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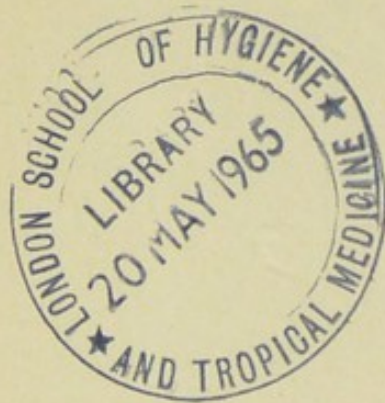
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THE CENTRE OF GLASGOW'S FIRST SMOKE CONTROL AREA

OCTOBER 1960

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1960

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## PREFACE

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In many respects the year has been a satisfactory one. While the infant mortality rate has reached the lowest level yet recorded it can by no means be compared with the levels now ruling in the other Scottish cities. Emphasis must again be placed on the lack of hospital accommodation for mothers and the slow progress being made in meeting this most important need.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased to a new low level, although the rate of reduction is tending to slow down. The number of deaths from tuberculosis has shown a slight increase, but the promise of 1961 is a further reduction. In the B.C.G. vaccination scheme for school children parental consent for vaccination was obtained in 95·3 per cent. of the children, the highest figure so far achieved.

An important feature of the year was the passing of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, an Act which consolidated all previous legislation and placed an increased emphasis on community care. Reference is made in the report to the plans for the promotion of mental health by the training both of medical officers and health visitors and to the study group and the pilot experiments being carried out.

Glasgow's five-year plan for clean air reached another stage in the bringing into force of Central Areas Nos. 2 and 3 and the Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area Orders and the passing of two further Orders relating to the Pollokshields Ward. Both these latter Orders were objected to and public enquiries held. The Secretary of State has now confirmed both Orders and the work of adaptation is in progress. Plans are being made to deal with the Ward of Provan, the largest of the city wards, amounting to 4,846 acres and some 19,000 houses.

There has been no case of diphtheria for four years and no deaths for the past five years.

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

There was only one case of confirmed poliomyelitis, but there was an outbreak of virus meningitis due to viruses other than the polio virus. The polio vaccination campaign was continued throughout the year, including a drive in the early summer to raise the level of protection in the adolescent and adult population. The Secretary of State has extended the offer of vaccination to persons aged forty and over not covered by the existing arrangements, the work of vaccination to be carried out by the general practitioners.

The general death rate was 12.24, a decrease on the high figure for 1958 and 1959. There was less respiratory disease, due no doubt to the milder weather in the first quarter of the year, but fog and low temperatures on several occasions in November and December again resulted in a sharp rise in deaths from bronchitis.

The infant mortality rate fell to 32 per 1,000. The number of births was 23,092, an increase on the previous year and giving a birth rate of 21.7, which compares with the Scottish birth rate of 19.4. The marriage rate was 9.0. The number of children who died between the ages of one and five years was 103, equivalent to a rate of 1.19 per 1,000 of the population in this age group.

A further reduction occurred in the city's population. In spite of the natural increase being the largest yet recorded the Registrar-General's estimate as at 31st December, 1960, was 11,100 down from the previous year. This decrease is due mainly to emigration abroad but, to a much greater extent than usual, migration outwith the city into adjacent counties and to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom. The estimated net migration loss was 21,800, in part no doubt due to the commencement of planned overspill. There was also a reduction of population within the city by transfers from the old congested wards to the new housing estates at Castlemilk and Drumchapel.

The total number of occupied houses in the city was 325,946, a net decrease of 831 and the first recorded decrease since 1941. The number of empty houses was 4,356, an increase of 389 on the figure for 1959. The majority of the empty houses are of one and two apartments and houses in the group of five apartments and over.

#### RELATIVE COST OF INDIVIDUAL SERVICES.

In D.H.S. Circular No. 91/1960 the Secretary of State asked that a statement be included of the relative percentage cost of the various

local health authority services with views on whether the present balance is appropriate. The costs shown in the following table are based on expenditure for the year 1959-60 :—

RELATIVE PERCENTAGE COST OF THE VARIOUS LOCAL AUTHORITY HEALTH SERVICES BASED ON EXPENDITURE FOR 1959/1960.

<i>Care of Mothers and Young Children—</i>								
Nurseries and Short Term Homes	...	...	...	...	...	12.1		
Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	12.3		
Welfare Foods	...	...	...	...	...	1.1		
Administration and Grants	...	...	...	...	...	0.5		
						—	26.0	
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...		8.9	
Health Visiting	...	...	...	...	...		6.1	
Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	...		6.3	
<i>Vaccination—</i>								
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	2.5		
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.5		
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0.1		
						—	3.1	
<i>Prevention of Illness—</i>								
General	...	...	...	...	...	4.2		
B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	...	3.1		
						—	7.3	
Domestic Helps	...	...	...	...	...		24.9	
<i>Mental Health—</i>								
Boarded-Out Mental Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	9.7		
Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	...	0.6		
Occupation Centres, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	0.7		
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	11.9	
						—		
<i>Other Enactments—</i>								
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	4.8		
Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	0.6		
Health Propaganda	...	...	...	...	...	0.1		
						—	5.5	
							100.0	

The largest single item is that of domestic helps, reflecting the marked and increasing demand for assistance either short term for temporary illness or an extended service necessary to help old folks living alone. The Domestic Help Section is under constant pressure, and even more so in the wintertime, and in spite of the large expenditure on this service it has been necessary to look carefully at each application and to ration the amount of help that can be given. There has been no sign of any diminution in demands for help; in fact, applications have steadily increased over the years, perhaps not dissociated with the hospital situation for the aged and the chronic sick.

Domiciliary midwifery takes proportionally a larger share than would be expected and again is related to the shortage of maternity

accommodation and the need to employ a large number of midwives to look after expectant mothers in their own homes.

The proportionate cost taken by mental health, and particularly the cost involved in boarded-out mental defectives, will change considerably in the coming years. Already the cost of aliment has been undertaken by the National Assistance Board, and the funds thus freed will permit the development of the mental health services and particularly the promotion of mental health without increasing unduly the total expenditure of the Department. The promotion of health and the prevention of illness taken in their widest connotation must be the principal duties of a local health authority.

The expenditure on the care of mothers and young children will give returns in the future in improved health, lowered invalidity and mortality. The nurseries and short term homes are almost wholly for the care of children without father or mother or for a relatively short period of residence of children whose mother has to go to hospital for treatment. Few places are used for children in large families who are being deprived of an opportunity to develop naturally.

One heading, "health propaganda," appears to take a very insignificant share of the total cost even although the subject-matter is also included under the guise of other headings. Health propaganda, or "health education" to give it its present day title, is undoubtedly one of the most important factors in the promotion not only of physical but of mental health and the health of the whole family. Before long this heading must take a higher place in the relative percentage table.

#### MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE.

There is still no sign of any marked reduction in the infant mortality rate in Glasgow. While there has been a slight improvement the rate still remains in the lower 30's in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section to secure a reduction. The most prominent causes of death are diseases of early infancy, particularly prematurity and congenital malformation, followed by diseases of the respiratory system, mainly pneumonia and bronchitis.

The striking difference between Glasgow and the other three Scottish cities is Glasgow's inadequacy in maternity hospital accommodation. The Committee on Health and Welfare have continued to urge on the Secretary of State and the Regional Hospital Board the need to provide new maternity accommodation. While the Board have formulated plans for new maternity hospitals it will be years before these buildings are completed, and provision must be made to meet

the immediate need by the provision of maternity accommodation in existing buildings or in new temporary erections. A special effort must be made 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 six years time.

Like the infant mortality rate the stillbirth rate has altered little, and for 1960 it is 24.2 compared with 26.4 per 1,000 live and stillbirths in 1959. The neonatal mortality (the rate per 1,000 live births of children who die during their first month of life) was 21, a decrease from 24 last year. This is also a rate which has not altered much in the past ten years, and Glasgow's figure compares with that of 18 for Scotland. It is customary now to link together the stillbirth rate and deaths in children under one week under the title "perinatal mortality." 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 42, also a higher rate than that in any city in Scotland or England. Prematurity plays a large part in the perinatal 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 0.34 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The number of maternal deaths in the city (8) is now so small that the rate is no longer an index of the problems associated with maternal care.

The number of day nurseries and children's homes remains as before, and the total attendances at the day nurseries numbered 150,324. The scheme for the training of nursery students 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 is always full to capacity.

Deaths of children in the age group one to five years were 14 fewer than in 1959. The most common cause of death in this age group continues to be accidents and violence, comprising 27.2 per cent. of all deaths in the age group.

Another major cause of death among toddlers is respiratory disease, but deaths in this age group were fewer than in 1959 as were deaths from tuberculosis and from malignant neoplasms.

In recent years, with the co-operation of the hospitals, records have been maintained of children under fifteen years of age admitted to hospital suffering from burns and scalds. During 1960 a return of all home accident cases, whatever the age, was obtained from the general hospitals with the exception of one which was unable to take part owing to staffing difficulties.

In the analysis of children under fifteen years of age admitted to hospital suffering from burns and scalds there were 533 children, mainly under five years of age, suffering from burns and 766 children, principally between the ages of one and two years, suffering from scalds. At least 40 per cent. of the children involved in a burning accident fell against a fire or into a hot fireplace where there was no guard or an ineffective guard at the time of the accident. Again it must be stressed upon parents the absolute necessity for using a satisfactory type of guard and not one that can be pushed out of the way by a child.

#### HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is subject to continuing and increasing pressure. The number of domestic helps employed is 1,588, of whom 448 are whole-time and the remainder employed on a part time basis. During the year 7,579 cases were assisted, general cases comprising 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 2,000 were assisted during 1960, of whom 86 per cent. were over 60 years of age, 34 of the cases being over 90 years of age and one in her 102nd year. A two-hourly Sunday service for helpless old people living alone assisted 191 persons in 1960, and 45 helps were engaged in this type of work. A night service for the seriously ill and unfit to be left alone is also in operation, with eight helps who attended 11 persons during the year. In addition, a domestic help visited some cases for one hour in the evening to give a cup of tea and see the old person safely in bed.

Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of their disability, a long term scheme of assistance similar to that for elderly persons has had to be arranged for certain cases of disseminated sclerosis. At the end of 1960 there were 75 cases in this group, 18 under 40, 45 between 40 and 60, and 12 over 60 years of age. Selected home helps are also engaged in the domiciliary care of tuberculosis patients and 141 cases were attended during the year.

#### HOME NURSING SERVICE.

During the year the Home Nursing Service staff paid some 341,000 visits. There was a further decrease in the number of visits to tuberculous patients and also a decrease in the total number of new cases on the register. The number of Home Nursing staff increased from 146 to 152. A shortened course of district training has been introduced during the year and is being given at training centres appointed for this purpose throughout Britain. The course of four months' duration commenced in Glasgow in January, 1961. The period of four months is reduced to three months for State-registered nurses who are State-certified midwives or who hold the Diploma of Nursing, a Tutor's Diploma or a Health Visiting Certificate.

#### 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 fourteenth year of existence. Some 2,203 inoculations were given against yellow fever and 3,588 against enteric fever, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox. Where crews of ships have to be inoculated it is usually more convenient for the medical staff from the Department to visit the vessels in the port.

There has been no case of smallpox in Glasgow since 1950. The number of primary vaccinations carried out during the year was less than in 1959, and the level of protection in the community gives little basis for satisfaction.

There was no case of typhoid fever in the city, but three unusual typhoid infections were discovered. In all there were 25 cases of paratyphoid fever, three occurring in institutions, eight sporadic and fourteen grouped infections. Paratyphoid organisms have been found during the past year in certain samples of desiccated coconut in various parts of the country, but it has not been proved that any of the Glasgow cases were due to the consumption of infected coconut.

There was a slight decrease in the number of notifications of dysentery, and a detailed report on this disease has been prepared by Dr. Bloch. Both Flexner and Sonne types were present in the city, and on occasion patients might suffer from one or other or both types of the disease at the same time or consecutively. There were 11 deaths. Bacillary dysentery has been endemic and at times epidemic within the city since 1953, and strict attention to handwashing, before preparing and eating food, and after the toilet is a most important preventive measure.



The number of cases of food poisoning notified to the Department has continued to increase. The majority of cases were involved in outbreaks due to various types of the *Salmonella* organism, to the poisoning by the *Staphylococcus* toxin and by *Clostridium welchii*. Again reheated food seems to be one of the principal carriers of infection. To permit of detailed and successful investigation, early notice of the occurrence of an incident is required and if possible samples of the suspected food retained for examination.

There were 649 cases of scarlet fever notified, the lowest number ever recorded and a considerable reduction on 1959. During the last eleven years there have been only four deaths from scarlet fever compared with 102 deaths that occurred in a single year as recently as 1932.

There was also a reduction in the number of cases of erysipelas notified, and there was no death for the third successive year and only three deaths in the last seven years.

For the fourth year running there have been no cases of diphtheria and no deaths for the past six years. The number of children protected by immunisation, however, is not sufficient to ensure freedom from this infection should a severe form of the disease return as has happened elsewhere.

There were fewer cases of cerebrospinal fever in 1960—52 cases as against 77 in 1959. There were, however, 10 deaths, and this disease still must be regarded as a serious infection. All the children were under four years of age and seven of them one year or under.

Measles having regained its biennial periodicity, the incidence in 1960 fell to a low level compared with the 11,403 cases notified in 1959. There were no deaths.

Whooping cough cases on the other hand steadily increased in number, and there were 3,745 notified during the year, an increase of over 60 per cent. compared with 1959. There were four deaths, all in children under four years of age.

Chickenpox increased in prevalence, and 8,989 cases were registered compared with 5,401 in 1959. The heaviest incidence was in the first half of the year, particularly in March. There were two deaths, both in infants under nine months of age.

For the second successive year Glasgow escaped any major incidence of poliomyelitis, there being only one confirmed case due to the polio virus. There was, however, a heavy incidence of lymphocytic or virus

meningitis, a type of illness which arouses interest rather than concern. The viruses mainly concerned were Echo type 9, Coxsackie B5 and the virus of mumps. There were three cases which might be described as paralytic showing involvement of the nervous system in addition to the meningitis. Only one of the three gave laboratory evidence of polio virus infection.

A steady improvement has been maintained in the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign. During the year some 214,108 injections were given by general practitioners and by the Health and Welfare Department's Medical Officers making the total number of persons having received two injections 322,035 and those having third injections 226,264. The campaign for the vaccination of adolescents and young adults extended from the end of 1959 into the early part of 1960. Arrangements were made in September 1959 and the spring of 1960 to give third injections in primary schools and elsewhere. In the early summer an effort was made to raise the vaccination level of adolescents and adults up to the age of forty. By the end of 1960 it was apparent that there had been a fall in the percentage of children protected under two years of age, and the early summer campaign in 1961 was concentrated on raising the level in this age group. By Circular D.H.S. 98/1960 the Secretary of State for Scotland extended the offer of vaccination to persons aged forty and over not covered by the existing arrangements. Vaccination of this group was to be the responsibility of the general practitioners. 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 ... ..	57,859	61·8	37,133
5-14 ... ..	152,492	85·7	118,914
15-19 ... ..	51,288	67·2	36,884
20-24 ... ..	28,553	37·5	18,045
25-39 ... ..	24,471	10·7	10,703
40 and Over ... ..	1,745	—	857
Not Stated ... ..	5,687	—	3,728
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	322,035		226,264
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The percentage of children protected under five years of age is not high enough to ensure freedom from poliomyelitis.

In the spring of the year there was a limited outbreak of influenza, mostly due to the virus A.2/Asian type, although a few cases were noted by the Virus Laboratory to have virus types B and C. The number of deaths certified as due to influenza was 43 compared with 117 in 1959.

There were 3,743 cases of primary pneumonia notified during the year, 21 per cent. being over 65 years of age. There were 533 deaths, more than a quarter of these occurring in the first three months of the year.

The number of deaths from bronchitis was 658, considerably below the high figures ruling in 1958 and 1959 when there were exceptional periods of smog. There was a sharp increase in deaths from bronchitis in December when fog was present in the city.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was again the lowest ever recorded, but the decreasing trend is tending to slow up and redoubled efforts must be made to control this disease which is by no means beaten. The number of new cases notified was 1,092 which compares with 1,159 in 1959. The 1960 incidence is now 54 per cent. of the 1956 figure.

There were 297 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 11 more than in 1959. The corresponding death rate per 100,000 of the population is 28. Adjusting the Glasgow statistics to conform with those of the Registrar General, the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate would become 19 as compared with 20 in 1959. Both the incidence rate and death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis are, however, much higher than the rates ruling in other cities in Scotland and England.

There has been a further decrease in the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were only six cases of meningitis, none of them under one year of age.

In order to avoid confusion between primary tuberculosis and the adult type of pulmonary tuberculosis a form of intimation has been instituted for the former condition. During the year 57 children were notified compared with 76 in 1959 and 80 in 1958.

The volume of vaccination by B.C.G. was greater than in any previous year, mainly due to the increased number of school children who require to be immunised and also a further increase in the newborn infants vaccinated. Owing largely to these two factors the annual total of vaccinations in the city reached 27,818 compared with 24,112 in 1959.

The vaccination of school leavers continues, and a special effort was made in 1960 to secure a high level of parental consent. Out of a possible 18,700 school children consent was obtained in 95.3 per cent., the highest ever recorded. The percentage of negative reactors was

80·7, an improvement of 1·6 per cent. on the rate of 79·1 in 1959. While this 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 10,474, also the largest number of vaccinations in any one year. The seven obstetric units in the city are now in the scheme for vaccination as is also the Ross (Paisley) Annexe of the Royal Maternity Hospital.

The promotion of B.C.G. campaigns in the administration of the Tuberculosis Section is under the direction of Dr. J. S. Gemmill, Principal Medical Officer.

The total number of films taken in the X-ray Section was 14,327, a slight decrease on 1959. The most important contribution of the Section is the detection of active pulmonary tuberculosis, of which 215 cases were discovered for the first time.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

While there was a decrease in the total number of new cases of acute venereal disease coming to the notice of the Department, the number of cases of acute syphilis in males increased from 10 to 39 and in females from 2 to 14. There was also an increase in the number of cases of congenital syphilis. The number of new and transferred-in cases attending *ad hoc* clinics for the first time was 4,916 compared with 5,117 in 1959. The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high at 2,050 and shows a slight increase over 1959.

#### MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, is based on the main features of existing Scottish legislation, and reflects the report of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the law relating to mental illness and mental deficiency in England and Wales and the views expressed in the two reports of the Committee of the Scottish Health Services Council which considered the application to Scotland of the main recommendations of the Royal Commission. It was one of the principles of the Royal Commission Report that there should be emphasis on care in the community rather than on institutional care for all those suffering from mental illness or mental deficiency who are not in need of the special facilities which the hospital service offers. While it is generally accepted that community care is valuable and essential it may well be that only a limited number of mentally ill people can benefit from or are suitable for community care.

One important change concerns admission to mental hospitals which can now be made without any formality for patients who are not unwilling.

The local health authority is required to prepare a scheme which will contain their proposals for implementing their duties under the Act.

While much attention has been given in this legislation to care there is still the need to direct special emphasis to prevention, and particularly the promotion of mental health.

Reference is made in the report to the study group which consisted of the Professors of Public Health and Psychological Medicine, representative consultant psychiatrists and the senior staff of the Department. The main subjects considered were the form which a mental health service scheme might take in Glasgow and the training that would be necessary for the staff. Certain fields of operation were discussed, principally the adolescent, the family and the young child, and sections of the study group prepared pilot studies to obtain additional information.

The results of this collaboration were the development of extended mothercraft and parentcraft teaching, a pilot experiment in a course on physical and mental health for junior secondary schools, and training schemes for health visitors and medical officers. The course for health visitors was planned by the Professors of Public Health and Psychological Medicine and the Director of the School of Studies. The first course commenced in January, 1961, with accommodation for 20 students. Health visitors who have completed their course satisfactorily will spend part of their working time performing such functions in the field of mental health as fall within their capacity and within the general scheme laid down by the local health authority, including the after-care of patients discharged from hospital. The training of Child Welfare and School Medical Officers and Public Health Medical Officers generally is being provided for by a new short course commencing in November, 1961.

The work of the Mental Services Section has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years. The total number of mental defectives at the end of the year was 1,262. There is still great difficulty in obtaining accommodation for juvenile patients, although 100 were admitted to institutional accommodation during the year. At the request of the General Board of Control 533 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.

The full-time medical staff of the section 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. The total number of cases examined during the year was 801, of which 81 per cent. were found certifiable.

#### BLIND PERSONS.

At the Regional Certifying Clinic 731 persons were examined for the first time and 261 re-examined. Out of the total of 992 some 392 were examined at home. Of those examined for the first time, 58·3 per cent. were certified blind and 31·9 per cent. partially sighted. Of the 261 persons re-examined, there was no change in the classification in 167 (64·0 per cent.), of whom 33 were blind. Of the remainder, 19 were found to be no longer blind and 75 who were previously blind were certified as blind.

With the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind a follow-up scheme deals with those patients examined at the clinic and considered by the examining surgeons as likely to benefit from further treatment. Home teachers enquire and report twice yearly as to the treatment and the progress of these patients.

Of the 91 patients recommended for surgical or medical treatment, treatment was not carried out in 71 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.

#### PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year 7,000 vessels, including 1,607 from overseas, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 9,946,188, 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, dysentery, infectious hepatitis, malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia and other infections.

The investigation into the condition of the drinking water supplied to ships has been continued as periodic information is received from other ports and complaints made by members of the crew that the domestic water supply of a vessel is not suitable for drinking.

There was an increase in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers and in the number of aliens landed at the port. There were no rejections on medical grounds. Close co-operation is maintained with H.M. Immigration Officers in the examination of these passengers, and every assistance was given by the shipping companies.

Inspection and reinspection of vessels arriving in the port revealed a number of defects in the crew accommodation. The majority of these 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 Authority at the next port of call in the United Kingdom to have the work completed.

Special observations are taken on hygiene and sanitation of the dock area, including such matters as the condition of canteens, the drainage systems, the refuse collection and disposal.

The control of rat infestation in ships and on the dockside is an important duty of the Port Health Authority, and during the year 329 rats were destroyed, 259 on board foreign going ships, as a result of fumigation or of trapping. As is usual specimens of rats were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination and detection of the bacillus of plague. The results for years have been consistently negative.

International certificates relating to the control of rat infestation in ships were issued to 465 vessels. Of the 24 deratting certificates 17 were granted after the vessels were fumigated and the remaining 7 after the vessels had been cleared by trapping. Certificates are issued after examination to new vessels and also to vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Ardrossan, Bowling, Finnart, Gareloch, Irvine, Old Kilpatrick and Troon. In four vessels which were being fumigated to qualify for deratting certificates the concentration of gas and periods of exposure were increased at the request of the Department of Agriculture. In the case of one vessel where methyl bromide was employed in one hold 18 oz. per 1,000 cubic foot were used for a period of eighteen hours for the destruction of food insect pests in the cargo space. Vessels arriving at the shipbreakers' yards were searched on arrival but deratting was unnecessary as no evidence of rodent infestation was found.

Rodent control certificates were issued to 47 coastal vessels during the year. The degree of rat infestation in coastal vessels has been reduced to a very low level with the co-operation and assistance of the owners. The degree of mice infestation of vessels from Burma has been brought to the notice of shipping companies in that area who have agreed to carry out methods to eliminate these pests when opportunity occurs.

During the year a total of 767,217 tons of foodstuffs were landed at the port, 756,728 tons from vessels from overseas ports and 10,489 tons from vessels trading coastwise. All food products landed within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority were subjected to examination under the Imported Food Regulations, and as a result a total of 4,068 cwts. was declared unsound and unfit for human consumption.

Problems encountered during the year included egg products containing salmonella organisms and desiccated coconut also containing salmonella organisms. These are national problems, and methods of heat treatment have been devised which make the food safe.

#### 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 116,850. The number constructed during the year was 3,327 compared with 3,058 in 1959 and 4,014 in 1958.

The clearance of slum dwellings continues by the representation of houses for closing and demolition and the promotion of slum clearance schemes. During 1960, 1,556 individual houses were represented as unfit while 798 were dealt with in clearance schemes, together equal to 2,354, the highest annual total for some years. The number of houses actually closed was 2,013, also the highest figure. The number of houses represented by the Master of Works as dangerous was 229.

During 1960, 188 recommendations were made under the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families, and 235 families were rehoused. Since the beginning of the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families in 1934 some 7,678 tuberculous families have been rehoused. This is only the second year in which the number of families rehoused has exceeded the number recommended.

The landscape is changing, and high buildings are appearing both in the centre and on the periphery of the city. I suppose it is inevitable that multi-storey dwellings must take precedence over tenements of four-storeys and less. It is the policy of the Corporation that at least 50 per cent. of new building should be in multi-storeys. It is to be regretted that so many of these dwellings must fall short of the optimum; an improvement they must be on the housing conditions of many of the citizens but how much better they could have been.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The total number of examinations completed during the year was 101,995, about 6,000 more than in 1959. The total increases were



in specimens from suspected venereal disease cases, blood samples from expectant mothers for the Rhesus factor and blood grouping, and increased examinations for *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Haemoglobin estimation for all expectant mothers attending the Corporation antenatal clinics is now carried out in the Laboratory. This work, which started only in October, accounts for an increase of about 2,000 examinations. Examination of the material for *Staphylococcus pyogenes* from newly born babies and their mothers, which was undertaken for the Western Infirmary and which was mentioned in last year's report, was continued during the early part of the year.

The total number of nose and throat swabs examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus was 1,023. The number of positive specimens was 5 from 4 patients. Typing identified the 4 strains as 2 of the mitis type and 2 atypical (Type VI) and all were found to be non-virulent.

The total number of specimens examined for the presence of the dysentery bacillus was 22,605, some 1,000 less than in 1959. The dysentery bacillus was isolated on 3,567 occasions compared with 3,673 in the previous year.

Since 1955 there has been a continual fall in the number of samples of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli, and the figure for 1960 is 1,100 as against 1,276 in 1959. The percentage found positive was 6.8 compared with 7.7 in the previous year.

The number of specimens from patients suffering from suspected food poisoning was 5,184, some 500 less than in 1959. The total found positive for *Salmonella* organisms was higher by 28. The search for *C.1. welchii* in material from certain food poisoning cases was continued.

The number of samples of blood examined for the determination of the Rhesus classification of expectant mothers and of their blood grouping was 11,146. Of these, 2,901 were sent by the general practitioners and the remainder came chiefly from the antenatal clinics.

There was an increase in the samples of foodstuffs sent for examination as to their fitness for consumption. The increase was due to the examination of samples of Ceylonese desiccated coconut and an increase in the number of egg products examined. Desiccated coconut from Ceylon has been implicated in outbreaks of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, and all importations are carefully examined. Of the 992 samples examined at the Laboratory, 43 were found to be contaminated with *Salmonella*, including 5 with *S. paratyphi* B. Several other

serotypes were isolated, including *S. Hvittingfoss*. Within a few weeks of isolating *S. Hvittingfoss* from coconut the same serotype was found in the specimens from a child with food poisoning. Processing plants have been established in various parts of the country for dealing with infected coconut.

Imported egg products have been subjected to bacteriological examination for the past six years owing to the adverse reports which have been obtained from time to time, including the presence of *Salmonellae* in the samples examined. The success of preliminary heat treatment of certain types of egg products has permitted a reduction in the number of samples taken.

Investigation of the city's milk supply involved the examination of 2,035 samples. Of this total, 1,792 were investigated for compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk and the remainder were miscellaneous samples taken for control purposes. Among the miscellaneous samples were some taken from types of dispensers installed in cafes and restaurants. Only 35.3 per cent. of this group gave satisfactory results whereas the percentage conforming to the appropriate standards in the designated grades ranged from 84.4 to 97.1.

The investigation into the hygienic condition of itinerant ice cream vans, started in 1957, was concluded in December, 1960. The bacterial counts of the samples of ice cream indicated a rather higher standard than in 1959, although the swabbing cloths were the items most often found highly contaminated.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

A number of new and amended regulations and orders came into force during the year, including the Ice Cream (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960, and amendments to the Arsenic in Food Regulations.

Food sampling continued during the year with a total of 5,208 samples of a large variety of substances being submitted for analysis. As in previous years, court proceedings against butchers outnumbered those taken against all other traders.

Over 200 complaints were lodged regarding food alleged to be contaminated, unsound or otherwise unfit for human consumption, including the usual assortment of foreign matter found in food. Visits of inspection were made to markets, stores, wholesale and retail premises on 8,832 occasions for the purposes of inspecting the premises and examining suspected food. Some 200 tons were considered unsound and destroyed with the owners' consent. Approximately 40 tons of

ice cream and ice lollies in a cold store were destroyed following the disastrous bonded warehouse fire. In parts of the store the floor was inches deep in melted ice cream and ice lollies. The insulation of the cold store was completely stripped and renewed, and all woodwork thoroughly scrubbed and treated to prevent deterioration.

The number of registered milk producers in the city is now 25, two fewer than last year. The number of pasteurising establishments stands at 18, one fewer than last year.

There are now 1,781 dairies registered in the city, including 25 producers and 20 dairymen holding supplementary licences. The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, fell to 85,400 gallons, a decrease of 3,425 gallons.

Visits of inspection made to dairy premises numbered 6,561, while 238 inspections were made of the 37 byres of the 25 milk producers. These byres have a total accommodation for 1,122 cows, but the average number kept was approximately 975.

In view of the relatively poor results obtained last year from samples drawn from milk dispensing machines a careful watch was maintained on their operation, performance and results. The milk dispensed from these machines is a catering sale and therefore outwith the scope of the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Act and Order. Of the 200 samples taken this year 68 per cent. failed in the coliform test.

The check on the efficiency of milk can washing in city creameries was continued. Towards the end of May complaint was received from the manager of a city creamery that milk was being delivered from dairy farms outwith the city in cans which were not satisfactory. A special inspection was made, and a number of cans from each of 66 farmers were found to be in varying degrees of uncleanness and a large quantity of milk returned to the farmers and information given to the sanitary inspector of the appropriate area. No further cause for complaint has since been received.

