfit for various reasons.

There has been a marked fall in the numbers of houses offered to the Corporation in comparison with former years. Only 160 houses in 13 properties were offered during 1959 compared to 844 houses during 1958 and 860 during 1957. The offers were disposed of as follows :—

	Retained by Corporation	Referred for views of other interested Depts.	Accepted with views to early demolition	No Action
No. of houses	41	15	—	104

Many of these properties are offered in the hope that the Corporation will take the houses and relieve the present owners of any liability. This, however, is not the view of the Corporation. The value of the houses is considered but even more important is the value of the site and particularly in relation to development plans of the Corporation. Obviously the Corporation cannot be saddled with a number of old properties which are of no value and where the sites are unsuitable for development. Some offers have to be refused because only part of a building is involved in the offer. Here again there is little use acquiring part of a building if the remaining part cannot be obtained.

The numbers of families from the Eastern Division granted tenancy of Corporation dwelling-houses was up by almost 50 per cent. over

the total for 1958. Each one of the 1,633 tenants removed to Corporation houses was visited, their furniture and other effects examined for the presence of vermin and where evidence of vermin infestation was found proper disinfection measures were carried out before the tenant's removal. This is ordinary routine work and very important indeed to ensure that Corporation houses remain free from vermin infestation.

Decrowding of some 709 families took place and in 65 cases the vacated houses were again overcrowded by the incoming tenants. These records only show the effect of the next succeeding tenant but further changes of tenancy often result in houses becoming grossly overcrowded within a very short time but perhaps this is inevitable in our present unsatisfactory state of housing accommodation.

Sanitary Conveniences Used in Common.—Alterations in numbers of conveniences used in common is mainly affected by the dwelling-houses closed and demolished during the year. The number of water-closets used in common by members of more than one family is now 8,824, a reduction of 121 during the year. There has been a reduction of one in the dry closets still in use so that the totals at December, 1959, were 21 privies and one privy midden still in use.

Nuisances.—In carrying out routine inspections for the detection of nuisances and subsequent visits for the removal of nuisances, the inspectors made 187,865 visits during the year. Inspection of the district for detection and abatement of nuisances is a very important side of a sanitary inspector's work. Without this, environmental hygiene would quickly deteriorate and unsatisfactory tenants and careless owners of houses and other properties would soon undo the work of generations of sanitarians. Some 8,392 nuisances were detected and abated during the year and in 79 cases legal proceedings were instituted. These cases were disposed of as follows :—

Work completed before case entered in Court	4
Corporation authorised to carry out work to remove nuisance and recover expenses	3
Cases dealt with by owners after Court proceedings started	4
Cases deserted by prosecution	4
Cases not proven	1
Cases not yet completed	4
Cases where defendant found guilty but no work required to be carried out	59
Total	<u>79</u>

Another new aspect of nuisance control is contained in the Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959. In Section 5 of this Act, the Corporation are granted powers to enter and carry out the work necessary to remove or abate certain nuisances on failure of the owner to remove the nuisances after service of a notice. The Corporation are, of course, empowered to take legal proceedings for recovery of expenses. This legislation came into operation during the last five months of the year and six notices were served on owners in terms of this Act. In two cases the necessary work was carried out before expiry of the time limit imposed by the notice and in the remaining four cases the nuisances were removed at Corporation expense and cases reported to the City Chamberlain's Department for recovery of costs.

The powers granted in this Act are of the greatest importance. This will enable the Department to remedy many very offensive nuisances which formerly would lie untouched while the processes of the law took their course and the Corporation were eventually granted Sheriff's Warrant to remedy. The only criticism of this new legislation is that the nuisances affected are limited and the scope of the Act could have been made much wider with greater advantage to the general public.

Certificates of Disrepair.—The applications for Certificates of Disrepair continued the downward trend noted in last year's Report. There were 17 applications received compared with 45 during 1958 and 298 during 1957. Of the applications received, 14 were granted Certificates of Disrepair and 3 were refused. Only one application from a factor for revocation of Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year and this was granted as the repairs had been satisfactorily completed.

Septic Tanks.—No changes took place during the year concerning septic tanks in use by dwelling-houses and business premises. They are regularly visited but no defects were brought to light.

Piggeries.—There was a reduction of one in the number of piggeries operating in the Division. Some 51 visits were made to the piggeries during the year and 7 cases showing contraventions of the Bye-laws were dealt with. This statement, however, does not reveal the true value of regular inspections as in many cases conditions are reported to the owners and advice given to prevent the occurrence of nuisances.

Offensive Trades.—The number of offensive trades operating in the Division at December, 1959, remained the same as last year at 42 businesses, but the composition of the total differed by reason of the removal from the register of one firm of hide and skin factors and

the addition of one firm of tripe boilers. Details of the businesses are as follows :—

Blood Boiler	...	...	1	Manure Manufacturer	...	3
Bone Boiler	...	...	7	Soap Boiler	...	2
Glue and Size Maker	...	...	1	Tallow Melter	...	12
Gut Cleaner	...	...	3	Tanner	...	8
Hide and Skin Factor	...	...	2	Tripe Boiler	...	3

The nature of these businesses requires that regular visits and very close supervision are carried out to ensure that every precaution is taken to minimise nuisance to occupiers of neighbouring factories and dwelling-houses. Fortunately we have attained a very high degree of co-operation with the different managements and offences were invariably dealt with as soon as they were brought to the notice of the persons responsible. Only twelve nuisances were found and these were removed or abated without need for legal action.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There has been no change from last year in the numbers and types of Common Lodging-Houses in use in the Division. Constant supervision of these premises is essential in view of the type of persons frequenting them and the lack of interest of some of the lodgers in the most elementary aspects of personal hygiene. Vermin infestation is a common complaint and it is indeed fortunate that the Corporation provide free facilities for persons to be disinfested and bathed. Nine persons were given these facilities during the year but it is perhaps a defect of the law that adults cannot be forced to cleanse themselves. In the supervision of the four Common Lodging-Houses in the Division the inspectors made 85 visits and this is in no way an exaggeration of the supervision that has been found to be so very necessary.

Farmed-Out Houses.—Tenants of this type of dwelling are without the full benefits of tenants' rights and their interests are protected by the operation of the Corporation's Bye-laws. Modern progress and the general improvements in standards of living throughout the country are reflected in the attitude of most occupiers of Farmed-Out Houses. Regular visits are made to ensure that cleanliness and general repairs are being maintained and no nuisances were found where action other than general advice was necessary.

Factories.—It is natural that in a large and industrial area such as the Eastern Division of Glasgow the numbers of factories operating from year to year show considerable changes. The total factories at December, 1959, was 1,048, an increase of some 26 over the total for 1958. During this period there had been 78 new factories opened up and of the factories operating in December, 1958, 52 had ceased operations. For the purposes of administration in terms of the Factories

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—No changes took place in respect of the four sites which have permission to park vans, etc., for human habitation, or in the permanent caravan site at Vinegarhill. There were 34 visits made to caravan sites and no offences were found requiring any action other than a discussion with the persons in control. Suitable action has been taken on each occasion and no further comment was necessary.

From time to time families of tinkers pass through the town and make attempts to settle their caravans but on being visited and verbally warned they have always moved off without incident.

Mention of co-operation received from the Director of Parks and the Director of Cleansing is due in connection with two carnivals which took place during the months of July and August. One was at Fleshers Haugh, Glasgow Green, where the site is under supervision of the Director of Parks and satisfactory arrangements were easily made. The other was at a site in the East End where the co-operation of the Director of Cleansing enabled all problems concerning provision of satisfactory refuse removal and arrangements for sanitary conveniences to be settled without difficulty.

Rag Flock.—There has been nothing new to note in these premises during the year. The number of premises remains unchanged at 21 registrations for premises using rag flock and 3 premises licensed for manufacture or storage of rag flock. The premises are visited regularly under the terms of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, and also under the Factories Act, 1937. There were no contraventions of the enactments and nuisances arising from operation of the plants were dealt with on being brought to the notice of the management without need for further action.

Squatter Families.—Five squatter families are still living in a large self-contained house which was entered by squatters some 13 years ago. Since no action is being taken by the owners to have the families expelled from the house the only thing that remains is for the inspectors to keep regular supervision over the property to ensure that no public health nuisances are allowed to persist. This supervision is quite essential as the families pay no rents yet have no ownership responsibilities and the result is that unless prompt and firm action were taken

by this Department any nuisances that arise would be left to develop and would progressively pollute the area.

Food Premises.—In accordance with the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, first inspection visits were made to 187 food premises. Where the premises fall short of the requirements of the Regulations the defects are brought to the notice of the proprietors and in all cases co-operation was obtained. Some time will yet elapse before all the premises are visited and a reasonable time will be allowed for the necessary appliances to be installed. Thereafter the general policy will be to have regular and systematic inspection to ensure that cleanliness of premises and personnel is maintained at all times.

Elderly and Infirm Persons.—Every help is given to aged and infirm persons who are no longer able to look after themselves properly and who have no relatives living with them. Care must also be taken to ensure that such help goes to the proper persons. The help consists of passing orders for occasional washings of bed-linen, etc., at Ruchill Disinfecting Station and where conditions have become very dirty and unsatisfactory, arrangements can be made for a cleaner to set the house in order so that a fresh start can be made. Every case is thoroughly investigated and in many instances co-operation of the Welfare Officers is obtained before any action is taken.

Cleaners from the Department dealt with 32 cases during 1959 compared to 39 cases in 1958 and 87 washings were granted compared to 108 during 1958.

Nurse-Inspectresses.—The nurses made 72,738 primary visits during the year, of which 5,259 were to ordinary housing schemes to advise and help the families to settle into new surroundings; 3,731 were to intermediate housing schemes; and 60,769 were made to rehousing schemes. The tenants of rehousing schemes are under constant supervision by the nurse-inspectresses.

Some 732 houses were found dirty; 89 had dirty bedding only and 6 showed evidence of bed-bug infestation. In 674 cases satisfactory

results were obtained and the houses were cleaned up while in the cases of dirty bedding 81 were cleaned up without trouble. The remaining cases occurred at the end of the year and were dealt with without incident.

The housing nurses had 193 visits to aged persons and they are quite invaluable in dealing with these cases. Bed-bug infestations were dealt with by the Pests Destruction Unit of the Department.

Number of visits to schools was 463. Twenty-three thousand and thirteen boys were inspected, of which 132 showed evidence of vermin infestation ; 1,272 were infected and 782 were found to be dirty. Of the 21,777 girls inspected, 178 showed evidence of vermin infestation ; 4,275 were infected and 303 were in a dirty condition. Follow-up visits to the homes are carried out as required and the parents are interviewed and advised what to do. This enables the inspectresses to assess the home conditions and advise about general conditions and cleanliness of other members of the family. It is often found that teenagers who have left school and are outwith any scheme of supervision often require help and guidance in matters of personal hygiene.

In dealing with dirty school children, 7 cases, 5 boys and 2 girls, were cleaned at local authority centres.

The nurse-inspectresses carry out many other duties. Their training and experience is of great importance during Polio. Vaccination and B.C.G. campaigns. In these respects a total of 355 sessions at clinics were attended.

ALEXANDER EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

The sanitary administration of the Division showed no marked changes from previous years. The routine work of the inspection of districts was diligently maintained and the numerous complaints investigated and, where possible, remedied.

One unusual nuisance complained of by tenants in a new housing development was received by the Department. Several tenants in separate parts of the area complained almost simultaneously to the effect that a deposit of white chemical substance was being blown across the district from an industrial concern and damaging furniture in their houses and destroying the paintwork of motor vehicles parked overnight in the streets. Inspections proved the complaints to be justified and on analysis the deposit turned out to be dolomite. The industrial concern suspected to be causing the nuisance was situated outside the City and after representations were made to the sanitary inspector of the area concerned the defect in the plant was made good.

The water supply of Glasgow is of such a high standard of purity that a complaint of contamination is regarded as "out of the ordinary." A sample of water taken from the tap at the sink in a house and containing several dead flies was sent to the office. The circumstances were investigated and a very heavy infestation of Cluster Flies was found in the roof dietetic water storage chamber. Many found their way into the storage cistern and after death dropped into the water. The chamber was disinfected and cleaned after which no complaints were made.

Five thousand, one hundred and thirty-eight intimations were issued to the authors of nuisances in terms of the statutes involved. Failure to comply necessitated the issue of 130 statutory notices to defaulters. Court action was taken in 12 instances, 11 of which were successful. The exception was a case involving the absence of a sanitary convenience in a shop and the Sheriff ruled that as the shopkeeper had, since the issue of the notice, dismissed his employees, the provision of the Shops Act did not apply.

The type of nuisance and number of visits made are shown in Table XVI of the Appendix.

Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959.—In July the above Act became operative. To some extent it is the fulfilment of long agitation and is the answer to the long outstanding problem, the choked drain. Twenty-one notices in terms of the Act were issued to owners of properties and in each case, after the expiration of the 48 hours' time limit, the work was carried out by the Corporation.

The type of complaints received and their distribution are shown in the following table :—

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS, 1959.

Ward	Dirty Stairs and Closes	Choked Drains	Flooding. Defective Roofs	Smoke Pollution	Offensive Smells	Dirty Houses	Insect Infestation	Disrepair in Houses	Miscell- aneous	Total
25	71	304	17	40	13	4	111	198	49	807
26	95	173	21	19	29	10	42	157	59	605
33	86	78	15	22	34	16	34	71	73	429
34	6	14	1	2	—	—	3	11	25	62
35	43	87	4	18	24	4	30	58	20	275
36	54	96	—	9	11	13	8	63	42	309
37	11	15	2	12	5	9	6	18	39	117
Total ...	366	767	60	122	116	56	234	576	307	2,604

Housing.—The following lists show the action in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, to deal with insanitary houses. The closure and demolition of houses by other departments are also indicated.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

HOUSES REPRESENTED.

Address	Size of House in Apartments					Total Houses	Date Represented	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Municipal Ward
	1	2	3	4	5+					
79 Govanhill Street ...	—	16	—	—	—	16	1.12.58	—	12.1.59	35
79A/79B Florence Street ...	4	13	—	—	—	17	1.12.58	12.1.59	—	26
21 Gilmour Street ...	4	7	—	—	—	11	4.5.59	1.6.59	—	25
27 Gilmour Street ...	3	7	—	—	—	10	4.5.59	1.6.59	—	25
61 Braehead Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	4.5.59	—	1.6.59	25
69 Braehead Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	4.5.59	—	1.6.59	25
77 Braehead Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	4.5.59	—	1.6.59	25
85 Braehead Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	4.5.59	—	1.6.59	25
84 Greenview Street ...	8	—	—	—	—	8	1.6.59	29.6.59	—	34
176 Adelphi Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	29.6.59	—	10.8.59	25
180 Adelphi Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	29.6.59	—	10.8.59	25
6 Moffat Street ...	2	9	—	—	—	11	29.6.59	10.8.59	—	25
12 Moffat Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	29.6.59	—	10.8.59	25
117/133 Cleeves Road ...	—	12	—	—	—	12	2.11.59	—	30.11.59	34
1458 Pollokshaws Road ...	4	10	—	—	—	14	2.11.59	—	30.11.59	34
285/287/291 Thistle Street	4	10	—	—	—	14	2.11.59	—	30.11.59	26
293/295/299 Thistle Street	2	11	—	—	—	13	2.11.59	—	30.11.59	26
33 Orchard Street ...	6	10	—	—	—	16	2.11.59	30.11.59	—	25
Totals ...	79	154	—	—	—	233				

Closing Orders—73 Houses

Demolition Orders—160 Houses

DEMOLITIONS BY MASTER OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Ward	Address	Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
25	399 Moffat Street ...	3	7	—	—	—	10

VOLUNTARY CLOSURES.

Ward	Address	Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
26	132 Thistle Street ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
26	134 Thistle Street ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
26	136 Thistle Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
26	142 Thistle Street ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
26	144 Thistle Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
		6	2	1	—	—	9

Tenants Rehoused by City Factor.—Five hundred and seventy-one tenants were rehoused by the City Factor during the year from the ordinary list.

GORBALS/HUTCHESONTOWN COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA.
CLOSURES AND DEMOLITIONS BY THE CITY ARCHITECT
AND PLANNING OFFICER

Ward	Address	Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
25	173 Lawmoor Street ...	3	7	3	—	—	13
	181 Lawmoor Street ...	12	4	—	—	—	16
	189 Lawmoor Street ...	—	—	6	—	—	6
	197 Lawmoor Street ...	1	9	3	—	—	13
	207 Lawmoor Street ...	—	16	—	—	—	16
	237 Lawmoor Street ...	9	14	—	—	—	23
	247 Lawmoor Street ...	6	9	—	—	—	15
	257 Lawmoor Street ...	12	11	—	—	—	23
	216 Mathieson Street ...	—	12	—	—	—	12
	219 Mathieson Street ...	—	2	3	—	—	5
	306 Rutherglen Road ...	—	6	—	—	—	6
	314 Rutherglen Road ...	2	5	1	—	—	8
	338 Rutherglen Road ...	2	8	1	—	—	11
	346 Rutherglen Road ...	1	3	6	—	—	10
	356 Rutherglen Road ...	—	3	6	—	—	9
	8 Sandyfaulds Street ...	—	9	3	—	—	12
	16 Sandyfaulds Street ...	5	6	—	—	—	11
26	99 Camden Street ...	1	9	—	—	—	10
	54 Errol Street ...	4	8	—	—	—	12
	33 Hutcheson Square ...	—	8	—	—	—	8
	210 Lawmoor Street ...	1	12	—	—	—	13
	218 Lawmoor Street ...	6	10	3	—	—	19
	226 Lawmoor Street ...	5	7	—	—	—	12
	234 Lawmoor Street ...	—	8	—	—	—	8
	240 Lawmoor Street ...	2	7	—	—	—	9
	246 Lawmoor Street ...	3	7	—	—	—	10
	268 Rutherglen Road ...	—	6	—	—	—	6
	280 Rutherglen Road ...	—	12	—	—	—	12
	Totals ...	<u>75</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>328</u>

The number of persons rehoused in the above properties equals 852 adults and 237 children.