Supervision of the cleansing of beer, soft drinks and mineral water bottles was continued during the year. Difficulty is still being experienced in completely removing all traces of the foreign liquid from bottles which have been used by the public for other than the original purpose. In most cases the contamination is of a phenolic nature. The degree of contamination varies, and although in most cases it is slight and insufficient to be harmful it still makes the contents of the bottle unpalatable.

Careful attention was paid to the wording on labels affixed to pre-packed articles of food and to possible misleading statements and inaccurate claims during the course of sampling and inspection of food premises. Various labels have had to be amended to conform with the Labelling of Food Orders, 1953, and the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. In one instance Irish eggs were observed to bear a ticket describing them as Aberdeen, Elgin or Dumfriesshire eggs. A verbal warning was given and the goods correctly labelled.

The number of street traders continued to increase. By the end of the year 1,657 vehicles with suitable food storage accommodation had been approved in accordance with the Bye-laws. Traders engaged in selling unpacked foods were informed that on the next presentation of the vehicle hand-washing facilities would require to be fitted.

The drive under the Food Hygiene Regulations continues. A study of shops, particularly butcher shops, was commenced and time devoted to discuss in detail with the individual shopkeepers the requirements of the regulations.

Opportunity was taken when dairy premises changed hands to have the premises brought up to required standard before a certificate of registration could be recommended.

#### AIR PURIFICATION.

In 1960 a further three Smoke Control Area Orders came into force—the Central Areas Nos. 2 and 3 (extensions West and East of the Central Smoke Control Area) and the Pollokshaws Area. During the winter of 1960-61 there was a marked improvement in the atmosphere of the centre of the city as compared with the surrounding districts. The Order in respect of the Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area was postponed for two months to 15th December owing to delays in the conversion of fireplaces. Orders were also made in respect of Pollokshields and Pollokshields No. 2 Areas, both of which have been the subject of objections and public enquiry. Pollokshields Area has been approved by the Secretary of State on 5th April, 1961 and Area No. 2 on 30th August, 1961. The details of the Orders made up to date are contained in a table in the report.

The Order in respect of the Pollokshaws Area did not come into force without some difficulty. In addition to the delay already mentioned there was the problem of distribution of supplies of smokeless fuel. While the expensive premium fuels were in short supply there were ample stocks of British Standard coke for open fireplaces produced by the Scottish Gas Board under the brand name of "Gloco." We

are indebted for the help of the Scottish Gas Board in selling smokeless fuel direct to the householder in the absence of the usual distributors. There were a number of tenants who continued to burn coal and coal merchants who continued to sell coal after the Smoke Control Area Order came into force, and early in 1961 it was necessary to take certain offenders to court.

Some housewives found difficulty in the change over from coal to smokeless fuel, and the technical staff of the Department were fully employed in meeting complaints. Where difficulties had arisen they were due mainly to defects in technique or in some cases defects in installation. One of the defects found was the use of unsatisfactory fuels, particularly poor types of coke sold at a cheap price. In many cases the coke was soaking wet and no amount of gas ignition could set these fuels alight in a reasonable time. Wherever difficulties were found involving defects of technique it was a most useful practice to demonstrate the lighting of a fire with Gloco right from the beginning. The demonstration was of value not only to the tenant but also to her neighbours.

Observation on the Central Smoke Control Areas was maintained daily by the Smoke Inspectorate from several vantage points at roof level from which a large area could be seen. Whenever even faint smoke was observed the circumstances were immediately investigated. Advice and instruction were given on firing methods and correct plant operation, and it was seldom that a second visit was necessary.

Many applications for prior approval under the Clean Air Act were received, and on most occasions an inspection of the immediate area was necessary. In many instances alterations to the proposed plant had to be made to prevent the possibility of ultimate infringement of the Act.

Steady improvement has been made in the replacement of inefficient plant and the change over from coal to fuel oil. There are certain "escape clauses" in the sections of the Clean Air Act dealing with dark and black smoke. One of the defences refers to the condition of the plant, and it was to operate for seven years from the passing of the Clean Air Act of 1956. Only two years remain of this exemption period, and it is advisable that owners of plant of this type should now make plans for replacement.

Improvement has been made in the cross river passenger ferries which now burn smokeless fuel in place of coal. A small number of coasting and river craft still burn solid bituminous fuel and they

occasionally do produce heavy issues of smoke when manoeuvring and operating in the confined upper reaches of the river. The Smoke Inspectorate make such suggestions as will reduce smoke to the barest minimum, but it is obvious that at times carelessness is responsible for smoke emission.

Much time and attention has been devoted to complaints received in respect of smoke from locomotives, particularly from engine running sheds. Although no actual locomotive may be discharging dense smoke the accumulative effect from a number of locomotives in the aggregate at times constitutes a serious nuisance. This problem has been under discussion with representatives of the British Railways. Complaints are also received of smoke from locomotives halted at signals, and whenever details can be obtained they are forwarded to the Railway authorities for attention.

The classes in boilerhouse practice promoted by the Corporation of Glasgow and the Scottish Division of the National Society for Clean Air were carried on during the year, their 45th winter session. The adequate training of boilerhouse 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 to incorrect fuel.

The estimation of atmospheric pollution by instruments has greatly increased within the last few years and has necessitated the services of a technical assistant who is responsible for instrument location, installation, supervision, analysis and recording of the information obtained.

#### GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The report on the work of the staff of the Central Division was prepared by Mr. George Lauder who retired on 4th May, 1961, after 45 years' service with the Department. Mr. Lauder was appointed Divisional Sanitary Inspector of the South-East Division in 1942 and transferred to the similar post in the Central Division in 1945. Among Mr. Lauder's wide interests were housing and food hygiene, and I have been grateful over the years for his loyalty, co-operation, and quiet efficiency.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, have been in operation for a full year. Most of the time has been devoted to carrying out initial surveys of food premises and bringing to the notice of those responsible contraventions of the regulations. Special emphasis has been laid on cleanliness and on tidiness. Many of the difficulties encountered, however, arose from unsuitability of the premises but much has already

been achieved with the co-operation of the proprietors and their staff. The main problem to be solved is still that of personal cleanliness.

Action under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, has permitted more of the city's black spots to be eliminated. In addition, a Clearance Order has been made in respect of 786 houses in the North Woodside area.

The Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959, has enabled the Department to take the necessary steps on the failure of the owners to enter premises and remove certain types of nuisances. The Act has now been in operation for a full year, and the results have shown that the powers granted have been fully justified. Prompt attention is being given to choked drains by the factors in view of the action which can be taken by the Corporation under Section 5 of the Act, and the instances where the Corporation have to take steps have become fewer in number.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, along with the regulations made under the Act came into force during the year. The purpose of the Act is to require those who propose to develop caravan sites to obtain (1) planning consent from the appropriate local authority, and (2) a licence from the local authority allowing the use of the site as a caravan site. The regulations differentiate between residential sites and holiday sites and are designed to obtain minimum standards of hygiene, sanitation and amenity.

Rat infestation continues to be a problem. While heavily infested areas were cleared up some years ago there is still a large and ever threatening population of rodents, and efforts for rat extermination must not be relaxed. The widespread use of anticoagulants such as Warfarin makes the assessment of actual results of "rats killed" a matter of guesswork. A more reliable guide is the number of complaints received and the number of premises requiring treatment.

The operations under the Clean Air Act have engaged three of the Divisions with consequently less time to spend on other duties. The Central, South-East and South-West Divisions have been heavily involved, but as the Orders have now come into force more staff will be available for other duties in the Central and South-East Divisions.

During the year two common lodging houses were closed, one compulsorily owing to unsatisfactory management.

The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 strengthens the powers of a local authority to deal with noise, although Glasgow had already obtained powers under the Confirmation Act of 1959. Section 1 of the

Noise Abatement Act makes noise a statutory nuisance, while Section 2 restricts the use of loud speakers. A common source of complaint is the operation of mechanical ventilating systems and there have been complaints regarding noise coming from refrigerator motors. The public are becoming less tolerant of noise, particularly in residential areas. Complaints have also been received of the noise of building work machinery in commercial areas.

The supervision of tenants in housing schemes has been maintained by the housing nurses. The nurses' duties also include the visitation of schools for the examination of children and attendance at polio vaccination clinics. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the nurses in gaining admission to houses, as many housewives are out working. The number of unsatisfactory households found during visitation is small, although it is regretted that even these families with every facility at their disposal cannot maintain a clean house.

#### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.

During the year a total of 2,928 persons were medically examined for the first time, and 352 re-examined. Of the 3,280 persons examined and re-examined, 487 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. In addition, 28 persons were examined for premature retiral on health grounds, but in three cases it was not found possible to accept their applications. The commonest single cause of premature retirement was chronic bronchitis, a very disabling condition in manual workers. During the year 16 special examinations were carried out for the assessment of employees for fitness to resume work after an illness or after the discovery of some new disability.

#### WELFARE.

The number of small homes for the accommodation of old people remains at 17, including Burnbank, the home for the frail ambulant, and the two specially designed homes, Merrylee and Windlaw. A further home for 60 persons is in course of erection. The total residential accommodation available is 1,647 comprising 508 places in the small homes, 647 in Foresthall and 492 in Crookston.

During the year additional kitchen equipment has been installed in Foresthall resulting in a more varied diet. The modernisation, redecoration and refurnishing have been continued, particularly in the



West section which is part of the hospital. Alterations in the church and concert hall and alterations and additions to the doctor's surgery have also been completed during the year. New machinery has been installed in the laundry which now deals with some 25,000 articles per week.

The Reception Centre was closed in September with the provision by the National Assistance Board of their own centre at Bishopbriggs. The Department are continuing to provide reception centre accommodation for women on behalf of the Board.

In Crookston the more frail patients are accommodated in the wards while the cottages continue to provide for those who need the the minimum of care.

The seventeen small homes have been fully occupied during the year, and Woodburn, the first small home to be opened in 1948, is being extended by the adaptation of the adjoining house. After completion of alterations, including the installation of a lift, there will be accommodation for 41 persons instead of 28 as at present.

Frognal, the holiday home near Troon, continues to serve not only the residents from all the residential homes in the city but also other groups, particularly handicapped persons. All guests are transported by bus from Glasgow and returned to town a fortnight later.

The number of handicapped persons on the Department's register at the end of the year was 1,928, the majority suffering from sight and hearing defects and physical infirmity. As in former years the Department has maintained close liaison with the City Factor's Department, and several severely disabled persons have been rehoused in ground floor houses. Close contact has also been maintained with the Limb and Appliance Centre of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and with the Ministry of Labour officials who specialise in dealing with those registered under the Disabled Persons Act.

The Department's social clubs for adult handicapped persons continue to function. At Laurieston House the more severely handicapped are catered for and special transport is provided by the Department of those unable to travel. The acquisition of two omnicoaches provided with ramps has greatly helped transport. While emphasis is laid on the social aspect of the clubs, each club has craft activities under the guidance of the occupational therapist with

assistance from voluntary helpers. Organised outings and functions are well supported, particularly theatre nights followed by supper at the club.

The work of the senior occupational centres has progressed steadily during the year, and the numbers have been maintained at Killearn Street and increased by eleven at South Portland Street. While the basic crafts of rug making, lampshade making, canework, woodwork, etc., remain the same there have been some alterations by the introduction of new and modern materials and designs. The centres have also been kept busy fulfilling orders and meeting the requirements of an increasing number of regular customers. Two occupational therapists are now engaged full time in the visitation, assessment and treatment of homebound handicapped persons. The scheme has continued to develop during the year with the co-operation and approval of each patient's general practitioner. Just short of half the patients visited have benefitted by the provision of self-help aids or gadgets. Some of these are purchased by the Department and others are specially made for individual patients by the occupational therapists.

The total number of blind persons registered with the Department at the end of the year was 2,063, including 203 Glasgow residents employed at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. Close liaison has been maintained by the Blind Welfare Section and Replacement Officer for the Blind at the Ministry of Labour. All persons eligible for employment are notified to him as are partially sighted persons who come within the appropriate category.

The work in the After-care Section remains much the same—interviewing leavers from the passing out schools for the mentally and physically handicapped, the hard of hearing, the deaf and the myopic. The majority of the leavers from the junior occupational centres have been unable to secure employment and consequently they have remained at home attending the senior occupational centres or the workshop at Moffat Street run by the Scottish Association for Mentally Handicapped Children. Visiting the homes and counselling is still the most important function of after-care work. Each person requires individual attention, and on the whole the time spent has been rewarding.

Other general welfare services include grants in money and kind to the Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee, to the Women's Voluntary Services, and to clubs for old people in the city. The Meals on Wheels Service continues to operate, the food being served by the

Women's Voluntary Service and prepared by the Catering Officer at Foresthall. The Department's clothing store supplies the needs of residents in 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 Welfare Section carried out a large number of investigations during the year on behalf of the Domestic Help and Clean Air Sections of the Department, the Education Department and the City Chamberlain's Department in connection with ability to meet commitments.

It gives me great pleasure to thank the Convener and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their generous support and encouragement during 1960. 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 the material. The year has not been an easy one, and I appreciate warmly the able and wholehearted assistance I have had from all members of the Health and Welfare Department.

WM. A. HORNE.

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## SECTION I.

## POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the City's population as at 31st December, 1960, is 1,064,700 — a decrease of 11,100 from the previous year. This loss of population is not due to any diminution of the Natural Increase which, in 1960, was 10,055, the largest yet recorded, the combined effect of an increase in births and a comparable decrease in deaths. The trend since 1952 is as 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
	1960 ...		10,055

This natural increase of 10,055, if added to the estimated population in 1959 of 1,075,800, would have given in 1960 a population of 1,085,855. According to this estimate therefore there has been an actual loss of some 21,000 persons. From information supplied by the Registrar General this loss can be accounted for, partly by emigration abroad and, to a much greater extent than usual this year, by migration outwith the City, some into the adjacent counties and some to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom. In 1960 the estimated net migration loss was 21,800, of whom 2,000 went overseas and 19,800 to other parts of the United Kingdom. The Registrar General comments that this loss to other parts of Scotland is well above the experience of the past few years and suggests it may be due to the commencement of planned overspill.

In 1959 12,500 persons left the City, 1,200 for destinations abroad and 11,300 to other parts of Scotland and the United Kingdom.

This considerable loss of population is reflected in the changes in the Voters' Roll between October, 1959, and February, 1960, a reduction of 8,981 in the number of voters. This figure multiplied by the ratio of population to voters established at the 1951 Census represents a population loss of some 13,340 persons. The later return, for February, 1961, when compared with that of October, 1960, shows a still sharper fall, a decrease of 13,772 in the number of *voters* alone.

The provisional estimate of the City's population for 1961 obtained at the Census taken in April, 1961, is 1,054,913.

The Registrar General's estimate for 1960 of 1,064,700 has been used for the calculation of the respective rates throughout this Report.

*Ward Population.*—Details of the population in each ward of the city are given in Appendix Table I and the distribution of the population in the five administrative divisions of the city is shown in Section XIV—General Sanitary Administration, page 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.

The transfer of population from the old congested wards of the city to the new housing schemes at Easterhouse (Provan), Castlemilk (Cathcart) and Drumchapel (Knightswood) continues. These three wards alone of the 37 showed an increase of population in 1960, of 6,636 in Provan, 1,751 in Cathcart and 857 in Knightswood. There was a decrease of population both north and south of the river of 5,731 and 5,369 respectively.

The following table compares the population of each Division as at the 1951 Census with that of 1960. The relative proportion of the city's population in both years is also shown.

Division	As at Census 1951		1960	
	Population	Percentage of Total	Population	Percentage of Total
East ... ..	222,431	20·4	233,252	21·9
North ... ..	250,088	22·9	225,936	21·2
Central ... ..	217,940	20·0	210,112	19·8
South-East ... ..	203,601	18·7	219,527	20·6
South-West ... ..	195,707	18·0	175,873	16·5
	<u>1,089,767</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>1,064,700</u>	<u>100·0</u>
North of River ... ..	690,459	63·4	669,300	62·9
South of River ... ..	399,308	36·6	395,400	37·1

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	1960	Percentage of Total for the City	1951
Provan ... ..	60,307	5·7	24,235
Pollokshaws ... ..	51,805	4·9	39,717
Cathcart ... ..	50,551	4·7	21,787
Ruchill ... ..	47,978	4·5	45,929
Shettleston and Tollcross	44,927	4·2	42,609
Knightswood ... ..	43,607	4·1	17,530
Pollokshields ... ..	42,307	4·0	39,956

Exchange Ward has the smallest population of all the wards, 14,908 in 1960 or 1·4 per cent. of the city population. Other wards with relatively small populations are Parkhead (18,011), Park (18,055), Partick East (19,329), Kelvinside (19,671) and Camphill (19,967).

*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 1960 this population totalled 25,163 an increase of 924. The figures for 1960 are not however comparable with those of the previous year as a revision of the list of hotels and guesthouses revealed that a number of such premises had not hitherto been included. Squatters are included in this return but their numbers are steadily diminishing. In 1960 there were only 24.

The largest institutional population (3,450) was in Exchange Ward where most of the City's hotels are located. Of the 2,400 persons in Pollokshields Ward more than half were resident in Hawkhead Mental Hospital, 470 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 1,995 persons in Springburn Ward. Provan Ward where Barlinnie Prison and Gartloch Hospital are located, had an institutional population of 1,923.

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, 1960.

Ward	Hospital	Persons Resident
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	Lightburn ... ..	63
2. Parkhead ... ..	Belvidere ... ..	361
7. Provan ... ..	Gartloch ... ..	902
9. Springburn ... ..	Stobhill ... ..	1,267
	Robroyston ... ..	706
10. Townhead ... ..	Royal Infirmary ... ..	1,052
	Eastern District ... ..	284
11. Exchange ... ..	Royal Maternity ... ..	372
12. Anderston ... ..	Ear, Nose and Throat ... ..	93
	Royal Hospital for Sick Children	428
13. Park ... ..	Eye Infirmary ... ..	104
	Royal Beatson Memorial ... ..	101
14. Cowcaddens ... ..	Baird Street Auxiliary ... ..	43
15. Woodside ... ..	Oakbank ... ..	199
16. Ruchill ... ..	Ruchill ... ..	464
18. Maryhill ... ..	Eastpark Home ... ..	85
19. Kelvinside ... ..	Gartnavel ... ..	947
	Homoeopathic ... ..	29
	Redlands ... ..	78
20. Partick East ... ..	Western Infirmary ... ..	896
23. Yoker ... ..	Knightswood ... ..	176
	Blawarthill ... ..	64
24. Knightswood ... ..	R.H.S.C., Drumchapel ... ..	93
30. Fairfield ... ..	Shieldhall ... ..	143
	Elder Cottage ... ..	27
	Southern General ... ..	992
	David Elder ... ..	77
32. Pollokshields ... ..	Hawkhead ... ..	1,226
34. Pollokshaws ... ..	Darnley ... ..	50
35. Govanhill ... ..	Samaritan ... ..	173
36. Langside ... ..	Victoria Infirmary ... ..	742
		<hr/>
		12,237

The revision of the hotel list is mainly responsible for the larger increases in wards such as Park (472), Kelvinside (289), Camphill (176), but there were also increases in hospital population in Anderston (449) and Exchange (307). The major decreases were recorded in Cowlairs (258), due to some reduction in the number of residents in Foresthall, and in Calton (146), the closure of one common lodging-house and a reduction in numbers resident in several others. The closure of Maryhill Barracks accounted for a reduction of 133 in Maryhill Ward.

The institutional population as at 30th June, 1960, was accommodated as follows :—

	1960	1959
General Hospitals ... ..	2,885	2,983
Infectious Diseases Hospitals ... ..	1,001	1,060
Mental Hospitals ... ..	3,075	3,075
Sanatoria and Other ... ..	5,364	5,149
Nursing Homes ... ..	687	768
Children's Homes ... ..	266	247
Hotels and Guest Houses ... ..	4,429	2,921
Hostels ... ..	1,016	760
Homes for Aged Persons ... ..	1,515	1,614
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	2,227	2,433
Special Institutions ... ..	2,674	3,204
Squatters ... ..	24	25
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>25,163</b>	<b>24,239</b>

*Acres.*—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 well above those of the other 34 wards. The progressive reduction in the density of these wards over the past thirty-nine 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
1960	...	...	119	100	93

There was some reduction in density in 23 wards during the year. In 13 wards density remained unchanged and in only one was there any increase in density during 1959. This was Provan Ward where the influx of population to the extensive Easterhouse Scheme has increased the ward density from 11 in 1959 to 12 in 1960.

*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 1960 the total number of occupied houses in the City was 325,946 compared with 326,777 in 1959, a net decrease of 831. This is the first recorded decrease since 1941. In that year there were 282,805 occupied houses, a decrease of 1,240 from the previous year, most of it the result of enemy bombing. From 1948 to 1952 there was an annual increase of over 2,000 houses a year. Between 1952 and 1955 there was a further increase of some 13,400 houses and thereafter to 1959 this trend continued although reduced in extent. The figure for 1959 was only 510 more than the 1958 total. The distribution of these houses throughout the municipal wards of the City is shown in Appendix Table II, and in the five administrative divisions on page 294.

In only eleven of the 37 wards was there any increase in the number of houses in 1960, and of these only two were at all substantial. The Easterhouse scheme was responsible for an increase of 1,083 in Provan Ward, and there was another increase of 446 in Knightswood Ward where the Drumchapel scheme is located. Other increases were recorded in Fairfield (229), Pollokshaws (225), Langside (85) and Cathcart (80).

Increases in these eleven wards totalled 2,231 but this was offset by decreases in 26 wards, totalling 3,062. Only one ward, Whiteinch, remained practically unchanged (two houses less than in 1959).

The major decrease was again in Hutchesontown Ward (496) 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 Townhead (353), Govan (270), Anderston (258), Gorbals (179), Dalmarnock (166) and Mile-end (156).

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

	1960	Compared with 1959
One apartment ... ..	28,793	Decrease ... 948
Two apartments ... ..	99,784	Decrease ... 1,769
Three apartments ... ..	108,969	Increase ... 1,456
Four apartments ... ..	62,832	Increase ... 373
Five apartments and over	25,568	Increase ... 57
	<u>325,946</u>	Decrease ... <u>831</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*, 77 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 1,091 in all (this figure takes no account of the increase of 110 in the unoccupied one apartments).

The distribution of the 28,793 occupied one apartment houses throughout the 37 wards ranges from 20 in Yoker to 3,166 in Dalmarnock 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 in these ten wards with the relative proportion of house of all sizes in each of the following :—

	Number	As Percentage of Houses of all Sizes
Dalmarnock ... ..	3,240	28.4
Hutchesontown ... ..	2,315	30.2
Mile End ... ..	2,228	21.2
Woodside ... ..	1,367	19.1
North Kelvin ... ..	1,253	14.9
Cowlairs ... ..	1,219	16.2
Calton ... ..	1,169	17.7
Shettleston and Tollcross ...	1,154	8.7
Govan ... ..	1,094	12.8
Cowcaddens ... ..	1,092	16.5

*Unoccupied Houses.*—At Whitsunday, 1960, there were 4,356 houses unoccupied compared with 3,967 in 1959. 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 in 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 and in 1960 by 389.

#### NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
One apartment ... ..	1,057	947	776	892	705	520	371	320
Two apartments ... ..	1,445	1,258	1,102	1,145	825	768	546	399
Three apartments ... ..	642	564	480	571	541	510	412	372
Four apartments ... ..	507	486	394	402	362	329	489	288
Five apartments and over	705	712	679	537	520	506	501	512
	<u>4,356</u>	<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>

Of this total of 4,356, 16·2 per cent. were houses of five apartments and over compared with 17·9 per cent. in 1959. Park Ward again had the greatest number of empty houses, 279 compared with 305 in 1959 and of these, 109 (39·1 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 ... ..	279	109	39·1
Kelvinside ... ..	221	69	31·1
Partick East ... ..	201	81	40·3
Camphill ... ..	117	38	32·5
Langside ... ..	114	36	31·6
Pollokshields ... ..	108	71	65·7

*Dean of Guild Linings.*—During the year ended 31st August, 1960 4,185 linings were granted compared with 1,790 in 1959. Details of the number and size of house for which these were granted are given in Appendix Table III, with a comparison of the figure for the preceding years from 1919. Of the total linings granted, 2,860 were for three-apartment, 264 for four-apartment, 43 for five-apartment and 2 for six-apartment. Accommodation for single and aged persons is to be provided by 613 single and 403 two-apartment houses, widely distributed throughout the city's housing schemes.



## METEOROLOGY, 1960.

Weather conditions in 1960 were on the whole more favourable than in the two preceding years. There was more sunshine in the Spring months and a comparative absence of fog in January and February. In November and December, however, fog was present on several occasions, sometimes in association with low temperatures. There were no remarkable extremes of temperature, however, and the Spring months were mild, April and May unusually so. Rainfall was heavier, with most of the increase in the first quarter of the year, and over 4 inches rain recorded in each of the summer months July and August.

*Temperature.*—Mean temperature for the year,  $47.7^{\circ}$  F., was only a little above the average for the previous ten years,  $47.3^{\circ}$  F., but less than the 1959 figure of  $48.9^{\circ}$  F. Only four months, January, April, May and June, had mean temperatures higher than those of 1959 and above average. On two successive days in January maximum temperature was  $15^{\circ}$  F. and on one of these minimum temperature was as high as  $49^{\circ}$  F. However there were two cold spells during this month, the first from the 8th to the 11th when temperature ranged from a minimum of  $28^{\circ}$  F. to a maximum of  $43^{\circ}$  F. On the 20th the range of temperature was from  $27^{\circ}$  F. to  $29^{\circ}$  F., and on the 21st from  $27^{\circ}$  F. to  $46^{\circ}$  F.

There was a good deal of frost in both January and February and snow lay for five mornings in January and nine in February. Mean temperatures for February and December were very similar,  $36.4^{\circ}$  F. and  $36.1^{\circ}$  F. respectively, but the coldest day of the year was 19th February when Glasgow had its coldest February day since 1921. Minimum temperature on that date was  $12^{\circ}$  F. and maximum temperature  $36^{\circ}$  F. On the previous day temperature ranged from  $25^{\circ}$  F. to  $29^{\circ}$  F. There were two cold spells in February, when minimum temperature was below freezing point for ten days (6th to 15th) and again from 17th to 21st. The last three days of the month were warmer, with maximum temperatures of over  $50^{\circ}$  F. Snow lay on the outskirts of the city from the 18th to 24th.

March had a mean temperature of  $41.9^{\circ}$  F. compared with  $43.8^{\circ}$  F. in 1959, and was only slightly above average. Temperatures were variable with a cold spell on 9th when temperature ranged from  $27^{\circ}$  F. to  $37^{\circ}$  F. and a warm spell on 22nd when minimum temperature was  $37^{\circ}$  F. and maximum  $57^{\circ}$  F. Maximum temperatures of  $50^{\circ}$  F. were also recorded on the three days 27th to 29th.

April, May and June were all unusually warm, April being the warmest since records began in 1920. Mean temperature in this month was  $48.7^{\circ}$  F. compared with  $47.1^{\circ}$  F. in 1959 and the previous ten years' average of  $45.3^{\circ}$  F. Maximum temperature on the last three days of the month was  $61^{\circ}$  F. May had a mean temperature of  $54.0^{\circ}$  F. compared with  $53.9^{\circ}$  F. in 1959 and an average of  $51.3^{\circ}$  F. June, the warmest since 1940, was the warmest month of the year with a mean temperature of  $59.4^{\circ}$  F. The corresponding figure for 1959 was  $56.8^{\circ}$  F. The highest day temperature of the year ( $79^{\circ}$  F.) was recorded on the 4th of this month, maximum temperatures of over  $75^{\circ}$  F. being recorded on each of the three days 3rd to 5th and from  $74^{\circ}$  F. to  $78^{\circ}$  F. during the five days 21st to the 25th.

July was cooler with a below average mean temperature of  $57.5^{\circ}$  F., the lowest since 1957 ( $57.7^{\circ}$  F.). In 1959 this figure was  $59.7^{\circ}$  F. Maximum temperature,  $68^{\circ}$  F., was below average and minimum,  $47^{\circ}$  F., above average. In the past ten years mean temperature for this month has only once (in 1955), when it was  $63.1^{\circ}$  F., exceeded  $60^{\circ}$  F.

August's mean temperature,  $57.7^{\circ}$  F., was very similar to that of July. This was a cooler month than in 1959 ( $60.8^{\circ}$  F.) though just about average ( $57.97^{\circ}$  F.). The highest day temperature of the month was  $77^{\circ}$  F. on the 3rd. Only on other two occasions, also in the first week, was the maximum temperature  $70^{\circ}$  F. or over. Thereafter minimum temperatures fluctuated between the upper 40's and lower 50's.

Temperatures in September were below average, with a mean temperature for the month of  $53.1^{\circ}$  F. compared with  $56.5^{\circ}$  F. in 1959. Minimum temperatures of  $37^{\circ}$  F. were recorded on 21st and 28th and the highest day temperature,  $67^{\circ}$  F. on the 9th, 10th and 18th.

October, too, was cooler with mean temperature only slightly above average, of  $48.7^{\circ}$  F. compared with  $52.3^{\circ}$  F. in 1959. The highest day temperature was  $60^{\circ}$  F., the lowest  $33^{\circ}$  F. Minimum temperatures of  $33^{\circ}$  F./ $36^{\circ}$  F. were recorded on 12th to the 14th and of  $37^{\circ}$  F. on the 16th and 17th.

Mean temperature in November,  $41.3^{\circ}$  F., was a little below average ( $42.3^{\circ}$  F.) and below the 1959 figure of  $43.7^{\circ}$  F. Maximum temperature of  $55^{\circ}$  F. was recorded on the 30th and minimum temperatures of  $28^{\circ}$  F.,  $26^{\circ}$  F., and  $27^{\circ}$  F. on the three days 7th to 9th. Frost was present on the 7th, 19th and 27th.

December, with a mean temperature of  $36.1^{\circ}$  F. ( $2.8^{\circ}$  below average), was colder than in 1959 ( $40.2^{\circ}$  F.). The highest day temperature was

49° F. on the 25th and the lowest 24° F. on the 20th. Minimum temperatures below freezing point were recorded from the 6th to the 9th and the 11th to the 16th, followed by a sharp rise to 41° F. and 40° F. on the next two days. This was succeeded by another cold spell from 19th to 23rd, with minimum temperatures ranging from 24° F. to 31° F. Frost was present on the 5th and 6th, 12th, and 19th/21st.

*Rainfall.*—There was more than the average amount of rainfall in 1960, with 41·32 inches on 230 days compared with 34·21 inches on 196 days in 1959. The average for the preceding ten-year period 1950-59 was 215 days and 40·3 inches rain. Most of this increase was recorded in the first half of the year with 17·58 inches of rain compared with 10·89 inches in 1959. Of this total, 8·94 inches fell in the first quarter, almost double the rainfall in the same period of 1959. The heaviest rainfall was in the last quarter of the year, 13·09 inches (compared with 1·450 inches in 1959).

The wettest month was December, with 5·22 inches of rain. November, with the same number of wet days, had 4·82 inches. Both amounts were above average but less than the unusually high rainfall in these months in 1959. Heavy showers occurred during July, which had 26 wet days, the greatest number since 1932, but the total rainfall was 4·07 inches, less than the average for the preceding ten years (4·37 inches), and appreciably less than in 1959 and 1958. 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	1956 ... ..	5·88
1930-39 „ ...	3·92	1957 ... ..	3·51
1940-49 „ ...	3·25	1958 ... ..	5·82
1950-54 „ ...	4·40	1959 ... ..	5·23
1955 ... ..	1·23	1960 ... ..	4·07

The first three months of the year had more rain than in 1959, January having 3·49 inches, February 3·20 inches and March 2·25 inches. The respective 1959 figures were 1·41 inches, 1·70 inches and 1·60 inches. April's rainfall (2·83 inches) was well above the average (1·95 inches) of the ten years 1950-59 and was very similar to that for 1940-49. There has been only one wetter April in the past ten years, viz., 1950, with 3·14 inches. The 1959 total was 2·16 inches. May, too, had more rain than usual, 3·20 inches compared with 1·22 inches in 1959 when, however, this month had been unusually dry. The average for the five years 1954-58 was 3·11 inches. Of this total of 3·20 inches no less than 1·57 inches was recorded on the 13th. Rainfall in June, 2·61 inches,

was less than in 1959 (2.80 inches) and below the average of 2.77 inches for the period 1950-59. With one exception (0.10 inches on the 27th) the last 12 days of the month had not even a trace of rain. August had 4.17 inches of rain, an amount closely comparable with the 1950-59 average of 4.07 inches. Rainfall in this month has been very variable in recent years, no less than 6.49 inches being recorded in 1958 and as little as 0.68 inches in 1959. September was dry with 2.41 inches but had more rain than in 1959 which, however, had had an unusually low rainfall of 1.38 inches. The average for the period 1950-59 was 4.10 inches but this included an exceptional rainfall of 9.33 inches in 1950. October, with 3.05 inches rain on 21 days, was drier than in 1959 when the respective figures were 15 days and 4.49 inches. During the past ten years rainfall in this month has ranged from 0.97 inches in 1951 to 9.69 inches in 1954. Although drier than in 1959, when November had an unusually heavy rainfall of 5.44 inches, this month had an above average amount of 4.82 inches. In 1958 the total rainfall was only 2.11 inches. December, too, with 5.22 inches of rain, was drier than in 1959 which, however, had been unusually wet (6.10 inches). The average for the preceding ten years, 1950-59, was 4.69 inches. In only two years during this period has the total rainfall in this month been less than 4 inches (1.69 inches in 1950 and 3.52 inches in 1952). Since 1951 rainfall has been consistently heavier than in any of the previous ten-year periods when there was more variation in the annual amounts. The following table compares the rainfall for this month in each of the ten-year periods from 1920 to date:—

	<i>Total Rainfall</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Range</i>
1920-29 (average) ...	4.10	22	0.98 ins. in 1927 to 8.69 ins. in 1929
1930-39 ( " ) ...	3.48	21	0.93 ins. in 1933 to 7.11 ins. in 1932
1940-1949 ( " ) ...	3.90	22	1.91 ins. in 1941 to 7.63 ins. in 1949
1950-1959 ( " ) ...	4.69	24	1.69 ins. in 1950 to 6.10 ins. in 1959

*Sunshine.*—The year was sunnier than of late, with 1,260 hours' sunshine compared with 1,220 hours in 1959 and 1,052 in 1958. The last comparable year was 1957 with 1,264 hours, the average for the preceding ten years being 1,205 hours. January was the dullest since 1951 (23.1 hours) with 27.6 hours' sunshine. The average for the preceding ten years was 38.6 hours. In 1959 this month had been unusually sunny with no less than 63.1 hours' sunshine. February had 83.4 hours and was the sunniest since 1955 (91.6 hours), comparing very favourably with only 22.3 hours in 1959 and the 1950-59 average of 56.8. There was less than the average amount of sunshine in March but the total of 78.5 hours was an improvement on the 1959 figure of 72.4 hours. April with 141 hours was sunnier than in the two previous years, 104 hours in 1959 and 125.4 in 1958, but a little below the previous ten

years' average of 142.3. Sunshine in May (168.7 hours) was more closely comparable with the 1958 total of 169.9 hours, being somewhat duller than in 1959 (217.3 hours) and below the average for the preceding ten years (173.5 hours). June had 225.5 hours' sunshine, well above the average (173.5), and with one exception (1957 with 266.7 hours) was the sunniest since 1949. The total for 1959 was 162.7 hours. As well as being a wet month, July was a dull one with only 118.5 hours' sunshine, compared with 147.7 in 1959 and the previous ten years' average of 162.6. Indeed it was the duller July since 1953 (114.1 hours). August for the second year in succession was unusually sunny with 151.0 hours, almost the same amount as in 1959 (150.4). This is above the previous ten years' average of 121.2 hours. September, too, was unusually sunny with 128.7 hours compared with 123.2 hours in 1959. This was the sunniest September since 1928 (129.2 hours). In contrast to 1959 when October was unusually sunny (103.4 hours), the month was much duller this year with only 55.9 hours' sunshine, well below the previous ten years' average of 72.2 hours. November was the sunniest since 1952 (56.7 hours) with 56.0 hours compared with 38.2 hours in 1959. The average for the previous ten years was 38.8 hours. The duller month of the year was December with 25 hours' sunshine, although this was some improvement on the 1959 total of only 15 hours. The average for the preceding ten years was 23.0 hours, the sunshine totals in that period ranging from 5 hours in 1956 to 34.8 in 1955.

Fog was reported in 18 days, two on January, six in February and three in November. The "Glasgow Herald" of 8th February commented that the fog in the Glasgow area and in Edinburgh over the week-end had been caused by still air allowing "smog" to be built up from domestic fires. Outside the cities bright clear conditions were reported. Fog was also present on seven occasions in December, dense enough on the 5th to delay traffic and to hold up shipping between Glasgow and the Tail of the Bank between the 6th and 7th. On the 14th fog persisted in the Glasgow area all day and became worse in the suburbs in the evening, reducing visibility to "nil". On the 15th there was thick fog until 10 p.m. when it was dispersed by rain. Some still remained on the south side of the city but the north was reported very clear.

On several of these occasions the fog was associated with frost and low temperatures.

During the summer months thunder was reported on seven days, four of these with lightning.

Strong winds were reported in March and April; easterly winds occurring on 29 days in March and 25 in October.

## SECTION II.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

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

## SUMMARY

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population ... ..	1,064,700	1,075,800	1,078,400	1,079,800	1,083,500
Acreage ... ..	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725
Persons per acre ... ..	27	27	27	27	27
Number of Inhabited Houses	325,946	326,777	326,267	324,350	321,368
Deaths—Number registered	13,691	14,135	14,020	13,883	14,034
Deaths—After correction for Transfers ... ..	13,037	13,536	13,454	13,177	13,194
Births—Number registered	22,768	22,443	22,922	22,581	22,622
Births—After correction ...	23,092	22,598	22,760	22,413	21,885
Death rate per 1,000 living—All causes ... ..	12·24	12·58	12·48	12·20	12·18
Birth rate per 1,000 living	21·69	21·01	21·11	20·76	20·20
Deaths under One Year—After correction ... ..	743	799	800	774	720
Deaths under One Year—Per 1,000 births ... ..	32	35	35	35	33
Neonatal death rate—Per 1,000 live births ... ..	21·4	23·9	23·2	23·0	20·8
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live and still) ...	24	26	25·5	26	26

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 number of births registered in 1960, 23,092, was 494 more than in 1959. Excluding the post-war years, 1946 and 1947, this is the greatest number registered in the City since 1930, when there were 23,322. The 1960 total is well above average, and is more closely comparable with that of an earlier period, 1925-1929, the average of which was 23,996.

The following table shows the trend since 1930 :

1930-39 (Average) ...	22,238
1940-49 (Average) ...	21,941
1950-54 (Average) ...	20,334
1955-59 (Average) ...	22,136
1960 ... ..	23,092

The rate per 1,000 of the population has risen sharply, from 21·0 in 1959 to 21·7 in 1960. Again, excepting the two post-war years, 1946 and 1947, this is the highest rate recorded since 1928. In that year too the rate was 21·7. The rate for Scotland has also risen, from 19·1 in 1959 to 19·4 in 1960.

The proportion of male births was somewhat less than in 1959, 51.1 per cent. as against 51.6 in 1959 and 51.3 in 1958. Since 1950 this proportion has varied from 51.1 in 1956 to 51.7 in the two years 1954 and 1955.

The influx of population to the new housing schemes in Provan Ward is reflected in the steady increase in births in this ward. Since 1957 the total births have increased by about 200 each year, and in 1960 this ward had the greatest number of births of all the wards, 1,207. This figure, too, is the highest recorded for any ward since 1947, when Ruchill had 1,218 births. Cathcart, which had the greatest number of births in 1958 and 1959 took second place with 1,081, and Dalmarnock third place with 1,056. The only other ward contributing more than 900 births was Mille End with 999.

Hutchesontown Ward again had the highest birth rate of all the wards, 37.2 (36.8 in 1959), a distinction it has held unchallenged since 1954. Other wards with high rates were Cowcaddens (33.0), Townhead (33.0), Woodside (32.3), Kingston (32.3), Dalmarnock (31.4), North Kelvinside (31.2), Mile End (31.1) and Gorbals (30.7). In 1959 only five wards had rates of over 30 per 1,000.

Twenty-one wards had rates above the City average and of these only Whiteinch (21.6) had a somewhat similar rate. The lowest rate (for the sixth successive year) was that of Craigton (9.9). Other low rates were those of Pollokshields (12.1), Yoker (12.4), Langside (13.7) and Pollokshaws (14.3).

Attention has been drawn in previous reports to one result of low birth-rates in five 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.

	1960		Decrease (except where indicated by *)							
	Births	Deaths	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	
Kelvinside ...	298	276	22*	26*	3	2*	30	28	48	
Camphill ...	356	355	1*	43	31	73	121	93	44	
Langside ...	339	383	44	10	34	19	70	109	52	
Yoker ...	332	343	11	32	29	2	—	4	60*	
Craigton ...	369	466	97	126	41	25	9*	14	20*	

In 1960, however, Kelvinside for the second successive year had another favourable, if smaller, balance of 22. There were more births and deaths in 1960 in Camphill Ward, with births in the majority of one, the first favourable balance recorded since 1949. Langside, however, had fewer births but more deaths than in 1959 and the deficit increased from 10 to 44. Although there were more deaths in 1960 in Yoker

Ward, births, too, had increased resulting in a less unfavourable balance of 11. There were fewer deaths than in 1959 in Craigton Ward, but fewer births also and the deficit was reduced from 126 to 97.

*Illegitimate Births.*—During 1960, 1,232 births were registered compared with 1,101 in 1959. This is equivalent to 5·3 per cent. of the total births, as against 4·9 in the previous year. The following table shows the trend in the rate since 1925.

1925	...	...	5·8	1956	...	...	4·8
1935	...	...	5·9	1957	...	...	4·7
1945	...	...	8·3	1958	...	...	4·9
1955	...	...	4·7	1959	...	...	4·9
			1960	...	5·3		

The highest ward rates were those of Park (12·3), Exchange (11·0), Calton (9·6) and Gorbals (9·4). The lowest rate was that of Whiteinch (1·3). Other low rates were those of Langside (1·8) and Fairfield (2·9).

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 1959) :—

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
1959	21,497	152·6	12·5

These rates are higher than those for Scotland as a whole. In 1959 the comparable legitimate birth rate for Scotland was 141·6 and the illegitimate 10·5.



## MARRIAGES.

There was an increase in the number of marriages in 1960, 9,607 compared with 9,553 in 1959. This represents a rate of 9.0 per thousand of the population as against 8.9 for the previous year. The following table shows the trend of the marriage rate since 1871 :—

## MARRIAGE 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
			1960	...			9.0

This is still above the rate for Scotland as a whole, 7.7 in 1960 compared with 7.8 in 1959 and an average for the years 1951-1955 of 8.1.

## DEATHS.

There was some decrease in the deaths in 1960, 13,691 compared with 14,135 in 1959 and 14,020 in 1958. After correction for transfers, 1,708 outward and 1,054 inward, this figure was reduced to 13,037 compared with 13,536 in the previous year. In 1960 Glasgow, with 20.5 per cent. of the population of Scotland, accounted for 21.1 per cent. of the deaths, 0.4 per cent less than in 1959. The death rate fell from 12.6 in 1959 to 12.2 in 1960, reverting to the figure which obtained during the three years 1955 to 1957. The rate for Scotland as a whole was 11.9 compared with 12.1 in 1959.

Camphill again had the highest deathrate of all the 37 wards, 18.1, (17.2 in 1959). With the exception of Kelvinside in 1954 and Park in 1958, this ward has had the highest death rate since 1950. Other wards with high rates were Partick East (16.3), Langside (15.5), Kelvinside (15.4), Park (14.7) and Calton (14.4).

Eighteen wards showed an increase on the 1959 rate and only nineteen had lower rates than that for the City. In 1959 Pollokshaws for the ninth successive year had the lowest rate of all the wards, but in 1960, with a rate of 9.3, it took fourth place. The lowest rate was that of Provan (8.7). Other low rates were those of Knightswood (8.8), Pollokshields (9.0), Springburn (9.5), Maryhill (10.0) and Gorbals (10.1).

*Age and Sex Distribution.*—This decrease was shared by both sexes. Male deaths totalled 6,870 as against 7,135 in 1959 and female deaths 6,167 compared with 6,401. The proportion of male deaths remained

unchanged at 52·7 per cent of all deaths. This proportion varies little from year to year. Details of the sex and age 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 1951 onwards in the table below. In 1951 8·5 per cent. of all the deaths occurred at ages under 15 years and 73 per cent. at ages over 55. In 1960 the relative proportions were 7 and 79 per cent.

Male deaths were fewer by 265, the greatest reductions occurring in the age groups over 65 years (135), 45 to 65 years (66), and under 5 (65).

In only one age group was there any increase in the number of deaths, 17 at ages 25 to 45.

More than half the decrease in the female deaths was in the age group 45 to 65 (144). Deaths at ages over 65 were fewer by 75. There were small increases in the age groups under 1 year (6), under 20 years (7) and under 35 years (6).

#### RATE PER 1,000 DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

		—1	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	Total
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
1957	...	59	7	7	9	19	37	98	185	579	1,000
1959	...	59	9	5	8	14	33	94	189	590	1,000
1960	...	57	8	6	7	16	33	88	189	596	1,000

There were 5,221 male deaths over 55 years of age compared with 5,351 in 1959, while female deaths totalled 5,025, a decrease of 168. This is equivalent to 76·0 per cent. of the male deaths at all ages (75·0 in 1959) and 81·5 per cent. of all the female deaths (81·1 in 1959).

*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 82 per cent. and over of all deaths in 1960 and 1959 :—

	1960		1959	
	Number	Per cent. of all Causes	Number	Per cent. of all Causes
Heart Disease* ... ..	3,788	29.05	3,749	27.70
Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	2,365	18.14	2,338	17.27
Vascular Lesions ... ..	1,902	14.59	1,984	14.66
Bronchitis ... ..	658	5.05	911	6.73
Violence ... ..	652	5.00	656	4.85
Pneumonia ... ..	533	4.09	700	5.17
Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy	532	4.08	597	4.41
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	297†	2.28	286†	2.11
	<u>10,727</u>	<u>82.28</u>	<u>11,221</u>	<u>82.90</u>

\* Excluding Hypertension.

† M.O.H. figure.

With the exceptions of Violence and Pneumonia the relative frequency of the eight main causes remained unchanged from 1959. While there was a considerable decrease in deaths from Pneumonia the total for Violent Causes was practically unchanged and this group therefore takes precedence of Pneumonia in the above 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, Bronchitis, Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in that order. Together these eight causes account for 82.2 per cent. of the total deaths compared with the city figure of 82.3. Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for a much higher proportion of the city deaths, 5.05 and 4.09 respectively as against 3.58 and 3.25 for the country as a whole. Pulmonary Tuberculosis was not among the first eight causes of death in Scotland in 1960 but it is included here for comparison with the City figure : it accounted for only 0.76 of all the Scottish deaths compared with 2.28 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 1.59. In the two major groups, Heart Disease and Vascular Lesions, the proportions were lower for the City ; for Scotland the respective figures were 32.75 and 15.95. Deaths from Malignant Causes formed a higher proportion of the City deaths, 18.14 as against 17.86 for Scotland. Deaths from violent causes were also proportionately higher, 5.00 per cent. of all the City deaths compared with the Scottish figure of 4.64. Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy accounted for 3.43 per cent. of all Scottish deaths compared with 4.08 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.

	1960	1959	1958
General Diseases—			
(a) Infectious ... ..	50	59	38
(b) Tuberculosis—			
(1) Respiratory ... ..	279	266	350
(2) Non-Respiratory ... ..	17	24	22
(c) Malignant (Cancer, etc.) ... ..	2,221	2,173	2,170
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Mental Disorders) ... ..	2,036	2,050	2,006
Diseases of the Circulatory System ... ..	4,156	4,094	4,161
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Influenza) ... ..	1,247	1,698	1,465
Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	366	333	361
Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy ... ..	500	555	541
Violence ... ..	612	610	667
All Other Causes ... ..	760	720	695
	<u>12,244</u>	<u>12,582</u>	<u>12,476</u>

*Infectious Disease.*—There was a reduced mortality from infectious disease in 1960, 53 deaths compared with 63 in 1959, and the death rate fell from 59 per million in that year to 50 in 1960. The major cause of death in this group continues to be diarrhoea under 2 years of age which, in 1960, was responsible for 23 deaths as against 32 in 1959. There was a corresponding fall in the death rate from 30 per million in 1959 to 22. The eleven deaths from dysentery were one more than the 1959 total. All were adults over 35 years of age, 4 of the six male deaths and 4 of the five females being over 75 years.

Meningococcal infections accounted for 5 male and 5 female deaths, and of these, four were infants aged 4, 6, 8 and 10 months respectively. The other six were children aged 1 year (3), 2 years, and 3 years (2). One female infant of 3 months died from virus encephalitis, and other two, aged 5 months and 6 months respectively, from chickenpox. There were four deaths from whooping cough (2 male and 2 female), at ages 6 months, 9 months, 1 year and 3 years. One 82-year-old man died from a paratyphoid B. infection and another of the same age from food poisoning (*Salmonella gastro-enteritis*).

*Tuberculosis.*—The Registrar General in classifying a death generally accepts the first mentioned cause in preference to tuberculosis where this and certain other diseases 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 the 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		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Medical Officer of Health	Registrar General	Medical Officer of Health	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
1960	28	19	1.7	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.

There was some increase in the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1960, 297 as against 286 in 1959 and 377 in 1958. The rate which has been falling steadily since 1948, when it was as high as 1,142 per million, showed a tendency to stabilise around 340 between 1955 and 1958. In 1959 there was a sharp fall to 266 per million, the lowest rate yet recorded in the City but this has not been maintained and the rate for 1960 was 279. Male deaths predominate, no less than 218 (73 percent) as against the 79 deaths among females. This preponderance, in 1960, becomes apparent at ages over 45 years and is especially noticeable in the age group 55 to 65.

There were seven deaths at ages under 25, and of these four were young children under 2 years of age. Two were young women, one in her late teens, and the other in her early twenties, as was also one male.

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
<b>MALES—</b>										
1960	...	0.5	—	0.5	3.7	7.3	16.5	35.3	36.2	100.0
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
1951	...	2.1	2.8	5.8	13.1	16.1	20.7	24.9	14.5	100.0
<b>FEMALES—</b>										
1960	...	3.8	1.3	1.3	19.0	20.2	15.2	17.7	21.5	100.0
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
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
<b>MALES—</b>										
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
<b>FEMALES—</b>										
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 were fewer deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1960, 18 as against 26 in 1959 and 24 in 1958. This is the lowest number yet recorded in the City. There was a corresponding fall in the death rate from 24 per million in 1959 to 17 in 1960. Four of these deaths were due to tubercular meningitis, one an infant of one month, a child of 2, and two adults of 63 and 69 years respectively. The only death from abdominal tuberculosis was that of a 69-year-old man. Other forms of tuberculosis accounted for 13 deaths as against 19 in 1959. None of these was under 25 years and all but three were over 55.

*Diseases of the Nervous System.*—The increase in the deaths from this group of causes, which has been noticeable in recent years, was halted in 1960 when there were 2,168 deaths, 37 fewer than in 1959. The rate, which was 2,050 per million in that year, fell to 2,036 in 1960.

Vascular lesions which rank third on the list of major causes of death accounted for 1,902, 88 per cent. of all deaths in this group, a

smaller proportion than in 1959. Thirteen deaths were allotted to non-meningococcal meningitis, one less than in 1959, and of these 5 of the 7 male and 3 of the 6 female deaths were under one year of age. There was another increase in the number of deaths attributable to certain mental diseases in this group, 53 as against 46 in 1959 and 41 in 1958. Deaths from a variety of other nervous diseases numbered 200, an increase of 39.

*Diseases of the Circulatory System.*—This, the major group of causes of death, accounted in 1960 for 4,425 deaths in all, 33·9 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, a proportion 1·4 per cent. more than in 1959. Since 1952 this figure has remained between 32 and 33 per cent. In 1959 deaths in this group totalled 4,404. Of these 4,425 deaths 77·4 per cent. were due to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease which in 1960 accounted for 3,423 deaths, 96 more than in 1959. The proportion of these deaths classified as coronary thrombosis was 62 per cent. in 1960 as against 59 per cent. in 1959 and 57 per cent. in 1958 and the increase in deaths from this cause, apparent since 1953, still continues.

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
1960 ...	1,313	803	2,116

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 ...	9	41	205	409	421	228	1,313
Females ...	2	10	46	183	313	249	803
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	51	251	592	734	477	2,116
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths at ages under 55 formed a smaller proportion of the male deaths from this cause in 1960, 19·4 per cent. as against 20·1 in 1959. In females the proportion was exactly the same as for 1959, namely 7·2 per cent. These figures do not include two deaths in males from angina pectoris, one under 65, the other over 75. Deaths from Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease were fewer, 176 compared with 219 in 1959. Deaths among females greatly outnumber those of males from this cause, 115 and 61 respectively in 1960. There was only one death under 15 years but 16 over 75 years. The heaviest mortality was at ages between 45 and 65.

Deaths from Hypertension numbered 307 as against 349 in 1959 and " Other Diseases of the Heart " accounted for 189 deaths, 14 less than in the previous year. Three hundred and thirty deaths were due to a variety of circulatory disorders shown in the Short List as " Other diseases of the circulatory system ", compared with 306 in 1959 and 295 in 1958.

*Diseases of the Respiratory System.*—Mortality from respiratory disease was appreciably lower in 1960, due no doubt to the milder weather experienced in the first quarter of the year compared with the severe conditions experienced in recent years. Deaths in this group were 1,328 as against 1,827 in 1959 and 1,580 in 1958. The rate fell from 1,698 per million in 1959 to 1,247 in 1960. Most of this decrease was in Bronchitis, and to a lesser extent, Pneumonia. The total of 658 deaths from Bronchitis is a considerable improvement on the 1959 figure of 911, which was the highest number registered in any year since 1950 when the present classification of deaths came into operation. The 1960 total is equivalent to 49·5 per cent. of all the deaths in this group, much the same proportion as in 1959 (49·9) but less than in 1958 (51 per cent). Pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the newborn) accounted for 533 deaths as against 700 in 1959 and 606 in 1958. The rate, which had risen from 533 in 1957 to 562 in 1958 and 651 in 1959 has now fallen to 501 per million. A detailed review of the age, sex and seasonal distribution of the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia will be found in the Infectious Disease Section, page 154 of this Report.

There was a limited outbreak of influenza in the City in 1960, the 43 deaths from this cause being less than half the number registered in 1959 (117).

The number of deaths from " Other respiratory diseases " was very similar to the 1959 total, 94 and 99 respectively.

*Diseases of the Digestive System.*—There was some increase in deaths in this group in 1960, 390 compared with 358 in 1959, almost the same total as for 1958 (389). The rate, which had fallen from 361 per million in 1958 to 333 in 1959, rose again to 366. The major cause in this group continues to be Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum which in 1960 accounted for 95 deaths, five more than in 1959. The rate which had fallen from 112 in 1955 to 84 in 1959, rose to 89. There were more deaths from Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia, 79 as against 62 in



1959. Cirrhosis of the Liver accounted for 51 deaths, six fewer than in 1959 and the rate fell from 53 to 48 in 1960. There were 47 deaths from Enteritis and Colitis (over 2 years of age) compared with 34 in 1959 and the rate, which at 32 per million in 1959 had been the lowest for the previous five years, rose again to 44.

Appendicitis accounted for only 9 deaths as against 21 in 1959 and 20 in 1958 and the rate fell to 9 per million. A variety of causes grouped under "Other Digestive Diseases" was responsible for 104 deaths, 12 more 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 1960, 111 of the 141 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 1960 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
1960 ... ..	51	9	2	4	—	—	66
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
1960 ... ..	60	8	3	2	2	—	75

*Cancer.*—The group Malignant Neoplasms ranks second on the list of major causes of death, accounting in 1960, for 18·1 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and 17·3 per cent. in 1959. Deaths in this group totalled 2,365 in 1960, 27 more than in 1959, 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		1956	...	2,151
1951	...	2,002		1957	...	2,186
1952	...	2,055		1958	...	2,170
1953	...	2,053		1959	...	2,173
1954	...	2,063		1960	...	2,221
1955	...	2,139				

The following table, which relates the deaths from cancer to the total deaths from all causes for each sex and in each group, shows the higher proportion of deaths from cancer among males and the tendency of the 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	
<b>MALES—</b>										
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	9·43	20·25	23·38	26·19	20·04	12·35	17·91
1960	...	1·35	9·80	12·71	19·83	25·97	27·44	21·67	14·12	19·59
<b>FEMALES—</b>										
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
1959	...	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
1960	...	1·48	2·56	24·72	26·63	38·11	25·42	17·69	10·66	16·52

The following table shows the sex ratio of the deaths from cancer from 1931 onwards. In 1960 there was an increase of 68 in the number of male deaths from cancer and a decrease of 41 in the females, the

ratio in consequence reverting to a figure very similar to that for 1958 (132 and 134 respectively). In 1959 this ratio was lower, 121.

RATIO : MALES TO 100 FEMALES.

1931	...	97	1955	...	120
1941	...	103	1956	...	128
1951	...	113	1957	...	121
1952	...	121	1958	...	134
1953	...	129	1959	...	121
1954	...	126	1960	...	132

In 1960 this male preponderance obtained throughout the age groups with the exception of the 25 to 35 age period when deaths from cancer of the breast and the genital organs increase the mortality among females. Deaths in the age group 35-45 were practically the same (49 males and 48 females). Mortality was also higher in females aged 75 years and over.

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	15	101	121
1960	...	117	500	68	98	115	192	139	96	132

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 67, the heaviest mortality (in both sexes) is in the age groups 55 to 75 with some reduction in the over 75's. In 1960 61.3 per cent. of all the male deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75 and 19.2 at over 75. In 1959 the respective ratios were 61.3 and 18.6. In females there was a decrease in the younger age group, 49.9 compared with 53.3. The proportion of deaths at ages over 75 was 26.6 per cent. compared with 22.2 in 1959.

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

1960		-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	All Ages
Males	...	0.5	0.4	1.1	3.6	13.9	32.2	29.1	19.2	100.0
Females	...	0.6	0.1	2.1	4.8	15.9	22.2	27.7	26.6	100.0

Apart from a slight recession in 1954, 1957 and 1959 male mortality from cancer had increased steadily since 1951. In 1960 however the male deaths numbered 1,346 as against 1,278 in 1959 and 1,342 in 1958. Female deaths numbered 1,019 compared with 1,060 in 1959 and 998 in 1958. Since 1953 the female mortality from cancer has shown a tendency to increase.

Of the total male deaths from cancer 599 (44.5 per cent.) were due to cancer of the respiratory organs, the corresponding percentage among females being only 11.1 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	1960
MALES—							
Respiratory Organs	96	244	478	514	560	532	599
Digestive Organs ...	491	554	500	499	491	457	468
FEMALES—							
Respiratory Organs	38	69	91	105	98	107	113
Digestive Organs ...	429	473	464	468	426	452	441

In 195 of the 468 male and 149 of the 441 female deaths from cancer of the digestive organs, the site of the disease was located in the stomach and small intestine. This is a decrease of 50 from the 1959 figure of 202 male and 192 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	1960
Males ...	190	219	185	197	211	202	195
Females ...	161	179	180	201	156	192	149

There were more deaths from cancer of the rectum, 110 compared with 104 in 1959. The male deaths numbered 64 as against 46 female deaths. Deaths from cancer of the liver and biliary passages were fewer, 38 as against 52 in 1959 and of these 21 were females. There was an increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the pancreas, 95 in 1960 as against 73 in 1959 and of these 54 were males and 41 females. The sub-group "Other Digestive Organs" accounted for 256 deaths, 41 more than in 1959. In 1960 cancer of the Large Intestine, usually included in "Other Digestive Organs" was responsible for practically all the 256 deaths in this group.