The undernoted prefabricated houses were also closed during the year.

Ward	Address	Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
36	6 Myrtle Place	—	—	1	—	—	
	10 Myrtle Place	—	—	1	—	—	1
	23 Myrtle Place	—	—	1	—	—	1
	28 Myrtle Place	—	—	1	—	—	1
	36 Myrtle Place	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Total	—	—	5	—	—	5

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year is as follows :—

Apartments						Total
1	2	3	4	5		
16	42	226	50	3	337	

Rodent Infestation.—The work of inspecting and eradicating rats and mice from land and premises continued unceasingly during the year. It was again found that the majority of complaints were from tenemental properties in the congested areas where many back courts, disused wash-houses and ash-bin shelters were infested in addition to the houses.

One example of how rats can breed if unmolested was brought to light when a tenant in a housing area complained of seeing rats running about the garden. An inspection revealed that a cold frame which had not been used for some time provided ideal dry harbourage for a colony. A total of 29 rats found there were speedily destroyed. A disused burial ground is an unusual place to find a heavy infestation, but one such place was reported by the Management to be over-run. There was widespread evidence of burrowing under gravestones with tracks leading to an industrial establishment some distance away where food and water were available. Gas and poison were used and it is estimated that 150 rats were destroyed.

The number of premises treated and the type are shown in the following table :—

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS, 1959.

	RATS				MICE			SUMMARY				
	Infest- ations Treated	Trapped	Gassed	Poisoned	Total Kill	Premises Proofed	Infest- ations Treated	Total Kill	Premises Proofed	Total Infest- ations	Total Kill	Total Premises Proofed
Dwelling Houses	311	100	—	2,637	2,737	275	64	517	30	375	3,254	305
Basement Cellars	98	198	—	948	1,146	85	—	—	—	98	1,146	85
Back Courts	235	—	1,010	2,998	4,008	—	—	—	—	235	4,008	—
Shops	14	30	—	279	309	12	12	155	12	26	464	24
Food Premises	28	45	—	160	205	24	14	345	11	42	550	35
Business Premises	52	—	—	938	938	46	7	167	6	59	1,105	52
Other Premises	51	260	—	481	741	45	4	56	2	55	797	47
Railway Embankments	3	—	190	80	270	—	—	—	—	3	270	—
Stables	1	10	—	25	35	—	—	—	—	1	35	—
	793	643	1,200	8,546	10,389	487	101	1,240	61	894	11,629	548

Work of Nurse-Inspectresses.—Nineteen thousand, four hundred and twenty-eight visits were made by the nurse-inspectresses to all types of houses but mainly in the new housing areas. Of the total in the new housing areas it was noted that only 6 were regarded as dirty and 1,827 as "fair." Schools were visited on 58 occasions for the purpose of examining the children for cleanliness with satisfactory results.

Visitation of Old Folks.—Regular visits are made to the houses of aged and infirm persons who are without relatives. Many of them are bed-ridden and not suitable for admission to hospital. A few refused to go to hospital when it was considered desirable. In each case periodic washings are granted and in several cases the houses are cleaned when found necessary.

During the year 18 new cases were brought to the notice of the Department. A few of these proved interesting and worthy of special comment.

Case 1.—A complaint was received from a tenant of offensive odours and water dripping from a house above. Entry was gained after several unsuccessful attempts. The four-apartment house was occupied by mother and middle aged son and the mother's brother who was the tenant. All were considered to be mentally unstable though not certifiable. There was no food or fuel in the house and the inmates were in need of immediate attention. The house was in a very filthy condition and evidence of the uncleanly habits of the inmates was visible in all the apartments.

It was considered advisable to remove the inmates temporarily to Foresthall to enable the rubbish to be removed and the house cleaned.

Case 2.—The factor of a property in a good residential area complained of the unsatisfactory condition of one of the houses. Permission to inspect was not obtained but there was sufficient evidence to obtain a warrant for entry. The house was in an indescribably dirty condition with accumulations of refuse in each of the five apartments. Two-and-a-half tons of rubbish were removed by the Cleansing Department at a cost of £10 17s. In one of the rooms where the upper portion of the window was without glass bats were found to be nesting. There were 247 milk bottles in the house, many of which had been there for years still unused. The house was cleaned by the Department's cleaners and as an anti-climax the tenant complained that one teacup was missing.

Cases such as those described are not uncommon and are now accepted as routine.

Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area Order.—On 24th December, 1959, the Corporation made an Order under the Clean Air Act, 1956, declaring the major part of the Pollokshaws Ward a Smoke Control Area. The Area consists of the whole of the ward lying south of the Barrhead Road right to the City boundary, and on the east bounded by

Thornliebank Road at Eastwood Cemetery, Harriet Street and a line which includes the Meadow Laundry and the Wellmeadow Housing Scheme to the railway bridge at Kennishead Road, and then back along the railway to where it meets Barrhead Road. That is to say, it includes almost the whole of the ward but excludes the Pollokshaws Village Redevelopment Area and Auldhouse, Hillpark and Mansewood.

There are 7,781 occupied houses in the area. Adding 1,145 houses in course of construction brings the total number to 8,926. It is widespread in extent embracing 2,793·6 acres.

<i>Ownership of Occupied Houses—</i>	Houses	Apartments
Local Authority	6,180	22,212
Scottish Special Housing Association	1,384	4,763
Private	205	695
Secretary of State for War ...	12	48
	7,781	27,718

Space Heating.—The existing methods of heating the apartments in the houses are as follows:—

Solid fuel open fires ...	10,811
Fixed gas fires	5,312
Fixed electric fires ...	36
No fixed fires	10,066
Central heating	2,099
	28,324

It is estimated that 29,297 tons of coal are consumed in the domestic fires in the area annually.

Following a preliminary survey, it was learned that there are some 1,239 houses containing a back-to-back type combination grate. These are considered unsuitable for conversion by reason of possible defects. Consequently new fireplaces will be necessary in each case.

Business Premises.—One thousand, nine hundred and eighty-five visits were made to factories in terms of the Factories Act, 1937, and shops in terms of the Shops Act, 1950. It is gratifying to record that very few contraventions were found. In the majority of instances they were of a minor character and a verbal warning was all that was necessary to put matters right. It was, however, necessary to issue 20 notices to defaulters.

The number of factories at present on the register can be seen in the following table. The large number of factories removed during the year is by reason of the transfer of duties of the administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations in food manufacturing businesses to the Food Section of the Department,

FACTORIES, CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKPLACES.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937																		
FACTORIES ACT, 1937																		
Total on Register as at 31.12.59			New Registrations during 1959				Removals during 1959				Catering Establishments			Workplaces				
	Bakehouses			Bakehouses			Bakehouses			Bakehouses								
	Mech.	Non- Mech.		Mech.	Non- Mech.		Mech.	Non- Mech.		Mech.	Non- Mech.								Total as at 31.12.59	New	Re- movals	Total as at 31.12.59	New	Re- movals
25	53	5	14	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	—	22	—	—	18	—	2	
26	182	34	19	1	3	—	2	33	1	—	34	1	—	76	—	7		
33	59	20	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	19	—	—		
34	74	8	4	—	5	—	—	18	—	—	8	—	—	18	—	—		
35	59	8	11	—	2	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	24	—	1		
36	34	6	5	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	9	—	—	17	—	—		
37	37	4	6	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	3	—	—	14	—	—		
Totals	498	85	70	16	16	1	2	120	1	—	—	—	2	186	4	10		

Cleansing and Limewashing of Closets and Stairways.—Two thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven inspections of closets and stairways were made in terms of Section 36, Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1934. It was found necessary to issue notices in respect of 320 properties, of which 208 were cleansed by the end of the year. Many of the properties inspected were found to be clean. It may be that with the increase in the number of owner/occupied houses in tenement properties the joint owners are taking a greater interest in preserving the fabric and improving the amenity of the buildings. Reminder letters in respect of 107 properties were issued by reason of the work not being carried out timeously.

Food Hygiene.—After several years of waiting with "great expectations" the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, came into operation, partly on the 1st May and completely on the 1st October. While they fall short of many provisions eagerly sought after by sanitarians and some of the definitions are vague and subject to several interpretations, it is generally agreed that they will go a long way towards reaching the goal of ideal conditions in all food businesses.

A survey of all food premises brought to light the many deficiencies and shortcomings existing and much work of a structural nature and new equipment and fittings will be required. Meetings were arranged with more than one trade organisation and the utmost co-operation received at all times. Few premises are constructed alike and the amount, size and position of equipment vary in each establishment, rendering the installation of additional fittings difficult. Every case was discussed individually with the occupier and advice given. One hundred and fifty informal intimations were issued.

WILLIAM RAE,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

A complete redistribution of work was found necessary during the year as a result of increased housing activity and the bringing into operation of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and the Clean Air Act, 1956. The immense volume of work involved has put a severe strain on an already depleted staff and in consequence more routine duties have not been given the necessary attention.

During the year 326 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and there is now a formidable "backlog" of tenants waiting to be rehoused. This delay also raises other problems when a condemned property is concerned, as defective roofs and other nuisances are a constant occurrence yet extensive repairs could not be entertained.

Powers have now been obtained under the Glasgow Corporation Order (Confirmation) Act, 1959, for the quick removal of nuisances such as choked drains, water closets, soil pipes, etc., and this is most helpful where factors are dilatory. Three notices were served under the new Order and in one case it was necessary to instruct tradesmen to do the work.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, provide an additional interest in the inspector's daily work but as the survey of premises is still in progress it is too early yet to make any assessment of their effect.

The first survey under the Clean Air Act, 1956, of the major part of Pollokshields Ward began at the end of September and was completed early in December. The industrial areas in the eastern end of the ward and in the south, Pollokshaws Road to Barrhead Road are not included. Clerkesses were employed in a house-to-house survey to obtain particulars of the form of heating used in each apartment, and details of type of fireplace, cooking facilities and fuel consumption, while a similar survey of commercial, industrial and other premises was made by the Sanitary Inspector. From the information so obtained it will be possible to estimate the probable cost and quantity of the authorised fuel required to replace bituminous coal.

Nuisance Detection and Removal.—The undernoted table gives an indication of the measures required to abate some nuisances. In the 23 cases concluded during the year, decree was granted for the sum of £8,201 5s. 2d. and expenses awarded to the Corporation in pursuance thereof was £121 16s.

Number of Statutory Notices issued	32
No. of Statutory Notices cleared	26
Number of Statutory Notices where work is in progress ...	3
Number of Cases completed during year (including carry over from previous years)	23
Number of Cases waiting on Sheriff's decision (including some carried over from previous years)	9

NUISANCE COMPLAINTS RECORDED DURING 1959.

Choked Drains, W.C's., Conductors, etc.	441
Rat and Mouse Infestations	276
Insect Infestations	219
Dirty Stairs, Lobbies, W.C's.	291
Dirty Houses	15
General Disrepair	223
Dampness due to Defective Roof	186
Dampness due to Defective Pointing and Condensation ...	29
Dampness due to lack of D.P.C., Ground Damp	5
Burst Pipes, Defective Water Fittings	144
Defective Vents, Smoke Pollution	117
Offensive Odours	63
Complaints <i>re</i> Garbage Bins, Refuse, etc.	40
Noise	3
Pigeons	8
Water Supply	13
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	11
Applications for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair ...	10
	2,094

"*Operation Clark Street.*"—This operation required the combined resources of the medical, laboratory and sanitary sections.

During the prolonged warm dry summer the incidence of diarrhoeal illness in Clark Street, Kinning Park, had increased and routine preventive measures, although regularly carried out, failed to stop the spread of illness.

Clark Street is a short narrow street and has a *cul-de-sac*. The houses are all on the uninhabitable list. Many of the families are inter-related with the result that there is a considerable mixing of the population in this Street.

A plan was evolved for a complete house-to-house visitation, a bacteriological search for cases and carriers, health education, treatment of houses and toilets with insecticides and attention to sewers and drains.

The first two days of the campaign were devoted to house-to-house visitation by sanitary inspectors. They explained the scheme and its purpose and delivered a letter from the Divisional Medical Officer stressing the importance of co-operation between the householder and this department.

A questionnaire was completed with the householders consent and listed the name, age, occupation, place of work (or school and class) of all who lived in the house and any other relevant details. The sanitary inspector outlined a few simple rules of hygiene. Hand-washing was stressed, particularly after using the toilet, before preparation of meals and before sitting down to eat; attention to the hands of the children being emphasised.

The preliminary survey revealed some information which is of some interest as Clark Street has many counterparts in the poor areas

of the City. There are seven properties containing 106 dwellings. Thirty-seven of these were of one apartment and sixty-nine of two. *No dwelling in the street had an inside lavatory, a bath or a piped supply of hot water.* The 106 houses were served by 28 stairhead lavatories; one water closet serves 2 houses, four water closets serve 12 houses in a ratio of 1 to 3 and 23 water closets serve 92 houses in a ratio of 1 to 4. At the time of survey there were 12 persons for every toilet. Like the properties, the lavatories were old and required a great deal of attention to keep them working properly.

Ninety-six of the 106 houses were occupied when the visits took place. The occupied houses contained 336 individuals, an average of 2.1 per room. According to the standards of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, 43 (44.8 per cent.) of the 96 families were overcrowded, the worst being a family of seven living in a single apartment.

The distribution of the population of Clark Street by age and sex is shown in the following table:—

Age in Years				Male	Female	Total
Under 1	...	...	...	9	6	15
1—4	...	...	...	35	29	64
5—11	...	...	...	29	26	55
12—15	...	...	...	6	7	13
16—59	...	...	...	91	84	175
60+	...	...	...	4	10	14
			Total	174	162	336

Most of the specimens for collection for bacteriological examination were submitted in the first three or four days of the campaign, thereafter they came in small numbers. Altogether 298 (92.5 per cent.) specimens were obtained and examined bacteriologically. Nine (3 per cent.) of these specimens were positive for dysentery organisms.

The disinfestation unit carried out a systematic programme of spraying with a five per cent. solution of D.D.T. to minimise the spread of dysentery by flies and other insects. Ashbins, lavatories and stairs were treated first, followed by drain openings and their surrounds. Thereafter the dwelling houses were sprayed at the request of the occupier. Finally the ashbins and lavatories were sprayed again. Altogether 81 (84.4 per cent.) of the 96 houses were sprayed and the whole operation covered three days, including several evening visits.

All the drains in the properties were inspected. The Clark Street sewer was cleared of silt and flushed out and treated for rats. Pre-baiting was carried out for three days, poisoned bait for five days and post-baiting for two days. The estimated "kill" was 250 rats.

In conclusion it would seem that the effort was worth while. In the two months after the project finished during which time the weather

continued to be warm or mild and dry, only one case of dysentery occurred in the street. This was in a child who was brought from another area to stay with relatives. One case of gastro-enteritis occurred, but no specific pathogen was isolated and the baby made an uneventful recovery. The campaign had other merits, however. Being something in the nature of an experiment it gave valuable experience in the control of dysentery in old and overcrowded tenement properties. But, if nothing else, it gave to the people of this street a feeling that something was being done to combat a disease, which, if not serious, yet caused hospitalisation and loss of schooling in children and loss of earnings in adults. That being so, the time and effort expended on "Operation Clark Street" would seem to have been well spent.

Housing (General).—In the Langlands Road Scheme 242 houses of the tenement and cottage type were completed. The erection of two 15-storey multi-storey flats will complete this scheme. A preliminary plan has been prepared and it is hoped to commence building operations early in 1960. All the houses in the flats will be of three-apartments and back-to-back in type. The Department of Health, in a memorandum issued in 1935, instanced this type of house as a major defect in design and it is to be regretted that objections should be overruled and this same design now given official approval.

A new feature in these flats are internal bathrooms, with mechanical extraction near ceiling level by 6 inch \times 6 inch vent into an 11 inch diameter main ventilating duct, alternate floors being ventilated into separate ducts. This will provide more than three air changes per hour. Another problem is a small grill, approximately 9 inches \times 1½ inches near the foot of each bathroom door. In each of the flats the bathroom is entered from the hall.

Other new housing construction was on a small scale. Work has started on 54 single persons' flats in front of Moss Heights and 48 and 36 family houses in Berryknowes and Crookston Road, respectively. Twelve new houses were built by private firms for sale and there were the usual conversions of large houses in Pollokshields.

		BY SUB-DIVISION.							
Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses						
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
32	350 Albert Drive ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	3 Beech Avenue ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	
	57 Dalziel Drive ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	Converted from large single houses.
	116 Maxwell Drive ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	257 Nithsdale Road ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	Total ...	10	—	—	—	5	4	1	

NUMBER OF HOUSES CLOSED AND/OR DEMOLISHED
DURING 1959.

	Apartments							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
Represented as Unfit	57	190	3	—	—	—	250	
Dangerous Building	4	17	10	—	—	—	31	
Voluntary Closing by Factor ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Converted into Business Premises ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	
Abandoned Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Corporation Property	8	14	5	—	—	—	27	
Total	<u>70</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>313</u>	

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FROM 1954-1959.

Ward	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	Total
27	220	317	13	—	550
28	103	153	—	—	256
29	141	362	8	2	513
30	22	25	—	—	47
31	—	2	1	1	4
32	3	12	1	—	16
Total	<u>489</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,386</u>

NUMBER OF HOUSES DECLARED DANGEROUS BY THE MASTER OF WORKS
1954-1959.

Ward	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	Total
27	5	41	42	3	4	95
28	25	45	3	—	—	73
29	7	15	14	—	—	36
Total	<u>37</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>204</u>

HOUSES REPRESENTED UNDER SECTION 9,
HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950, DURING 1959.

Ward		Apartments				Total	Represented
		1	2	3	4		
27	38/40 Milnpark Street ...	—	14	—	—	14	26.1.59
28	7 Maclean Street ...	12	8	—	—	20	15.6.59
	9 Maclean Street ...	14	9	—	—	23	15.6.59
	70 Plantation Street ...	7	11	—	—	18	15.6.59
	76 Plantation Street ...	8	12	—	—	20	15.6.59
29	683 Govan Road ...	—	12	3	—	15	18.5.59
	*2 Hoey Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	9.2.59
	8 Hoey Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	9.2.59
	*10 Hoey Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	9.2.59
	*12 Hoey Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	19.10.59
	*38 Nethan Street ...	3	7	—	—	10	5.10.59
	*44 Nethan Street ...	3	7	—	—	10	5.10.59
	55 Nethan Street ...	5	7	—	—	12	5.10.59
	57 Nethan Street ...	6	6	—	—	12	5.10.59
	*70 Nethan Street ...	3	7	—	—	10	5.10.59
	76 Nethan Street ...	1	15	—	—	16	5.10.59
	80 Nethan Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	5.10.59
	61 Nethan Street ...	5	6	—	—	11	19.10.59
	71 Nethan Street ...	5	6	—	—	11	19.10.59
	73 Nethan Street ...	5	3	2	—	10	19.10.59
	77 Nethan Street ...	5	6	—	—	11	19.10.59
	81 Nethan Street ...	5	6	—	—	11	19.10.59
	*89 Nethan Street ...	—	12	—	—	12	19.10.59
	Total ...	87	234	5	—	326	

* Abandoned Properties.

PROPERTIES DECLARED DANGEROUS BY THE MASTER OF WORKS
DURING 1959.

Ward		Apartments				Total
		1	2	3	4	
27	130/138 Carnoustie Street ...	1	7	3	—	11
	66 Commerce Street ...	1	1	9	—	11
	129/131 Shields Road ...	—	1	11	—	12
28	7 Midlock Street ...	3	9	—	—	12
29	*133/135 Elder Street ...	5	7	—	—	12
	Total ...	10	25	23	—	58

* Abandoned Properties.

Abandoned Properties.—Seven of these properties were acquired by the Corporation during the year and one property is now self supporting and maintained by the tenants who do their own repairs. Two properties were also removed from the list by demolition, making a total deduction of 10 properties from the previous year. Nine

properties, involving 124 houses, were added to the list and of the total number now (46), 10 properties, of 134 houses, were recently represented as being unfit for human habitation. In addition two properties with 23 houses have been declared dangerous.

Properties Offered to the Corporation.—Ten properties were offered and by the end of the year missives had been completed in respect of only one property.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.
RENT ACT, 1957.

The following table gives details of applications received under the Act :—

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair ...	12
Number of applications granted	7
Number of applications refused	5
Number of applications withdrawn	Nil
Number of applications still under consideration ...	Nil
Number of applications for Revocation of Certificates	10
Number of applications granted	10
Number of applications refused	Nil
Number of applications withdrawn	Nil
Number of applications still under consideration ...	Nil

Limewashing of Closes and Staircases.—Five hundred and ninety-four notices were issued in respect of the dirty condition of the walls and ceilings of closes and staircases and by the end of the year 573 had received attention. In most instances tradesmen were responsible for the delay in complying with the notices. In addition 511 closes and staircases were cleansed voluntarily by the factors.

Glasgow Police Acts.—Three cases were reported to the Procurator-Fiscal for failure to cleanse the common close or entry and each tenant was found guilty and fined. The fines were, 5s., 5s. and £1, respectively, no deterrent to the type of person involved. One of the tenants fined 5s. lives in a Corporation rehousing scheme and was also charged for keeping her house in a dirty, filthy and unwholesome condition. For this offence she was found guilty and fined £2. Tenants who make no attempt whatsoever to keep their homes in order should be removed to older properties acquired by the Corporation. This method has been adopted by other Local Authorities with some success.

Factories.—There was a drop in the number of visits made to factories due to the pressure of other work in the Division. The introduction of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations will relieve the Divisional Inspectors of the inspections of butchers' shops and other types of factory next year as these will then be dealt with by the Food Inspectors.

Details of Factories registered in the Division are as follows :—

Mechanical Factories	...	...	...	...	606
Non-Mechanical Factories	...	...	...	...	62
Mechanical Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	30
Non-Mechanical Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,036
No. of Written Notices Issued	...	...	...	...	46
No. of Notices received from H.M. Inspector					13
No. of Notices sent to H.M. Inspector	...				1

Drainage.—Operations in this field of the inspectors' work were in small housing scheme extensions of from 30 to 300 houses, conversions of large houses in Pollokshields and in Commercial and Industrial Premises.

Earlier in this report mention was made of the impending construction of 15-storey flats within the Division. These present problems in sanitary plumbing and great care has to be taken in pipe arrangement for the ground flat houses. In flats of this height it is desirable to discharge all ground flat fittings into a separate stack which obviates compression difficulties. Multi-branch stack fittings are of particular advantage in respect that :—

- (1) Economies made in labour, materials, jointing and cutting to waste.
- (2) The points of connection to the stack are pre-determined, which helps to ensure correct installation of the branches.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.—There were no additions to the number of registered premises within the Division and no incident of note.

Rodent Control.—Three jobs in particular gave satisfaction. (1) Rat infestation at a piggery was receiving treatment when it was discovered that a nearby quarry provided the reservoir. Some 930 rats were estimated as receiving fatal doses of poison. There has been no recurrence of the infestation. (2) In the combined operation with the Divisional Medical Officer to eradicate dysentery in Clark Street during the summer the sewer was treated and some 250 rats were estimated as being killed. (3) Also, in another combined operation to eradicate all possible sources of infection in a hospital ward, 62 mice were killed.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1959.

Type of Premises	No. visited	No. found infested	Degree of Infestation		Hours worked on treatment	Premises satisfactorily proofed after treatment
			Light	Heavy		
Dwelling-houses, Basement Cellars and Back Courts ...	276	205	198	7	1,360½	47
Factories ...	22	19	11	8	163½	3
Food Premises ...	4	4	2	2	23	—
Shops ...	9	8	6	2	37¼	2
Stores ...	3	3	1	2	19½	—
Public Houses ...	5	5	3	3	28½	1
Piggeries ...	1	1	—	1	22½	—
Fire Station ...	1	1	1	—	7¼	—
Schools and Dining Centres ...	39	18	—	—	92½	3
Institutions ...	6	5	5	—	38¼	—
Garage ...	1	1	1	—	10½	—
Plots and Recreation Ground ...	2	2	1	1	35½	—
Vacant Site ...	1	1	—	1	23¾	—
Church ...	1	1	1	—	4¼	—
Clyde Tunnel Project	1	1	—	1	25	—
Community Centre ...	1	1	1	—	3¼	—
Sewers ...	2	2	—	2	8¾	—
Disused Quarry ...	1	1	—	1	26½	—
Total ...	376	279	231	31	1,930	56

Total Estimated Kill—3,483 rats and 1,645 mice.

Offensive Trades, Piggeries and Common Lodging Houses.—There is one Offensive Trade, two Piggeries and one Common Lodging House in the Division. In each case they are all well maintained and rarely is there any need for complaint.

Nurse Inspectors.—Visits were made to schools on 70 occasions, when 6,397 children were examined. Seventy-one boys and 318 girls were found to be infected and 134 boys and 90 girls were in a dirty condition.

The follow-up of these children by home visitation and cleanliness action by the parents had good results.

Total visits by the nurses to Corporation houses was 12,584 and in 10,188 cases they were found to be clean, 1,880 fair, 13 dirty and three had bug infestation.

The amount of good work done by the Nurse by the visits to elderly people cannot be measured by numbers, 2,053 during the year, but the help and understanding of their difficulties bring an immense amount of benefit not only to them but to the Department also by this contact.

W. B. EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Six new applications for registration under the above Act were received during the year.

On visitation by officers of the Department the premises in each case were found to be suitable for the purpose and a certificate was granted to each applicant.

Two firms cancelled their registration and were removed from the Register.

Ten licences were renewed to firms to store or manufacture Rag Flock on their premises and one firm did not apply for renewal.

No new applications for licences were made throughout the year.

The total number of premises registered at the end of 1959 was 89 compared to 85 in 1958 and licensed premises numbered 10, one less than in the previous year.

Division	Registered Premises	Licensed Premises
Central	23	2
Northern	11	1
Eastern	21	3
South-Eastern	16	4
South-Western	18	—
	—	—
	89	10
	—	—

DISINFECTING SECTION.

This section carries out the disinfection of premises, clothing, books, etc., following the removal to hospital or the granting of a clearance certificate to a home case of infectious disease. It also serves the public by loaning equipment and supplying materials so that in certain cases the tenants themselves can do cleaning, whitewashing or distempering.

Disinfection of Premises, Etc.—The table below shows the number of premises and books dealt with on account of infectious disease.

Houses, etc., disinfected	7,818
Library and school books disinfected	1,229

The amount of materials used for these purposes and also issued to the public is shown below.

Formaldehyde 40 per cent.	102 gallons
Naphthalene Powder	1,995 lbs.
Disinfectant (Crude)	36 gallons
Whiting	1,871 lbs.
Colour (Dry)	321 lbs.
Brushes loaned	35

In addition to the above work, 451,987 articles of second-hand clothing were disinfected for export to other countries.

Although not directly connected with disinfection, this section undertakes the stencilling of "Approved for Food" certificates on all food vehicles. In this respect, 1,849 food vehicles were stencilled during the year.

Disinfection of Second-hand Clothing.—The export of second-hand clothing to Eire and countries abroad, including Africa and India, has maintained a steady flow.

Seven hundred and ninety-seven consignments were disinfected by formalin and naphthalene or by steam process during the year. Of these, 307 were consigned abroad and 490 to the Irish Free State.

The resulting revenue to the Department for the issue of disinfection certificates was £564 18s. 0d. compared with £528 4s. 9d. in the previous year.

Ruchill Disinfecting Station.—A variety of materials is washed and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station at Ruchill, 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. Laundry work is also carried out for various branches of the Health and Welfare Service, viz., Day Nurseries, Old Folks' Homes, Clinics, etc.

A disinfecting service is provided for private firms exporting second-hand clothing and rags and also packing straw used in the packing of goods for export. In each case a certificate of disinfection supplied by this Department is required by the importing country.

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 station during 1959 was as follows:—

	1959	1958
Number of washings	14,901	747
Average number per day	48.37	50.98
Articles washed and disinfected	878,641	866,401

APPENDIX. †

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1959 FOR THE CITY OF GLASGOW
IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.*Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937.*

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including
inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	413	685	22	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	4,100	5,662	304	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	67	175	6	—
	<u>4,580</u>	<u>6,522</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>—</u>

† This table is enclosed at the request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars required by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual Reports or with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act administered by the County or Town Council. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, but should be attached as an annex.

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	60	62*	—	12	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	1	—	—
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	38	38	—	15	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective ...	315	293	—	25	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	23	15	—	3	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	598	556	1	34	—
Total ...	1,037	967*	2	91	—

* includes some defects found in 1958 and not remedied till 1959.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing ...	66	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	67	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION XV.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.

As in previous years arrangements continued for the medical examination of Corporation employees for admission to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes. The number of candidates presented for examination remained at the same level as in recent years. The permanent clinics continued at four per week, but frequently additional clinics had to be arranged to prevent an unmanageable waiting list.

During the year 2,862 persons were medically examined. The distribution of these candidates by department and scheme is shown in Table I, which also shows the number examined in connection with entry to the Corporation service. The number of retirement medical examinations and special medical examinations are also shown in this Table.

In addition 320 persons were re-examined. These candidates had been examined previously and their entry deferred until some defect had been corrected or until further information on their medical history had been obtained.

Of the 3,182 persons examined and re-examined 540 were rejected as being unfit for admission to the schemes. The majority of those rejected were referred to their family doctors for advice and treatment and they will be re-examined for entry to the appropriate schemes after their medical defects have been corrected. Of the 540 persons rejected, 325 were men and 215 were women. The clinical conditions causing rejection are shown in Table II.

As in previous years, all those examined were X-rayed at 20 Cochrane Street. This has resulted in the discovery and early treatment of many unsuspected cases of tuberculosis.

Twenty-eight persons were examined for premature retirement because of ill health. Of these, 21 were accepted and 7 were refused. The clinical conditions leading to retirement are shown in Table III.

During the year 22 special examinations were carried out and these included the assessment of certain employees for fitness to resume work after some illness or disability and the assessment of certain employees to undertake special types of work.

TABLE NO. II

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1959.
CLINICAL CONDITIONS EXCLUDING THE CANDIDATES FROM
THE SCHEMES.

Diseases	Males	Females
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	77	37
Do. Non-Pulmonary	2	1
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis	23	7
Other Lung Conditions	8	2
Heart Disease	28	21
High Blood Pressure	30	39
Advanced Varicose Veins	13	36
Hernia	23	—
Peptic Ulcer and Gastritis	30	6
Ear Conditions	3	2
Genito-Urinary Defects	10	9
Bone, Joint and Muscle Disease	12	4
Poor Physique	1	7
Neurological and Psychiatric Conditions	17	4
Diabetes Mellitus	1	2
Glycosuria	29	6
Anaemia	—	3
Skin Disorders	3	5
Endocrine Conditions	—	1
Obesity	9	20
Other Conditions	6	3
Totals	<u>325</u>	<u>215</u>

TABLE NO. III

RETIRAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.
CLINICAL CONDITIONS CAUSING PREMATURE RETIREMENT.

	Males	Females
Chronic Bronchitis	2	—
Coronary Artery Thrombosis	1	—
Cardio Vascular Degeneration	5	3
Neurological and Psychiatric Conditions	1	—
Cancer	1	1
Bone and Joint Conditions	2	—
Peptic Ulcer	1	—
Defective Vision	—	1
Other Conditions	1	2
Totals	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>

SECTION XVI.

WELFARE SERVICES.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

Since the National Assistance Act came into operation in 1948 the year 1959 is the first during which no additional beds have been provided by the Department for aged persons but progress was made in the preparation for a new Home at Langlands Road. The available residential accommodation continues as under :—

		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 Annexe ... 14 Cottages ... 136	492
<i>Small Homes—</i>		
	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
Roberton, 1 Lancaster Crescent ...	21st May, 1957 ...	17
Merrylee Lodge, 55 Muirsketh Road ...	14th November, 1957	40
Knowehead, 372 Albert Drive ...	12th December, 1957	38
Mainsholm, 2-3 Kirklee Gardens ...	13th March, 1958	35
Windlaw, 340 Ardenraig Road ...	22nd April, 1958 ...	40
		506
		<u>1,645</u>

Foresthall.—During the year improvements in the amenities, decoration and furnishings at Foresthall have been continued. Among the alterations completed is a covered corridor from the Administrative Block to the men's dining room and catering department; installation of a new hoist in the kitchen block; improved medical inspection rooms; adaptation and equipping of an X-ray department;

alterations and improvements in some of the hospital wards, including complete refurnishing, curtaining and the provision of cubicles in certain of these wards. The former concert hall, which was too large for the number attending entertainments, has been divided in three, an improved stage has been erected in the new hall and part of the former concert hall was under reconstruction to provide a chapel. The improved concert hall conditions are so acceptable to the staff that they have formed their own concert party and entertained the residents during the winter. They have also been responsible for raising funds for local old people's welfare purposes. Work continued in the West Section of the Hospital and further kitchen equipment was being installed early in 1960.

At the end of the year, the number in residential accommodation was 477 and in the hospital wards, 574. Of the 477 in residential wards, 71·7 per cent. were of pensionable age. During the year 236 residents have been transferred to the hospital wards and 59 have been able to return to the residential section after treatment.

The laundry continues to handle all laundry work for this large Home, the weekly turnover during the year being 26,133 articles—not far short of a million and a half pieces during the year.

Crookston.—Crookston follows the same pattern as in previous years. The more frail amongst those requiring accommodation in an old folk's Home are accommodated in the main block. There were 164 admissions to the main home, while 34 were discharged to hospital; of these, 13 were readmitted. There were 113 deaths in the Home and 28 left, generally to the care of relatives or on transfer to other Homes.

The cottages continue to house those who, although not fit enough to live completely independent lives, need the minimum of care and during the year 14 new cottagers were admitted and three were readmitted after hospital treatment: 38 were transferred to the wards for nursing care and, of these, 24 were able to return to their cottages. Five left to live with friends and there was one sudden death.

An analysis of the admissions shows the following result:—

	Home	Cottages
Admitted from own homes	31	14
Admitted from care of relatives	36	—
Admitted from lodgings	5	—
Admitted from hospital	61	—
Admitted from private nursing or rest homes	5	—
Readmitted from hospital	13	3
Transferred from other Corporation homes	13	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	164	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The meetings of the women's guild are well attended and popular with the women residents. The bowling green has again been the centre of attraction during the summer months and the putting green, probably as a result of the good weather during the summer, proved more popular than in previous years.

At both Foresthall and Crookston the shops from which the residents purchase their day to day requirements such as stamps, hair nets, writing paper, cakes, biscuits, sweets, tobacco, etc., are well patronised and the tearoom at Crookston, where residents may entertain their visitors or be entertained by their visitors, is becoming even more popular.