There were fewer deaths from cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx, 40 as against 52 in 1959. The male deaths were 14 fewer than last year, while the female deaths were two more. 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 1932/41	Average 1942/51	Average 1952/56	1957	1958	1959	1960
Males ...	...	...	70	57	43	36	26	38	24
Females	...	...	11	13	15	8	15	14	16

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 also fewer, accounting for 166 deaths in 1960 (185 in 1959). Of this number 87 occurred in the age group 45 to 65, and 64 at ages over 65. In addition there was one death from cancer of the breast in males.

There were more deaths from cancer of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues in 1960, 107 as against 97 in 1959. There were 53 male deaths—one less than the females. Of this total of 107 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 1960 there were 51 deaths compared with 48 in 1959. Of these 51 deaths (25 male and 26 female), only two were under five years of age. In 1959 also there were two deaths in this age group. The distribution throughout the age groups is shown as follows for 1960 and the four 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	
1960 ...	—	—	2	6	10	7	10	9	7	51	

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 of both sexes for certain earlier years are shown for comparison.

## GLASGOW, 1960—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							
	-45					-55					-65					-75					75+					Total		All ages		
	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	1960	1959	1949	1939								
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	1	1	1	4	8	9	24	—	—	—	1	3	5	4	3	16	40	52	55	74								
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—	—	—	1	—	2	9	10	20	42	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	11	20	62	64	63	57								
(a) Oesophagus ...	—	—	1	6	33	57	66	32	195	—	—	3	5	13	19	51	58	149	344	394	441	355								
(b) Stomach and small Intestine including Duodenum ...	—	—	—	1	8	12	17	26	64	—	—	1	1	6	4	14	20	46	110	104	130	137								
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
(d) Liver and Biliary Passage ...	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	2	17	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	11	21	38	52	53	71								
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	1	3	5	20	15	10	54	—	—	1	1	3	10	13	13	41	95	73	76	52								
(f) Peritoneum ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	4	7	8	7								
(g) Other Digestive Organs ...	—	—	1	4	6	18	31	35	95	—	—	—	3	9	43	52	54	161	256	215	306	255								
Respiratory Organs ...	—	—	3	19	102	247	177	51	599	1	—	4	5	20	24	37	22	113	712	639	386	133								
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	26	21	13	14	86	86	84	107	116								
Other Female Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	—	—	1	2	1	13	27	37	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Skin ...	—	—	1	1	—	6	1	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	3	1	2	6	11	14	6	10	53	5	1	6	2	7	17	9	7	54	107	97	192	98								
Other or Unspecified Organs ...	4	4	2	5	15	28	26	22	106	—	—	1	4	18	16	32	20	91	197	227	—	—								
Totals ...	7	5	15	48	187	433	392	259	1,346	6	1	22	49	162	226	282	271	1,019	2,365	2,338	2,153	1,610								

*Deaths from Violence.*—In 1960 this group, with 652 deaths, took fifth place as a major cause of death in Glasgow. This is four less than in 1959 and equivalent to 23 per cent. of all the Scottish deaths from Violent Causes, the same proportion as in the previous year. The death rate, which had fallen from 667 per million in 1958 to 610 in 1959, rose again in 1960 to 612. This decrease was in the male deaths only and was offset by a very similar increase in the female. There were 246 female deaths in this group in 1960, compared with 235 in 1959, while the male deaths were 406 and 421 respectively. Male deaths outnumbered the female deaths at all ages except 65 years and over, when the female deaths were 133 as against 89 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
1960 ...	43	22	125	127	89	406	27	7	44	35	133	246

The age and sex distribution of these 656 deaths according to the type of accident is shown on page 70.

Under one year of age Inhalation and Ingestion of food accounts for more than half the deaths from Violent Causes (60 per cent. in 1960) and accidental mechanical suffocation (i.e. by blankets, pillow, over-laying) 24 per cent. In the age group 1-5 years accidents involving motor vehicles accounted for ten of the 28 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, 17 males as against 4 females. Of these 17 male deaths, 9 were due to motor vehicle accidents and 5 to drowning.

In contrast to 1959, when the deaths for each sex at ages 65 and over were very similar in number (122 male and 124 female), the female deaths in 1960 were much in excess of the males, especially at ages 75 and over (92 female and 50 male). Twenty-two per cent. of all male deaths from Violent Causes were over 65 years of age compared with 54 per cent. of the female deaths. The respective figures for 1959 were 29 and 53 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 122 male and 124 female deaths in 1959 :—

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

	Males		Females	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
Falls ... ..	47.2	47.5	66.1	63.7
Road Accidents ... ..	16.8	13.9	8.3	9.7
Poisoning (Gas and Drugs) ... ..	7.9	13.1	12.8	11.3
Drowning ... ..	7.9	4.1	—	2.4
Burns ... ..	5.6	8.2	6.8	8.9
Suicide ... ..	3.4	2.5	—	—
Other Violence (including Homicide) ...	11.2	10.7	6.0	4.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The increase in the proportion of deaths from " Other Violence " in both sexes is due to a larger number of " Unspecified " deaths than in 1959. 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 1960 the information available suggests that 36 per cent. of the male deaths from violence in this age group and 80 per cent. of the female deaths occurred at home.

Falls are the most common accident in this age group, especially among women (in 1960, 66 per cent. as against 47 in males), about half the male deaths and three-quarters of the females occurring at home. Another common home accident, gas poisoning, accounted for 23 deaths (7 male and 16 female), 27 per cent. of the deaths at all ages from this type of accident. There were fewer deaths from burns in 1960, 14 (5 males and 9 females). A common accident is that of an old person falling against an electric radiator or gas fire or an open coal fire and there were 3 such deaths in 1960. Women are more liable to have their clothing set alight and 4 of the female deaths were the result of this. An elderly man was severely burned when his bedding was set alight by a cigarette and an 80-year-old woman was suffocated by smoke. In this last, as in other five deaths, no information was available regarding the circumstances in which the accident occurred.



Road accidents were a major cause of accidents outwith the home, accounting in 1960 for 11 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, 16.8 per cent. of all male deaths in this group in 1960 as against 8.3 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,  
1960, COMPARED WITH THE TOTALS FOR 1958 AND 1959.

Long Code No.			AGES						Total 1960	All Ages	
			-1	-5	-15	-45	-65	65+		1959	1958
802	Railway and other Train accident ...	M	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	9	6
		F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
825	Motor Vehicle Accident ...	M	—	6	11	31	19	13	80	72	71
		F	—	4	3	8	4	11	30	31	27
841	Other Street Accident ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	8
845		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
858	Water and Other Transport (incl. Air) Accident ...	M	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	7
866		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
888	Accidental Poisoning—by Drugs ...	M	—	1	—	1	7	—	9	18	15
		F	—	—	—	5	5	1	11	11	12
895	Accidental Poisoning—by Gases and Vapours ...	M	—	—	—	14	26	7	47	37	65
		F	—	—	—	10	11	16	37	27	39
904	Accidental Falls ...	M	—	2	1	10	9	20	42	76	82
		F	—	4	1	3	4	56	68	59	84
910/	Other Accidents (falling objects, cutting or piercing instruments, machinery, electric current).	M	—	1	1	5	3	—	10	6	11
914		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
916/	Burns and Scalds ...	M	1	2	—	17	10	5	35	20	10
917		F	—	—	—	4	3	9	16	20	26
921/	Inhalation and Ingestion of Food, etc. ...	M	17	1	—	—	1	—	19	26	13
923		F	8	—	—	—	1	2	11	11	15
924/	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ...	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	9	7
925		F	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	6
926	Lack of Care of Infants under 1 year ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
929	Accidental Drowning ...	M	—	2	5	8	9	7	31	42	36
		F	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	9	15
933	Hunger, Thirst and Exposure	M	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
936	Other and unspecified accidents	M	1	2	4	23	28	28	86	56	62
		F	—	3	2	3	2	38	48	40	34
953/	Therapeutic Misadventure ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
954		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
956	Late complications of surgical operation and late effect of other accidental and war injuries.	M	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	3
962		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
965											
970/	Suicide ...	M	—	—	—	3	7	3	13	17	27
979		F	—	—	—	7	4	—	11	10	14
980/	Homicide ...	M	1	—	—	8	1	—	10	3	9
983		F	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	7	5
Total 1960 ...		M	26	17	22	125	127	89	406	421	435
		F	16	11	7	44	35	133	246	235	284
Grand Total 1960 ...			42	28	29	169	162	222	652	—	—
1959 ...			40	24	35	138	173	246	—	656	—
1958 ...			41	19	28	167	174	290	—	—	719

## SECTION III.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Though there is some improvement in the maternal and infant vital statistics the infant mortality rate is still disturbingly high. The decrease of the rate from 35·4 to 32·2 is not as great as one would have hoped for. Each year attention has been drawn to the lack of adequate maternity hospital accommodation. The position in the city is in urgent need of remedy. Some 250 additional beds are required to bring the percentage of hospital births to even 75, and little or no progress has been made since 1948.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Montgomery Report on the maternity services the hospital authorities have set up local liaison committees which appropriate assistant medical officers of the Health Department attend. It is hoped that administrative and other difficulties which may arise will be dealt with by these committees.

The importance of family counselling is being increasingly recognised, and during 1960 the Department was most fortunate in securing the help of Dr. Cramond, Physician Superintendent of Woodilee Mental Hospital, and a member of his consultant staff, Dr. Swinney. These two consultants held informal group discussions at two child welfare centres with ten couples who had children under five. The couples were chosen at random and were not self-selected. Each discussion group was held weekly for eight weeks. The medical officer and health visitors at the centres attended as onlookers. All concerned were in no doubt as to the success of the meetings.

The work of investigation of home accidents and education in prevention by health visitors went on steadily throughout the year.

Members of staff are always in great demand to attend meetings of various kinds—co-operative and other guilds—Red Cross Society—Girl Guides Association—and many other associations. There is an undoubted increasing interest in health education.

### MATERNAL DEATHS.

In attendance at the ante-natal clinics were 6,038 patients whose pregnancy (excluding abortions) terminated in 1960. Among these, four deaths occurred giving a death rate of 0·66 per thousand births

compared with 0·17 in 1959. Causes of death among these four women were as follows :—

Delivery complicated by placenta praevia or antepartum haemorrhage	1
Cerebral haemorrhage in the puerperium	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Asthma	1

Excluding the two deaths which had little association with the puerperal state, the maternal death rate of mothers attending the clinics was 0·33, compared with 0·34 for the city as a whole.

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

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

	Deaths					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Accidents of Pregnancy	4	3	4	2	1	0·18	0·13	0·17	0·09	0·04
Puerperal Haemorrhage	5	1	1	2	4	0·22	0·04	0·04	0·09	0·17
Puerperal Septicaemia, including Post-abortive Sepsis	2	6	5	1	1	0·09	0·26	0·22	0·04	0·04
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Albuminuria, Convulsions	4	1	1	1	2	0·18	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·09
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	—	—	2	—	0·04	—	—	0·09	—
Totals— Glasgow	16	11	11	8	8	0·71	0·47	0·47	0·35	0·34
Scotland	50	46	52	36	34	0·5	0·05	0·5	0·4	0·33

INFANT MORTALITY.

Despite a quite substantial increase in the number of births registered in 1960 there were fewer infant deaths, 743 as against 799 in 1959. Since 1950 there have been only three other years when there were fewer infant deaths, 1953 (723), 1954 (736) and 1956 (720).

The rate, which for the previous three years had remained at 35 per 1,000 births, has now fallen to 32, the lowest infant mortality rate yet recorded for the city.

This decrease was entirely due to the lower mortality in male infants, 406 deaths compared with 468 in 1959. The rate fell from

40·1 in 1959 to 34·4 in 1960, the lowest male rate yet recorded for the city. There were 337 deaths among female infants, six more than in 1959, but the rate, 29·8, was a little less than in 1959.

The trend of infant mortality in Glasgow in the past thirty years has been as follows :—

1930-34 ... ..	102	1945-49 ... ..	64
1935-39 ... ..	93	1950-54 ... ..	37
1940-44 ... ..	95	1955-59 ... ..	35
	1960 ... ..		32

*Infant Mortality in Municipal Wards.*—In only 14 of the 37 wards of the city was there any increase in the infant mortality rate compared with that of 1959. The highest ward rate, 51 per 1,000 births was in Exchange Ward (39 in 1959). Other high rates were Fairfield (49), Craigton (43), Ruchill (43), Dalmarnock (42), Anderston (40), and Springburn (40). In the two wards Woodside (36) and Kingston (39), the rate remained unchanged from 1959. Eighteen wards had rates above that for the city as a whole and only one, Partick West, had the same rate, 32. Two wards, Maryhill and Yoker, had the lowest rate for 1960, 12 per 1,000 births, the latter ward for the second successive year. The 1959 rates for these two wards were respectively 27 and 17. Other low rates were Partick East (17), Langside, (18) Dennistoun (19) and Pollokshields (19).

*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 :—

<i>Causes of Death</i>	Rate per 1,000 Births					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
I. Congenital Malformations	4·7	5·6	6·7	4·2	6·2	4·3
II. Diseases of Early Infancy	23·1	19·5	21·7	21·1	22·3	18·8
III. Diseases of Respiratory System	4·9	4·7	4·8	5·7	4·5	4·7
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	2·3	1·9	0·9	1·6	2·0	1·5
V. Diseases of Nervous System	0·2	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·7
VI. Tuberculosis	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	—	0·2
VII. Infectious Diseases	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·3
VIII. to XI. All other causes	3·7	4·9	4·3	3·0	4·1	3·9
All causes	39·4	37·6	39·3	36·5	40·1	34·4

FEMALES—	Rate per 1,000 Births					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<i>Causes of Death</i>						
I. Congenital Malformations	6.6	5.2	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.3
II. Diseases of Early Infancy	15.2	13.9	15.0	16.3	15.3	15.0
III. Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	5.0	4.0	3.1	5.0	4.0	3.9
IV. Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.3
V. Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
VI. Tuberculosis ... ..	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2
VII. Infectious Diseases ...	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
VIII. to XI. All other causes	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.2
All causes ...	33.2	27.9	29.6	33.7	30.3	29.8
Ratio—Males to 100 Females ...	119	135	133	108	132	115

Mortality from respiratory disease was very similar to that of 1959, 99 deaths as against 96, and the rate 4.29 compared with 4.25. This slight increase was in the males only, with 55 deaths in 1960 as against 52 in 1959. The respective rates were 4.7 and 4.5. The female deaths totalled 44, the same number as in 1959 but the rate was 3.9 as against 4.0 in 1959. Of these 99 deaths 37 male and 27 female were due to pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the newborn) 7 male and 11 female to bronchitis, and 2 male and 1 female to influenza. Nine male and 5 female deaths were attributable to one or other of the various forms of respiratory disease grouped under the heading "Other Respiratory Diseases."

Deaths from digestive disease were fewer in 1960, 18 males and 15 females as against 23 and 20 respectively. Of the 33 deaths in this group 20 were due to diarrhoea (excluding diarrhoea of the newborn), 11 less than in 1959.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 14 deaths (8 male and 6 female) compared with 11 in 1959.

Deaths from infectious disease were 9 in all, four less than in 1959. Of these one male of 6 months and one female of 9 months died from whooping-cough, two female infants of 5 and 6 months respectively

from chickenpox, one female infant of 3 months from virus lencephaitis and two males and two females (of 4, 6, 8 and 10 months) from cerebrospinal fever.

Violence is a major cause of death in children under one year of age. In 1960 the total deaths in this group, 42, were six more than in 1959. 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 42 deaths 26 were male and 16 female, all except eight male infants being less than 6 months old.

All but seven of these deaths were due to asphyxia and of these 25 resulted from the inhalation of vomit or regurgitation of food. Three infants died as a result of overlaying, one was suffocated by bedclothes and one by an overlying pillow. In the remaining five the manner or cause of accidental suffocation was not established. Two deaths were attributable to "lack of attention at birth" and other two from assault. There was one death from burns, one from a head injury, and one from acute sensitisation to ingested protein.

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 1960, 502 (68 per cent. of all infant deaths) were so attributable. This is 60 less than in 1959. The reduction affected the male infants only, their total falling from 333 in 1959 to 273 in 1960. Most of the reduction in the male deaths was in Congenital Malformations (51 as against 73), Atelectasis (83 as against 97) and Injury at Birth (58 as against 65). While the net total of female deaths in this group remained at the same figure as for the previous year, 229, there was a decrease of 13 in deaths from Atelectasis (53 as against 66) and an increase of 4 in those from Premature Birth (39 as against 35).

The death rates from Congenital Malformation were 4.3 for males and 5.3 for females compared with 6.2 and 5.7 respectively in the previous year. For the Diseases of Early Infancy group as a whole the rate was 18.8 for males and 15.0 for females (22.3 and 15.3 respectively in 1959).

*Neonatal Mortality.*—Neonatal deaths numbered 494 compared with 539 in 1959. This is equivalent to a rate of 21.39 per 1,000 births as against 23.85 in the previous year. The rate for males was 22.54

per 1,000 births (27.82 in 1959) and the female rate 20.20 (19.61 in 1959). The rate for Scotland was 18.2 per 1,000 compared with 19.4 in 1959.

The rates per 1,000 births for each sex and for each of the four chief causes of death in this age group, from 1955 onwards, are as follows :—

			1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Premature Birth	...	M.	6.89	4.29	6.10	5.40	3.94	3.56
		F.	5.72	2.80	3.38	5.14	3.11	3.45
Atelectasis	... ..	M.	7.44	6.80	6.62	7.28	8.13	6.86
		F.	4.44	5.42	4.66	5.77	5.86	4.70
Injury at Birth	...	M.	4.32	4.47	5.31	4.54	5.56	4.83
		F.	2.47	2.80	3.02	2.80	3.57	3.46
Congenital Malformations	M.		2.76	4.20	4.61	2.65	4.45	2.80
		F.	3.55	2.99	3.38	4.51	3.57	3.81

These infant deaths were analysed in more detail and the results for 1960 were as follows :—

#### ANALYSIS OF INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATHS, 1960.

The total number of deaths of Glasgow children was 743. No information was available in 16 of these so that 727 fell to be investigated. Of this number 398 were males (54.7%) and 329 were females (45.3%).

*The age at the time of death was as follows—*

1 week	...	...	...	417	} 490 = 67.37%
2 weeks	...	...	...	47	
3 "	...	...	...	19	
4 "	...	...	...	7	
2 months	...	...	...	108	
3 "	...	...	...	36	
4 "	...	...	...	23	
5 "	...	...	...	17	
6 "	...	...	...	15	
7 "	...	...	...	6	
8 "	...	...	...	7	
9 "	...	...	...	7	
10 "	...	...	...	10	
11 "	...	...	...	8	

*The position in the family was as follows—*

1st	...	...	...	195
2nd	...	...	...	170
3rd	...	...	...	111
4th	...	...	...	87
5th	...	...	...	56
6th	...	...	...	34
7th	...	...	...	27
8th	...	...	...	19
9th	...	...	...	9
10th	...	...	...	5
11th	...	...	...	7
12th	...	...	...	4
13th	...	...	...	1
14th	...	...	...	1
15th	...	...	...	1
				727
				727

*The ages of the mother were—*

15 years	...	...	...	4
16 "	...	...	...	4
17 "	...	...	...	7
18 "	...	...	...	14
19 "	...	...	...	17
20-24 "	...	...	...	229
25-29 "	...	...	...	207
30-34 "	...	...	...	130
35-39 "	...	...	...	96
40-44 "	...	...	...	18
45 "	...	...	...	0
45+ "	...	...	...	1
				727
				727

*The commonest causes of death were as follows—*

	No.	Per-centage
Prematurity, associated with some other condition	154	21.4
Prematurity, unqualified	87	11.9
Congenital abnormality	122	16.7
Pneumonia	72	9.9
Cerebral haemorrhage	39	5.3
Asphyxia neonatorum	37	5.1
Accidental asphyxia	32	4.4
Respiratory disease (other than pneumonia)	27	3.7
Convulsions	25	3.4
Atelectasis	23	3.1
Gastro-enteritis	23	3.1
Rh. Factor	16	2.2
Meningitis	10	1.3

There were 35 deaths from accidental asphyxia—25 of these were due to the inhalation of regurgitated stomach contents—the remaining 10 were due to suffocation by bedclothes (6), overlaying (3), and by a soft pillow (1).



A further analysis was made of the 417 deaths occurring in the first week of life :—

1 day ... ..	321
2 days ... ..	40
3 „ ... ..	15
4 „ ... ..	16
5 „ ... ..	9
6 „ ... ..	10
7 „ ... ..	6
	<hr/>
	417
	<hr/>

*Ante Natal Care.*

General Practitioner ...	198
Corporation Ante Natal Clinic	81
Hospital Ante Natal Clinic	118
No Ante Natal Care ...	20
	<hr/>
	417
	<hr/>

*Attendance at Birth.*

Institution ... ..	384
Domiciliary ... ..	33
	<hr/>
	417
	<hr/>

*Cause of Death.*

	Institution	Domiciliary	Total
Prematurity associated with other condition ...	147	4	151
Prematurity, unqualified ... ..	77	3	80
Congenital abnormality ... ..	47	8	55
Asphyxia ... ..	32	3	35
Cerebral haemorrhage ... ..	34	2	36
Atelectasis ... ..	18	2	20
Rh. Factor ... ..	14	1	15
Adrenal haemorrhage ... ..	5	—	5
Convulsions ... ..	—	3	3
Pneumonia ... ..	4	—	4
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ... ..	—	1	1
Cerebral anoxia ... ..	1	—	1
Pulmonary haemorrhage ... ..	2	—	2
Necrosis of liver ... ..	—	1	1
Post maturity ... ..	1	—	1
Haemorrhage into liver ... ..	1	—	1
Lack of attention at birth ... ..	—	2	2
Prolonged labour ... ..	—	1	1
Cardiac Failure ... ..	—	1	1
Accidental asphyxia ... ..	—	1	1
Pneumothorax ... ..	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	384	33	417
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Illegitimate Mortality.*—Deaths of illegitimate infants numbered 53 in 1960, twenty more than in 1959. There were 1,232 illegitimate births during the year, an increase of 131, and the illegitimate mortality

rate therefore rose from 30·23 per 1,000 births in 1959 to 31·52 in 1960. Among the 21,860 legitimate births there were 689 deaths and the rate for 1960 was 43·02. In 1959 the legitimate mortality was 35·63.

*Stillbirths.*—The number of stillbirths registered in the city in 1960 was 620, a decrease of 20 from the 1959 figure. There were 77 outward and 30 inward transfers, so that the total for the city was 573 compared with 613 in 1959 and 596 in 1958. The rate was 24·2 per 1,000 live and stillbirths as against 26·4 in 1959.

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. These are the same proportions as for 1959.

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

#### STILLBIRTHS, 1960.

There was a decrease in the number of stillbirths—573 compared with 613 in 1959. No information was available in 7 cases so that only 566 could be analysed.

Male	...	...	...	297	=	52·4%
Female	...	...	...	269	=	47·6%
				566		
				566		

#### *Ante Natal Supervision.*

General Practitioner	...	...	...	285
Corporation Ante Natal Clinic	...	...	...	112
Hospital Ante Natal Clinic	...	...	...	153
No Ante Natal Care	...	...	...	16
				566
				566

#### *Position in Family.*

1st	...	...	166
2nd	...	...	109
3rd	...	...	74
4th	...	...	65
5th	...	...	43
6th	...	...	41
7th	...	...	20
8th	...	...	14
9th	...	...	16
10th	...	...	5
11th	...	...	3
12th	...	...	4
13th	...	...	1
14th	...	...	3
15th	...	...	1
17th	...	...	1
			566
			566

*Age of Mothers.*

16 years	...	...	4
17 "	...	...	4
18 "	...	...	12
19 "	...	...	15
20-24	...	...	133
25-29	...	...	143
30-34	...	...	113
35-39	...	...	95
40-44	...	...	42
45+ "	...	...	5
			<hr/>
			566
			<hr/>

*Attendances at Birth.*

Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	466	
Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	...	15	
						<hr/>	481
General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	...	5	
General Practitioner and Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	58	
General Practitioner and Queen's Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Hospital Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Nobody in attendance	...	...	...	...	...	5	
						<hr/>	85
							<hr/>
							566
							<hr/>

*Cause of Death*

	Institution	Domiciliary	Total
Congenital abnormality	101	24	125
Ante partum haemorrhage	66	1	67
Asphyxia	41	7	48
Conditions associated with placenta	37	9	46
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	31	2	33
Conditions associated with Cord	29	12	41
Prematurity allied with other conditions	27	4	31
Maceration	27	2	29
Rh. Factor	23	—	23
Prematurity, unqualified	21	6	27
Cause unknown	21	7	28
Cerebral haemorrhage	18	0	18
Illness in mother	10	1	11
Difficult labour	8	2	10
Post maturity	7	1	8
Atelectasis	5	3	8
Intrauterine pneumonia	3	—	3
Foetus compressus	2	—	2
Precipitate labour	1	—	1
Ectopic pregnancy	1	—	1
Adrenal haemorrhage	1	—	1
Suprarenal haemorrhage	1	—	1
Cardiac failure	—	2	2
Street accident	—	1	1
Anoxia	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	481	85	566
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table shows the trend in the stillbirth and infant mortality rates in the past twelve 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
1960 ...	32.2	24.2	21.4	41.8	45.1	10.8

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 1960.

	(1) Birthrate per 1,000 of Population	(2) Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	(3) Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	(4) Perinatal Mortality* Per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	(5) Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	(6) Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births
Scotland ... ..	19.4	22	18	—	—	26
Glasgow ... ..	21.7	24	21	42	45	32
Edinburgh ... ..	17.9	19	16	33	35	21
Aberdeen ... ..	17.5	21	14	32	34	19
Dundee ... ..	20.5	18	16	32	34	22
England and Wales	17.1	20	16	33	35	22
Birmingham ...	19.0	20	16	34	36	23
Manchester ... ..	18.9	25	19	41	44	29
Liverpool ... ..	21.1	23	19	39	42	28
Leeds ... ..	17.1	18	15	30	33	23

\* 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.*—Deaths of children in the age group 1 to 5 years totalled 103 in 1960, fourteen fewer than in 1959. Female

deaths were little more than half the male deaths (39 and 64 respectively). Forty of the deaths were of children under 2 years and 63 at ages between two and five years.

The most common cause of death in this age group continues to be accidents and violence, the 28 deaths in 1960 being four more than in 1959 and nine more than in 1958. This is equivalent to 27·2 per cent. of all the deaths at these ages, a larger proportion than in 1959 (20·5 per cent.) and 1958 (22 per cent.). Seventeen of these deaths were males and 11 females (8 under 2 years and 20 under 5 years).

Ten deaths (6 male and 4 female) were a sequel to road accidents, two four-year-old boys were drowned in the Forth & Clyde Canal and other two boys aged 1 year were fatally scalded. There were six deaths from falls, a three-year-old boy from a chute in a playground, a one-year-old-girl from the window of a two-storey house and another girl of the same age fell out of bed. Information was not available in respect of the other three. A four-year-old boy playing under a trestle was fatally injured when a plank of wood fell on him and another, one year old, died from Copper Sulphate poisoning. The death of a two-year-old boy was attributed to an "obstruction of the throat by a foreign body, (? epilepsy)." The remaining five children died as a result of severe injuries received in accidents, the nature of which was not specified.

Another major cause of death among toddlers is Respiratory Disease but deaths in this group were fewer in 1960, 25 as against 31 in 1959. Pneumonia accounted for 12 male and 7 female deaths, bronchitis for 2 male and 1 female, and influenza for 1 female. There were two deaths, one of each sex, in the subgroup "Other respiratory disease."

Tuberculosis accounted for 2 deaths as against 4 in 1959, a year old girl from respiratory tuberculosis and another of two years from the meningeal form of the disease.

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms too were fewer, four compared with 8 in 1959 and 16 in 1958. All were in the age group 2 to 5 years and all but one were males. The deaths allotted to this group in the years 1951 to date are shown as in the following table :—

<i>Number of Deaths.</i>							
1951	...	...	6	1956	...	...	2
1952	...	...	6	1957	...	...	15
1953	...	...	6	1958	...	...	16
1954	...	...	12	1959	...	...	8
1955	...	...	3	1960	...	...	4

Of these four deaths two were due to Leukaemia, the same number as in 1959.

There were two deaths from Whooping Cough in this age group, a year-old boy and a three year old girl. Six deaths (3 of each sex) were attributed to "Meningococcal Infections" and five (4 male and one female) to Enteritis.

Deaths from Congenital Malformations were fewer in 1960, 9 (4 male and 5 female) compared with 12 in 1959 (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
1960	32.2	103	1.19

#### HOME ACCIDENTS.

Returns of all accident cases being sent to the various general hospitals during the year 1960, with the exception of one, have been received by the Department.

This has given us some idea of the incidence and nature of accidents occurring in the home.

These included all accidents except burns and scalds in those under 15 years of age which were sent in a separate return and followed up by the Health Visitor. An analysis of these will be found on pages 84 to 86.

The total number of accidents reported was 5,073 and of these 519 were beyond boundary cases, so that 4,554 were analysed.