Small Homes.—The 17 Small Homes in the City continued to be fully occupied during the year and details of the admissions and discharges are shown on page 357. It will be noted from this table that 55 admissions to these Homes were made direct from hospital. These were people who had been transferred from their own homes or private accommodation, etc., to hospital, were considered by the Hospital Authorities unfit to resume their former mode of life, and were referred to this Department for appropriate accommodation. In addition to the 55 mentioned who were admitted to Small Homes, 61 were admitted to Crookston and 95 to Foresthall Residential Accommodation, a total of 211. Of the 177 persons who had been resident in Small Homes and transferred to hospital for treatment, 71 were readmitted after such treatment.

It will be further noted from the table that 13 residents were transferred from Small Homes to Crookston, five to Burnbank and one to Windlaw. These were all residents who, following a period in the Small Homes, were considered on medical grounds to require a degree of nursing care and Crookston, Burnbank and Windlaw provide this service to a greater extent than the other Homes.

It is interesting to note that 54 registered blind persons are in residential accommodation—16 in Small Homes, 19 in Crookston and 19 in Foresthall. In addition, 23 registered blind are in the Hospital Section of Foresthall.

Frognal.—This Holiday Home near Troon has been fully occupied during the year, residents in all the Department's Homes having the opportunity of at least a two-week period there during the year. In addition, 174 handicapped persons, including blind and deaf and dumb, enjoyed a fortnight's holiday there. All guests are transported by bus from Glasgow to Frognal and returned to town a fortnight later. The Home accommodates 30 and even those who cannot get far afield enjoy the delightful house and the beautiful grounds and gardens. Entertainment is provided during their stay and for those who are fit enough a bus tour is often arranged.

SMALL HOMES : ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES 1959

	Ailsa	Burnbank	Fairfield	Huntly Lodge	Knowehead	Macarthur House	Mainsholm (opened 13.3.58)	Merrylee Lodge	Ravelston	Redhills	Roberton	Scott House	Stoneleigh	Tayford	Windlaw	Woodburn	Woodmalling	Total
Admitted from own homes ...	2	9	7	6	4	2	5	6	7	2	3	7	4	2	10	3	3	82
Admitted from care of relatives ...	2	9	2	3	4	—	4	7	1	3	4	2	5	—	3	10	3	62
Admitted from lodgings or service room ...	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	16
Admitted from Hospitals ...	—	17	2	4	2	—	1	3	—	1	1	8	2	—	9	4	1	55
Admitted from Convalescent, Nursing or Rest Homes ...	1	2	1	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12
Transferred from other Small Homes ...	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Transferred from Crookston, Burnbank or Windlaw ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Foresthall ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Re-admitted after Hospital treatment ...	7	6	—	6	6	1	3	8	15	4	4	—	4	2	3	2	—	6
Total Admissions ...	12	50	15	21	24	3	19	27	28	12	13	19	16	5	26	21	8	319
Discharged to own homes or friends ...	—	—	4	—	7	—	2	7	4	—	1	6	8	1	1	6	1	48
Discharged to Private Rest Home ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Transferred to other Small Homes ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	5
Transferred to Crookston ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	13
Transferred to Burnbank ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Transferred to Windlaw ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transferred to Foresthall ...	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	13
Transferred to Hospitals ...	9	30	5	10	15	4	11	14	19	8	8	8	6	4	13	11	2	177
Died in Home ...	—	12	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	35
Died while on holiday at Frognaal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total Discharges ...	12	48	14	17	24	4	14	25	24	13	11	18	17	5	26	22	5	299

Homes—General.—The total number of applications received for admission to Corporation Homes during the year was 1,162. In addition, 67 applications for supplementary payment towards the maintenance of elderly persons in Homes run by voluntary organisations have been granted and the number accommodated in such Homes at the end of the year is 140.

During the winter months entertainments have been given by volunteer artists in all the Homes and the Department's thanks are extended to all who entertained, both in the Homes and at theatres, church halls, picture houses, etc.

Women residents have been supplied with wool and many have knitted socks which are available for the use of men residents. All residents are encouraged to take part in light domestic duties and to show an interest in the running of the households. Books are supplied by the Libraries Department and daily newspapers are available. A full-time chiropodist is employed by the Department and visits the Homes in rotation.

During the year 177 residents in Small Homes were transferred to hospital for treatment and, of those, 71 were readmitted: the corresponding figures for Crookston were 37 to hospital and 16 readmitted. While this shows that 125 were not readmitted, it is pointed out that 55 hospital patients were admitted direct to Small Homes on discharge from hospital, while 61 were similarly admitted to Crookston, a total of 116. The thanks of the Department are extended to officers of the Regional Hospital Board Admissions Department and to the Regional Geriatric Consultant and his staff for their helpful co-operation in arranging these transfers. As a result of this co-operation old people get the benefit of the most appropriate care and treatment.

During the year 16 men and women in residential accommodation celebrated their ninetieth birthday, eleven attained 91 years, nine 92 years, eleven 93 years, four reached 94, two 95, two 96 and one man celebrated his 98th birthday, giving a total of 56 aged 90 years and over. The following table shows the age groups in Small Homes and in Crookston :—

From this table it has been ascertained that 56·7 per cent in the Small Homes and 56·4 per cent. in Crookston are in the age groups 76/85 : 87 per cent. in the Small Homes and 88 per cent. in Crookston are in the age groups 71/90.

AGE GROUPS.

		60/65	66/70	71/75	76/80	81/85	86/90	91/95	96/100	Over 100	Total
Ailsa	M.	—	1	2	4	3	2	—	—	—	12
	F.	—	1	—	8	4	1	—	—	—	14
Burnbank	M.	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	8
	F.	1	4	3	4	13	9	3	1	—	38
Fairfield	M.	—	—	—	4	3	2	1	—	—	10
	F.	—	—	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	10
Huntly Lodge	M.	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
	F.	1	3	4	9	8	2	—	—	—	27
Knowehead	M.	—	3	2	5	5	3	—	—	—	18
	F.	1	1	3	3	8	1	—	—	—	17
Macarthur House	M.	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	—	—	10
	F.	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Mainsholm	M.	—	—	6	8	5	—	—	—	—	19
	F.	—	1	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	16
Merrylee Lodge	M.	—	—	3	4	6	—	—	—	—	13
	F.	—	3	2	11	6	4	—	—	—	26
Ravelston	M.	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	8
	F.	1	1	3	5	8	8	—	—	—	26
Redhills	M.	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	8
	F.	—	2	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	11
Roberton	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	2	4	9	1	—	—	—	17
Scott House	M.	—	1	—	2	5	—	1	1	—	10
	F.	1	1	5	5	10	5	2	—	—	29
Stoneleigh	M.	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	6
	F.	—	3	1	7	3	4	—	—	—	18
Tayford	M.	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	9
	F.	—	—	2	1	5	7	—	—	—	15
Windlaw	M.	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	9
	F.	—	2	3	4	9	5	5	—	—	28
Woodburn	M.	—	2	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	11
	F.	—	—	4	5	5	1	—	—	—	15
Woodmailing	M.	—	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	8
	F.	—	—	3	6	1	1	1	—	—	12
Crookston Home	M.	—	10	25	37	57	19	3	—	—	151
	F.	5	8	25	40	64	38	13	1	—	194
Crookston Cottages	M.	—	—	5	6	3	3	—	—	—	17
	F.	4	10	30	35	17	1	—	—	—	97
Grand Total	M.	2	17	64	85	111	42	13	1	—	335
	F.	14	41	102	158	183	90	24	2	—	614
		16	58	166	243	294	132	37	3	—	949

Registration of Homes for Aged and Disabled Persons.—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 for registration were granted, the number of registered Homes at the end of the year being 19.

Temporary Accommodation.—The problem of homeless families has created no difficulty.

On the afternoon of 2nd October, 1959, a tenement on the south side of the City was discovered to be in a dangerous condition and all the tenants were warned to evacuate the premises before midnight. Most of the tenants were able to secure temporary accommodation with friends or relatives and only one family required temporary residential accommodation at Foresthall.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

During the year 1959, 154 handicapped persons were registered by the Department in terms of Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, bringing the total number on the Department's Register of Handicapped Persons to 1,756. Their disposition within the Classified Code is as follows :—

	No. on Roll at 31.12.58	No. notified 1959	No. on Roll at 31.12.59
Amputations	26	3	29
Arthritis and Rheumatism	64	1	65
Congenital malformations and deformities ...	58	3	61
Diseases of digestive and genito-urinary system, heart and respiratory system (not tuber- culosis) and of the skin	119	22	141
Hearing defects	355	1	356
Eye defects, other than total blindness or fractional sight	428	97	525
Injuries and disease (non-organic)	85	12	97
Psychoses and psycho-neuroses	33	—	33
Organic nervous disease, epilepsy, etc. ...	212	8	220
Mental deficiency (not certified)	130	6	136
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	10	—	10
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	19	—	19
Diseases and injuries not specified above ...	63	1	64
	<u>1,602</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>1,756</u>

As in former years, the Department maintained close liaison with the City Factor's Department, resulting in rehousing in suitable ground floor houses of severely handicapped persons, where garage space was available for motor-propelled vehicles supplied by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. There is also close contact with the Limb and Appliance Centre of the Ministry in connection with the provision of motor-propelled vehicles, invalid chairs, garages and the procuring of suitable sites for their erection.

The majority of those on the Register of Handicapped Persons are outwith the industrial field but liaison is maintained with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour in order to bridge the gap between recovery and return to industrial work of those who have suffered severe injury or illness. In this connection several severely handicapped persons of both sexes were accepted for courses of industrial rehabilitation and a proportion were able to undertake suitable employment. In Resettlement Clinics there is liaison with the Medical Adviser and Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour and, as a result, employment has been obtained by specialist placing and others were sent for an assessment course at Rehabilitation Units to determine their suitability for employment. Others have been brought to the notice of the Department by the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine at the University, by National Assistance Board Officers, Hospital Almoners and others. Ex-servicemen requiring psychiatric after-care are always notified to the Department by the Department of Health for Scotland. Of those dealt with during the year, one completed a hairdressing course at an industrial rehabilitation unit and is now in full-time employment; one was placed in employment as a hoistman, another as a tram conductor, and one was assisted to travel to England where he came under the care of a brother and has since obtained employment.

Of cases referred by Hospital Almoners, many are in the severely handicapped group and generally housebound. In illustration of what is done, these two cases are mentioned. One young man suffering from mitral stenosis and incompetence, who had an invalid wife, was introduced to the Department's Social Club, transport being provided, and visitation undertaken by the Welfare Officers. In time he regained confidence in himself to such an extent that it became possible for him to resume work with his former employer in a routine clerical post. A girl, after being confined in a plaster cast in hospital for many months, was, after a good deal of persuasion, introduced to the Social Club and showed such improvement after a few months' attendance that she obtained employment in a sedentary capacity as a biscuit packer.

Financial responsibility is accepted by the Department for persons undergoing training in Homes run by voluntary organisations and during the year the number in such Homes totalled 14.

Social Clubs.—Two Social Clubs for adult handicapped persons at Laurieston House are now well established, meeting on Mondays and Wednesdays. The more severely handicapped are conveyed in the Department's transport and it is hoped, with additions to the vehicles available, to increase the number so conveyed.

Apart from the purely social aspect of the Clubs, the Department's Occupational Therapists and Handcraft Instructors are available and needlework, knitting, embroidery, tray making, basketry, stool seating, lampshade making, leathercraft and elementary bookbinding, etc., are taught. Despite the severe disability of most members, the standard of workmanship is high. Games are also popular, draughts, dominoes, etc., being provided, and afternoon tea served. Music is available and broadcasts of sports events are always popular with the male members.

During the year 30 members of the Clubs had a fortnight's holiday at the Department's Holiday Home at Troon. A whist drive, a theatre and supper night and a Christmas party were enjoyed, along with an outing to Kelvin Hall Circus.

Three Club members found employment during the winter; two were admitted to the Department's Occupational Training Centre; one to the Cripple League Craft Centre; and one went to Hillington Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.

Epileptics.—One case was notified to the Department during the year, bringing the total in this category to 98. Of these, 53 are male and 45 female in the following age groups:—

	Male	Female	Total
16-20 years	10	9	19
21-30 years	18	16	34
31-40 years	11	8	19
41-50 years	11	7	18
Over 50 years	3	5	8
	<u>53</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>98</u>

In addition, the Department met the cost of maintaining 37 others in Homes as under:—

	Males	Females	Total
Foresthall	6	6	12
Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir ...	10	13	23
Colony for Epileptics, Chalfont	1	—	1
Colony for Epileptics, Alderly Edge ...	1	—	1
	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>37</u>

One lad who had been in Bridge of Weir Home had no relatives or friends and, when discharged as fit for suitable work, the Department arranged accommodation for him in a hostel and later he was placed as an assistant in an upholstery factory, having been taught this craft while in the Colony. In addition to epilepsy this lad has spinal tuberculosis.

During the summer arrangements were made for the admission of a few epileptics to the Colony at Bridge of Weir for a period of convalescence and holiday, enabling their relatives who normally look after them all year to have their own summer holiday.

Partially-sighted.—During the year 97 new cases were added to the Register of Disabled Persons. These were visited and assessment made of any requirements which could be met by the Department. The age grouping of those added to the Register in this category during the year is as follows :—

	Male	Female	Total
Up to 15 years	1	2	3
16-20 years	1	—	1
21-30 years	1	—	1
31-40 years	3	1	4
41-50 years	5	1	6
51-60 years	4	7	11
Over 60 years	24	47	71
	39	58	97

This shows that 85 per cent. were in the older age group where employment in the industrial market is very difficult to obtain and, of these, 66 per cent. were females, mostly elderly widows. Several in this group were admitted to old folk's homes and the remainder are visited periodically by Welfare Officers and arrangements made, where desired, for additional regular visits by voluntary visitors.

Homebound Handicapped Persons.—Considerable development has taken place during the past year, as a result of the appointment of Occupational Therapists, in the arrangements for homebound handicapped persons. The purposes of this homebound scheme are—

- (a) to assist people, where practicable, with their daily living by providing gadgets and self-help aids ;
- (b) to find factory outwork or remunerative work for all those who are able and wish to do it ;
- (c) to provide instruction for those interested in crafts and other such interests ;
- (d) to enable handicapped people to live as full a life as they are capable of, both physically and mentally, as well as spiritually.

No treatment or equipment is provided by the Occupational Therapist without the approval of the handicapped person's family doctor. Many of the doctors have expressed appreciation of the help which is now being given. The disabilities of the cases current at the end of the year included the following :—Disseminated sclerosis, cerebral thrombosis, rheumatoid arthritis, poliomyelitis, Parkinson's disease, osteo-arthritis, paraplegia, partial blindness, epilepsy, ankylosing spondylitis, muscular dystrophy, congenital deformity, head injury, spina bifida, congenital heart condition and spasticity.

Self-help aids of various kinds were provided, enabling many to become more independent and self-sufficient.

Craft work is introduced by the Occupational Therapist as the basis for assessment of capacity and some of these capable of undertaking craft work have been provided with remunerative work for commercial firms. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable trained staff to develop this service.

Blind Persons.—The total number of blind persons registered with the Department at 31st December, 1959, was 2,103, including 204 Glasgow residents employed at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. During the year 13 registered blind persons commenced employment at the Royal Glasgow Asylum, five more than during the previous year, and 11 men and one woman were admitted to Alwyn House, Ceres, for industrial rehabilitation, the cost of their training being met by the Ministry of Labour.

The number of blind persons in the Department's Homes for the Aged has already been mentioned. In addition, the Corporation meet the cost of maintenance of 18 in Cairnhill Home for blind men and four in the Thomas Burns Home and four in Oswald house, both Homes for blind women in Edinburgh.

Ten district clubs, seven for men and three for women, are conducted by the Department and club premises are available for blind men and women each afternoon in Laurieston House, where also the handicraft class is held on Monday afternoons, the main crafts taught being basketry and sea-grass weaving. Tuition is also available in leatherwork and rug making. A blind women's choir rehearses in Laurieston House on Monday afternoons. The Discussion Group which meets on Friday evenings is always very well attended and the standard of speakers giving this voluntary service for the blind is exceptionally high. Socials for those doubly handicapped, the deaf-blind, are held in Laurieston House twice a month during the winter season, when the attendance is

approximately 40. It has been possible this year to increase the attendance by providing transport by the Department's own vehicle for ten deaf-blind persons. Inter-club meetings are arranged by the Home Teachers and a keenly contested domino competition between the clubs is popular. Outings to various public parks are arranged during the summer months and during last summer a day's outing to Ayr for the deaf-blind was well attended, as was a Rally also for this class held in Perth in August. This was the first time such a Rally had been held and deaf-blind persons from all over Scotland were invited. A team of blind men from Glasgow contested in the bowling competition at Dundee in August. Special arrangements for bowls and skittles for blind persons are available at Alexandra Park. Over 200 attended a dance held in Woodside Halls in November.

Close liaison has been maintained between the Blind Welfare Section and the Placement Officer for the Blind at the Ministry of Labour. All persons eligible for employment are notified to him after each clinic, as are also all partially-sighted who come within the appropriate category. The Placement Officer has reported that despite a slight recession in industry during the year the following placements have been effected:—

	Male	Female
Telephone Operator	3	2
Light Engineering Inspector	—	1
Lathe Operator	2	—
Process Worker	1	—
Home Teachers	2	—
Canteen Assistant	—	1
Shorthand Typist	1	—
Physiotherapist	1	—
Unit Assembler (Switchgear)	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A new service for the blind was inaugurated during the year when arrangements were made for the Department's chiropodist to be available at Laurieston House for one afternoon session per week.

Deaf Persons.—Welfare services for deaf persons in the City are provided by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb and by the St. Vincent After Care Society as agents of the Corporation. The Corporation give grants to these organisations towards the cost of their services. These agencies have registers of 749 and 466 respectively.

After Care.—This section has now been in existence for ten years and it seems worth mentioning that during the period approximately 6,000 young handicapped persons have been interviewed. Many parents have expressed appreciation of the home visiting and a number of those dealt with who are no longer on the active register call at the office to introduce their spouses or children and, on occasion, still call for advice.

All children leaving school from the nine senior special schools, the school for spastics, the school for myopic children, the hard of hearing schools, the schools for deaf children, the eleven junior occupation centres, along with children who have received home tuition from the Education Department and have reached 16 years of age, are interviewed by the After Care Officers before the leaving date, when general advice is given about the future to parent and child and they are advised of the existence of this Department and of the assistance which can be given. These interviews are followed by visits to the homes. Owing to the employment position the outlook for such boys leaving school during the year has been poor, although a number have been placed and have maintained themselves in work; the position for girls has not been so difficult but employers can now be selective and only the best workers are retained.

The work of the Voluntary Associations is of great value.

Co-operation with the Hospital Almoners, Youth Employment Officers and the officers of the Voluntary Associations is essential in the care of these handicapped. Close contact is maintained with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour in connection with severely physically handicapped young people and their placing in employment has been most helpful. For instance, a man aged 21 who is chair-bound and had done craft work at home was placed in sheltered work. Another family where there are two brothers who are both chair-bound and suffer from muscular dystrophy are well known to the Department. One of the lads does china painting and the other very good embroidery work and it is appreciated that, while they are themselves severely handicapped, much of the produce of their work is contributed to the research fund for muscular dystrophy.

The evening club run for young handicapped persons by the Voluntary Association for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Persons at Laurieston House is well attended and the evening classes run under the Corporation's Further Education Scheme for former pupils of special schools are helpful for those whose educational standard can be improved and who are themselves willing and anxious for this

additional tuition. Close contact is maintained between the After Care Officers of the Department and the teachers of these classes.

During the year 3,715 visits were undertaken, 460 being new cases.

Laurieston House.—Laurieston House continues to provide a welfare services centre for handicapped persons in the City and has been increasingly used for this purpose during the year. The social clubs open to persons on the Register of Handicapped, which are run by the Department, meet here.

The accommodation at Laurieston House is also open as club rooms for blind persons and rooms are available each day for a Day Centre run by the Association of Parents of Handicapped Children for severely handicapped children. This Centre is staffed by voluntary workers of the Association. Meals are supplied by the Education School Meals Service and transport provided by this Department. The Scottish Epilepsy Association (Glasgow Branch) have club facilities four nights per week; the Muscular Dystrophy Group meet regularly; the Invalid Tricycle Association have weekly meetings, as have the Voluntary Association for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons. The premises are also available for special meetings of any voluntary organisations providing for handicapped in the City and for committee meetings of such organisations. A room has also been specially equipped for testing deafness in young children and this is staffed by the Child Welfare Section of the Department.

Occupational Training Centres.—The work at the Senior Occupation Centres during the year has been very satisfactory. The standard of work produced has improved considerably. The number attending each Centre is as follows :—

	South Portland Street (young men)	Killearn Street (young women)
On Roll at 31st December, 1958	56	42
Removed from Roll	17	12
New admissions	22	10
On Roll at 31st December, 1959	61	40

After the Centres re-opened at the beginning of August following the summer holiday, work was concentrated on producing articles for a sale held at the end of November in the Department's Head Office. This was very successful, practically all goods available being sold and orders being taken for many additional articles. Several articles were produced during the year for use in the Department, such as rugs, aprons, children's clothing, lamps and lampshades. Sample rugs were also made to the design of a wool firm in connection with their publicity campaign for the sale of rug wool.

A limited amount of redecoration at both Centres was undertaken during the year and plans were made for increasing the accommodation at South Portland Street to enable additional trainees to be admitted to the Centre. The Senior Occupational Therapist in charge of the Centres is also in charge of craft instruction at the social clubs run by the Department at Laurieston House for generally handicapped persons.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES.

Contributions to Old People's Organisations.—Grants have been made to the Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee and to the Women's Voluntary Service for the provision of recreation and meals to old people and 11 other voluntary organisations making similar provision have been granted crockery, kettles, tea urns, games, etc., during the year. Games have also been made available to clubs meeting in premises provided by the Parks Department for old men in their various parks and open spaces.

Meals-on-Wheels.—In connection with the Meals-on-Wheels Service operated by the Women's Voluntary Service, the arrangement inaugurated in December, 1958, that meals would be prepared under the control of this Department's Catering Officer at Foresthall, has continued throughout the year. The charge to the old people is 1s. per meal, the balance of the cost being met by the Health and Welfare Department. During the year 21,489 meals were supplied to the W.V.S. for delivery.

Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention.—During the year no compulsory removals to hospital or elsewhere have been required under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Burials and Cremations.—During the year the number of burials arranged by the Department (310) was exactly the same as in 1958. Claims in terms of Section 22(5) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, were made to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in 174 cases, of which 130 have been granted. Again the proportion granted is higher than the previous year as a result of the decreasing number of persons who were over 65 at 5th July, 1948.

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 1959 was £101,354.

Investigations.—The Welfare Section undertakes investigations on behalf of the Child Welfare (741) and Domestic Help Sections (6,311) of the Department, the Education Department (544) in connection with the supply of food, clothing, etc., and the City Chamberlain's Department (Collector's Section) (690) in connection with applications for relief of rates. It has also been the practice, at the request of the Lord Provost, to undertake enquiries on his behalf (664). The number of such investigations during the year therefore totalled 8,950.

Visitation of Old People.—The number of old people who are registered for visitation by Welfare Officers is 438, an increase of 32 over last year. With increasing longevity, more old people are remaining in their own homes quite fit to carry on but always with the possibility that their condition may deteriorate fairly rapidly. With the help of the Welfare Officers elderly persons are enabled to remain in their own homes, where they are likely to be most happy, for as long as is wise.

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 :—

Building (Scotland) Act, 1959.—Makes new provision for safety, health and other matters in respect of the construction of buildings and for safety in respect of the conduct of building operations; for these purposes to establish building authorities for burghs and landward areas of counties and to amend the law relating to Dean of Guild Courts; to amend the powers of local authorities in relation to buildings which are below prescribed standards or dangerous; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Factories Act, 1959.—Amends the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 and makes further provision as to the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in factories or in premises or operations to which those Acts apply; revokes Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.—Authorises Exchequer advances to designated building societies; enlarges the power of local authorities to make advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisition (Scotland) Acts 1899 to 1923 and Section 75 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950; makes further provision regarding grants to local authorities towards the improvement of dwellings and the provision of dwellings by the conversion of houses and other buildings, etc.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1959.—Amends Sections 24 and 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (determination of ordinary residence).

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1959.—Re-enacts in the form in which they apply to Scotland, the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1959.

CIRCULARS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, ETC., ISSUED IN 1959.

S.I. = Statutory Instrument.

D.H.S. = Department of Health for Scotland.

S.E.D. = Scottish Education Department.

Annual Reports—

D.H.S. Circular No. 9 of 15.1.59—Annual Report of the M.O.H. and the Sanitary Inspector.

Atmospheric Pollution—

D.H.S. Circular No. 28 of 2.3.59—Clean Air Act, 1956. Memo. on Industrial Provisions.

D.H.S. Circular No. 59 of 29.6.59—Clean Air Act, 1956. Smoke Control Areas.

D.H.S. Circular No. 93 of 14.12.59—Clean Air Act, 1956. Leaflet "Smoke is Your Enemy."

Blind Persons—

D.H.S. Circular No. 47 of 8.5.59—Postwar Credits. Blind Persons.

Building—

D.H.S. Circular No. 45 of 1.5.59—Building (Scotland) Act, 1959.

Disablement—

D.H.S. Circular No. 27 of 10.3.59—Welfare of the Disabled.

S.E.D. Circular No. 300 of 21.3.59—Education of Handicapped Pupils.

Factories—

- S.I. 906 of 21.5.59—First Aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959.
 S.I. 1877 (C.15) of 5.11.59—The Factories Act, 1959. (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1959.
 S.I. 2080 of 7.12.59—The Building Operatives (First Aid Boxes) Order, 1959.

Food—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 1 of 2.1.59—Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Public Health (Preservatives in Food) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 2 of 8.1.59—Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Tea Sampling on Importation.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 3 of 8.1.59—Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. The Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 5 of 13.1.59—Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Notification of Food Poisoning.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 20 of 5.2.59—Scottish Milk Testing Scheme. Milk Officers—Salary Scale.
 D.H.S. Circular 67/1958 (Addendum No. 2) of 9.2.59—Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act. Chemical Substances used in Agriculture and Food Storage.
 S.I. 413 (S.16) of 11.3.59—The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 30 of 20.3.59—Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 S.I. 571 (S.23) of 25.3.59—The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 S.I. 572 (S.24) of 25.3.59—The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 34 of 6.4.59—Food Standards (Ice-Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 52 of 2.6.59—The Arsenic in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 S.I. 1115 (S.65) of 24.6.59—Food and Drugs Composition and Labelling (Scotland) Condensed Milk (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 S.I. 1153 (S.67) of 29.6.59—Food and Drugs. Food Hygiene (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 60 of 3.7.59—Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Condensed Milk (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 61 of 9.7.59—Food Hygiene (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 77 of 3.9.59—Scottish Milk Testing Scheme. Milk Officers' Salary Scale.
 S.I. 2182 (S.120) of 17.12.59—Fluorine in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 96 of 29.12.59—Fluorine in Food (Scotland), Regulations, 1959.

Health Visiting—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 7 of 15.1.59—National Health Service. Refresher Course for Health Visitors.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 90 of 27.11.59—Health Visiting Service.

Hospitals—

- S.H.M. Circular No. 59 of 12.8.59—Scottish Hospital Service. Control of Infection in Hospitals.

Housing—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 6 of 14.1.59—Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and Rent Act, 1957.
- S.I. No. 80 (S.4) of 31.1.59—Housing (Register of Rents) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 19 of 5.2.59—Prevention of Accidents in the Home. House Design, Construction and Equipment.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 40 of 24.4.59—Procedure for Housing Schemes incorporating Multi-Storey Flats.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 43 of 4.5.59—Return of Rents. Rents of Houses owned by Local Authorities in Scotland, 1958.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 54 of 11.6.59—House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. Standard Grants and Improvement Grants.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 63 of 16.7.59—Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Part II. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 74 of 10.9.59—Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts, 1947 to 1959.
- S.I. 1611 (S.92) of 14.9.59—Housing (Forms) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 81 of 24.9.59—Housing (Forms) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 82 of 28.9.59—Housing Statistics. Conversions or Improvements.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 91 of 30.11.59—Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-59. Improvement of Housing Accommodation by Private Persons.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 95 of 17.12.59—Demolition and Closing of Unfit Houses. Form—Housing No. 120.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

- D.H.S. Memo. No. 24 of 2.3.59—Maternity Benefits.
- S.I. 773 (S.35) of 25.4.59—Children and Young persons. Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
- S.I. 834 (S.43) of 5.5.59—Children and Young Persons. The Administration of Children's Homes (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
- S.I. 835 (S.44) of 5.5.59—Children and Young Persons. Boarding-out of Children (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
- D.H.S. Memo. No. 97 of 31.12.59—Maternity Services in Scotland. Report of the Committee of the Scottish Health Services Council.

Midwifery—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 11 of 16.1.59—N.H.S. Part-time Course for Midwives in preparation for the Midwife Teachers' Diploma.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 15 of 29.1.59—Refresher Course arranged by the National Council of the Royal College of Midwives.

National Assistance—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 48 of 11.5.59—National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1959.
- S.I. 1241 of 20.7.59—Determination of Need (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.
- S.I. 1244 of 20.7.59—The National Assistance (Disregard of Assets) Order, 1959.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 69 of 11.8.59—National Assistance Acts, 1948 & 1949.

National Health Service—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 49 of 12.5.59—National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Remuneration of General Medical Practitioners.
- D.H.S. Circular No. 50 of 14.5.59—Remuneration of Public Health Medical Officers.
- D.H.S. Memo. No. 57 of 19.6.59. N.H.S. Dental Officers employed by Local Authorities.

Nurses—

- S.I. 1321 (S.77) of 27.7.59—Nurses (Scotland) Regulations.
- S.I. 2057 (S.112) of 2.12.59—Regional Nurse—Training Committees (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1959.

Poliomyelitis—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 14 of 23.1.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Memo No. 23 of 24.2.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 31 of 23.3.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 36 of 16.4.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 41 of 22.4.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Memo. No. 56 of 15.6.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 68 of 7.8.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Memo. No. 67 of 20.8.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 83 of 30.9.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Memo. No. 86 of 21.10.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 94 of 16.12.59—Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Radiation—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 44 of 1.5.59—Radiation and Public Health Courses for Medical Officers of Health.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 46 of 5.5.59—Radiological Hazards to Patients.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 75 of 8.9.59—Radiation and Public Health Courses for Medical Officers of Health.

School Health Service—

- S.I. 1096 (S.63) of 19.6.59—Education (Scotland). The School Premises (Standards and General Requirements) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 S.E.D. Circular No. 414 of 26.6.59—School Premises (Standards and General Requirements) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.
 S.E.D. Memo. No. 8 of 26.6.59—School Premises (Standards and General Requirements) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959. Notes on the Application of the Regulations.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 71 of 13.8.59—Annual Selection of Age-Groups for Routine Medical Inspection.

Tuberculosis—

- D.H.S. Circular No. 21 of 26.2.59—Prevention of Tuberculosis.
 D.H.S. Circular No. 51 of 1.6.59—Tuberculosis.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—GLASGOW, 1959.—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	Institu- tions†	Shipping*	Total		
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	45,416	221	—	45,637	1,167	39
2. Parkhead ...	18,006	401	—	18,407	819	22
3. Dalmarnock ...	34,540	15	—	34,555	487	71
4. Calton ...	20,299	1,062	—	21,361	404	53
5. Mile-end ...	33,541	275	—	33,816	443	76
6. Dennistoun ...	23,599	26	—	23,625	689	34
7. Provan ...	51,663	2,008	—	53,671	4,846	11
8. Cowlairs ...	22,530	1,325	—	23,855	645	37
9. Springburn ...	36,664	1,932	—	38,596	2,118	18
10. Townhead ...	26,709	1,865	—	28,574	301	95
11. Exchange ...	12,295	3,143	31	15,469	507	31
12. Anderston ...	23,664	1,012	252	24,928	530	47
13. Park ...	17,801	522	—	18,323	317	58
14. Cowcaddens ...	20,714	316	—	21,030	488	43
15. Woodside ...	20,548	520	—	21,068	170	124
16. Ruchill ...	48,159	505	—	48,664	1,962	25
17. North Kelvin	22,670	83	—	22,753	278	82
18. Maryhill ...	25,829	286	2	26,117	2,210	12
19. Kelvinside ...	18,389	1,452	—	19,841	1,160	17
20. Partick (East)	18,767	952	71	19,790	351	56
21. Partick (West)	23,498	13	—	23,511	464	51
22. Whiteinch ...	21,090	161	—	21,251	894	24
23. Yoker ...	27,192	195	52	27,439	1,213	23
24. Knightswood	42,637	113	—	42,750	1,614	26
25. Hutchesontown	24,301	12	—	24,313	387	63
26. Gorbals ...	26,632	5	—	26,637	252	106
27. Kingston ...	21,313	—	80	21,393	355	60
28. Kinning Park	23,720	98	472	24,290	402	60
29. Govan ...	29,792	180	61	30,033	489	61
30. Fairfield ...	20,439	1,276	465	22,180	1,351	16
31. Craigton ...	37,686	281	—	37,967	1,566	24
32. Pollokshields	40,121	2,444	—	42,565	3,239	13
33. Camphill ...	20,151	128	—	20,279	481	42
34. Pollokshaws ...	52,149	87	—	52,236	3,223	16
35. Govanhill ...	23,899	250	—	24,149	365	66
36. Langside ...	25,126	801	—	25,927	801	32
37. Cathcart ...	48,526	274	—	48,800	2,737	18
CITY ...	1,050,075	24,239	1,486	1,075,800	39,725	27

* 1951 Census.

† Includes squatters.

TABLE II.—GLASGOW, 1959.—INHABITED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES
IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD AS AT WHITSUNDAY, 1959.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	INHABITED HOUSES				Empty Houses
	1959	1958	Decrease	Increase	
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	13,265	13,303	38	—	36
2. Parkhead	5,628	5,648	20	—	35
3. Dalmarnock	11,450	11,589	139	—	120
4. Calton	6,575	6,684	109	—	118
5. Mile-end	10,471	10,742	271	—	165
6. Dennistoun	8,229	8,239	10	—	86
7. Provan	15,426	13,225	—	2,201	37
8. Cowlairs	7,506	7,507	1	—	64
9. Springburn	9,175	9,190	15	—	34
10. Townhead	9,001	9,163	162	—	143
11. Exchange	3,935	4,064	129	—	107
12. Anderston	7,196	7,382	186	—	120
13. Park	5,970	6,029	59	—	305
14. Cowcaddens	6,529	6,702	173	—	131
15. Woodside	7,098	7,288	190	—	169
16. Ruchill	12,577	12,607	30	—	45
17. North Kelvin	8,234	8,296	62	—	139
18. Maryhill	7,818	7,834	16	—	85
19. Kelvinside	7,305	7,228	—	77	171
20. Partick (East)	6,961	7,054	93	—	241
21. Partick (West)	7,937	8,196	259	—	249
22. Whiteinch	6,960	6,927	—	33	41
23. Yoker	7,924	7,895	—	29	23
24. Knightswood	12,887	12,762	—	125	2
25. Hutchesontown	8,007	8,537	530	—	159
26. Gorbals	7,515	7,907	392	—	237
27. Kingston	6,582	6,670	88	—	77
28. Kinning Park	7,852	7,890	38	—	89
29. Govan	8,718	8,811	93	—	97
30. Fairfield	6,595	6,558	—	37	59
31. Craigton	11,051	11,033	—	18	42
32. Pollokshields	9,777	9,763	—	14	84
33. Camphill	7,866	7,929	63	—	127
34. Pollokshaws	11,770	11,704	—	66	35
35. Govanhill	8,629	8,683	54	—	107
36. Langside	8,878	8,907	29	—	118
37. Cathcart	17,480	16,321	—	1,159	70
CITY	326,777	326,267	—	510	3,967

These figures (supplied by the City Assessor) include Farmed-out Houses, houses attached to business premises and 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
1957	138	192	1,656	848	190	9	3,033
1958	165	125	4,450	967	124	3	5,834
1959	65	5	1,560	139	21	—	1,790

TABLE IV.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT SPRINGBURN PUBLIC PARK.