(1) *According to sex—*

Males ... ..	1,920
Females ... ..	2,634
	<hr/>
	4,554
	<hr/> <hr/>

(2) *According to age and sex—*

	Males	Females	Total
—1 year ... ..	53	55	108
1 year ... ..	186	134	320
2 years ... ..	171	133	304
3 „ ... ..	114	85	199
4 „ ... ..	67	69	136
5 „ ... ..	42	32	74
6 „ ... ..	29	23	52
7 „ ... ..	31	14	45
8 „ ... ..	32	24	56
9 „ ... ..	19	18	37
10-14 „ ... ..	121	113	234
15-24 „ ... ..	252	258	510
25-34 „ ... ..	218	293	511
35-44 „ ... ..	170	312	482
45-54 „ ... ..	162	326	488
55-64 „ ... ..	130	322	452
65 „ ... ..	7	33	40
66 „ ... ..	8	19	27
67 „ ... ..	6	18	24
86 „ ... ..	9	23	32
69 „ ... ..	5	23	28
70 „ ... ..	6	22	28
71 „ ... ..	9	15	24
72 „ ... ..	6	21	27
73 „ ... ..	10	16	26
74 „ ... ..	—	23	23
75 „ ... ..	2	19	21
76 and over ... ..	45	176	221
Not Stated ... ..	10	15	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,920	2,634	4,554
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

(3) *According to nature of accident in relation to sex—*

Falls ... ..	885	1,277	2,162
Suffocation ... ..	10	9	19
Gas Poisoning ... ..	21	23	44
Poisons ... ..	62	67	129
Burns/Scalds (Over 15 years) ... ..	93	164	257
Others ... ..	849	1,094	1,943
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,920	2,634	4,554
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

*Burns and Scalds.*—During the past few years hospitals have notified the Health and Welfare Department of any burning and scalding accidents, occurring in children up to the age of 15 years. These have all been followed up by the Health Visitors with a view to ascertaining

the cause of the accident and giving advice as to its prevention in future.

An analysis has been made of these, with the following results :—

Total number notified ...	1,368
No Information available	69
	<hr/>
	1,299
	<hr/>

A total of 1,299, therefore, could be reviewed :—

Scalds ... ..	766
Burns ... ..	533
	<hr/>
	1,299
	<hr/>
Males ... ..	730
Females ... ..	569
	<hr/>
	1,299
	<hr/>

*Burns—*

Ages	Persons	Males	Females
—1 year ...	40	18	22
1 year ...	166	98	68
2 years ...	87	45	42
3 " ...	34	17	17
4 " ...	44	25	19
5 " ...	20	14	6
6 " ...	21	13	8
7 " ...	19	15	4
8 " ...	15	12	3
9 " ...	15	14	5
10 " ...	16	12	4
11 " ...	8	6	2
12 " ...	18	13	5
13 " ...	12	10	2
14 " ...	13	6	7
15 " ...	—	—	—
Not stated ...	1	—	1

*Scalds—*

Ages	Persons	Males	Females
—1 year ...	60	34	26
1 year ...	279	157	122
3 " ...	61	33	28
4 " ...	48	29	19
5 " ...	31	16	15
6 " ...	24	10	14
7 " ...	19	13	6
8 " ...	28	12	16
9 " ...	17	7	10
10 " ...	18	10	8
11 " ...	22	4	18
12 " ...	18	6	12
13 " ...	12	5	7
14 " ...	14	4	10
15 " ...	4	2	2
Not stated ...	5	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	766	412	354
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



The various types of burning accidents were as follows :—

Child fell on fire or hot fireplace—	
No guard at time of accident ...	157
Ineffective guard ...	51
Contact with hot metal ...	82
Contact with hot iron (usually cooling on floor) ...	61
Fireworks ...	31
Bonfires ...	21
Faulty electric equipment ...	20
Playing with lighted paper ...	20
Chemical burns ...	17
Fell against electric or other heater ...	16
Playing with matches ...	13
Sat on hot cinders ...	9
Petrol or other chemical on fire ...	9
Sparks from fire ...	8
Cigarette burns ...	5
Pan on fire ...	3
Gas poker ...	2
Gas oven blow out ...	2
Sun burn (?) ...	2
Toy on fire ...	1
House on fire ...	1
Hot plasticine ...	1
Putting out burning clothes ...	1
	<hr/>
	533
	<hr/>

Again the absolute necessity for using a satisfactory type of fireguard must be stressed to parents. In 208 cases (39·02%) no fireguard was in position at the time of the accident or it was so ineffective that it could be pushed out of position by a child.

In 61 cases (11·4%) the child came in contact with a hot iron which, all too frequently, is placed on the floor to cool after use—a habit to be condemned.

The end results have been fairly satisfactory :—

No residual effect ...	1,147
Scars ...	136
Skin grafts ...	12
Deformity ...	2
Deaths ...	2
	<hr/>
	1,299
	<hr/>

Of the two children who died—

- (1) Fell into a pail of boiling water, and
- (2) Mother spilt a pan of boiling mince over the child.

## CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

*Child Welfare Centres.*—There are now 56 ante-natal, 29 post-natal, 16 consultative, 99 child welfare, and 2 ultra-violet ray treatment sessions each week. 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
<b>20 COCHRANE STREET—</b>		
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
<b>33 RICHARD STREET—</b>		
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.	—	—
<b>12 SANDY ROAD—</b>		
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.	—	—
<b>18 PLEAN STREET—</b>		
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.	—	—
<b>BLACKWOOD STREET—</b>		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Friday 1.30 p.m.	—	—
<b>*15 HALBEATH AVENUE—</b>		
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.	—	—
<b>ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—</b>		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
<b>15 GLENBARR STREET—</b>		
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.	—	—

\* Now replaced by the Stuart Laidlaw Clinic.

† 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
194 FERNBANK STREET—	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. —	Monday, 9 a.m. †Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. —
101 DENMARK STREET—	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m. — —	†Friday, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 9 a.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, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m. — — —	Friday, 9 a.m. †Friday, 1.30 p.m. — — —
60 AVENUEPARK STREET—	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. —	†Monday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m. —
106 ORR STREET—	— — — — —	Monday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. †Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. — — —
10 REDAN STREET—	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. Friday, 9 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —
150 WELLSHOT ROAD—	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. — — —	†Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. — — — —
MOBILE UNIT, CARNTYNE—	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m. — —	Tuesday, 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
5 CRAIGLOCKHART STREET— — Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. —	Monday, 9 a.m. —
74 WELLHOUSE CRESCENT— Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m. — —	Tuesday, 9 a.m. — —
2 LOCHDOCHART ROAD— Wednesday 1.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. Friday 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday 9 a.m. — —	Wednesday 9 a.m. — —
26 FLORENCE STREET— Monday, 9 a.m. Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m. †Friday, 1.30 p.m. — —
12 FAULDHOUSE STREET— Thursday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
39 BENGAL STREET— Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m. —	Friday, 1.30 p.m. —
46 BALVICAR STREET— — Monday, 9 a.m. Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m. — —	— Friday, 1.30 p.m. †Friday, 9 a.m. — —
183 PROSPECTHILL ROAD, MOUNT FLORIDA— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 9 a.m. — —	†Tuesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 9 a.m. — —
22 ARNPRIOR QUADRANT— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. — —	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. — —
BARLIA DRIVE— Tuesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. —	Tuesday, 1.30 p.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
NETHERPLACE ROAD, POLLOK—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	†Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
132 WEIR STREET—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
401 GOVAN ROAD—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	†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.	—
—	Friday, 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 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
CRAIGMUIR ROAD, PENILEE—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—
MATERNITY HOSPITAL—		
*Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—
*Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
*Friday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Saturday, 9.30 a.m.	—

† Consultative Clinics.

\* Clinics for infants under One Year of Age.

#### INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

There was an increase of 201 in the number of sessions, 4,973 in 1960 compared with 4,772 in 1959.

The total number of primary attendances of all children was 16,508 and subsequent attendances 146,469 compared with the corresponding figures of 16,061 and 145,356 in 1959. Primary attendances of children under one year of age were higher, 12,765 against 12,478 in 1959, an increase of 2.3 per cent. Subsequent attendances, 124,774 were lower by 1,402, a decrease of 1.1 per cent.

The following table gives the attendances at each consultation centre during 1960, with the corresponding total figures for the previous year :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS, 1960.

	No. of Consultations held	Children -1 year		Children +1 year		Total No. of Attendances		1959—Total No. of Attendances		
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	
<i>Central—</i>										
Cochrane Street ...	52	66	404	36	183	102	587	113	555	
Richard Street ...	201	424	3,290	315	1,340	739	4,630	785	5,687	
Partick ...	150	549	4,587	159	472	708	5,059	709	4,916	
Blawarthill ...	156	451	4,830	201	1,466	652	6,296	684	6,427	
Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	102	167	1,972	58	560	225	2,532	205	2,758	
Netherton ...	102	220	2,293	97	587	317	2,880	310	2,686	
Drumchapel ...	185	418	5,199	216	976	634	6,175	505	4,640	
<i>North—</i>										
Provan ...	199	565	5,035	141	576	706	5,611	712	5,623	
Springburn ...	150	506	4,409	43	279	549	4,688	526	4,934	
Denmark Street ...	148	263	2,602	85	264	348	2,866	315	3,035	
Milton ...	104	133	1,429	19	236	152	1,665	166	1,632	
Cowcaddens ...	254	660	5,837	45	901	705	6,738	710	6,916	
Maryhill ...	155	550	4,203	155	404	705	4,607	619	4,742	
<i>East—</i>										
Redan Street ...	356	1,267	9,875	180	1,321	1,447	11,196	1,417	12,390	
Shettleston ...	304	731	7,688	109	1,456	840	9,144	849	9,172	
Mobile—Carntyne ...	153	355	3,143	31	815	386	3,958	462	4,138	
Rogerfield ...	112	315	3,649	120	731	435	4,380	88	708	
Garthamlock ...	95	140	1,257	48	165	188	1,422	175	1,772	
Easterhouse ...	156	285	3,738	88	697	373	4,435	462	4,883	
<i>South-East—</i>										
Gorbals ...	225	701	5,288	208	881	909	6,169	891	6,149	
Pollokshaws ...	104	214	2,265	47	400	261	2,665	283	2,493	
Balvicar Street ...	196	499	5,088	225	1,001	724	6,089	705	6,455	
Oatlands ...	52	144	1,507	33	196	177	1,703	234	1,857	
Mount Florida ...	202	496	5,248	244	1,040	740	6,288	715	6,159	
Arnprior Quadrant ...	151	290	4,076	70	690	360	4,766	404	5,290	
Barlia Drive ...	102	249	3,159	108	426	357	3,585	353	3,564	
<i>South-West—</i>										
Pollok ...	200	438	4,660	54	1,134	492	5,794	449	5,275	
Weir Street ...	104	237	2,158	61	400	298	2,558	258	2,146	
Govan ...	155	450	3,813	186	650	636	4,463	647	4,533	
Elderspark ...	154	575	7,127	188	540	763	7,667	783	7,983	
Penilee ...	102	214	2,441	96	577	310	3,018	299	3,557	
Berryknowes ...	92	193	2,504	77	331	270	2,835	228	2,281	
		4,973	12,765	124,774	3,743	21,695	16,508	146,469	16,061	145,356

Infant Consultations are also held at the Maternity Hospital and attendances at these in 1960 numbered 2,591, compared with 2,508 in 1959.

*Ante-Natal Consultations.*—Sessions at ante-natal clinics numbered 2,687 compared with 2,683 for the preceding year. The total attendances were 50,567 compared with 51,445 in 1959. Primary attendances were 5,971, or 70 less than the previous year (1959), and subsequent attendances numbered 44,596, a decrease of 808. Consultations and attendances at each of the Centres are shown in the following table:—

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1960.

	No. of Clinic Sessions	Number of Attendances			Hospital Cases
		Primary	Subsequent	Total	
Richard Street ...	98	210	1,525	1,735	2
Partick ...	98	245	1,765	2,010	2
Blawarthill ...	98	223	1,540	1,763	2
Netherton ...	52	83	704	787	3
Drumchapel ...	98	125	880	1,005	2
Provan ...	98	108	741	849	1
Springburn ...	98	134	1,324	1,458	84
Denmark Street ...	52	103	749	852	14
Milton ...	46	42	283	325	6
Cowcaddens ...	104	147	1,251	1,398	52
Maryhill ...	104	331	2,536	2,867	22
Orr Street ...	202	519	4,095	4,614	—
Shettleston ...	150	222	1,589	1,811	1
Mobile—Carntyne ...	52	31	279	310	—
Garthamlock ...	46	27	205	232	—
Easterhouse ...	52	65	519	584	2
Rogerfield ...	52	120	836	956	—
Gorbals ...	201	610	3,416	4,026	5
Pollokshaws ...	52	120	794	914	2
Balvicar Street ...	61	203	1,314	1,517	1
Oatlands ...	52	110	755	865	—
Mount Florida ...	104	175	1,600	1,775	7
Arnprior Quadrant ...	52	111	648	759	—
Barlia Drive ...	52	84	550	634	—
Pollok ...	150	357	2,758	3,115	15
Govan ...	167	667	5,040	5,707	47
Elderpark ...	150	596	5,131	5,727	22
Penilee ...	98	88	922	1,010	6
Berryknowes ...	48	115	847	962	3
	<u>2,687</u>	<u>5,971</u>	<u>44,596</u>	<u>50,567</u>	<u>301</u>

## ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL AND CONSULTATIVE CLINICS, 1960.

	No. of Consultations		Primary		Subsequent		Total	
	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative
Richard Street ...	46	25	46	79	31	40	77	119
Partick ...	47	49	83	272	12	50	95	331
Blawarthill ...	52	40	77	98	17	64	94	162
Netherton ...	52	—	34	—	5	—	39	—
Drumchapel ...	46	—	64	—	19	—	83	—
Provan ...	46	41	40	66	9	33	49	99
Springburn ...	46	49	39	76	2	193	41	269
Denmark Street ...	52	49	16	106	—	160	16	266
Milton ...	46	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Cowcaddens ...	52	46	77	80	38	98	115	178
Maryhill ...	50	46	126	145	72	207	198	352
Orr Street ...	46	43	113	244	198	56	311	300
Shettleston ...	52	38	69	140	27	27	96	167
Mobile—Carntyne	52	—	25	—	2	—	27	—
Garthamlock ...	46	—	14	—	12	—	41	—
Easterhouse ...	52	—	29	—	6	—	20	—
Rogerfield ...	52	—	37	—	4	—	41	—
Gorbals ...	46	46	106	350	10	306	116	656
Pollokshaws ...	52	—	35	—	5	—	40	—
Balvicar Street ...	50	40	98	134	25	23	123	157
Oatlands ...	48	—	27	—	17	—	44	—
Mount Florida ...	51	—	96	184	36	65	132	249
Arnprior Quadrant	52	—	52	—	9	—	61	—
Barlia Drive ...	52	—	10	—	2	—	12	—
Pollok ...	51	52	101	360	125	462	226	822
Govan ...	52	46	138	505	54	291	192	796
Elderpark ...	52	52	118	637	130	169	248	806
Penilee ...	41	—	59	—	15	—	74	—
Berryknowes ...	34	—	53	—	25	—	78	—
	1,416	710	1,790	3,476	907	2,253	2,697	5,729

## 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. She 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 1960 the total number of copies issued was 6,543, of which 2,155 were sold at the Child Welfare Clinics (compared with 2,356 in 1959 and 2,578 in 1958).

### 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 1960.

	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 ...	99	3	49	111	1,614	—	—	114	1,663
Govan* ...	68	3	8	28	386	—	—	31	394
	167	6	57	139	2,000	—	—	145	2,057

\* Discontinued as from 31st August, 1960.

### 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.

A summary of the work during 1960 is given in the table opposite along with comparative statistics for each of the previous years back to 1955.

New cases were more numerous than in 1959 or 1958 but were otherwise the smallest for many years. Total attendances were smaller than for some years.

More fillings were done but fewer dentures were completed. Extractions were greatly increased due to the success of the general anaesthetic clinic at which 10 sessions were held during the period. Of 98 patients summoned to this clinic, 65 attended and 20 sent written notification of inability to attend by reason of illness.

SUMMARY OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENTS.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
First Attendances ...	539	529	489	635	744	726
Total Attendances ...	2,891	2,980	3,082	3,244	2,684	3,413
<i>Extractions—</i>						
Local Anaesthetic ...	2,514	2,804	3,334	3,326	3,256	3,450
General Anaesthetic ...	1,093	201	—	—	—	—
Fillings ...	307	249	334	291	288	272
Dentures completed ...	557	586	604	552	672	552

Scalings totalled 93 and other operations amounted to 878.

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF 1960.

	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	10	30	8	27	18	20
"Bridgeton," 106 Orr Street, S.E. ...	Yes	20	30	20	30	16	29	12	14
"Broompark," 7 Broompark Circus, E.1 ...	Yes	25	35	20	35	18	24	22	18
"Clutha Street," 36 Clutha Street, S.W.1 ...	Yes	20	30	20	30	15	22	79	51
"Cowcaddens," 91 Dunblane Street, C.4 ...	Yes	15	30	15	30	16	31	47	64
"Craigielee," 2 Craigpark, E.1 ...	Yes	20	30	20	30	14	26	16	24
"Crail Street," 60 Crail Street, E.1 ...	Yes	15	35	15	31	11	25	4	20
"Elderpark," Arklet Road, S.W.1 ...	—	10	30	8	30	6	25	19	47
"Hamiltonhill," 101 Ellesmere Street, N.1 ...	Yes	20	30	16	28	14	24	17	24
"Holmlea," 77 Holmlea Road, S.4 ...	Yes	20	30	18	28	18	23	22	25
"Kingston," 132 Weir Street, C.5 ...	—	8	32	7	32	6	32	16	29
"Onslow Drive," 6 Onslow Drive, E.1 ...	Yes	20	40	18	40	12	30	12	6
"Pollokshaws," 11 Greenbank Street, S.3 ...	—	10	30	10	30	10	28	5	6
"Quarrybrae," Pharonhill Street, E.1 ...	Yes	21	—	21	—	18	—	35	—
22 Sandy Road, W.1 ...	Yes	15	21	14	21	11	20	10	21
1 Sandyford Place, C.3 ...	Yes	22	28	22	28	22	26	18	22
*1107 Gt. Western Road, W.2 ...	Yes	15	25	15	21	12	19	92	71
Total ...		286	486	269	474	227	411	444	462

\* Weekly Nursery.

## DAY NURSERIES.

Total attendances numbered 150,324 compared with 143,618 attendances in 1959.

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 is always full to capacity.

During 1960 there were approximately 141 girls in various stages of the two years' training course for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate.—54 students sat the examination and 53 were successful.

## RESIDENTIAL HOMES AND NURSERIES.

## SHORT-STAY NURSERIES.

During 1960, the two residential short-stay nurseries at Glenrosa, 47 Maxwell Drive, and at 9 Winton Drive have again been very busy. The number of children admitted, 447 to Glenrosa and 458 to Winton Drive, was considerably higher than in the previous year. These nurseries are for the accommodation of children under 5 years of age whose mothers are in hospital for a short period only.

## CARNBOOTH HOUSE.

During 1960 the total number of children admitted was 141, 20 of whom were admitted for B.C.G. vaccination and 121 others. This latter group, ranging in age from about 8 months to 5 years, included children recommended by the medical staff of the Child Welfare clinics as requiring a period of general care under good conditions, in addition to a small number recommended from hospitals as requiring convalescence.

The usual period of residence in the Home is 3 months for the B.C.G. group and 2 months for the others. The children all show very marked improvement in health at the end of their stay.

#### MILLBRAE HOME.

During 1960 the number of children admitted to this Home was 123. Of these, 80 infants were admitted directly from hospital maternity units for segregation following B.C.G. vaccination. The others, 43 in number, were children who had been in contact with tuberculosis in their own homes, and were admitted for an initial period of segregation prior to B.C.G. vaccination. The majority of the contact group are children under 1 year of age.

In addition to the value of separation from tuberculosis infection and of B.C.G. vaccination the babies usually show, by improvement in general health, that they have benefitted considerably by their period of residence in the Home.

#### SCOTSTOUN HOUSE.

During 1960, 164 children were admitted to this Home for general care and convalescence. Of these, 20 were babies under 6 months of age and 13 were aged between 6 months and 1 year. Most of these children were recommended by the medical staff of the Child Welfare Clinics, in addition to a few admitted directly from hospitals for convalescence following acute illness. The demand for accommodation remains consistently high, especially during the summer months, when there is a long waiting list for admission.

#### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT HOMES.

During 1960, medical officers of the Child Welfare staff have again been responsible for the medical supervision of the following Homes in Glasgow :—Eglington, Lochgarry, Eversley and Castlemilk. In addition, a regular visit is paid to Blairvadach Home, Rhu, for administrative supervision. The Child Welfare staff also undertake the medical examination of children before admission to any of the Homes. The medical care of children in these Homes, as well as providing the general practitioner service required for each child, includes also the responsibility for the prevention and control of infection and the general supervision of the Home from the point of view of health and hygiene.

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS.

The Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations 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.

One application for registration of a nursery was received during the year. After being approved by officials of this Department a certificate of registration was granted.

In addition one registration was completed in respect of an application made in 1959.

One nursery closed down, the owner having left the city.

At the end of 1960, 11 nurseries were functioning compared with 10 in the previous year, now providing accommodation for 236 children under school age.

Each nursery was inspected during the year and found to be 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 :—

	1960	1959	1958
Inquiry cards returned ...	23,754	23,781	23,271
Full information obtained	23,509	23,540	22,973
Others ... ..	245	241	298
<i>Of those for whom full information was obtained—</i>			
Legitimate ... ..	22,806	22,443	22,562
Illegitimate ... ..	772	683	690
Born at full term ... ..	21,933	21,484	21,551
Premature births ... ..	1,645	1,642	1,701
<i>Nature of Feeding at First Visit—</i>			
Breast ... ..	5,629	5,800	6,177
Artificial ... ..	16,412	15,646	15,373
Breast and Artificial ...	542	591	621
Still-born ... ..	567	610	594
Dead at First Visit ...	434	483	487

Altogether the health visitors made 382,040 home visits during the year, compared with 347,687 during the preceding year. Of these totals the respective numbers for infants under one year of age were 149,646 and 125,053. First visits numbered 23,597. In addition 143,609 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.

	1960	1959
Infants under one year—Primary visits ...	23,597	23,388
Infants under one year—Subsequent visits ...	126,049	101,665
	149,646	125,053
Children one to five years ... ..	143,609	137,847
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	75	144
Puerperal Fever ... ..	446	497
Maternal Deaths Enquiries ... ..	24	21
Infant Deaths ... ..	326	420
Ante-natal Visits ... ..	3,243	2,426
Venereal Diseases ... ..	—	—
Light Treatment ... ..	9	20
B.C.G. ... ..	142	1,899
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—
Other Visits ... ..	5,211	5,239
Houses Shut ... ..	61,221	54,658
Final Visits ... ..	18,088	19,463
	382,040	347,687

#### 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 223. Of this number 133 are Child Welfare Health Visitors, 38 Tuberculosis Health Visitors, 3 Venereal Disease Health Visitors who also do some Child Welfare work, and 49 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.

#### PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

During 1960 the Health Visitor carrying out this special field of rehabilitation had an additional 66 families passed to her. Special and intensive visiting is carried out in the hope of preventing crises and disruption of the family.

Inability to budget and lack of co-operation between parents lead to friction in the homes over money matters. Debt is still the major problem. Hire purchase, articles taken on rental system and large weekly bills owed to small food shops are crippling commitments when goods are acquired far in excess of money available for payment.

Rent, rates, gas and electricity arrears are very prevalent. Many eviction and warning notices had been served on families, a number of whom had been without gas or electricity for some time because of non-payment of accounts. All appropriate departments were visited and agreements made for weekly payments under supervision. Almost all accounts were cleared during the year and all families remained in their homes. It is noteworthy that where the rents were brought up to date and put on a weekly basis instead of monthly the families continued to make regular payments.

There is still much concern about families where a parent seeks interests outwith the home and an illicit association develops. This causes much emotional distress. Every endeavour is made to get such parents interested in their own home circle and to make them fully aware of their responsibilities.

Many families experienced hardship, including financial distress, because of prolonged illness. These cases were referred to the various social agencies and generous help was given.

Again thanks are owed to individuals and many associations for their interest, understanding and co-operation in dealing with these families with problems.

## HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING CENTRE.

The 1959-60 Course of Training commenced on 7th September, 1959, with a complement of 39 students, 27 of whom were given monetary assistance while undergoing training and remained under contract to the Department for one year after training. The remaining 12 students received financial assistance in other ways, either by education grants or secondment from other local authorities. The Course terminated on Friday, 3rd June, 1960, and all but two of the students were successful in gaining the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association for Scotland. These two students re-entered for the examination held in October, 1960 and successfully satisfied their examiners at the second attempt. Once again a competitive examination for the Lady Helen Graham Award and other prizes was held prior to the termination of the course. The ceremony of presentation was carried out by Mrs. Wm. A. Horne, wife of the Medical Officer of Health and the function was presided over by Lady Weir.

This year it was possible to add an additional teaching prize, through the generosity of Lady Weir, by moneys left under the bequest of Betsy Anderson, to be known as the "Betsy Anderson Prize."

The Health Visitors' Refresher Course was organised in March, 1960. A series of lectures devoted to "Community Health" was planned; the course covered two full days, and was much appreciated by the Health Visiting staff.

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In 1960 the number of registered midwives practising in the city was 161. Of these, 95 were full-time domiciliary midwives in the service of the Corporation and 10 part time; 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-five midwives were variously employed, 23 in association with maternity homes and 2 in private practice. Ten other midwives in the outdoor maternity service of the Royal Maternity Hospital attended cases confined at home.

The Corporation midwifery service has, since its inception in 1940, been very popular with Glasgow mothers and many of them, having experienced the advantages of this service during their first confinement, now readily book a Corporation midwife for their second and subsequent pregnancies. Far too many women, however, delay booking a midwife



for the approaching confinement until well into the seventh or eighth month. In 1960, of the 7,111 booked applications, 1,891 were not made till the seventh and 1,549 till the eighth month of pregnancy. No less than 385 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 attend 5,718 cases, paying 49,473 ante-natal visits and 77,430 during the puerperium, while the Queen's Nurses attended 1,537 cases, to whom they paid 39,604 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 8,700 of these costing 14s. each were issued free of charge in 1960.

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 1960 gas was administered in 5,233 cases and Trilene was administered by midwives in 478 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 285 pupils from the above hospitals attended 2,859 confinements. This figure does not include a number from the Royal Maternity Hospital who attended 2,579 confinements and 10,007 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 1960 :—

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during the year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—  
Live Births 23,264. Still Births 563. Total 23,827
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) 16,163.
- (iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home 7,664.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other domiciliary cases.			Total (8)
	Doctor present at actual confinement (2)	Doctor present at any time during Labour (3)	Doctor not present at any time (4)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (5)	Doctor and midwife engaged (6)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (7)	Without doctor or midwife (8)	
a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ... ..	2,643	1,092	1,699	284	—	—	—	5,718
b) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations ... ..	845	617	75	—	—	—	—	1,537
c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management ... ..	24	138	162	—	—	—	—	324
d) Private practising midwives ... ..	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	85
e) Total ... ..	<u>3,512</u>	<u>1,847</u>	<u>1,936</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,664</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 ... .. 76
- (b) Total number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife, fee payable but not necessarily claimed ... .. 124
- (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 <i>excluding</i> pupil midwives undergoing training on the district—	Gas and Air	Trilene
(1) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work ... ..	201	187
(2) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... ..	—	—
(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... ..	4	8
(c) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1960—		
(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) ... ..	43	17
(2) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work ...	—	—
(e) Number of cases in which <i>gas and air</i> was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... ..	5,233	478
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery ... ..	1,238	67
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ... ..	2,472	248
(3) When doctor was present during labour ... ..	1,350	143
(4) Midwife alone ... ..	173	20
(f) Number of cases in which <i>pethidine</i> was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... ..	2,833	
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery ... ..	404	
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ... ..	1,493	
(3) When doctor was present during labour ... ..	856	
(4) Midwife alone ... ..	80	
(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1960	—	

Fees to doctors attending emergency cases amounted to £221 1s. 6d.

#### CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES.

Year	Midwives	Cases Notified
Average 1939-45	33	45
Average 1946-50	25	33
Average 1951-55	5	5
Average 1956-60	2	2

There have been no deaths since 1956.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Only 34 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year compared with 81 in 1959. An analysis of the cases was made, with the undernoted result:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	20
Purulent Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	9
Simple Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	3
Cellulitis of eyelids	...	...	...	...	1
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 34

The cases were classified according to age at onset:—

-12 hours	...	...	...	...	...	—
-4 days	...	...	...	...	...	12
-8 days	...	...	...	...	...	9
+8 days	...	...	...	...	...	12
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 34

The attendance at birth was as follows:—

General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	5
Institutions	...	...	...	...	23
Institution Nurses	...	...	...	...	1
Midwives	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 34

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

No organisms found	...	...	...	...	13
Gram. pos. diplococci	...	...	...	...	13
Diphtheroids	...	...	...	...	1
Staph. aureus	...	...	...	...	2
Gonococci	...	...	...	...	4
Gram. neg. cocci (not g.c.)	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 34

Twenty-one city cases and two from outlying areas were admitted to Baird Street Hospital for treatment. All cases responded well to treatment and there was no case of 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 123 cases of puerperal fever and 147 cases of puerperal pyrexia compared with 96 and 213 respectively for the preceding year. All but two cases of puerperal fever and 9 pyrexias were removed to hospital or other institution.

There were two 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 1960 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			
1960	8,452	206	1,394	730	7,248
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

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

Orange Juice	...	...	25.5 per cent.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	8.1 per cent.
" A " and " D " Tablets			17.9 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 10½d. to 2s. 4d. per tin from April, 1957, and there has been since a continuing 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 36 per cent. due to the fact that since 1st November, 1957, the issue has been restricted to children under 2 years of age.

The issue of cod liver oil in bottles has also decreased by 36 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 1960 was 99 tins, compared with 123 in 1959 and 132 in 1958.

During the year there was received from waste paper merchants the sum of £105 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 1,588 in 1960 (of whom only 448 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 :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Maternity ...	2,305	2,176	2,230	2,413
General, etc.	4,554	4,916	5,078	5,025
Tuberculosis	185	204	177	141
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,044	7,296	7,485	7,579
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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 2,400 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 66 per cent. of all cases attended in 1960, remained at the same level as in 1959, a large proportion of these being cases of prolonged illness or incapacity (see table on page 112) who would otherwise have to go into hospital. In 1960 over 79 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 2,000 in 1960, of whom 86 per cent. were over 60 years of age (thirty four of these cases over 90 years, and one in her 102nd year received extended help in 1960). Home help is provided for ninety two males living alone and 68 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 (191 in 1960) 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. During 1960 11 such cases were attended. 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. Sixty seven cases were attended in this way in 1960.