MONTHS	TEMPERATURE			RAINFALL		SUNSHINE Hours
	Highest Temp. in Shade	Lowest Temp. in Shade	Mean Temp.	No. of Days	Amount Collected in inches	
1959						
January ...	47	18	32·7	13	1·41	63·1
February ...	52	21	38·9	16	1·70	22·3
March ...	55	33	43·8	16	1·60	72·4
April ...	66	34	47·1	21	2·16	104·0
May ...	74	34	53·9	10	1·22	217·3
June ...	75	44	56·8	18	2·80	162·7
July ...	79	43	59·7	16	5·23	147·7
August ...	80	45	60·8	9	0·68	150·4
September ...	74	41	56·5	7	1·38	123·2
October ...	73	36	52·3	15	4·49	103·4
November ...	55	29	43·7	29	5·44	38·2
December ...	51	25	40·2	26	6·10	15·0
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	1,087
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
1957 ...	82	24	48·3	220	42·05	1,264
1958 ...	82	15	47·2	224	41·51	1,052
1959 ...	80	18	48·9	196	34·21	1,220

TABLE V.—GLASGOW.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1959, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Births 1959	Birth- rate 1959	Birth- rate 1958	Illegitimate Births.	
				No.	% Total Births.
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	858	18,892	18,248	28	3.3
2. Parkhead	302	16,772	17,090	10	3.3
3. Dalmarnock	1,143	33,092	31,085	59	5.1
4. Calton	547	26,947	25,449	31	5.7
5. Mile-end	953	28,413	29,021	37	3.9
6. Dennistoun	502	21,272	20,750	27	5.4
7. Provan	1,046	20,247	18,341	40	3.8
8. Cowlairs	582	25,832	25,213	27	4.6
9. Springburn	585	15,956	14,988	27	4.6
10. Townhead	816	30,551	30,164	37	4.5
11. Exchange	362	29,443	26,542	35	9.7
12. Anderston	563	23,791	26,114	31	5.5
13. Park	352	19,774	21,218	27	7.7
14. Cowcaddens	689	33,263	31,965	30	4.4
15. Woodside	631	30,709	29,941	39	6.2
16. Ruchill	778	16,155	17,533	59	7.6
17. North Kelvin	646	28,496	26,174	24	3.7
18. Maryhill	527	20,403	22,211	29	5.5
19. Kelvinside	306	16,640	14,833	14	4.6
20. Partick (East)	332	17,691	18,968	16	4.8
21. Partick (West)	488	20,768	23,218	20	4.1
22. Whiteinch	399	18,919	21,445	13	3.3
23. Yoker	295	10,849	11,275	12	4.1
24. Knightswood	763	17,895	18,926	27	3.5
25. Hutchesontown	894	36,789	34,785	39	4.4
26. Gorbals	775	29,100	30,055	86	11.1
27. Kingston	621	29,137	28,834	40	6.4
28. Kinning Park	643	27,108	26,871	35	5.4
29. Govan	732	24,570	26,745	20	2.7
30. Fairfield... ..	410	20,060	19,637	13	3.2
31. Craigton... ..	386	10,243	10,397	12	3.1
32. Pollokshields	487	12,138	12,114	20	4.1
33. Camphill	304	15,086	13,464	6	2.0
34. Pollokshaws	741	14,209	13,602	43	5.8
35. Govanhill	573	23,976	24,394	17	3.0
36. Langside	345	13,731	13,240	8	2.3
37. Cathcart	1,185	24,420	27,350	33	2.8
Institutions	37	—	—	30	—
Harbour	—	—	—	—	—
CITY	22,598	21,006	21,105	1,101	4.9

TABLE VI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1959, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1958 AND 1957.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Deaths 1959	Death-rates		
		1959	1958	1957
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	512	11,274	11,912	11,070
2. Parkhead	229	12,717	14,188	13,378
3. Dalmarnock	389	11,262	11,309	11,608
4. Calton	284	13,991	15,668	13,457
5. Mile-end	392	11,687	11,556	11,112
6. Dennistoun	321	13,602	14,224	13,102
7. Provan	500	9,678	10,202	9,649
8. Cowlairs	280	12,428	12,672	10,650
9. Springburn	326	8,892	9,701	8,953
10. Townhead	347	12,992	11,795	11,500
11. Exchange	179	14,559	15,346	13,806
12. Anderston	300	12,677	12,383	12,645
13. Park	280	15,729	16,106	14,608
14. Cowcaddens	245	11,828	11,068	10,751
15. Woodside	255	12,410	13,349	13,796
16. Ruchill	546	11,337	12,195	10,480
17. North Kelvin	290	12,792	11,503	12,536
18. Maryhill	318	12,312	12,698	11,413
19. Kelvinside	280	15,226	14,995	14,267
20. Partick (East)	299	15,932	15,333	16,279
21. Partick (West)	304	12,937	12,181	11,635
22. Whiteinch	297	14,083	11,387	12,670
23. Yoker	327	12,026	12,334	11,884
24. Knightswood	401	9,405	9,239	8,937
25. Hutchesontown	298	12,263	11,608	10,417
26. Gorbals	332	12,466	10,747	11,407
27. Kingston	244	11,448	10,846	12,177
28. Kinning Park	340	14,334	12,125	12,686
29. Govan	337	11,312	12,389	11,491
30. Fairfield	272	13,308	11,695	13,810
31. Craigton	512	13,586	11,476	11,863
32. Pollokshields	347	8,649	9,290	9,126
33. Camphill	347	17,220	14,988	17,165
34. Pollokshaws	437	8,380	8,212	7,584
35. Govanhill	325	13,599	14,687	14,974
36. Langside	355	14,129	14,588	13,650
37. Cathcart	542	11,169	12,432	12,963
Institutions	943	—	—	—
Harbour	4	—	—	—
CITY	13,536	12,582	12,476	12,203

TABLE VII.—GLASGOW.—NUMBER OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFER DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Outward Transfers	Inward Transfers
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	24	33
2	Tubercular Meningitis	—	1
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	2
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	2	3
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	1	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	1	—
10	Meningococcal Infections	1	—
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—
14	Measles	—	—
16	Malaria	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	10	3
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	420	224
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	11	12
20	Diabetes Mellitus	24	7
21	Anaemias	11	5
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	167	150
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	2	2
54	Other Nervous Diseases (including Mental Disorders)	23	35
24	Rheumatic Fever	—	—
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	26	23
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	232	209
27	Other Diseases of Heart... ..	18	10
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	12	18
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	8	9
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	40	24
30	Influenza	4	4
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	73	38
32	Bronchitis	42	44
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	17	7
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	27	6
34	Appendicitis	10	1
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	20	2
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis	—	—
	Enteritis } Under 2 years (except Diarrhoea of Newborn)... ..	6	—
	& Colitis } 2 years and over	22	—
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	10	1
56	Other Digestive Diseases	31	4
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	23	—
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	24	4
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	—	1
41	Congenital Malformations	69	21
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	33	19
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	9	1
	“ “ Diarrhoea	1	—
	“ “ Others	4	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	17	6
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	11	21
46	All Other Diseases	57	15
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	100	83
	TOTAL	1,647	1,048

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1959, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1958 AND 1957.

No.	CAUSE.	Deaths 1959	Annual Death Rate per Million.		
			1959	1958	1957
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	286	266	350	334
2	Tubercular Meningitis	3	3	6	6
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	4	3	3
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	19	18	13	12
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	25	23	17	28
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	10	9	2	3
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	1	1
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	6	6	—	5
10	Meningococcal Infections	4	4	9	8
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	3	—
14	Measles	7	6	—	3
16	Malaria	—	—	1	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	29	27	32	25
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	2,338	2,173	2,170	2,186
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	64	59	57	81
20	Diabetes Mellitus	109	101	95	81
21	Anaemias	50	46	33	43
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,984	1,844	1,795	1,652
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	14	13	12	12
54	Other Nervous Diseases	207	192	198	291
24	Rheumatic Fever	3	3	6	4
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	219	204	198	227
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,327	3,093	3,155	3,149
27	Other Diseases of Heart	203	189	191	148
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	232	216	227	213
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	117	109	116	100
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System... ..	306	284	274	252
30	Influenza	117	109	45	149
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	700	651	562	533
32	Bronchitis	911	847	760	545
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	99	92	98	83
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	90	84	97	100
34	Appendicitis	21	20	19	23
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	62	58	65	73
	Gastritis and Duodenitis	2	2	1	4
	Enteritis and Colitis—				
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	32	30	18	12
	2 years and over	34	32	41	46
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	57	53	49	60
56	Other Digestive Diseases	92	85	89	83
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	69	64	77	104
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	56	52	46	56
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	8	7	14	12
41	Congenital Malformations	170	158	144	165
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	267	248	218	212
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	23	21	22	23
	Do. do. Diarrhoea	11	10	3	9
	Do. do. Others	8	7	6	9
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	118	110	147	129
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	144	134	128	129
46	All Other Diseases	223	206	197	207
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	656	610	667	570
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—
	Total	13,536	12,582	12,476	12,203

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1959.—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	1	9	20	34	63	50	16	195
2	Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	4	—	13
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	3	—	16
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10	Meningococcal Infections	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
16	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	7	2	1	18
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	1	—	3	3	2	1	4	10	48	185	412	371	238	1,278
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	7	10	7	6	35
20	Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	13	6	27
21	Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	13
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	12	37	102	261	409	825
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	9
24	Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	12	16	15	6	6	69
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	48	228	465	527	563	1,835
27	Other Diseases of Heart	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	8	17	22	29	81
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	26	49	106
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	11	8	14	21	58
30	Influenza	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	12	12	22	55
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	39	8	4	—	—	—	1	5	5	21	63	98	135	379
32	Bronchitis	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	82	182	194	131	610
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	9	19	11	56
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	14	21	15	60
34	Appendicitis	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	—	2	16
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	10	25
	Gastritis and Duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Enteritis and Colitis—														
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
	2 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	3	13
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	9	6	2	28
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	2	1	8	9	2	29
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12	39	56
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital Malformations	73	4	5	1	—	—	2	4	1	2	1	—	—	93
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162
43	Infections of the Newborn—														
	Pneumonia	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	Diarrhoea	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Others	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	8	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	7	17	14	18	73
46	All other Diseases	6	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	5	16	15	20	17	85
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes	29	4	12	21	8	9	18	42	39	67	50	54	68	421
54	Other Nervous Diseases	4	3	5	2	2	1	1	4	2	15	14	17	14	84
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	18	35	81	139
56	Other Digestive Diseases	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	5	14	6	38
	Total	468	28	39	32	21	21	41	106	237	791	1,573	1,851	1,927	7,135

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1959.—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	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	19	21	13	13	8	91	286
2	Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	4
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	19
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	9	25
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	10
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
10	Meningococcal Infections	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
16	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	1	2	11	29
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	1	1	4	2	—	1	3	10	70	168	243	322	235	1,060	2,338
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasm	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	4	10	6	29	64
20	Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	23	38	16	82	109
21	Anaemias	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	7	22	37	50
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	18	44	166	325	598	1,159	1,984
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	14
24	Rheumatic Fever	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	14	24	46	37	13	10	150	219
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	56	199	437	786	1,482	3,327
27	Other Diseases of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	17	34	60	122	203
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	14	38	65	126	232
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	14	16	25	59	117
30	Influenza	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	15	28	62	117
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	36	6	1	—	2	—	2	1	3	14	27	84	145	321	700
32	Bronchitis	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	5	17	51	100	120	301	911
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	7	5	8	12	43	99
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	13	9	30	90
34	Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	21
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	14	12	37	62
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Enteritis and Colitis— Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn) 2 years and over	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	32
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	5	8	21	34
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	7	29	57
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	10	7	11	40	69
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
41	Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	8
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	62	1	2	—	2	—	1	3	1	1	4	—	—	77	170
43	Infections of the Newborn— Pneumonia	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	267
43	Diarrhoea	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	23
	Others	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
	Others	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	118
46	All other Diseases	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	5	51	71	144
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	7	12	25	41	42	138	223
54	Other Nervous Diseases	11	—	8	5	1	5	4	10	11	23	33	41	83	235	656
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	3	2	1	1	3	—	3	11	9	13	31	43	123	207
56	Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	16	29	114	167	306
	Total	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	11	11	15	54	92
	Total	331	21	29	14	8	17	24	83	205	476	982	1,676	2,535	6,401	13,536

TABLE X.—GLASGOW.—STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEARS 1959 AND 1958

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Still-births 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1958	Deaths —1 year 1959	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1959	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1958
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	31	35	31	24	28	26
2. Parkhead ...	6	19	19	13	43	22
3. Dalmarnock ...	35	30	20	44	38	42
4. Calton ...	15	27	29	33	60	60
5. Mile-end ...	30	31	28	45	47	45
6. Dennistoun ...	11	21	16	16	32	23
7. Provan ...	28	26	31	37	35	42
8. Cowlairs ...	16	27	29	29	50	36
9. Springburn ...	17	28	27	20	34	44
10. Townhead ...	18	22	24	40	49	25
11. Exchange ...	12	32	37	14	39	59
12. Anderston ...	16	28	22	14	25	37
13. Park ...	7	19	28	10	28	36
14. Cowcaddens ...	18	25	27	24	35	42
15. Woodside ...	15	23	30	23	36	44
16. Ruchill ...	18	23	27	28	36	42
17. North Kelvin	15	23	20	20	31	27
18. Maryhill ...	16	29	19	14	27	45
19. Kelvinside ...	1	3	32	9	29	22
20. Partick (East)	10	29	22	10	30	33
21. Partick (West)	11	22	24	15	31	32
22. Whiteinch ...	12	29	17	8	20	29
23. Yoker ...	5	17	16	5	17	45
24. Knightswood ...	24	30	34	19	25	30
25. Hutchesontown	20	22	26	50	56	41
26. Gorbals ...	30	37	28	40	52	32
27. Kingston ...	12	19	21	24	39	44
28. Kinning Park	17	26	27	24	37	18
29. Govan ...	26	34	22	25	34	33
30. Fairfield ...	9	21	12	15	37	17
31. Craigton ...	11	28	32	11	28	28
32. Pollokshields ...	17	34	32	11	23	22
33. Camphill ...	2	6	32	7	23	26
34. Pollokshaws ...	22	29	26	32	43	33
35. Govanhill ...	15	26	30	13	23	38
36. Langside ...	8	23	26	8	23	15
37. Cathcart ...	36	29	22	25	21	31
Institutions ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	613	26	26	799	35	35

* Live and Stillbirths.

† Live Births.

TABLE XII.—GLASGOW, 1957-1959—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS.

	1959	1958	1957
Total Number of Notifications	23,367	23,553	23,271
Doctor at Home	7,043	7,394	7,211
Doctor in Nursing Home	713	810	814
Doctor in Institution	14,176	13,455	13,012
Maternity Hospital (Outdoor) Nurse ...	381	429	616
Midwife in Nursing Home	621	763	790
Certified Midwife	—	—	4
Municipal Midwife	426	695	820
Others	7	7	4
Total Cards issued	23,367	23,553	23,271
Total Cards returned	23,781	23,271	23,187
Full Information	23,540	22,973	22,906
Others	241	298	281

TABLE XIII.—GLASGOW, 1957-1959—BIRTHS NOTIFIED SHOWING MEDICALLY AND NOT MEDICALLY ATTENDED.

	1959	1958	1957
Notifications Received— <i>less Duplicates</i> —			
Total	23,367	23,533	23,271
Live-births	22,757	22,956	22,671
Still-births	610	597	600
Per cent. Still-births to Total ...	2.6	2.5	2.6
Medically attended—			
Births at Home	7,043	7,394	7,211
Births in Nursing Home	713	810	814
In Institutions	14,176	13,455	13,012
Total	21,932	21,659	21,037
Per cent.	94	92	90
Still-births at Home	92	88	88
Still-births in Nursing Home	10	19	16
Still-births in Institutions	494	468	470
Not Medically attended—			
Maternity Hospital, Outdoor Nurse ...	381	429	616
Certified Midwives in Nursing Home	621	763	790
Certified Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	4
Municipal Midwives	426	695	820
Others	7	7	4
Total	1,435	1,894	2,234
Per cent.	6	8	10
Still-births	14	22	26

TABLE XIV.—GLASGOW, 1959 and 1958.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF THESE TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS, &C.

	1959				1958			
	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total
<i>A. Notifiable—</i>								
Anthrax	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	67	8	2	77	64	6	2	72
Continued Fever ...	26	3	1	30	18	3	1	22
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2,378	567	1,806	4,751	1,770	246	1,361	3,377
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	47	—	50	97	40	1	60	101
Food Poisoning	93	7	295	395	62	29	228	319
Infective Jaundice ...	†1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Malaria	5	—	1	6	7	—	—	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	36	44	81	—	28	41	69
Pneumonia—								
Acute Influenzal ...	4	19	52	75	5	9	32	46
Acute Primary ...	2,765	1,055	649	4,469	3,058	863	670	4,591
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—								
Paralytic	7	—	—	7	90	2	—	92
Non-paralytic ...	1	—	—	1	35	—	—	35
Puerperal Fever ...	*91	3	2	96	*77	2	2	81
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	*114	91	8	213	*121	54	12	187
Scarlet Fever	380	25	521	926	487	1	479	967
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma	—	—	2	2	—	3	2	5
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary	624	—	535	1,159	705	—	635	1,340
Other forms	59	—	61	120	80	—	87	167
Typhoid Fever (and Paratyphoid B) ...	9	—	1	10	10	—	—	10
Whooping Cough ...	216	4	2,091	2,311	117	—	992	1,109
<i>B. Not Notifiable—</i>								
Chickenpox	159	5	5,237	5,401	195	3	5,206	5,404
Gastro-enteritis	414	38	11	463	261	34	13	308
German Measles	6	1	158	165	27	1	323	351
Measles	583	34	10,786	11,403	38	1	732	771
Others	14	39	122	175	42	34	104	180
Notified but diagnosis altered to Non Infectious Disease	8,066	1,936	22,435	32,437	7,311	1,320	10,983	19,614
	3,305	15	7	3,327	3,409	1	4	3,414
	11,371	1,951	22,442	35,764	10,720	1,321	10,987	23,028

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.

† Weil's Disease.

TABLE XV.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH IN 1959.

	MONTH.												YEAR.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Hosp.	Home
Enteric, including Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	9	1
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	2	1	2	1	4	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	29	1
Puerperal Fever ...	6	5	4	7	6	11	5	4	14	18	6	10	94	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	20	17	25	12	5	25	13	24	16	31	17	205	8
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	52	50	32	57	86	72	70	63	99	119	136	90	405	521
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	11	9	10	8	8	6	9	4	7	9	4	12	47	50
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	10	10	15	7	10	2	2	3	—	4	2	12	75	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	5	3	6	8	7	16	7	4	8	8	6	37	44
Trachoma ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Acute and Chronic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
† Acute Poliomyelitis ...	665	841	533	348	244	232	210	161	188	278	302	467	3,820	649
Acute Primary Pneumonia	4	37	21	6	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	23	52
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1
Malaria ...	222	178	241	239	417	576	463	481	537	579	426	392	2,945	1,806
Dysentery ...	101	99	124	123	122	91	79	73	83	83	107	74	624	535
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	16	6	16	10	15	7	12	10	9	6	7	59	61
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	947	2,351	3,735	3,020	987	258	28	7	18	26	18	8	617	10,786
Measles ...	15	19	26	20	27	10	—	—	2	7	12	27	7	158
German Measles ...	88	117	86	106	112	181	90	211	356	238	327	399	220	2,091
Whooping Cough ...	688	604	527	510	532	644	44	39	193	405	531	684	164	5,237
Chickenpox ...	9	9	19	31	12	24	63	37	71	32	33	55	100	295
Food Poisoning ...	26	27	42	36	43	39	53	55	39	47	23	33	452	11
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2,866	4,400	5,446	4,568	2,643	2,181	1,170	1,174	1,650	1,881	1,978	2,301	32,258	—
Hospital ...	911	1,068	873	792	750	783	783	744	735	816	778	912	9,945	—
Home ...	1,955	3,332	4,573	3,776	1,893	1,398	387	430	915	1,065	1,200	1,389	—	22,313

* { Leprosy, 2 ; Pemphigus Neonatorum, 44 ; Anthrax, 1 ; Add others.*
 Weil's Disease, 1 ; Mumps, 14 ; Infective Hepatitis, 117. Altered Diagnosis.

† Paralytic and Non-Paralytic

TABLE XVI.
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION.

1. (a) General	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
INSPECTIONS made—							
Nuisances	62,415	73,963	128,535	48,617	103,609	417,139	396,694
Bug Disinfestation	450	1,039	1,084	708	482	3,763	3,321
Water Storage Cisterns	22	81	13	8	67	191	1,184
Limewashings	7,463	8,457	9,510	3,649	5,540	34,619	22,273
Stair Cleaning	1,330	3,575	*8,256	1,287	2,079	16,527	12,619
Drain Testing	3,041	1,273	3,466	1,423	1,398	10,601	11,685
Rats and Mice Destruction Acts	5,766	1,863	7,147	2,750	1,061	18,587	17,522
Total	80,487	90,251	158,011	58,442	114,236	501,427	465,298
Nuisances and defects removed or remedied	6,780	13,609	8,528	4,360	9,151	42,428	49,004
Consisting of—							
Apartments, Lobbies, or W.C.'s, with insufficient light or ventilation, or otherwise defective in construction	3	—	—	1	1	5	—
Defective Chimneys causing nuisance	38	76	29	52	52	247	350
Disrepair or dampness in Dwelling-houses	562	1,278	465	457	1,247	4,009	7,180
Offensive smells from Drains, or other reasonable grounds—smoke test	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Drains, Conductors, Soil-pipes, or Rones choked or defective	2,939	6,812	3,845	2,179	4,303	20,078	22,804
Sanitary Fittings choked or defective	360	687	391	236	555	2,229	2,849
Dirty Houses and Bedding	10	20	749	1	8	788	1,036
Dirty Closes, Stairs, etc. (daily and bi-weekly cleaning)	61	271	180	57	83	652	545
Houses overcrowded	—	810	709	—	—	1,519	2,273
Common passages, stairs or staircases not in a cleanly state (limewashing or painting)	1,021	1,065	578	320	1,105	4,089	4,028
Animals or Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
Accumulation of Garbage or Rubbish	92	133	11	29	26	291	321
Smells from Decaying Animal Matter or other cause	4	11	—	24	11	50	28
Stagnant Water	15	1	—	2	12	30	53
Premises infested with Rats or other vermin	1,033	698	671	745	528	3,675	4,154
Sink accommodation and Water Supply required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water-Closet accommodation required	—	2	—	2	—	4	1
Water Storage Cisterns dirty, uncovered, or unventilated	14	24	—	53	2	93	522
Water Supply Pipes defective—tenants without water	118	117	38	41	429	743	723

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
Other Irregularities	1	10	4	3	—	18	3
Reports to Gas Manager	1	2	—	—	1	4	2
" Master of Works	253	868	258	67	495	1,941	2,101
" Superintendent of Cleansing	9	27	1	—	4	41	48
" Water Engineer	246	696	599	90	289	1,920	2,258
Prosecutions—Sheriff Court	54	19	16	12	23	124	167
" Police Court	—	5	60	—	4	69	9
Number Successful	54	17	75	11	27	184	169
Amount of Fines and/or ex- penses	£139 13	£131 5	£126 9	£15 10	£247 2 0	£659 19	£646 18
Number of Rotation Cards for Cleansing of Common Stairs, Lobbies, and W.C.'s served on Tenants	261	634	61	21	144	1,121	1,282
2. Drain Testing.							
Number of Applications for satisfaction of Dean of Guild Court	531	175	577	621	70	1,974	2,059
Number of first Applications to old Tenements or Systems	12	4	6	4	2	28	19
3. Common Lodging Houses.							
Number measured and registered Total number now on register	5	3	4	—	1	13	13
With accommodation for	1,075	1,080	1,667	—	141	3,963	3,963
Number of inspections by day	39	71	85	—	56	251	240
Number of inspections by night Number of irregularities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	13	18	3	—	—	34	39
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Boarding Houses for Emigrants and Seamen.							
Number measured and registered Total number now on register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With accommodation for	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Number of inspections by day	168	—	—	—	—	168	168
Number of inspections by night Number of irregularities	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—Continued

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
5. Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of inspections by day ...	15	—	1	—	—	16	17
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	—	58	—	—	84	84
Number of inspections by day ...	1	—	2	—	—	3	6
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tents and Vans.							
Number of inspections ...	1	150	34	23	30	238	202
Number of irregularities ...	1	3	—	2	1	7	1
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	1	2	1	—	1	5	21
Total number now on register ...	48	39	63	70	30	250	273
Number of inspections ...	48	360	78	49	35	570	1,034
Number dirty ...	3	2	7	5	4	21	77
Number overcrowded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ...	—	—	1	1	—	2	6
Number with sanitary convenience required ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ...	6	1	—	1	—	8	6
Number of other nuisances ...	4	1	13	2	—	20	34
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
17. Workplaces.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number dirty	—	—	—	4	—	4	21
Number defective in light and ventilation	—	—	—	1	—	1	7
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
Number of other nuisances ...	—	8	5	3	1	17	9
18. Piggeries.							
Total number now on register ...	6	12	16	5	2	41	44
Number of inspections	10	116	52	4	2	184	228
Number found dirty	—	2	6	—	—	8	10
Number of other nuisances	—	—	1	—	—	1	14
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Offensive Trades.							
Total number now on register ...	—	5	42	—	1	48	48
Number of inspections	—	31	102	2	32	167	155
Number of irregularities	—	5	12	—	—	17	7
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Rag Flock.							
Total number now on register ...	23	11	21	16	18	89	89
Number licensed	2	1	3	4	—	10	11
Total number of visits	24	19	10	7	1	61	142
Samples submitted for analysis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Certified not to conform to standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Broker's Premises.							
Total number of visits	10	145	39	20	10	224	259
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Number of other nuisances	1	2	1	—	—	4	2
22. Cemeteries.							
Total number of visits	2	2	—	—	—	4	9

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
23. Civil Defence Property.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	1	14	3	—	5	23	10
24. Catering Premises.							
Number of inspections	*2,016	1,584	737	1,159	1,453	6,952	1,369
Number dirty	—	4	—	—	—	4	22
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Number of other nuisances ...	3	21	18	4	1	47	8
Number with washing facilities required	—	5	—	1	—	6	—
Number with sanitary convenience required	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
25. Infectious Diseases.							
Infectious Diseases, visits ...	10,276	17,843	17,289	14,574	10,867	70,849	43,055
26. Housing Acts.							
Total number of visits	3,642	5,153	3,093	10,981	2,544	25,413	15,410
Total number of pre-rehousing visits	7	3,281	2,989	2,050	1,788	10,115	12,805
27. Squatter's Premises.							
Total number of visits	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
28. Miscellaneous Visits.							
Institutional census	—	—	—	—	2	2	51
Care of Old People	337	323	193	1,183	2,053	4,089	3,876
Licensed betting premises ...	2	—	11	—	64	77	18
Other	333	*620	1,084	158	79	2,274	219
Smokeless Zone Area I	5,466	2	3,836	9,589	13,185	32,078	786
*Includes food visits made under the Hygiene Regulations. ...	2,002	912	432	1,127	1,427	5,897	1,587

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
9. Non. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Total number now on register ...	6	3	4	16	8	37	52
Number of inspections ...	15	36	10	62	20	143	188
Number dirty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Number overcrowded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Number with sanitary conveniences required ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mech. Factories.							
Number registered ...	104	35	71	16	29	255	320
Total number now on register ...	1,335	545	885	498	606	3,869	4,153
Number of inspections ...	826	778	2,138	498	1,013	5,253	6,353
Number with sanitary conven- iences dirty ...	35	25	193	12	41	306	366
Number defective in light or ventilation ...	19	7	23	15	11	75	124
Number with sanitary conven- iences required ...	7	3	24	3	3	40	28
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ...	20	63	55	4	12	154	219
Number of other nuisances ...	23	38	71	6	49	187	228
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other parts of factory— Number of other nuisances ...	—	34	70	1	24	129	51
11. Non-Mech. Factories.							
Number measured and registered	10	4	6	1	1	22	42
Total number now on register ...	113	20	96	85	62	376	398
Number of inspections ...	66	76	146	212	72	572	822
Number dirty ...	9	—	9	2	—	20	29
Number overcrowded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ...	7	—	—	1	—	8	4
Number with sanitary conven- iences required ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ...	1	—	1	—	—	2	7
Number of other nuisances ...	8	1	4	—	1	14	26
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
12. Shops.							
Number of inspections	56	1,384	367	1,152	164	3,123	10,589
Number dirty	—	4	—	12	—	16	147
Number defective in ventilation, temperature or lighting	1	4	—	21	15	41	168
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	5	—	14	1	20	41
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	3	—	3	12
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	2	5	—	5	3	15	78
Number of other nuisances	7	96	51	56	17	227	104
13. Fish Restaurants.							
Number of inspections	—	755	2	9	1	767	1,402
Number dirty	—	2	—	—	—	2	8
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number requiring sanitary con- veniences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances	—	3	—	—	—	3	4
14. Offices.							
Number of inspections	15	14	3	5	—	37	169
Number dirty	4	—	—	—	—	4	2
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of other nuisances	—	1	2	—	1	4	18
15. Homeworkers' Dwellings.							
Total number now on register	9	18	22	8	16	73	122
Number of inspections	10	21	—	5	54	90	172
Number found dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Bothies, Chaumers.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
29. Work of Female Inspectors.							
Under the Glasgow Corporation (Police) Order, 1904—							
(a) Verminous Children.							
Number of visits to schools ...	149	259	463	58	70	999	1,055
Number of children submitted for inspection ...	10,375	27,465	44,790	4,942	6,397	93,969	96,357
Number of children found infested ...	—	5	204	4	—	213	353
Number of children found infected ...	1,912	5,137	5,547	365	389	13,350	14,163
Number of children found with fleas ...	4	43	106	7	6	166	148
Number of children found dirty	61	283	1,085	37	224	1,690	1,667
Number of written notices ...	—	5	217	2	—	224	265
Number of children cleaned by guardians ...	181	1,265	4,697	31	695	6,869	6,634
Number of children cleaned by officers ...	3	5	7	—	—	15	10
Number of special visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children re-inspected	7,346	6,592	12,122	1,211	1,704	28,975	25,378
Number of infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Homes of Verminous Children.							
Number of houses inspected ...	698	743	1,780	134	470	3,825	3,600
Number of houses found dirty	—	2	5	—	—	7	9
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Number of written notices ...	—	—	7	—	—	7	11
Number of re-inspections ...	167	1	261	60	—	489	279
Number of houses cleaned ...	—	—	4	—	—	4	5
Number of bedding cleaned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30. Work of Housing Health Visitors.							
(a) House-to-House Visitation.							
Number of houses visited ...	20	24	15	159	17	235	5,674
Number of houses found dirty	—	—	3	—	—	3	32
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Number of houses—Written notices ...	—	—	3	—	—	3	44
Number of houses—Re-visits ...	4	2	7	218	6	237	594
Number of houses found cleaned	—	—	1	—	—	1	32
Number of houses—Bedding found cleaned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13

TABLE XVI—Continued.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1959	1958
(b) Pre-rehousing.							
Number of houses visited ...	2,347	809	14	11	31	3,212	2,865
Number of revisits ...	2	107	—	—	—	109	387
(c) Re-housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of visits ...	1,507	33,226	60,769	6,235	9,397	111,134	108,309
Number of houses found clean	1,276	18,458	32,662	5,417	7,742	65,555	62,615
Number of houses found fair ...	360	14,689	27,527	816	1,644	45,036	44,740
Number of houses found dirty	—	86	648	—	9	743	954
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	2	74	—	1	77	105
Number of written notices ...	—	5	621	—	4	630	770
Number of re-visits ...	587	226	1,408	351	48	2,620	3,006
Number of houses found cleaned	12	22	571	263	3	871	931
Number of bedding found cleaned ...	—	19	67	—	—	86	130
(d) Intermediate Housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited ...	1,459	3,529	3,731	262	2,472	11,453	5,075
Number of houses found clean	1,141	2,883	2,948	229	2,224	9,425	4,036
Number of houses found fair ...	396	638	745	33	230	2,042	1,021
Number of houses dirty ...	13	3	37	—	4	57	18
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	1	3	—	1	5	2
Number of written notices ...	—	—	41	—	—	41	7
Number of re-visits ...	470	—	105	24	564	1,163	484
Number of houses found cleaned	20	—	60	—	206	286	12
Number of bedding found cleaned ...	6	—	3	—	1	10	4
Ordinary Housing Visitation							
Number of houses visited ...	4,520	370	5,259	8,129	228	18,506	6,433
Number of houses found clean	3,917	264	4,863	7,879	222	17,145	5,621
Number of houses found fair ...	691	101	357	978	6	2,133	774
Number of houses found dirty	3	5	39	6	—	53	38
Number of written notices ...	1	—	46	—	—	47	13
Number of re-visits ...	1,122	13	88	2,662	—	3,885	1,220
Number of houses found cleaned	784	8	38	33	—	863	297

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	1,090,260	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
1957	1,079,800	22,413	13,177	20.8	12.2	774	35
1958	1,078,400	22,760	13,454	21.1	12.5	800	35
1959	1,075,800	22,598	13,536	21.0	12.6	799	35

* 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

1959

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GLASGOW INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS, 1959

GENERAL

It has been customary to preface this part of the Report by commenting on some general aspect of the Infectious Diseases Service. This year it has seemed wise to bring into the forefront of the Report some observations on the virological service in the Region, for it is easy to overlook the fact that the Region is exceedingly fortunate in this respect. Professor M. G. P. Stoker has now taken up his temporary quarters in Anderson College and the Virology Institute in Church Street is rapidly being erected. Professor Stoker's Department will, of course, concentrate most of its resources on fundamental virus research. Dr. N. R. Grist, who will shortly become a lecturer in Professor Stoker's Department, heads the main centre for epidemiological work at Ruchill. Towards the end of the year, Dr. R. G. Sommerville was appointed to take charge of the laboratory at Belvidere and, since almost the whole of his time in recent years has been spent in virus research, it would indeed be surprising if the Belvidere Laboratory did not show a special interest in this subject.