The dispersal of population from the close-knit communities of the older parts of the city to the new housing schemes has brought the problem of the old folk 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 cases attended by Domestic Helps in 1960 :—

(a) *Special Cases :*

- Help was supplied to five households to care for motherless children. In one of these households there were six motherless children aged 2 to 14 years. Full-time help has attended this family since 1959.
- Mrs. A. (45). Brain operation. Eight children, 1 to 11 years. One child at a special school. Mother only out of bed one hour each day. Full-time help since 1959.
- Mrs. B. (70). Diabetic, amputation of both legs. Lives alone. Has artificial limbs but is unable to get about. Help attends two hours on Sunday. Part-time help since 1958.
- Mrs. C. (74). Rheumatoid arthritis. Completely bedridden; has to be washed and fed. Requires help on all public holidays, every evening and on Sundays. Part-time help since 1955.
- Mrs. D. (91). Amputation of leg. Able to be out of bed. Uses crutches but is housebound. Lodger helps out in evenings and on Sundays. Part-time help since 1952.
- Mrs. E. (97). Senility and debility. Married daughter in Glasgow, aged 68, unable to help owing to severe varicose ulcers. Part-time help since 1959.
- Mrs. F. (101). Cardiac debility and paralysis of legs. Completely bedridden. Grand-daughter who lives with patient is out at business. Married daughter who lives outside Glasgow calls every afternoon. Part-time help since 1959.
- Mrs. G. (90). Cerebral haemorrhage. Bedridden. Has a disabled married son whose wife works. Part-time help since 1960.

(b) " E " *Scheme :*

- Miss H. (78). Crippled as a result of bus accident. Bladder condition. Has to be helped out of bed and sits in chair all day. Requires Sunday help. This case has had part-time help since 1948.
- Mr. and Miss J. (Brother and Sister), 46 and 44 years. Paralysis of legs and chorea. Mr. J. can only get about the house on his knees. The help leaves food in lower shelf of oven and he pushes it along the floor to his sister's bedroom. Miss J. can wash and dress herself and go to the toilet by holding on to furniture. She can do nothing else; just sits in a chair at bedroom window. Part-time help since 1950.

(c) *Blind Persons helped in 1960 :*

- Mrs. K. (98). Senility, debility and blindness. Has single daughter, aged 65 years, still at business, and a married daughter, aged 72 years, who looks after mother in afternoons. Part-time help since 1959.
- Mrs. L. Chronic bronchitis and sciatica. Blind daughter (a widow) 61 years. Part-time help since 1956.
- Mr. M. (79). Cardiac condition and blindness. Sister helps at week-ends. Part-time help since 1949.
- Mrs. N. (88). Debility and blindness. Can dress herself but do no housework. Has Sunday help. Part-time help since 1952.

(d) *Elderly Men Living Alone :*

- Mr. O. (90). Cerebral haemorrhage. Able to get out of bed but unable to go out. Part-time help since 1955.
- Mr. P. (80). Rheumatism and sciatica. Can get out of bed but has not been out of house for six years. Part-time help since 1955.

*(e) Persons with Disseminated Sclerosis helped in 1960 :*

Mrs. Q. (47). One daughter aged 10 years. Requires assistance to get out of bed and has to be dressed ; very helpless. Help since 1959.

Mrs. R. (61). Helpless and bedridden. District nurse calls daily. Has four hours' help, 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. daily, one hour each evening seven nights per week and two hours' help on Sunday morning. Part-time help since 1955.

Mrs. S. (48). Completely bedridden and helpless ; has to be fed. Husband out working. No family. Part-time help since 1955.

*(f) Persons with Tuberculosis helped in 1960 :*

Mrs. T. (59). Five children ages 2 to 15 years. Patient confined to bed. Help since 1959.

Mrs. U. (29). Seven children ages 1 month to 7 years. Part-time help since 1960.

Mrs. V. (47). Bedridden for 10 years. No family. Part-time help since 1954.

The following is a detailed account of the work done by the Home Help Service during 1960 :—

There are at present 1,588 domestic helps employed by the local health authority, 448 on a whole-time and 1,140 on a part-time basis.

There was a reduction in working hours during the year, to 42 hours per week for fulltime and 23 hours for part-time helps. The number of hours per day was unchanged for weekdays but on Saturdays the fulltime helps worked from 8 a.m. until 10 a.m., and the part-time helps from 9 a.m. until 12 noon. There was a marked increase in maternity and general applications for a 5 day week. 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 some increase in the number of applications for help in maternity cases in 1960, 2,601 compared with 2,575 in 1959. Of these, 2,123 were completed, 289 cancelled and 189 continued into 1961. Of the 1959 cases still outstanding, 290 were completed in 1960 and 48 were cancelled.

Applications for help under the General Scheme were fewer with 3,445 in 1960 compared with 3,636 in 1959. Of these, 524 were cancelled, leaving 2,921 cases to be dealt with compared with 3,090 in 1959. Seventy four 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 persons' incapacity. The number of new applications registered under this scheme in

1960 was 712, of which 7 were cancelled. The cases dealt with during the year totalled 2,029, including one case continued from 1947, one from 1948, five from 1949, four from 1950, 15 from 1951, 23 from 1952, 45 from 1953, 47 from 1954, 75 from 1955 and 112 from 1956, 204 from 1957, 269 from 1958 and 523 from 1959. Of these cases, 1,745 or 86.0 per cent. were over 60 years of age compared with 97.5 per cent. in 1959 and 1,800 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 1960 there were 75 cases in the group, 18 under 40, 45 of them between 40 and 60, and 12 over 60 year of age. Forty were unable to pay more than the lowest charge of 1s. 6d. per half-day.

There are now 53 home helps engaged in the domiciliary care of tuberculosis patients. During 1960, 69 cases of tuberculosis applied for help, 56 were assisted and 13 applications were cancelled. Of the 85 cases continued from previous years, 2 have been continued from 1952, 1 from 1953, 4 from 1954, 2 from 1955, 4 from 1956, 20 from 1957, 22 from 1958 and 30 from 1959. Of the 141 cases attended during the year, 60 cases were under 40 years, 48 were 40-60 years, and 33 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 ... ..	—	7	5	12
Cancer ... ..	6	25	93	124
Diabetes ... ..	2	8	61	71
Intracranial Vascular Lesion ...	3	50	260	313
Valvular Disease of the Heart ...	8	137	623	768
Circulatory ... ..	4	57	344	405
Respiratory ... ..	17	87	445	549
Digestive ... ..	5	23	76	104
Kidney Disease ... ..	2	13	31	46
Accident ... ..	10	45	307	362
Post Operative Debility ... ..	28	157	341	526
Debility ... ..	—	18	489	507
Nervous Diseases ... ..	20	35	71	126
Hemiplegia ... ..	1	33	109	143
Paraplegia ... ..	—	4	11	15
Paralysis Agitans ... ..	—	4	13	17
General Paralysis ... ..	3	18	24	45
Rheumatism ... ..	8	133	424	565
Senility ... ..	—	1	130	131
Disseminated Sclerosis ... ..	4	16	6	26
All Other Causes ... ..	4	24	67	95
	125	895	3,930	4,950

## SECTION V.

## HOME NURSING SERVICE, ETC.

The distribution of the staff for the year 1960 is shown as follows :—

HOME NURSING STAFF.						1960
Senior Superintendent of Home Nursing ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendent/Tutor ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant District Nurse Tutor ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendents of Homes ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Superintendents ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
						12
Queen's Nurses on General Work ...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Queen's Nurses on Maternity Work ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
State-Registered Nurses in training for the Queen's Roll						11
State-Registered Nurses on full-time Nursing ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
State-Registered Nurses on part-time Nursing ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part II Midwifery Training on District ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part I Midwifery Training in Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Part II Midwifery Pupils ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 152 <hr/>

The Association is responsible primarily for the nursing of the sick in their own homes. Recently, however, accommodation for the treatment of patients able to attend has been made available at the new Local Authority Clinics. The attendances at these Clinics are on average low, depending on the type of cases on the nurses' "books." This branch of the service is being pioneered as, apart from workers calling at the Nurses' Homes for injection treatment hitherto all patients have been nursed at home.

During the year some 341,000 visits were paid to 12,000 patients. 163 of these patients made 1,118 attendances at Local Authority Clinics.

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

Over the year the work remained at an average level, although February and March showed an increase in the number of sick people being nursed.

In the over 65 years group the numbers over the past three years have remained about the same. The pattern of nursing has altered greatly in this age group. In the past these patients formed a hard

core of chronic sick who had no outlook for the future. Now there are very few old people who are totally incapacitated and confined to bed. Modern methods of rehabilitation of mind and body enable the patient to be active and independent.

The number of Tuberculosis patients nursed has decreased each year since 1957.

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Patients	1,103	836	619	519
Visits ...	54,931	43,282	30,465	26,091

*Midwifery.*—During the year 1,675 maternity patients received 39,604 visits.

This aspect of the work does not appear to interest the nurse of today, and at times it is difficult to persuade incoming staff to use their State Certified Midwife Certificate. This is not a local problem; in some parts of the country there is an acute shortage of midwives.

#### NURSING APPLIANCES.

The number of appliances issued on loan during the year was 3,339 being an increase of 208 on the previous year. Many of the items issued remain in use on the district over long periods.

#### DISTRICT TRAINING.

A Shortened Course of District Training has been introduced which will be given at Training Centres appointed for this purpose throughout Britain. The course of four months' duration will commence in Glasgow in January, 1961. This is reduced to three months for State Registered Nurses who are :—

- (1) State Certified Midwives or who hold the Diploma of Nursing, a Tutor's Diploma or a Health Visitor's Certificate.
- (2) Existing District Nurses with a minimum of eighteen months' experience in general district nursing, and who are recommended by their Employing Authorities and approved by the Queen's Institute.

Thirty-four Students completed the District Training Course during the year, of whom 32 were successful in the Queen's Roll Examination.

## MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

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

Under the Scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Board 26 Pupil Midwives from the Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, took external training under supervision of the senior midwives. In addition 170 cases were taken by pupils of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital.

## REFRESHER COURSES.

The Senior Superintendent and Superintendent/Tutor attended the Annual Conference for the Superintendent of Training Homes. Two Superintendents attended an Administrator's Course.

## RECORD OF WORK FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

Cases on books at 1st January, 1960	...	...	2,457	
Number of new cases added	...	...	9,714	
Number of cases dismissed	...	...	9,794	
Number of cases remaining at 31st December, 1960	...	...	2,377	
<i>Dismissed—</i>				
Convalescent	...	...	4,888	1,639
Hospital	...	...	1,713	
Died	...	...	1,274	
Removed	...	...	280	
Total number of visits paid by Nursing Staff	...	...	341,230	
Number of Teaching Rounds paid with Students with	...	...		
Administrative Staff	...	...		259
Number of Inspections of Nurses	...	...		162

## ANALYSIS OF ALL CASES ATTENDED DURING 1960.

Bronchitis	...	...	817	
Pneumonia	...	...	234	
Cardiac	...	...	833	
Arthritis	...	...	247	
Hemiplegia	...	...	728	
Senility	...	...	798	
Carcinoma	...	...	584	
Diabetes	...	...	294	
Pueperal	...	...	12	
Infectious Diseases	...	...	10	
Gynaecological	...	...	74	
Other medical	...	...	4,245	
				8,876
Operations	...	...	34	
Post Operation Surgical	...	...	447	
Other Surgical	...	...	551	
				1,032
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	519	
Non-pulmonary	...	...	46	
Surgical	...	...	23	
				588
Midwifery	...	...	1,675	1,675

## SUB ANALYSIS OF CASES.

*Injections.*

Insulin	...	...	...	...	...	288
Penicillin	...	...	...	...	...	1,714
Streptomycin T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	556
Streptomycin others	...	...	...	...	...	54
Liver Extract	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
Diuretics	...	...	...	...	...	522
Other injections	...	...	...	...	...	393
						<hr/> 4,615
<i>Patients 65 years and over.</i>						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	1,680
Females	...	...	...	...	...	3,684
						<hr/> 5,364

NURSING APPLIANCES ISSUED ON LOAN DURING YEAR  
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

<i>Appliance—</i>	<i>No. issued.</i>
Wheel Chairs	185
Commodes	333
Water and Air Beds	19
Air Rings	567
Bed Pans	765
Bed Cradles	148
Back Rests	265
Rubber Sheets	613
Urinals	242
Warral Sticks	138
Dunlopillo Beds	7
Dunlopillo Cushions	4
Mattresses	13
Hospital Beds	11
Fracture Boards	6
Adult Cot Beds	5
Spinal Carriage	1
Pillows	—
Walking Machines	17
Total	<hr/> 3,339 <hr/>

## NURSES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951.

## NURSES' AGENCIES.

No new applications for licences to carry on Agencies for the supply of nurses were received during 1960.

Of the existing Agencies, five applied for renewal of their licences. These were granted after a satisfactory report by a medical officer of this Department. One Agency did not apply for renewal.

On the Roll at 31st December, 1960, there were five Agencies—one less than in 1959.

## NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938.

No application for registration under the above Act was received during the year.

One certificate was granted in respect of an application made in 1959.

No cancellations were made. All the Nursing Homes were under the supervision of this Department throughout the year and the required records were found to be in order.

The numerical position at 31st December, 1960, was as detailed below.

Registered	25
Exempted	3
	—
	28
	—



## SECTION VI.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1960 the list of diseases notifiable in Glasgow was extended to include Anthrax. Under Section 66 of the 1937 Factory Act cases of this disease occurring in factory workers had previously to be reported to the Chief Inspector of Factories. This is still obligatory but by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960, any case of Anthrax coming to the notice of a general practitioner as from the 1st October, 1960, must be notified immediately to the Medical Officer of Health.

Prior to this date, however, it was customary for doctors to bring to the notice of the Medical Officer any cases of Anthrax occurring in the city.

In the past fifty years only 25 cases have been reported in Glasgow residents. These have been widely distributed over the period, the highest number in any year being no more than 3 (in both 1938 and 1950). There were 2 cases in each of the years 1942, 1951 and 1953 and one in each of other 13 years. Two of these cases died from the disease.

This disease (to quote from the Official Report of the American Public Health Association on Control of Communicable Diseases in Man, 9th edn., 1960) is "primarily an occupational hazard of veterinarians and agricultural workers handling infected animals and of industrial workers processing hair and wool. . . . The infection is transmitted (via the skin) by hair, wool, hides, contaminated shaving brushes and other manufactured products, or by direct contact with infected tissues."

No details are available regarding the three cases occurring in 1914, 1916 and 1919, but the occupations (or source of infection) of the other 22 Glasgow cases were as follows:—

1920—A 37-year-old flour miller was infected after a shave in a local barber's shop. The shaving brush used was found to be infected.

1927—A 47-year-old stonemason contracted anthrax from a new shaving brush, one of an infected consignment of cheap shaving brushes imported from the Continent. This man died from the disease.

- 1931—A 17-year-old woman, a wool worker in the carding department of a carpet factory.
- 1938—Two 25-year-old male employees of a firm engaged in the manufacture of animal fertilisers and feeding stuffs. The source and manner of the infection remained undiscovered. A woman employed as a twister of hair in a bedding manufacturer's factory.
- 1941—A 23-year-old woman employed as a hair spinner.
- 1942—A dock labourer who had been engaged in unloading a cargo of wool.  
A young woman employed as a hair spinner with a firm of hair mattress manufacturers.
- 1944—A 36-year-old leather worker employed in washing untreated hides and looking after a de-hairing machine.
- 1946—A 29-year-old leather worker who, in the course of his duties as a lime jobber, injured his hand with a hook.
- 1947—A 36-year-old tannery worker whose job was to remove hair, etc., from hides after their preliminary steeping in lime pits.
- 1950—Two hide porters (one aged 50 and the other 56 years) in a tannery.  
A 35-year-old motorvan driver who contracted the infection through frequenting the same barber's shop as many of the employees of this tannery.
- 1951—A 65-year-old hide porter and a 28-year-old flesher, both employed with the same firm.
- 1953—A 50-year-old dock labourer employed in cleaning cattle-boats and a 41-year-old employee in the liming department of a tannery.
- 1954—A 27-year-old woman, a wool-blender in a carpet factory.
- 1956—A 42-year-old woman, employed in a process known as opening and carding, in a curled hair manufacturing firm.
- 1959—A 56-year-old dock labourer, employed as a crane driver at the docks, who subsequently died of this infection, the source of which was not discovered.



## GENERAL REVIEW.

There was a much lower incidence of infectious disease generally in 1960, the total cases registered, 25,822, being 6,615 less than the 1959 figure. The latter, however, had been an unusually high one as a result of the epidemic prevalence of measles in the first six months of that year.

In 1960 the incidence of measles was the lowest yet recorded for the city, there was no diphtheria (for the fourth successive year) and a further decrease in scarlet fever established a new low record for this disease. Only one of the 25 cases of poliomyelitis *notified* during the year was confirmed and there was less erysipelas and pneumonia than in 1959.

There was some decrease in dysentery but the high level of incidence is still being maintained and there were more cases of paratyphoid fever, food poisoning and gastro-enteritis than in 1959.

The incidence of whooping-cough was the highest since 1953. Chickenpox, too, was much more prevalent, with an incidence similar to that of 1950, and the total cases registered was the highest yet recorded.

The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, continued during 1960 and reached a new record low figure.

Admissions to hospital during the year totalled 12,244, a decrease of 1,078 from 1959. This total includes 3,493 cases removed to hospital and ultimately diagnosed as non-infectious disease.

Pneumonia and dysentery make the heaviest demands on hospital accommodation. In 1960, cases of pneumonia treated in hospital formed 38.1 per cent. of all infectious disease cases admitted as against 38 per cent. in 1959. Although fewer cases of this disease were admitted to hospital in 1960 the proportion (88 per cent.) was higher than in the previous year. Sixty per cent. of all dysentery cases were treated in hospital, compared with 62 per cent. in 1959. This is equivalent to 31 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease admitted during the year. In 1959 this proportion was 29 per cent.

Details of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases are given in Appendix Table XIV. Table XV illustrates the seasonal prevalence of these in 1960 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, 44,181 travellers have been inoculated against yellow fever, 2,203 being inoculated during 1960. 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 1960, 2,681 persons received 3,588 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 1960, 4,346 notifications of primary vaccination were received and 3,417 of revaccinations. In addition, primary vaccinations are carried out at the Child Welfare clinics, and these in 1960 totalled 5,516. In all, 9,862 primary vaccinations were done during the year as compared with 10,721 in 1959 and 10,194 in 1958.

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			
1960	5,908	3,287	163	497	7	9,862	3,417
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 103,035 primary vaccinations were carried out in the course of the eleven years 1950-1960—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 eleven years 1950 to 1960 may be expressed as follows :—

In 1960, of the city's population aged—

Under 5 years, 42,489 or 39.1 per cent.	} have been vaccinated in the course of the eleven years 1950-60.
10 years, 41,138 or 41.8 per cent.	
15 years, 12,062 or 12.5 per cent.	
Over 15 years, 7,179 or 0.9 per cent.	

In addition 167 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
1960	5,516	23.9

### 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.

No case of Leprosy was notified in Glasgow during the year.

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

1951-1953	Nil
1954-1956	5
1957	1
1958	2
1959	2
1960	Nil

### MALARIA.

This disease, like smallpox and leprosy, usually occurs in seamen or servicemen returning to the city from abroad or foreign visitors.

During 1960 there were 8 cases against 6 in 1959. 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
			1960	...	...	...	...	8

### TYPHOID, PARATYPHOID AND DYSENTERY.

*Typhoid.*—No typhoid fever occurred but three unusual typhoid infections were discovered.

Two of these were cases of osteitis, right tibial in each instance. One was a married woman aged 35 who gave no history of typhoid fever but had suffered from leg pain since 1952, an operation having been performed then in Pakistan. She was admitted to a hospital in Scotland in the spring of 1960 and re-admitted in July. On the latter occasion the abscess was opened and found to contain typhoid bacilli. Her blood and excreta did not yield these bacilli nor did the excreta of her six home contacts. The other case was a scientist, aged 34, who had contracted typhoid fever in his youth in Pakistan. He graduated at a Scottish University and proceeded to an appointment in the Agricultural Board of an African country, one condition of service being inoculation with anti-typhoid vaccine. Leg pain began in Africa in 1959; it recurred on a visit to Glasgow in 1960 and was treated by operation. Typhoid bacilli were found in the pus. The excreta of the patient were negative but his blood reacted to typhoid Vi antigens.

The third infection discovered during the year raised the question of how to interpret a solitary positive specimen from a healthy subject. A woman, born in 1873, arrived in Glasgow in August, 1960, from a Lanarkshire town and was passed to us as a contact of typhoid. Her urine proved negative but a specimen of faeces was positive, Vi phage type B1, although she was free from symptoms. In isolation hospital and in the Lanarkshire geriatric ward, where she died in November, repeated specimens gave negative results. Despite these findings it seems probable that she was an intermittent chronic carrier. In the three-apartment modern municipal house from which she came to Glasgow her grandson had sickened of typhoid in July, 1958, and her daughter in July, 1960. The phage type was the same in all three. Her son-in-law, the other inmate of the house, was negative on testing on both occasions as were the old lady in 1958 and the boy in 1960. She had never been in hospital and her eight children survived. When first seen in Glasgow her general condition was good and her stools

were said to be usually small and constipated but sometimes moderately loose. Her grandson had yielded a degraded Vi strain at the Central Reference Laboratory in 1958; they re-examined the culture in 1960 with the result stated. But, having been born only in 1953, he seemed too young to be nominated as the carrier responsible for the recurrence of infection in the household.

*Paratyphoid*.—There were three institutional cases. A Glasgow boy, aged 1, who was admitted to a cubicle ward of an isolation hospital as a positive symptomless contact of Flexner dysentery in March, sickened of paratyphoid three weeks later. He made a good recovery. In June a Lanarkshire girl aged 11 and a Stirlingshire boy aged 15 were admitted with unrecognised paratyphoid fever to Glasgow general hospitals.

As regards Glasgow itself there were eight sporadic cases ranging in age from one to seventy years. Four occurred in May and five came from the South-Western Division.

An oddity was noted in hospital in the case of the aged patient. He had a short illness with laryngitis and diarrhoea with blood in the stools; and paratyphoid organisms were found in these on several occasions. Widal testing of his blood, however, twice gave completely negative results (phage type Dundee).

Fourteen grouped infections also occurred, nine of which originated in May and twelve of which came from the South-Eastern Division. The clinical classification, sex and age of the grouped infections were as follows:—

Cases	Symptomless Positive Contacts.
Female, 2	Male, 1
Male, 14	Females, 4 and 8
Males, 2 and 9 months	
Males, 82 and 12; female, 75	Males, 15 and 54; females, 14 and 52

In the third group the older child sickened two days before the infant. The last group originated towards the end of May when an old man fell ill while on his way from his own home to visit his son at the latter's four-apartment municipal house in another part of the South-Eastern Division. Profuse diarrhoea quickly supervened. The patient did not return home and was removed to hospital on the following day. The next day again his wife, who had accompanied him, and a grandson fell ill in the house visited. In the old couple's own home an elderly female contact remained free from infection but in the other house four contacts became temporary carriers and only two escaped infection. The old man died in hospital of paratyphoid fever and myocarditis on the eleventh day of his illness.



The foci of home infections thus numbered twelve. The following phage types of organism were each responsible for a focus of infection :— 1; 1 variant 6; 1 variant 9; 1 variant 9; 1 variant 9; 3 A; 3 A 1 variant 4; Dundee; Scarborough; and Taunton.

In June the Ministry of Health reported that nearly a tenth of certain samples of desiccated coconut had been found to be contaminated with Salmonella organisms, some innocuous but a few identified as paratyphoid. This kind of information is valuable because it exemplifies how the infection may be spread by a vehicle that would not attract attention during the investigation of a case. Ordinarily, for instance, only slight attention would have been paid to the statement of a young woman, registered in July, to the effect that she was greatly addicted to sweets, especially in the form of macaroon bars.

An interesting new entry was made in the record of a known carrier in the South-Eastern Division. She had been detected as a chronic faecal carrier in 1956, when she was aged 48, after a very mild and brief illness. Carriers are provided with a note to carry in case they are admitted to hospital from some other cause. She contracted pneumonia in 1960; and her stools were as usual found positive. The phage type was type 1 whereas four years previously it had been type 2. Accordingly fifteen separate colonies were examined. Five were rough and did not react with typing phages but, of the remainder, two yielded type 1 and six type 2, neither type being convertible into the other. The time relation between the two original infections remains a matter of conjecture.

#### DYSENTERY.

The following report on Dysentery has been prepared by Dr. E. Bloch, Medical Officer of the South-Eastern Division. Infections continued to be notified at a steady high rate. Seasonal incidence was as follows :—

		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
		Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	
Home Infections	...	1,149	1,156	930	1,000	4,235
Institutional	... ..	150	58	86	88	382

It therefore looks as if the epidemic that began towards the end of 1953 has entered its ninth calendar year. A long epidemic was probably to be expected once the Glasgow organisms had become more infective; for they attack children repeatedly before the latter, after several years, grow up to an immune age. Immunity seems to be more responsible for the protection of adults than does the adult standard of hygiene. Hand-washing would have to be a fetish to contacts before they could rely on it to protect them.

Every municipal ward was involved although fewer than 20 notifications each came from Kelvinside, Yoker, Camphill and Langside and fewer than 50 each from Cowlairs, Maryhill, Partick East, Govanhill and Craigton. Over 250 were notified from Gorbals, Kinning Park and Govan and over 200 from each of the wards of Calton, Dalmarnock, Mile-End, Hutchesontown and Kingston.

As a check on last year's figures an analysis is given of notifications connected with the 16 Day Nurseries and the 45 Nursery Schools :—

	Places	Sonne Illness	Sonne Symptomless	Flexner Illness	Flexner Symptomless	Total
<b>CHILDREN :</b>						
Day Nurseries	744	64	11	22	20	117
Nursery Schools ...	1,886	74	34	15	10	133
<b>STAFF :</b>						
Day Nurseries	197	2	2	3	2	9
Nursery Schools ...	260	7	2	3	—	12

The figures are higher than last year's but the children's total is still only 11·2 per cent. of all Glasgow home cases under five years. The most striking change is the increase in the Flexner infections.

Only one case of dysentery was detected on admission to a Day Nursery and only one on applying for admission to a Nursery School ; both showed clinical signs. As regards re-infections or relapses within the year under review among the Day Nursery notifications, one child, born in June, 1958, suffered a Flexner illness in September, 1960, and a Sonne illness in November ; while another child, born in June, 1956, suffered from Flexner illnesses in August, September and November, 1960. As regards detection procedures in the Nursery Schools only a few take specimens on admitting a child, though questions about diarrhoea are asked ; and a specimen is taken from all the Nursery School children after a second case has occurred. In the several Day Nurseries practice varies considerably, partly as a result of varied experience. One Day Nursery, for example, had no cases during the year ; and another, despite its urban situation, has had only two cases during the past four years. Altogether the Day Nurseries admitted 855 new children. When those already occupying places in January are also taken into account it is found that, roughly, only one in six Day Nursery children was infected during the year in spite of the highly susceptible age-group involved. The Nursery Schools admitted 1,152 new pupils ; so only one in twelve Nursery School children contracted dysentery infection during the year.

These risks of catching dysentery infection are admittedly much greater than those of Glasgow children in general, going by notifications. The number of Glasgow children under five years old is estimated at almost 109,000. So, roughly, one child out of forty-six in that age-group was notified during the year. If the Day Nursery and Nursery School children are left out, then, approximately, one child in forty-nine in that age-group was notified during the year. These figures in their turn indicate a considerable incidence because they cover only one year of time ; even though, as we know, many will be notified more than once because of recurring, relapsing or continuing infections.

Institutional infections were more numerous but not unduly high. One notification came from the Harbour and the remainder from 39 other institutions, nine of which produced only a single case each.

There were 84 notifications and intimations of infection from a Children's Department Home for healthy homeless children—two of nurses and 82 of children, including sixteen re-notifications or re-intimations on account of continuing infection, re-infection or relapse ; the number of individual children concerned was sixty-six. A study of the incidence was enlightening. There are 40 staff posts and 60 places for children, including a separate all-cubicle building for 14 babies and other isolation accommodation for 18 older children. The number of admissions was 450 ; each child under five years is subjected to three tests on admission and each child five years or over to two tests. Isolation of the former lasts a fortnight and of the latter until both specimens are reported negative. Clinically unmistakable or positive children are sent to isolation hospitals and three specimens are taken from the contacts. In spite of these precautions the number of infections far exceeded the average of 18 per annum recorded during the previous decennium. One of these years had been 1955, the peak year of the Glasgow epidemic ; but no cases were then detected in this institution. During the year now under review infections cropped up every month except April, notably in August with two Flexner illnesses, two Sonne illnesses and 26 symptomless Sonne infections. Finally December provided 23 Sonne infections of children, all but one of whom suffered from symptoms which were, however, extremely mild and could easily have been overlooked. It was considered that 26 of the year's infections were imported, 14 from home addresses and 12 from fever hospital dysentery wards.

The most interesting feature of the prevalence was the number

of re-infections and relapses recorded during a single year. These were as follows (F = Flexner, S = Sonne, i = illness, s = symptomless) :—

1. Fs March, Ss August, Fs November.
2. Ss August, Fi October, Fi November.
3. Ss August, Fs October, Fi November.
4. Ss August, Fs September, Si November.
5. Ss August, Fs September, Fi October.
- 6, 7, 8. Ss August, Si December.