No one should be in doubt that the infectious disease problems of the present and of the immediate future are and will be produced by viruses. The Regional Board, therefore, while they may feel some satisfaction in the knowledge that this important field of medical study is not neglected in their area, need to be reminded that a large—if not the larger—share of the cost of this service is in fact borne by the University. And yet the epidemic information in regard, for example, to influenza and the behaviour of the enteroviruses (to which the virus of poliomyelitis belongs) is of great practical relevance to the medical staff in the hospitals and to the Medical Officer of Health.

It seemed, therefore, a good idea to invite Dr. Grist to supply the first part of this year's Annual Report.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE VIRUS LABORATORY.

What does a Virus Laboratory do? The present report for 1959 is designed to answer the question for this laboratory which provides a diagnostic service for the Western Region. It is worth adding that, in continuation of the scheme for the surveillance of poliomyelitis-like diseases initiated in 1956, certain specimens were accepted from

the Eastern Region of Scotland. The data are extracted from simple records maintained for epidemiological purposes and from the weekly reports of positive laboratory findings which have been informally supplied to the Public Health Laboratory Service in England since May, 1958.

It may be noted that the study of the individual patient by means of virological investigations may not be of immediate benefit to him, since true viruses are insusceptible to presently available antibiotic and chemotherapeutic agents. The main value of diagnostic virology at present is thus (*a*) to determine the nature and behaviour of viruses infecting the community, (*b*) to assess their importance as causes of disease, (*c*) to give information needed for the planning, institution, and assessment of measures of prevention or control, and (*d*) to provide early warning or rapid confirmation of possible outbreaks of influenza, smallpox, poliomyelitis, etc.

SPECIMENS.

The sources from which specimens were received are shown in Table I.

<i>Source.</i>	<i>Number of specimens.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>	
Hospitals, Western Region	2,634	Ruchill	1,224
		Other Glasgow Hospitals ...	804
		Other W. R. Hospitals ...	606
Hospitals, outside Western Region	149	Eastern Region	144
Public Health Departments	109	Western Region	100
		Eastern Region	9
General Practice	137	Influenza survey.	
Veterinary and Miscellaneous	240	Serological surveys and investigations of psittacosis and Q fever.	
Total ...	3,269		

As might be expected, most of the specimens (2,094) were sent from Infectious Diseases Hospitals, but increasing numbers came from other hospitals, particularly from the Royal Hospital for Sick Children (92), Royal Infirmary (89), Stobhill General Hospital (74), Southern General Hospital (69), and Western Infirmary (50). Although the total number of 3,269 specimens is small compared with similar annual totals for bacteriological and biochemical laboratories, it should be noted that almost all the antigens and antisera used in the tests must be prepared in the virus laboratory. The true labour and expense involved by many apparently simple routine tests is considerable.

TESTS.

About two-thirds of the specimens were sent for serological examination, most of the rest being submitted for attempted virus isolation. Neurological diseases, mostly aseptic meningitis and other poliomyelitis-like illnesses, accounted for 45 per cent. of the specimens. A more detailed analysis of a sample of 50 patients showed that they accounted for 111 specimens which were subject to 322 tests (Table 2).

TABLE 2
SPECIMENS AND INVESTIGATIONS OF 50 PATIENTS.

Serological test*	Number performed	Test—	40 other specimens (26 stools ; 4 tissue specimens ; 4 vesicle fluids ; 3 cerebrospinal fluids ; 1 throat swab ; 1 sputum ; 1 blood-clot).	
				Number performed
Influenza A, soluble antigen*	18	Inoculation of tissue cultures		62
Influenza B, soluble antigen	17	Monkey kidney	26	
Influenza C, viral antigen	15	Human thyroid	23	
Adenovirus, group antigen	36	Human amnion	8	
Psittacosis—LGV, group antigen	9	HeLa ...	5	
Q fever, <i>R. burneti</i> antigen	8	Inoculation of animals ...		11
Herpes simplex	28	Suckling mice	7	
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	11	Adult mice	4	
Mumps, soluble antigen ...	36			
Mumps, viral antigen ...	36	Inoculation of eggs		5
Louping -ill	8			
Leptospirosis	13			
Strept. MG. (agglutination)	7	Microscopic examination ...		2
Total ...	242	Total		80

*All complement fixation tests except *Strept. MG* agglutination. Complement fixation is the major technique used for routine serological tests. With the exception of Q fever and lymphocytic choriomeningitis, all the diagnostic antigens were prepared in the laboratory. Many sera are also subject to neutralisation tests for antibodies to viruses of particular interest or prevalent during the same or subsequent years. These tests are conducted for epidemiological purposes, often retrospectively by a year or more, and the individual results are not ordinarily reported. The serological diagnosis of a virus infection depends on the demonstration, during the course of illness, of rising titres of antibody to a known virus available in the laboratory as a suitable antigen. This type of test is thus inherently incapable of revealing infection with an "unknown virus."

Tissue culture is the most generally useful method of attempting to isolate viruses. The simultaneous use of several tissues allows evaluation of the relative merits of each. Monkey kidney remains indispensable, but surgically removed human thyroid and human amnion supplied from maternity units proved very useful, and the continuous line of Hela carcinoma cells was also maintained and used. Large numbers of tissue cultures, animals, and fertile hen-eggs were used to isolate and identify viruses and also to produce the stock viruses, antigens and antisera used for the serological tests. Although the standard methods of virus isolation may successfully reveal the presence of an unsuspected or "new" virus, they cannot exclude the possibility of infection by some hypothetical virus whose cultural requirements may be unknown or impossible to satisfy. The best the virologist can do is to inoculate the specimen into such animals, eggs, or tissue cultures as seem likely to detect such viruses as he judges to be most probable on the basis of information provided by the clinician submitting the specimen. According to circumstances the test may be completed in a few days or may require several years' work.

POSITIVE RESULTS.

Positive reports issued in 1959 include a number of tests of specimens received in 1958 and are summarised in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Positive Reports Issued.

Test.	<i>Virus isolation.</i>	<i>Serology.</i>
Influenza	5	144
Psittacosis-lymphogranuloma venereum	6	15
Q fever	2	4
Adenovirus	16	31
Echo virus	10	—
Coxsackie virus	45	—
"Frater virus"*	22	—
Poliovirus	3	—
Louping ill	—	1
Mumps	—	16
Herpes simplex	22	13
Vaccinia	1	—
Leptospirosis (complement fixation) ...	—	9
Strept. MG. (agglutination)	—	4

* see below.

A mixed outbreak of influenza A/Asian (A_2) and B occurred in the early months of 1959; there was serological evidence of influenza C during the same period.

Ornithosis infection was found both by serological tests and by isolating virus from Glasgow city pigeons, which seem to be the likeliest source of infection of the few human cases detected during the past

10 years. It was also diagnosed serologically in two pigeon fanciers and in their sick and apparently healthy birds, from which virus was also isolated. A few cases of lymphogranuloma venereum were diagnosed serologically.

Infected sheep and cattle appear to be the main source of human Q fever infection. Persistence of infection was observed in a dairy herd over a 4-year period. Prolonged excretion of rickettsiae in the milk of individual cows was detected for periods over 2½ years.

Adenoviruses of types 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 15 were isolated from 16 children during 1959, and another 8 cases showed rising antibody titres in serological tests. The associated illnesses were (a) acute respiratory, 11 cases (b) diarrhoea, 6 cases (c) acute neurological, 6 cases (d) non-specific febrile, 1 case. Serological evidence of recent adenoviral infection was also found in 9 respiratory illnesses, 7 acute neurological cases, 3 cases of fever and glandular enlargement, and 5 miscellaneous febrile illnesses.

The most striking enteroviral phenomenon of 1959 was the virtual disappearance of poliovirus and the emergence of other enteroviruses as the main cause of paralytic and non-paralytic poliomyelitis-like illnesses. Only one strain of poliovirus (type 1) was isolated from such cases in 1959 (2 strains reported in 1959 came from 1958 cases). Coxsackie viruses of type A7, A9, B2, B4 and B5, and ECHO types 5, 6, 7, 11, 14 and 15 viruses were isolated. Only by inoculation of suckling mice was it possible to isolate the Coxsackie A7 viruses (Russian "type 4 poliovirus") which were the main identified cause of "paralytic poliomyelitis" in 1959. Demonstration of Coxsackie A7 virus as the cause of these illnesses was particularly important for the evaluation of poliomyelitis vaccine, which, of course, does not protect against this infection. From cases of aseptic meningitis ("non-paralytic poliomyelitis") the viruses most frequently isolated were Coxsackie B5 virus and an unidentified enterovirus ("Frater virus") which is undergoing further study.

Dr. Eleanor J. Bell and Dr. I. B. R. Duncan were primarily responsible for tissue-culture isolations of these viruses from stool specimens during 1959. Dr. Duncan is making a special study of the "Frater virus," for the isolation of which human thyroid proved much superior to human amnion or monkey kidney tissue cultures, and which was the main identified cause of aseptic meningitis in 1959.

Complement fixation tests have been developed by Dr. Constance A. C. Ross for the further study of these acute neurological diseases. In this way mumps infection was diagnosed in 4 cases of encephalitis

and 8 of aseptic meningitis; primary herpes simplex infection was found in 5 cases of encephalitis; no lymphocytic choriomeningitis and only one case of louping ill was detected. Complement fixation also proved to be a convenient and effective serological method for the diagnosis of leptospirosis, a non-viral cause of aseptic meningitis of which 9 cases were reported during 1959.

SIR MAURICE BLOCH RESEARCH FELLOW.

Dr. R. G. Sommerville resigned from the Fellowship at the end of 1959 on his appointment as Consultant Pathologist to Belvidere Hospital for Infectious Diseases. Dr. Sommerville has supplied the following summary of his work as Fellow :—

During the tenure of the Maurice Bloch Fellowship two separate enteroviral problems were investigated. The first consisted of an epidemiological survey of the distribution of enteroviruses in the stools of patients admitted to hospital suffering from poliomyelitis, aseptic meningitis and related infections in 1958 and the first quarter of 1959. A retrospective study carried out simultaneously on material collected during 1956 and 1957 and which had been stored frozen in the interim confirmed the superiority of monkey kidney over other forms of tissue culture for the isolation of commonly occurring enteroviruses. An examination was also made of the distribution of enteroviruses in children admitted to hospital suffering from clinical dysentery and gastro-enteritis in 1957, 1958 and the first quarter of 1959. This group was "controlled" by studying the enteroviral flora in children suffering from acute respiratory infections similarly admitted to hospital. The results indicate that an association probably exists between certain *Echo* viruses, notably type 7, and juvenile diarrhoea. A pathogenic bacterium or a virus was isolated from the stool in 44 per cent. of children under age 1 and from 68 per cent. between the ages of 1 and 5.

The other investigation consisted of a series of experiments to explain the differences in plaque producing potential between selected *Echo* viruses when an agar overlay containing neutral red was added to infected cultures. The differences were eventually proven to be due to different rates of attachment of virus to cell. The inability of one of the viruses selected (*Echo* 2) to produce plaques under agar was due to its unusual sensitivity to the vital dye neutral red.

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Regional Consultant in Infectious Diseases.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE I.

FEVER HOSPITALS—STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED ACCORDING TO SEX, ETC., BASED ON DISMISSALS AND DEATHS
FOR YEAR 1959.

	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	Dis- missals	Deaths
Typhus Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	3	11	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued and Undefined Fever	18	11	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	106	93	102	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	29	23	32	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	47	30	44	26	4	1	6.5	16	1	318	61	8	1	8	1	1	—	—	5
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	10	2	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1,263	930	1,165	858	124	89	8.3	35	1,333	1,524	670	110	5	86	195	17	46,067	1,333	3,413
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	4	—	3	—	1	—	25.0	23	1	42	1	1	2	2	—	—	69	—	1
Malaria	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	53	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	316	—	—
Dysentery	925	807	909	797	—	—	0.6	15	6	1,060	696	1	766	—	—	—	25,035	—	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	30	40	29	3	1	5.8	37	5	—	25	1	34	2	10	1	2,573	—	21
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	12	10	11	10	—	—	4.5	111	4	—	14	1	7	—	—	—	2,327	—	4
Measles	320	280	326	283	1	2	0.5	14	7	—	258	1	244	1	107	1	8,240	—	21
German Measles	2	4	3	4	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	65	—	—
Whooping Cough	95	122	82	110	2	4	2.8	25	5	61	108	5	77	—	7	1	4,837	—	32
Chickenpox	66	60	65	60	—	—	—	16	—	19	46	—	64	—	15	—	2,010	—	—
Mumps	8	12	8	13	—	—	—	12	—	11	16	—	5	—	—	—	248	—	—
Veneral Diseases	238	19	234	17	4	1	0.2	11	1,293	—	19	1	232	4	—	—	2,801	—	—
Influenza	26	16	24	16	2	2	4.8	11	1	2	17	2	23	—	—	—	483	—	2
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Well's Disease—Infective Jaundice	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	355	263	356	267	8	4	1.9	28	—	23	297	8	189	1	137	3	12,960	—	114
Food Poisoning	45	53	45	49	—	—	—	20	—	463	55	—	35	—	4	—	1,877	—	—
Babies with Mothers	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	75	—	—
Unclassified (Staff)	2	16	2	16	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	183	—	—
No Apparent Disease	67	63	66	62	—	—	—	8	—	—	90	—	21	—	17	—	987	—	—
Others	2,573	1,809	2,467	1,742	127	82	4.8	14	18	—	1,811	88	2,206	107	192	14	27,683	—	3,793
Impetigo	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	14	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	72	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	28	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	110	—	—
Total	6,273	4,678	6,034	4,517	277	186	4.2	17	33	4,098	4,343	223	5,190	203	1,018	37	174,584	—	15,211
Phthisis	1,126	441	978	411	132	40	11.0	70	49	—	888	126	248	20	257	26	97,398	—	8,462

APPENDIX B.—TABLE II.
 FEVER HOSPITALS. DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1959.

	MALES										FEMALES										Total						
	-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
Puerperal Pyrexia ...																											
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2		1			1																					1
Influenzal Pneumonia																											
Acute Poliomyelitis ...																						1					1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	23	1	1	1	2			1	1	8	19	67	124	14	4	1							6	12	52	89	
Enteric Fever ...																											
Dysentery ...														1													1
Paratyphoid B. ...																											
Pul. Tuberculosis ...										2	1		3											1			1
Other forms of T.B. ...				1								1															
Chickenpox ...																											
Measles ...		1																									
Whooping Cough ...	2											2		3	1												2
Scarlet Fever...																											4
Malaria ...																											
Influenza ...	2																										
Veneral Diseases ...																											
Others ...	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		24	32	51	120	3	4	2	2			3	4	3	6	15	40	82	
Gastro-Enteritis ...	7	1																									4
Food Poisoning ...																											
Erysipelas ...																											
Infective Jaundice ...																											
Total ...	42	4	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	35	53	121	270	25	10	5	2			3	5	3	12	29	92	186	
Phthisis ...							1	1		26	50	47	132							2	5	9	11	4	9	40	

APPENDIX B.—TABLE III.
 FEVER HOSPITALS. DISMISSALS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1958.

	MALES										FEMALES										Total							
	-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	
Pemphigus	3																											
Neonatorum																												
Enteric Fever	3																											
Paratyphoid Fever	3																											
Continued and Undefined Fever	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	2																				
Puerperal Fever																												
Puerperal Pyrexia																												
Ophthalmia Neon	4	10	49	30	7	2																						
Scarlet Fever																												
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup																												
Erysipelas																												
Cerebro-spinal Fever	20	10	10	3	2	1																						
Trachoma																												
Encephalitis Lethargica																												
Acute Polio																												
Encephalitis	4		1	3																								
Acute Poliomyelitis																												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	298	119	150	84	24	23	16	42	52	95	141	245	1,289	225	100	125	54	16	10	13	33	43	59	92	177	947		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia																												
Pneumonia																												
Malaria																												
Dysentery	186	192	320	91	22	10	7	17	16	15	12	21	909	130	157	259	59	20	60	31	38	23	11	16	24	798		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	5	2		2	2	1	5	7	6	9	43	1	4	2	3	4	1	3	4					30		
Other Forms of Tuberculosis																												
Measles	33	78	149	59	4	3	1	1	1																			
German Measles																												
Whooping Cough	40	19	19	6																								
Chickenpox	12	7	14	18	3	1	3	5	2																			
Mumps																												
Veneral Diseases	3																											
Influenza	2																											
Leprosy																												
Anthrax																												
Weil's Disease—																												
Infective Jaundice																												
Gastro Enteritis	340	17	4																									
Food Poisoning	7	4	6	3	2	3	1	5	4	4	2	4	45	6	2	7	3	3	2	4	5	2	2	7	4	49		
Babies with Mothers																												
Unclassified (Staff)	5																											
No Apparent Disease	24	8	11	7	3	1	1	2	4	2	3	1	67	19	6	9	1	4	4	2	5	5	1	3	2	16		
Others	468	220	303	148	76	46	49	88	91	271	438	395	2,593	371	180	225	147	58	61	67	110	82	98	157	268	1,824		
Impetigo	1	1	1										3	2	2											2		
Total	1,457	689	1,053	467	150	114	128	254	230	440	641	688	6,311	1,106	588	843	386	128	146	145	223	174	187	289	488	4,703		
Phthisis			2	12	13	36	64	141	136	235	298	177	1,114			2	7	20	26	61	103	69	68	51	44	451		