All but one of those listed were children aged 5 years or under ; the exception, one of the last group, was thirteen years old. The total infections during the year were 12 Fi, 15 Fs, 26 Si and 31 Ss. Both types of infection were present together in the Home in February and from August to September. It should be pointed out that the re-infected and relapsing children were re-admitted to isolation hospital on each occasion listed ; the second child listed was also re-admitted to isolation hospital in September after having been isolated in August with the same symptomless Sonne infection. Two children not listed were similarly sent to hospital twice with continuing infections. Localised studies of this kind help us to picture the behaviour of the dysentery group of organisms in the general population. The report has also been considered worth making because it illustrates sharply certain features of the present prevalence—the ability of these infections to overleap precautionary barriers, the enormous disturbance to the lives of children resident in institutions, the burden laid on the staff of institutions, the frequency with which dysentery infection is discovered among children admitted to institutions for quite other reasons and the frequency with which children are found to be positive on dismissal from fever hospitals despite the precautions taken there before children are sent back to institutions. Most importantly this study shows how the organisms behave towards the non-immune ; and it has to be remembered that the listed relapses and re-infections relate only to the residence of the children within the Home and within a single year or part of a year. No account is taken of infections and relapses that may have been recorded in isolation hospital or before admission to the Home.

In the Weekly Nursery the children, all of them under five years of age, are not only in close prolonged institutional contact with each other but are also exposed to the chances of infection in the outside world at the weekends. During the past three years there has been an average of 30 infections per annum notified from this institution which has 40 places for children and which made 30 new admissions during the year. Some of the children notified were transferred to hospital for a second time when found positive after treatment at home or in

an isolation hospital. This heavy incidence, however, has not been the rule. During the eleven years preceding the heavy incidence the infections averaged only 14 per annum. In one pre-epidemic year there was no case; in the peak epidemic year there were only two cases; and in another epidemic year only a single case. From the figures given it can be calculated that, over the past several years, Weekly Nursery children have been as likely to escape dysentery infection as to contract it. That risk is high enough. But if they had not been enrolled in the Nursery several would have contracted dysentery anyway; and the parents and the general community would have gone without the social service that the Weekly Nursery was designed to provide.

Approximate figures have, therefore, been given for the incidence during an average recent year among children under five years of age in various categories—non-Nursery, Nursery School, Day Nursery and Weekly Nursery. A corresponding figure can be calculated for similar establishments from which, however, the children do not go home in the evenings or at week-ends. Four Homes, each with thirty places, admitted about 1,200 children during the past three years; the annual incidence has been one in thirty-nine. In extending these figures to cover more than a single year one should avoid an exaggerated impression of the number of children infected, because many names will occur more than once among the notifications over the longer period. Another qualification is that incidence varies greatly from year to year in each institution. However, the figures should be borne in mind when the future of such facilities comes to be discussed in the light of changed social conditions.

In Foresthall there was an outbreak of Sonne dysentery between 23rd January and 3rd May, affecting 52 aged men (fifty-five years or over), 5 aged women, two younger men and a young woman. The only other cases in this institution during the year were two aged women who contracted Flexner dysentery in April and May respectively. The outbreak infection was introduced into the Hospital by a man admitted for treatment from the Ambulant part of the institution. Only 34 of the year's cases were removed to isolation hospitals. All the year's cases survived.

There were 2,757 removals to isolation hospitals, comprising 59 per cent. of the home infections and 65 per cent. of the institutional. Of the remainder of the institutional infections 110 persons remained in the institutions and 25 persons were removed to private addresses. As the average duration of fever hospital treatment is about a fortnight the load is equivalent to 106 hospital beds continuously occupied by dysentery patients throughout the year.

The following table gives the age distribution of the notifications and of the fatalities :—

	Age in Years					Total
	-1	-5	-15	-55	55+	
Home Infections ... ..	352	1,877	1,189	712	105	4,235
Institutional ... ..	20	116	72	64	110	382
Deaths—primary ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
contributory ... ..	—	—	—	1	5	6
Deaths of institutional cases infected outwith Glasgow —contributory ... ..	—	—	—	—	4	4

Nine deaths were of persons over seventy years of age and only one was primarily due to dysentery. Five fatalities were mental patients, all but one of them elderly, infected by Flexner in a general and mental hospital which notified 35 cases of dysentery during the year, chiefly in the first and third quarters. This is not the first time that institutional Flexner fatalities have contributed largely to the number of deaths due to dysentery.

Also included in the deaths are four aged persons who had, at various times, been admitted to a Dumbartonshire mental hospital. There was some prevalence of Flexner and Sonne in the earlier part of the year, all the cases being treated in the hospital by Neomycin and Furoxone following laboratory tests of the drug reactions of the organisms. Because of the system of transferring notification of deaths to home addresses it has been convenient to include such institutional deaths in these tables. Subject to this qualification, the deaths reported in the last two years have exceeded the total of 18 reported in the previous five-year period of the epidemic. An age-analysis of the deaths is therefore given to cover the years 1954-60, a period during which there have been 33,853 notifications :—

	Age in Years					All Ages
	-1	-5	-15	-55	55+	
Deaths 1954-60 ... ..	5	4	1	4	25	39
Average number of notificat- ions per death ... ..	591	3,880	8,488	1,398	52	868

The fatality is seen to be much higher in the elderly group than in any other.

So dysentery in Glasgow continues to be very infective, to constitute a great social nuisance, to attack especially children, in some cases repeatedly, and to be a frequent disturber of the lives, already somewhat upset, of children in residential institutions and in day institutions. It also continuously occupies scores of fever hospital beds. It is not lethal; but it is not uncommonly a terminal complication of chronic ailments of the aged. Dysentery in an aged person therefore becomes a serious case for the physician even under the best hospital conditions.

## 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 focussed 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 1956 but is not a complete picture of the incidence of diarrhoeal infection in the city :—

Age in Years	Age Distribution				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
—1 ... ..	398	220	276	428	429
—2 ... ..	18	11	20	27	21
—5 ... ..	5	2	5	5	14
5 and over ...	12	11	7	3	19
	<u>433</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>483</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, August and September and the first half of October were warm and dry, the first two months remarkably so, and rainfall for the year was well below the annual average. In 1960, however, rainfall was heavier and July and August were both very wet and cool. The spring months were unusually warm but, with the exception of June, also wetter than usual.

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

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
1st Quarter ...	89	95	20	69	56
2nd Quarter ...	133	118	66	66	108
3rd Quarter ...	125	147	105	64	145
4th Quarter ...	136	103	117	45	124
	<u>483</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>433</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 1960 there was a decrease in the mortality from this cause, 29 deaths as against 43 in 1959 and 22 in 1958. Enteritis and colitis (under two years of age) accounted for 11 male and 12 female deaths (of which all but three males were under 1 year of age) and Diarrhoea of the Newborn for 6 (4 male and 2 female).

The mortality rate which had risen from 1.0 in 1958 to 1.85 in 1959 fell to 1.26 in 1960. The decrease in the number of deaths and in the mortality rate since 1947 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
1960	12	3	14	—	29	1.26

Deaths from Enteritis and Colitis over 2 years of age numbered 47 compared with 34 in 1959. All but three of these were adults, two children under 5 years and one under 10.

#### FOOD POISONING.

The number of cases of food poisoning recorded continues to increase. In each year since 1958 there have been more cases than in the previous year and 1960 had the highest incidence since 1956 when 685 cases were recorded.

	Incidents			Cases Comprised		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Outbreaks ... ..	11	10	12	215	153	258
Family Outbreaks ...	32	51	38	91	143	122
Sporadic Cases ...	78	145	170	78	145	170
	<u>121</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>550</u>

There is an increase of 109 cases compared with 1959 and it will be noticed that the "outbreaks" account for an increase of 105 cases. The total of 258 cases in the 1960 "outbreaks" may be a somewhat inflated figure. Further comment on this is made below when the "outbreaks" are discussed. The 170 sporadic cases also merit further comment.

There was one death associated with food poisoning; a man of 82 years who had a *Salm. enteritidis* infection but death was due to urinary retention. 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 ...	32	14	16	14	60	139	23	46	52	77	63	14	550
Incidents	9	9	12	10	18	22	20	16	28	33	30	13	220

The usual build-up of food poisoning in summer and autumn is illustrated. The highest number of cases in June included the largest outbreak of 108 cases.



This typical seasonal incidence was well shown by *Salmonella typhi-murium* infection, of which there were only two cases till the end of May and a gradual build-up to a maximum of 23 cases in October. In all 90 cases were noted compared with 111 in 1959. There were no institutional outbreaks of this infection and the largest incident concerned two families, neighbours and friends living in the same tenement, in which eleven people were infected. The remainder of the cases were sporadic or confined to a single household.

A considerable variety of other *Salmonella* organisms was found but the number of cases was small. There were four cases of *Salm. stanley* infection, three in one family. Two cases of *Salm. montevideo* occurred early in the year and two of *Salm. meleagridis* towards the end of the year. In both of these pairs the close relation in time was the only common factor discovered. Single recordings of *Salm. enteritidis*, *Salm. hwhittingfoss*, *Salm. newport*, *Salm. cholerae suis*, *Salm. oranienberg*, *Salm. bareilly* and *Salm. loma-linda* were made. Frequently a salmonella infection is discovered when specimens are taken from a supposedly healthy group of persons. The *Salm. cholerae suis* infection was found in a pupil at a nursery school in an unsuccessful attempt to find the source of infection of the headmistress who was infected with *Salm. typhi-murium*. At another nursery school a case of *Salm. typhi-murium* infection was found while investigating an outbreak of Sonne dysentery. The isolation of *Salm. oranienberg* was made from one of a restaurant kitchen staff who were examined because of an upset suffered by a small group of customers. This woman's infection was apparently coincidental to the incident. As new specimens remained positive for so long she was advised to seek alternative employment. The exclusion of infected food workers can be a problem. A home help who was infected with *Salm. typhi-murium* had to be kept off work for fourteen weeks before she was considered free from infection.

Poisoning due to *staphylococcus aureus* toxin was again not common though somewhat more prevalent than in 1959: 41 cases are attributed to this cause with varying degree of certainty. A family of four took ill three hours after eating cold ham boiled the previous day. The staphylococcus was cultured from the ham. Another family of three had a similar experience after eating corned beef from which staphylococcus was recovered. Nine persons in a hospital ward were acutely ill with vomiting and diarrhoea about two hours after eating chicken but the chicken was not available for examination. The largest outbreak included here was in a restaurant and involved nineteen people. Clinically the illness was of this toxic type but investigation was too late to provide any proof.

*Clostridium welchii* poisoning continues to be numerically important with a total of 185 cases, just as it was in 1959 (157 cases) and 1958 (187 cases). Four "institutional" outbreaks of this type were investigated. The most conclusive investigation concerned an industrial canteen where 28 people had abdominal pain and diarrhoea twelve to eighteen hours after eating a dish called "Chicken Risotto." This dish contained chicken and ham cooked the day before and reheated before serving. Fourteen of those with symptoms gave specimens and eleven specimens were positive for heat-resistant *Clost. welchii*. The same organism was cultured from a sample of the "Chicken Risotto." The largest outbreak involved 108 pupils and staff at a school. The school lunch involved included mince pie and a container of mince as an extra. The mince was cooked the day before serving and the bulk of it was made into pies reheated before serving. The extra container of mince was left over after the pies were made and was reheated. Enquiry showed that those who only ate the mince pie, a considerable number, were not ill. Only those who had extra mince with the pie were affected. Unfortunately no mince had been kept when the investigation was made the following day. The symptoms and incubation period were typical and in the majority the illness was not severe enough to warrant absence from school. Four of the more severe cases provided specimens which were all positive for *Clost. welchii*.

A third outbreak involved the staff and students at a technical school. Nineteen are known to have been affected. Pressed cold tongue was the vehicle which had been cooked the previous day. Another tongue from the same batch was found to contain *Clost. welchii* which was not, however, heat-resistant. The method of preparation of the pressed tongue came in for considerable criticism and, indeed, a thorough investigation of the kitchen, including bacteriological sampling of equipment, showed that there was much room for improvement.

Another industrial canteen provided the fourth outbreak which was clinically of this type. Fourteen persons were involved and steak pie was blamed.

A single case of poisoning was noted in a man who had personally gathered mussels from the shores of Loch Long and eaten them. Incidents of this kind have been reported in Glasgow in the past.

The report, so far, gives an aetiological classification of 332 cases of food poisoning. This means that of the annual total of 550 cases 218

remain of obscure causation. Lessons are learnt and preventive action sometimes becomes possible if the causation is known and it seems unfortunate that two cases out of every five should be unclassified. Two outbreaks of similar nature contribute to this unclassified section. The first occurred at the end of May when a high incidence of gastrointestinal upset was noted in an office in the city. Eight people were ill with vomiting or diarrhoea or both. The outbreak was not explosive and indeed the sickening dates extended over one week. Bacteriological examination was negative. No common food was eaten and although there was a canteen some of the ill people did not eat there. The second occurred in a hospital during September and involved 22 people. Again there was a spread of new cases over several days and some diversity of symptoms. Bacteriological results were negative and specimens sent to the Virus Laboratory threw no light on the nature of the illness. It seems possible that these two outbreaks should not have been included among the food poisoning group.

The same remark would appear justified when dealing with the unclassified single sporadic cases. One medical practice in the city was responsible for notifying close on a hundred cases of food poisoning.

At the other extreme, certain practitioners do not notify any cases at all and this may be preferable to postal notifications arriving several days after the event. Many notified cases can neither be confirmed nor disproved and the information provided is, to say the least, unprofitable.

### SCARLET FEVER.

In 1960 there were 649 cases registered compared with 926 in 1959. This is a considerable reduction in a single year, and is the lowest number of cases ever recorded in the annals of the city being 277 fewer than the previous lowest figure, namely that of 1959. The total number treated in hospital was 265, while 384 were cared for at home.

For the second year in succession the number of cases hospitalised has been less than those receiving domiciliary treatment, although the numerical reductions in both instances were almost exactly the same, namely 140 fewer hospital cases and 137 fewer home cases.

The age distribution is constant 90.8 of the cases occurring between 2 and 15 years and indicating that the disease is now 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 remarkably uniform throughout the City, no ward being entirely free from a single case. The largest number of cases, 25, occurred in the Dalmarnock Ward, followed by 20 cases in the Gorbals Ward, while the lowest was Langside with one case, followed by Parkhead, Exchange and Whiteinch Wards with only two cases each.

Once again there were no deaths from Scarlet Fever in 1960, so that, in all during the past 11 years from 1950 to 1960 inclusive, only 4 deaths have been recorded in striking contrast to the 102 deaths which occurred in the year 1932.

### ERYSIPELAS.

There was another fall in the incidence of this disease in 1960 when there were 76 cases compared with 97 in 1959. Cases were evenly distributed between males and females and there were no deaths.

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

	Deaths		Deaths
1930-39 (average)	... 46	1957 ... ..	... 1
1940-45 do.	... 8	1958 ... ..	... —
1946-50 do.	... 6	1959 ... ..	... —
1951-56 do.	... 1	1960 ... ..	... —

### PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

As in previous years these conditions have been discussed in the section "Maternity and Child Welfare" (page 106). 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 fourth successive year no cases of diphtheria were recorded, and for the past 6 years no deaths have occurred.

The disease in Glasgow, therefore, can meantime be claimed to be abolished, although in the final analysis this still depends on a maximum level of protective immunisation.

The following table, apart from its historical interest, graphically represents a lesson in the value of intensive 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	—	—
1960	—	—

(\* 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
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
1960	12,936	9,314	—	22,250	181	24,601	—	24,782

The figures for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous three years due to the temporary discontinuance of immunisation from July till November because of the prevalence of poliomyelitis in the city.

The number of children immunised during 1960 was 22,250, an increase of 4,502 from 1959. By the end of 1960 only 42·9 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 the disease 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 the last four 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 235-252) where the prevalence of the various strains over a period of years is shown.

### DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

*Cerebrospinal Fever.*—There were fewer cases of this disease in 1960 with 52 cases as against 77 in 1959. Of these, 30 were male and 22 female cases. Forty-eight were children in the following age groups :

	—1 year	— 2 years	—5 years	—10 years	—15 years
Males ...	11	5	5	6	1
Females	14	3	3	—	—

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

Central ...	5	East ...	11	South-west	9
North ...	9	South-east	15	Institutions	3

Seasonal incidence in the past four years has been as follows :—

	1960	1959	1958	1957
1st Quarter ...	28	35	26	16
2nd Quarter ...	8	19	13	14
3rd Quarter ...	10	5	10	8
4th Quarter ...	6	18	23	19
	<u>52</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>57</u>

In the Short List of Causes of Death this infection appears under the heading of "Meningococcal Infections." During 1960 there were 10 deaths so recorded compared with 4 in 1959 and 10 in 1958. All 10 were children of less than four years of age, their sex and ages being as follows :—

Males—4 months, 10 months, one year, two of three years.  
Females—6 months, 8 months, two of one year, two years.

The fatality rate rose sharply from 5.3 in 1959 to 19.2 in 1960, the heaviest recorded in the past twelve years.

The incidence and fatality rate from this disease since 1950 is shown as follows:—

Year	Cases Registered	Deaths	Fatality Rate per cent.
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
1960	52	10	19.2

The Department of Health in their Report for 1958 made 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 diseases 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 AND VIRUS MENINGITIS.

It is gratifying to report that Glasgow escaped any major incidence of poliomyelitis for the second successive year. There has been very little evidence of poliomyelitis infection in the city since the late summer of 1958. There was, however, a heavy incidence of lymphocytic or virus meningitis, a type of illness which arouses interest rather than concern. ECHO virus type 9 gave rise to an epidemic of this condition, mumps virus was relatively common, and there was a handful of cases associated with Coxsackie B5 virus. These infections are described in more detail below. No death occurred in the city due to any of this group of diseases.

There were three cases, which might be described as paralytic, showing involvement of the nervous system in addition to the meningitis. Only one of the three gave laboratory evidence of poliovirus infection. The polio virus type 2 grown from this case was the only polio virus recovered from a Glasgow case during the year. The patient was a boy of three years admitted to hospital at the beginning of July. He had ataxia affecting his legs and was noted later to be walking abnormally, but this was a temporary disability. He had two doses of polio vaccine in February, 1960. A man of 51 years admitted to hospital at the end

of July had a bulbar and facial paralysis, and a male baby of seven months took ill in February with a paralysis of the shoulder region. This baby was transferred to Mearns Kirk in March and made a good recovery. The two latter cases were negative to virus examination. The age of the man and the date of sickening of the baby are unusual for true polio infections but the cases are included in the list which follows of paralytic infections.

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	1960	...	...	...	3

Without being pessimistic the intervals between years of high incidence may be noted ; 1947, 1950, 1955 and 1958. The possibility of poliomyelitis reappearing would not yet seem remote and the necessity of protecting the population, especially the young children, is obvious.

*Virus Meningitis (Lymphocytic or Aseptic Meningitis).*—This group of clinically similar diseases accounted for 268 cases, a higher number than has ever been recorded before. The cases are the subject of close virological study at Ruchill and Belvidere and the following is a breakdown of evidence as to their probable causation :—

ECHO virus type 9	...	...	...	...	132
ECHO virus type 7	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps virus	...	...	...	...	41
Coxsackie B5	...	...	...	...	12
Coxsackie A9	...	...	...	...	1
Adenovirus	...	...	...	...	1
Herpes simplex	...	...	...	...	1
Negative results	...	...	...	...	79
Total Cases	...	...	...	...	<u>268</u>

Some of the cases had evidence of current or recent infection with two different viruses ; for example, the patient with Coxsackie A9 infection also had Coxsackie B5 and there were various other combinations. It is not surprising that a patient may have two concurrent virus infections in the same way as, for example, dysentery and Salmonella infections may be found in the same individual. Each case is only mentioned once in the above list.

*ECHO Type 9.*—It is evident that there was a widespread prevalence of ECHO 9 infection in the city. This infection causes an acute pyrexial illness with abdominal pain, headache, vomiting and sometimes a skin rash. There are undoubtedly many mild and often unrecognised cases.



The meningitic part of the syndrome commonly leads to removal to hospital, perhaps with a clinical diagnosis of cerebrospinal fever, but ECHO 9 is fortunately not a serious infection and recovery is normally rapid. The ECHO virus may spread rapidly through the body and can be grown from the bowel, the cerebrospinal fluid and even from the blood. There is also a detectable immune response and serology is helpful in diagnosis.

The epidemic started in early summer and was in full swing during the summer holiday months of July and August. It had died out by the end of October. The seasonal incidence thus corresponded closely to the usual seasonal incidence of poliomyelitis :—

April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Total
1	1	19	34	40	24	13	132

The classification of cases by age and sex was as follows :—

		-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total
Males ...	...	4	7	6	31	13	6	4	1	1	73
Female ...	...	3	5	4	20	10	4	9	3	1	59
Both Sexes ...	...	7	12	10	51	23	10	13	4	2	132

This table indicates a predominance of males suffering from ECHO 9 meningitis and there is also an excess of male cases in poliomyelitis. Other points of similarity between the two infections are the very small number of cases over 40 years of age and a similar proportion of cases above school age (roughly one case in five). Poliomyelitis, however, differs from ECHO 9 in that it falls most heavily on the pre-school child whereas ECHO 9 in 1960 was predominantly an infection of the school age group, in spite of the fact that it occurred largely during the holiday period. The percentages of poliomyelitis in age groups for 1958 are compared below; the percentages in the 1955 poliomyelitis epidemic were almost identical :—

Age Groups		0-4	5-9	10-14	15+
Polio (1958) ...	...	60%	17%	4%	18%
ECHO 9 (1960) ...	...	22%	39%	17%	22%

The geographical distribution of the cases sent to hospital is interesting. Broadly speaking the cases were widely scattered throughout the city. In Wards 33 (Camphill) and 36 (Langside) which adjoin, there were no cases recorded. The adjacent eastern part of Ward 32 (Pollokshields) and the western part of Ward 37 (Cathcart) were also free, so that a very large area of the city to the south of the river was apparently free from infection. There were no cases in Ward 19 (Kelvinside) and only one in the adjacent Ward 17 (North Kelvin) which together form a smaller clear area to the north of the river.

How far these areas were free from the infection is guesswork. It might be that in these areas the cases which did occur were not sent to hospital. A short sharp illness such as this may well be treated at home.

Elsewhere in the city there were small pockets of infection with several cases occurring in a small area. Such pockets occurred in Partick East (Ward 20), Drumchapel (Ward 24), Easterhouse (Ward 7) and Croftfoot (Ward 37).

In six instances there were two members of the same family removed to hospital with ECHO 9 infection. In four of these families the two cases sickened within 24 hours and they were therefore probably infected from a common source. In a fifth family a boy sickened on 2nd August and was removed to hospital on 3rd August. A friend with whom he had stayed at the beginning of August sickened on 9th August. The sister of the first case sickened on 10th August and a girl from Coventry, who had visited both houses, was removed to hospital on 8th August with meningitis after her return home. There were thus four related cases with a suggested incubation period of about a week. Dr. Landsman of Ruchill Hospital, who investigated a series of cases, came to the conclusion that this was about the usual incubation period. In the sixth family mentioned above a mother sickened about two weeks after her daughter was taken to hospital. Possibly there was an intervening missed case here.

Corroborative evidence of this incubation period was found in another incident. Two young married women both sickened on 8th August with ECHO 9 meningitis and were removed to hospital. One lived in a tenement in the south of the city and the other visited her mother at this same tenement daily. A child of the young woman who was a resident of the tenement had had an acute illness with headache and vomiting a week before his mother.

*Mumps.*—There were 41 cases of lymphocytic meningitis due to the mumps virus. Many of these cases do not show the swelling of the salivary glands which is clinically the main diagnostic feature of the disease. Only the study of these cases in the Virus Laboratory allows a diagnosis of mumps infection to be made. That these cases are now recognised in large and apparently increased numbers must be due, in part if not wholly, to the increased interest and knowledge brought to bear on them. It must be borne in mind that here the discussion is about a part of the mumps syndrome and not a separate disease. The meningitis might be thought of as a complication of mumps but it is not quite that. In any case the numbers are too small to form a basis for much discussion but a few comments may perhaps be made.

Single cases were noted in March and April and thereafter there were two or more cases in each month till the end of the year, the highest monthly incidence being July (6 cases), November (8 cases) and December (8 cases).

There was a striking difference between the sexes ; 32 male cases and 9 females. Twenty cases were males of 5-9 years of age and another seven cases males of 3-4 years. If one is to believe the evidence of this small series, mumps meningitis is characteristically a disease of young boys.

*Coxsackie B5.*—The 12 lymphocytic meningitis cases showing evidence of this infection were widely scattered through the city and occurred between the months of May and October.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

This year a further 55,687 persons received a second injection of poliomyelitis vaccine and 102,734 persons a third, representing some 214,108 injections and bringing the total of persons having received two injections to 322,035 and of those having a third injection to 226,264.

The following table shows the age distribution of persons receiving second and third injections in 1960 :—

TABLE I.

#### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS RECEIVING SECOND AND THIRD INJECTIONS OF POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE IN 1960.

Age in Years	Second Injections	Third Injections
7 months and over ...	1,578	3,421
1 year ...	8,018	3,421
2 years ...	1,635	9,164
3-4 „ ...	1,580	9,136
5-14 „ ...	2,264	27,248
15-19 „ ...	7,557	23,209
20-24 „ ...	11,120	16,725
25-39 „ ...	16,551	9,654
40 and over ...	1,549	718
Not stated ...	3,835	3,459
Totals ...	<u>55,687</u>	<u>102,734</u>

The poliomyelitis vaccination position at 21.13.60 is shown in Table 2 :—

TABLE II.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

Age in Years	Vaccinated with Two Injections		Vaccinated with Three Injections	
	Number	Per cent. of Estimated Population	Number	Per cent. of Estimated Population
7 months and over	1,578	16.4	—	—
1 year ... ..	10,186	46.8	3,421	15.7
2 years ... ..	15,433	71.7	11,138	51.7
3-4 „ ... ..	30,662	75.3	22,574	55.5
5-14 „ ... ..	152,492	85.7	118,914	66.9
15-19 „ ... ..	51,228	67.2	36,884	48.4
20-24 „ ... ..	28,553	37.5	18,045	23.7
25-39 „ ... ..	24,471	10.7	10,703	4.7
40 and over ... ..	1,745	—	857	—
Not stated ... ..	5,687	—	3,728	—
Totals ... ..	<u>322,035</u>		<u>226,264</u>	

Of persons under 40 years of age 290,817 had received two injections by the end of May, 1960 and seven months later, 221,679 persons or 76.2 per cent. of the former figure had received a third injection.

The campaign at the end of 1959 for the vaccination of adolescents and young adults extended into January, 1960. During February and March provision was made at the Central Clinic, 20 Cochrane Street, for the giving of second injections to adolescents and young adults who had received during the preceding two months a first injection at their place of employment, at further education centres or dance halls but who had been absent at the return visit of the vaccination team. Children under school age and young persons over school age who had had their second injection before 30th June, 1959, were called for the third injections before Easter to district clinics (children) and to 20 Cochrane Street (young persons). Because of the school diphtheria campaign school children were not invited at this period. The primary schools had been visited by the vaccination teams for the giving of third injections in September, 1959, and the secondary schools were being visited in the summer term.

In May and June campaigns were conducted for the giving of third injections to secondary school children and for the vaccination of adults with the extension of vaccination up to the age of 40, open clinics being provided at 20 Cochrane Street, lunch-time and evening from 25th April, and morning or afternoon sessions and evening sessions at district clinics from 9th May. At schools 18,732 third injections were given and 1,000 first injections. Attendances at the "open" clinics were disappointing.

TABLE III.

## ATTENDANCES AT "OPEN" CLINICS, APRIL TO JUNE, 1960.

	Lunchtime Sessions			Evening Sessions		
	Number of Sessions	Attendances	Average Attendance	Number of Sessions	Attendances	Average Attendance
Cochrane Street ...	49	4,292	88	49	3,103	63
	Morning/Afternoon Sessions			Evening Sessions		
District Clinics ...	160	7,514	47	159	7,572	48

Vaccination continued during the second half of the year and in the last quarter provision was made for the giving of third injections to the adolescents and young adults vaccinated in the campaign of November, 1959/January, 1960, involving the visiting of industrial and commercial firms and the larger further education centres. Additional sessions were provided in December at Cochrane Street and in district clinics and by the end of the year all who had been vaccinated with two injections at 31st March, 1960, had been called for their third injection.

TABLE IV.

## QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION—1960

	Vaccinated with	
	Two Injections	Three Injections
January — March ...	22,742	38,703
April — June ...	17,460	38,676
July — September ...	8,889	7,548
October — December ...	6,596	17,807
	<u>55,687</u>	<u>102,734</u>

*The Vaccination Position of Children Under School Age.*—A vaccination level (Table II) of 16.4 per cent. of children between seven months and one year, and of 46.8 per cent. of children of one year occasions much anxiety and a raising of the level of vaccination in young children is essential to protect them against a return of poliomyelitis to the city.

TABLE V.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION POSITION OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE AT 31.12.59 AND 31.12.60.

Age in Years	Position at 31.12.59			Position at 31.12.60		
	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Vaccinated with Two Injections Number	Per cent. of Population	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Vaccinated with Two Injections Number	Per cent. of Population
7 months and over	9,082	2,168	23.9	9,630	1,578	16.4
1 year ...	21,911	13,798	63.0	21,750	10,186	46.8
2 years ...	21,063	14,831	70.4	21,533	15,433	71.7
3 " ...	20,347	14,251	70.0	20,700	15,722	76.0
4 " ...	19,228	13,799	71.8	19,996	14,940	74.7
	<u>91,631</u>	<u>58,847</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>93,609</u>	<u>57,859</u>	<u>61.8</u>

Table V shows that there has been a fall in the over all proportion of children under school age protected due to a fall in the percentage protected under two years of age. At the end of 1959, 15,966 children under two years of age had been protected with two injections compared with 11,764, at the end of 1960, a fall of 26.3 per cent. In early summer campaign in 1961 was concentrated on raising the level in this age group with reasonable success.

By circular D.H.S. 90/1960—13th December, 1960—the Secretary of State for Scotland extended the offer of vaccination to persons aged 40 and over not covered by the existing arrangements.

The vaccination of persons under 40 years and of those over 40 years in the priority groups remain as before, with the issue of vaccine to the local authority and by them to general practitioners and the submission of records of vaccinations by general practitioners to the local health authority.

The extension of vaccination of the over 40's not covered by the priority groups does not extend the responsibility of the local health authority and only general practitioners will be giving vaccination to this age group; vaccine will not be supplied by the local health authority but will be obtained through the pharmaceutical service, and no records are required for this age group and no payment will be made.

During 1960, 81,913 mls. of vaccine were issued from our pharmacy to general practitioners and, assuming a ten per cent. loss, would provide some 73,722 doses or 34.4 per cent. of the injections given in 1960.

## 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 1960. There was one death, a female infant of 3 months from virus encephalitis.

*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 1961 :—

## PHYSICAL CONDITION.

	Males	Females	Total
Fit for housework ... ..	—	8	8
Fit for employment ... ..	4	1	5
Unfit but going about ... ..	3	1	4
Bedridden at Home ... ..	—	1	1
Cases in General Hospital ... ..	3	1	4
Cases in Mental Hospital ... ..	2	—	2
Cases untraced ... ..	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	13	12	25
	—	—	—

These cases are classified as follows :—

	Spring 1961	Spring 1960
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 ... ..	—	—
	—	—
	25	25
	—	—

There is little change in the condition of these 25 cases with the exception of the following :—

- Group II Class A :—The 46-year-old woman who developed a muscular dystrophy of the right arm in July 1959 is now in Killearn Hospital.
- Class B :—A 43-year-old man whose mental condition has deteriorated and temper become so violent he can no longer hold a job.
- Class C :—A 47-year-old man whose asthmatic condition has become much worse so that he is now unable to work.
- Group IV Parkinsonians.—
- Class B :—A 45-year-old man, admitted to Hawkhead Hospital in 1953 has deteriorated greatly, both physically and mentally.

## MEASLES.

Following a year when almost eleven and a half thousand cases of measles were recorded, a fall in the incidence of this infectious disease can be expected. This occurred in 1960 when five hundred and eighty-eight cases were registered; 34 requiring hospital treatment. No deaths due to measles were registered in 1960. The figure of 588 registered cases is the lowest so far recorded in the city.

The swing from low to high to low incidence can be seen clearly in the table set out below, which gives details for the last five years.

Year	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1956 ... ..	4,603	—	—
1957 ... ..	5,683	3	0.05
1958 ... ..	771	—	—
1959 ... ..	11,403	7	0.06
1960 ... ..	588	—	—

The quarterly incidence of measles in the last three years is as shown :—

	1958		1959		1960	
	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total
1st Quarter ...	33	4.3	7,033	61.67	69	11.73
2nd Quarter ...	223	28.8	4,265	37.42	87	14.80
3rd Quarter ...	42	5.4	53	0.46	46	7.82
4th Quarter ...	473	61.4	52	0.45	386	65.65
	<u>771</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>11,403</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>100.00</u>

In 1960 the sex and age distribution was as follows :—

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
—1 ... ..	9	5	14
—5 ... ..	50	50	100
—15 ... ..	247	225	472
15+ ... ..	1	1	2
	<u>307</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>588</u>

## RUBELLA.

(*German Measles*).

During 1960 three hundred and thirty cases of Rubella were registered, double the number in 1959. Fourteen (four per cent.) of these were treated in hospital, the same percentage as in 1959. The seasonal incidence repeated the same pattern as 1959, the third quarter showing the lowest number of cases.



The age and sex distribution was as follows :—

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
-1 ... ..	2	2	4
-5 ... ..	7	11	18
-15 ... ..	141	160	301
15+ ... ..	3	4	7
	<u>153</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>330</u>

The quarterly incidence of this disease in 1960 is set out below.

	Registered Cases	Percentage of Total
1st Quarter ...	91	27.58
2nd Quarter ...	108	32.73
3rd Quarter ...	17	5.15
4th Quarter ...	114	34.54
	<u>330</u>	<u>100.00</u>

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

In 1960, three thousand, seven hundred and forty five cases of whooping cough were registered, a rise of some fourteen hundred cases compared with the number for 1959. Three hundred and ninety-four cases (10.5 per cent.) were treated in hospital. Although a rise in the incidence occurred the number of deaths due to this infectious disease fell from six to four, all children under 4 years of age (ages 6 months, 9 months, 1 year and 3 years).

The registered cases, deaths and fatality rates for the last five years were as follows :—

Year	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1956 ... ..	3,684	2	0.05
1957 ... ..	2,914	5	0.17
1958 ... ..	1,109	—	—
1959 ... ..	2,311	6	0.26
1960 ... ..	3,745	4	0.11

The following table shows the quarterly incidence of whooping cough during the last three years.

	1958		1959		1960	
	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total
1st Quarter ...	188	16.9	291	12.59	1,422	38.51
2nd Quarter ...	326	29.4	399	17.26	1,383	36.93
3rd Quarter ...	347	31.3	657	28.43	518	13.83
4th Quarter ...	248	22.4	964	41.72	402	10.73
	<u>1,109</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>2,311</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>3,745</u>	<u>100.00</u>

In 1960 the age and sex distribution was as follows :—

Age in Years	Male	Female	Total
—1 ... ..	218	219	437
—5 ... ..	694	710	1,404
—15 ... ..	880	1,020	1,900
15+ ... ..	1	3	4
	1,793	1,952	3,745

### CHICKENPOX.

There was a much greater prevalence of chickenpox in 1960 when 8,989 cases were registered compared with 5,401 in 1959. This is the highest incidence yet recorded in the city and has been approached in only other three years 1929 (8,103), 1942 (8,243) and 1951 (8,053).

The incidence of this disease in the last thirty years is shown as follows :—

1930-39 (average)	...	...	...	6,354
1940-49 (average)	...	...	...	5,377
1950-54 (average)	...	...	...	7,154
1955-59 (average)	...	...	...	5,109
1960	...	...	...	8,989

Cases are removed to hospital only in special circumstances, e.g., when occurring in institutions, children's homes, etc. During 1960, 281 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 :—

Central ... ..	...	...	...	1,753
North ... ..	...	...	...	2,047
East ... ..	...	...	...	1,604
South-east ... ..	...	...	...	1,508
South-West ... ..	...	...	...	1,942
Institutions and Harbour	...	...	...	135
				8,989

The wards chiefly affected were Knightswood (695), Provan (575), Govan (485), Ruchill (468), Cathcart (432), Kinning Park (372), Yoker (305) and Springburn (304). Other eleven wards had over 200 cases each.

All but 1,277 cases were recorded in the first half of the year, more than half (4,644) in the first quarter. The heaviest incidence was in March when 2,121 cases were registered.

There were two deaths—female infants of 5 and 6 months of age.

## PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

There were fewer cases of this disease in 1960, only 13 compared with 44 cases in 1959 and 34 in 1958.

## 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 1960, 376 persons were bitten by dogs, 19 seriously enough to require stitching of the wound. In 1959 there were 373 and in 1958, 386. One person was bitten by a rat and one by a cat.

## TRACHOMA.

During the year four 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 ten years.

Year				No. of New Cases Notified	Definite	Doubtful
1951-1955	...	...	...	15	10	5
1956	...	...	...	1	—	—
1957	...	...	...	1	1	—
1958	...	...	...	5	5	—
1959	...	...	...	2	2	—
1960	...	...	...	4	4	—

During the year two died, two were discharged well and two were transferred to other areas, leaving 79 cases on the register at the end of 1960.

## 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
1960	...	...	79	79

Patients attending the special clinic made a total of 855 attendances and, during the same period, the nurse made 104 home visits. No home contacts developed the disease during the year, and no patients required treatment in hospital.

## INFECTIONS DUE TO *L. ICTERO-HAEMORRHAGIAE* AND *L. CANICOLA*.

*Infective Jaundice*.—(Leptospirosis Ictero-haemorrhagica). No cases of this disease were reported during 1960.

*Leptospira Canicola Infection*.—A male, aged 20 years, was admitted to a chest unit as a case of basal congestion on 12.4.60. He developed severe headache and meningeal irritation. Lumbar puncture revealed a cell count of 350 lymphocytes per c.mm. The Schuffner Test was positive for *L. canicola*. The patient's dog was sick and examination established the fact that it was suffering from leptospirosis.

A boy, aged 14 years, was admitted to a fever hospital on 6.9.60 as a case of meningitis. Cerebro-spinal fluid examination revealed 280 cells per c.mm. His general condition was quite similar to many other cases of lymphocytic meningitis which were admitted at that time, the main cause being ECHO 9 virus. His temperature settled after a few days but on the 7th day his temperature became elevated again and remained elevated for the next ten days. On close questioning it was found that he had been playing with a neighbour's dog which had been unwell recently. The family had a dog of their own but it had not been ill. This dog was investigated at the Veterinary College with negative result.

The boy's blood was positive for the Schuffner Test—

<i>L. ictero-haemorrhagiae</i> :	Positive 1 : 10,000
<i>L. canicola</i> :	Positive more than 1 : 30,000.

## ANTHRAX.

No case of Anthrax was reported to the Department during 1960.

By the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, Anthrax became notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health. Cases of Anthrax occurring amongst factory workers should also be reported to the Chief Inspector of Factories, under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, as is done at present.

Ruchill Hospital and Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow, have been designated by the Regional Board for the diagnosis and treatment of Anthrax.

## SCABIES.

In contrast to previous years, a slight fall has occurred in the number of cases of this disease during the year, 3,451 persons in 1,732 families being involved as against 4,380 persons in 1,952 families in 1959.

The following table shows the position in 1960 in each of the five public health divisions, as compared with 1959 :—

Division	No. of Families		No. of Cases	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Central ... ..	208	254	650	702
Northern ... ..	530	431	1,650	983
Eastern ... ..	921	632	1,534	959
South-Eastern ... ..	143	251	280	496
South-Western ... ..	150	164	266	311
	<u>1,952</u>	<u>1,732</u>	<u>4,380</u>	<u>3,451</u>

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1960, 3,743 cases of primary pneumonia and 32 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, the corresponding figures for 1959 being 4,469 and 75. 88.9 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... ..	873	824	94.5
1-5 ... ..	645	604	93.6
5-45 ... ..	707	611	86.4
45-65 ... ..	739	640	86.6
65 and over ... ..	779	648	83.2
All Ages ... ..	<u>3,743</u>	<u>3,327</u>	<u>88.9</u>

Three of the 32 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 ...	519	24.8	354	21.5	873	23.3
1-5 ...	368	17.6	277	16.8	645	17.2
5-45 ...	370	17.6	337	20.5	707	18.9
45-65 ...	460	21.9	279	17.0	739	19.8
65 and over ...	380	18.1	399	24.2	779	20.8
All Ages ...	<u>2,097</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,646</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,743</u>	<u>100.0</u>

In 1960 notifications of pneumonia at 65 years and over were higher in females than in males, though the male notifications at other ages were higher. At ages 65 years and over the ratio of male to female cases was 1.19 in 1959 and 0.95 in 1960.

TABLE C.  
AGE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF  
PRIMARY PNEUMONIA FOR THE YEARS 1958, 1959 AND 1960.

Age in Years	1958		1959		1960	
	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total
Under 1... ..	823	17.9	695	15.5	873	23.3
1-5 ... ..	631	13.7	754	16.9	645	17.2
5-45 ... ..	992	21.6	973	21.8	707	18.9
45-65 ... ..	1,095	23.9	963	21.5	739	19.8
65 and over ...	1,050	22.9	1,084	24.3	779	20.8
All Ages ...	<u>4,591</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,469</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,743</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Notifications and deaths from primary 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). Influenza did not play a prominent part during the year.

TABLE D.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM 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	1,207	32.2	176	33.0	9	28.1	10	23.3	261	39.7
2nd Quarter	903	24.1	126	23.7	12	37.5	20	46.5	117	17.8
3rd Quarter	508	13.6	96	18.0	2	6.3	1	2.3	96	14.6
4th Quarter	1,125	30.1	135	25.3	9	28.1	12	27.9	184	27.9
	<u>3,743</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\* Includes deaths from Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia.

The death rate per million for respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis was 1,247 compared with 1,698 in 1959 and 1,465 in 1958. (Pneumonia of the new-born is not included.)

TABLE E.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES 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
1960	533	658	43	94	1,328

\* 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.

There were 533 deaths from pneumonia, a fall of 23.9 per cent. from the 1959 figure, and 658 deaths from bronchitis, a fall of 38.4 per cent. The fall in deaths from bronchitis was wholly, and of pneumonia mainly, attributable to the first quarter of the year when there was little fog.

In the last quarter there was a slight fall in the deaths from pneumonia but a rise in the number of notifications of pneumonia and in the deaths from bronchitis over 1959. October, November and December were colder than in 1959 with temperatures in November and December a little below the average.

TABLE F.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS IN 1957, 1958, 1959 AND 1960.

	Deaths from Pneumonia				Deaths from Bronchitis			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
January ...	55	92	109	69	87	125	197	113
February ...	37	71	165	64	61	100	283	108
March... ..	46	104	85	43	64	104	101	40
April ... ..	42	71	43	50	39	76	41	55
May ... ..	37	44	32	46	41	42	42	44
June ... ..	25	26	23	30	22	38	32	18
July ... ..	28	26	35	24	22	33	21	27
August ... ..	23	20	28	32	21	17	24	34
September ...	47	22	26	40	33	22	27	35
October ... ..	139	33	41	42	66	39	27	37
November ...	45	42	49	41	53	56	52	44
December ...	51	55	64	52	79	168	64	103
	<u>575</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>658</u>

The low incidence of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis in the first three months of the year is shown in Table F which also shows the sharp increase of deaths from bronchitis in December when the mean temperature was below the average. The high incidence in December, 1958, and January and February, 1959, has been associated with low temperature and fog.

TABLE G.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

Division	Pneumonia		Bronchitis		Death Rate per 100,000 of Estimated Population	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Pneumonia	Bronchitis
Eastern ...	106	22.3	142	22.5	45.4	60.9
Northern ...	107	22.5	151	24.0	47.4	66.8
Central ...	73	15.3	127	20.2	34.7	60.4
South-Eastern	98	20.6	104	16.5	44.6	47.4
South-Western	92	19.3	106	16.8	52.3	60.3
	<u>476*</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>630†</u>	<u>100.0</u>		

\* 57 Institutional Cases not included.

† 28 Institutional Cases not included.

The death rate from pneumonia was low in the Central and high on the South-Western Divisions while the death rate from bronchitis was high in the Northern and low in the South-Eastern Divisions.



TABLE H.

## DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS, 1960.

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

(Percentages of Column Totals given in brackets)

Age in Years	PNEUMONIA			BRONCHITIS		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Under 1 year ...	37 (13.4)	27 (10.5)	64 (12.0)	7 (1.5)	11 (5.7)	18 (2.7)
1-5 years ...	12 (4.4)	7 (2.7)	19 (3.6)	2 (0.4)	1 (0.5)	3 (0.5)
5-45 years ...	5 (1.8)	11 (4.3)	16 (3.0)	8 (1.7)	7 (3.6)	15 (2.3)
45-65 years ...	50 (18.2)	30 (11.6)	80 (15.0)	179 (38.4)	36 (18.8)	215 (32.7)
65 and over ...	171 (62.2)	183 (70.9)	354 (66.4)	270 (58.0)	137 (71.4)	407 (61.8)
All ages ...	275 (100.0)	258 (100.0)	533 (100.0)	466 (100.0)	192 (100.0)	658 (100.0)

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

The ratio of male to female deaths from pneumonia in the age-group 45-64 years was 1.7 and in the age-group 65 years and over, 0.9; the comparable ratios of males to females for bronchitis being 5.0 and 2.0.

TABLE I.

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

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

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

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

Age in years—	MALE			FEMALE			BOTH SEXES		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Under 1 year	406	46	11.3	337	39	11.6	743	85	11.4
1-5 years ...	64	14	21.9	39	9	23.1	103	23	22.3
5-45 years ...	459	16	3.5	341	18	5.3	800	34	4.3
45-65 years ...	2,298	238	10.4	1,314	69	5.3	3,612	307	8.5
65 years and Over ...	3,643	453	12.4	4,136	332	8.0	7,779	785	10.1
All Ages ...	6,870	767	11.2	6,167	467	7.6	13,037	1,234	9.5
All Ages 1959	7,135	1,009	14.1	6,401	641	10.0	13,536	1,650	12.2

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, 1960.

In last year's report it was noted that in the winter of 1959-60 Glasgow was almost free of influenza until the middle of March, 1960. It was further stated that the increased incidence which commenced in March continued into April and, in fact, it was only towards the end of May that the infection died out. This influenza was mostly of the A2/Asian type although a few cases were noted by the Virus Laboratory to have Influenza Type C.

These two types appeared again in the last weeks of 1960 and continued into 1961. The prevalence of A2/Asian and C type was considerable in February and March, 1961, and Influenza B was also reported, so that all three types were present in the city simultaneously.

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)	
1960 (April)	14	4,940	106	29	
	15	5,558	57	22	
	16	4,662	126	34	
	17	5,902	126	34	
	18	5,683	105	26	
	19	5,592	119	28	
	20	5,132	88	29	
	21	4,058	124	22	
	22	4,579	64	18	
	1960 (December)	49	5,760	115	32
		50	5,330	122	37
		51	8,687	108	39
52			192	50	
1961	1	7,382	271	49	
	2	7,439	158	55	
	3	7,042	180	57	
	4	7,963	178	52	
	5	10,686	146	61	
	6	12,384	222	97	
	7	9,633	262	115	
	8	7,170	209	68	
	9	6,005	132	53	
	10	5,564	117	37	
	11	4,950	101	21	
	12	4,812	93	20	
	13	4,023	57	24	

These figures illustrate the description given at the beginning of the report. The figures in the three columns should be low in the Spring and weeks numbered 22 (May, 1960) and 13 (March, 1961) may be taken as normal. There is a noticeable rise above this baseline centred on the 17th week (April, 1960) and this was almost certainly related to the increase in influenza.

Again in February, 1961, the sickness rate (column *a*) rose to 12,384 in the sixth week. The pneumonia rate (column *b*) and respiratory death rate (column *c*) were very high in the following week with 262 notified cases of pneumonia and 115 deaths from respiratory causes. This was due to the winter epidemic of influenza and the figures may be compared with those for the original Asian influenza epidemic in October, 1957, when the maxima were (*a*) 30,039, (*b*) 465 and (*c*) 115. The death rate tends to be relatively high when influenza arrives in the winter.

It may be seen that the pneumonia notification rate (*b*) was also high in the last week of 1960 and the first week of 1961 although without a commensurate rise in the other columns. This may have been partly due to the reappearance of influenza but was also the result of the bad weather. December was the worst winter month for fog which was present in some part of the city on several occasions in the first three weeks in association with low temperatures.

The remainder of the report deals with the calendar year of 1960.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.  
(including Influenzal Pneumonia).

	1960			1959		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 5 years ...	2	2	4	2	5	7
5-45 years ...	3	—	3	1	2	3
45-65 years ...	9	3	12	18	12	30
Over 65 years ...	12	12	24	34	43	77
	<u>26</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>117</u>

In 1960 the number of deaths certified as due to influenza was small. As has been said, the effect of influenza was not felt until mid-March, and the presence of the disease in April and May when better weather had arrived did not give rise to much mortality. By comparison, the number of deaths in 1959 was considerably more. Asian influenza was prevalent in February and March of that year. In both years the deaths were predominantly in the older age groups.

TABLE III.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM  
INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

	Notifications	Deaths
January ... ..	8	—
February ... ..	1	—
March ... ..	—	3
April ... ..	3	5
May ... ..	6	8
June ... ..	3	—
July ... ..	—	—
August ... ..	—	—
September ... ..	2	1
October ... ..	—	2
November ... ..	4	3
December ... ..	5	2
	32	24

The usual proviso must be made in regard to the above table that the figures are very incomplete. It confirms that the incidence of, and mortality from, influenzal pneumonia in 1960 were low. It points to the presence of the disease in April and May and again at the end of the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## THE GENERAL TREND OF TUBERCULOSIS.

*Incidence.*—There were 1,092 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1960 compared with 1,159 in 1959 and 109 cases of non-pulmonary disease compared with 120 in 1959. The 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
1960 ... ..	1,092	109	1,201

The total of 1,092 pulmonary cases in 1960 again shows a continued fall in incidence, although the decline is smaller than before, and now becomes the new lowest recorded incidence. It is 67 below the incidence recorded in 1959. The non-pulmonary incidence is 11 below the corresponding total of 120 recorded in 1959. There is still a favourable trend in all types of tuberculosis.

The cases notified in 1960 show the following age and sex distribution :—

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
—5	6	4	3	4
—15	24	32	5	3
—25	114	118	10	12
—35	86	107	5	20
—45	83	77	10	14
—55	135	43	2	5
—65	132	30	6	4
+65	90	16	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	670	422	42	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

These figures show a widespread improvement in most age-groups except to some degree in females aged 35-55 and in the two oldest male groups above and below 65. At all other ages, the downward trend remains consistent. Moreover, in the young adult age-group, 15-25, there is again no longer the former preponderance of females noted previously, the two sexes still being affected almost equally.

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

*Incidence.*—The case rate per 100,000 in Glasgow is shown below for certain years along with the comparable incidence in other large towns in Scotland and England.

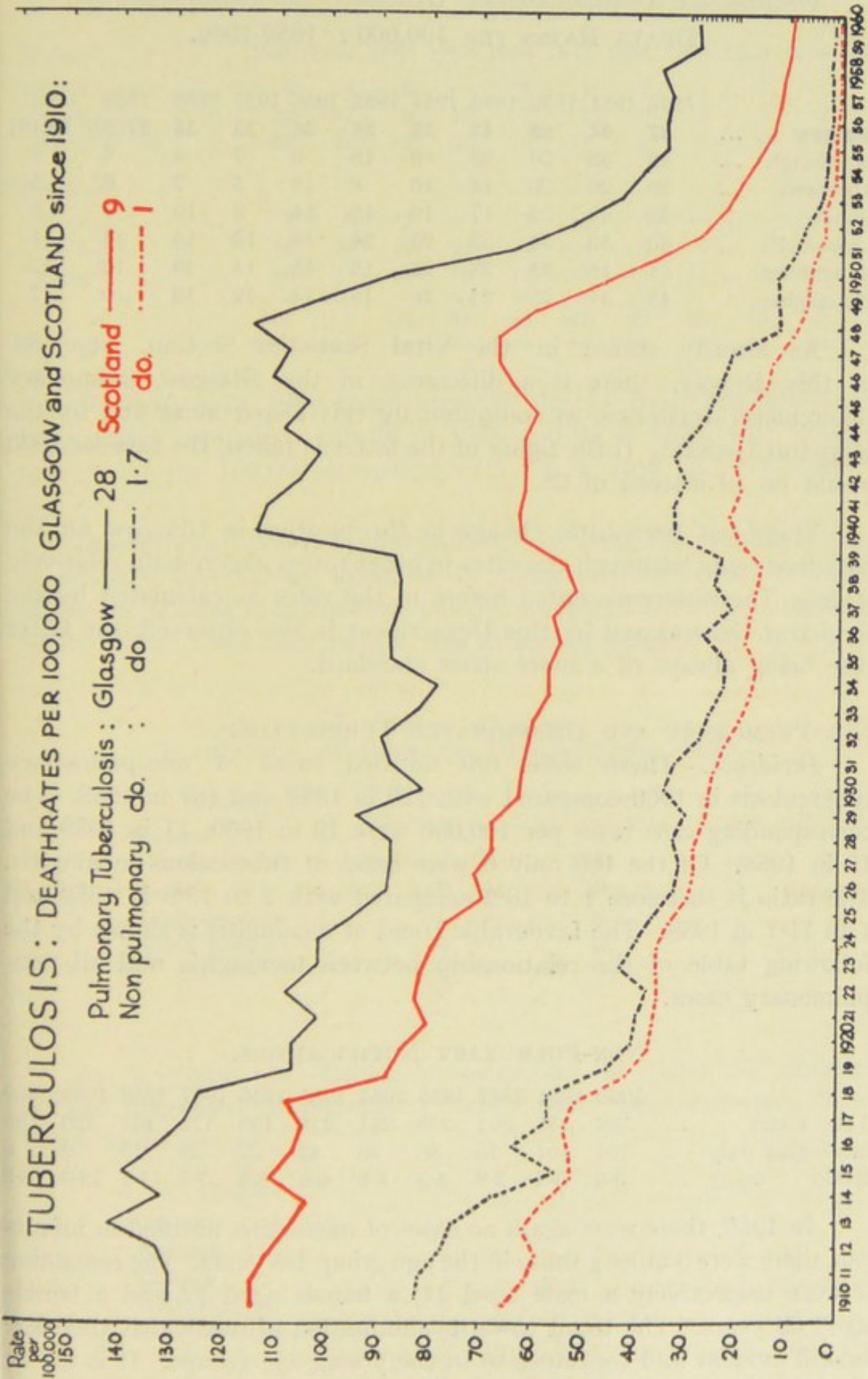
#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER LARGE TOWNS.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<b>Glasgow</b> ... ..	<b>224</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>103</b>
Edinburgh ... ..	139	135	152	169	170	136	129	90	148	59	55
Aberdeen ... ..	144	124	125	131	123	109	123	171	52	73	48
Dundee ... ..	287	186	156	164	171	161	140	148	252	135	57
Liverpool ... ..	196	195	108	175	144	139	131	133	104	215	58
Manchester ... ..	105	102	102	106	96	96	86	88	78	71	59
Birmingham ... ..	102	107	111	111	111	103	93	77	84	64	71

These figures also show the continued improvement in the position as regards Glasgow, although it must be noted that the improvement is not so marked as that enjoyed by that of other towns mentioned except Birmingham on this occasion.

*Mortality.*—There were 297 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1960, 11 more than in 1959 when the total was 286. The corresponding death-rates per 100,000 population are 28 in 1960 compared with 27 in 1959. The trend of mortality for certain years in Glasgow is shown below with that in other large towns in Scotland and England.

TUBERCULOSIS: DEATH RATES PER 100,000 GLASGOW and SCOTLAND since 1910:



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS.  
DEATH RATES PER 100,000 : 1950-1960.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<b>Glasgow</b> ...	<b>87</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27(20)</b>	<b>28(19)</b>
Edinburgh ...	48	33	26	23	19	10	9	7	6	4	5
Aberdeen ...	20	20	20	14	10	8	10	5	7	6	5
Dundee ...	58	40	22	17	19	15	14	9	10	7	5
Liverpool ...	60	52	34	33	29	24	18	16	14	14	11
Manchester ...	54	45	38	28	27	19	15	14	10	12	12
Birmingham ...	43	34	25	24	20	19	14	12	13	9	7

As already stated in the Vital Statistics Section, page 58, of this Report, 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 1960 would be 19 instead of 28.

There has been little change in the position in Glasgow for the past five years, although the rates in other towns also remain relatively static. The difference noted before in the rates as calculated by the Registrar General and by this Department is also observed, the latter rate being always of a more strict standard.

NON-PULMONARY AND DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS.

*Incidence.*—There were 109 notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1960 compared with 120 in 1959 and 167 in 1958. The corresponding case rates per 100,000 were 10 in 1960, 11 in 1959 and 15 in 1958. Of the 109 only 6 were cases of tuberculous meningitis. The ratio is therefore 1 to 18·2 compared with 1 to 13·9 in 1959 and 1 to 11·1 in 1958. The favourable trend of meningitis is shown by the following table of the relationship between meningitis and all non-pulmonary cases.

NON-PULMONARY NOTIFICATIONS.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total Cases ...	369	355	301	295	241	278	193	172	167	120	109
Meningitis only ...	101	101	78	56	50	42	22	23	15	9	6
Ratio ...	3·6	3·5	3·8	5·3	4·8	6·6	8·8	7·5	11·1	13·9	18·2

In 1960, there were again no cases of meningitis notified in infants but there were 3 among those in the age group 1-5 years. The remaining 3 were respectively a male aged 11, a female aged 12 and a female aged 69 years. The trend towards elimination of meningitis therefore is still evident and continues so in the young age groups. It is shown in the following table of meningitis notifications from 1950 to 1960.

## TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS : NOTIFICATIONS 1950 to 1960.

Males—			1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
0-1	...	...	4	4	6	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
1-5	...	...	26	27	8	12	9	9	3	6	1	2	1
Over 5	...	...	25	21	17	20	16	13	2	3	8	2	1
Females—			1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
0-1	...	...	4	3	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
1-5	...	...	16	24	17	11	4	6	4	2	1	—	2
Over 5	...	...	26	22	25	13	19	12	11	11	4	5	2
			101	101	78	56	50	42	22	23	15	9	6

*Mortality.*—In 1960 there were 18 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 26 in 1959 and 24 in 1958, with a death rate of 1.7 per 100,000 compared with 2.5 in 1959 and 2 in 1958.

*Intimation of Primary Tuberculosis.*—In 1960, the number of cases of primary tuberculous infection in children which came to notice under the scheme of intimation was 57, compared with 76 in 1959 and 80 in 1958. Their distribution was as shown below.

## INTIMATION OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1960.

Division			Male	Female	Total
Central	...	...	5	5	10
Northern	...	...	7	10	17
Eastern	...	...	9	13	22
South-Eastern	...	...	—	2	2
South-Western	...	...	4	2	6
			25	32	57

As a result of family investigation of these 57 children, 7 cases diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis were detected, distributed as follows :—

Division			Male	Female	Total
Central	...	...	—	—	—
Nothern	...	...	2	1	3
Eastern	...	...	1	1	2
South-Eastern	...	...	2	—	2
South-Western	...	...	—	—	—
			5	2	7



GLASGOW.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED AND DEATH-RATE PER MILLION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD DURING 1960.

Ward	Pulmonary Cases		Death rate Both Sexes	Non-Pulmonary Cases		Death rate Both Sexes
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Shettleston and Tollcross	22	30	313	1	2	22
Parkhead ... ..	7	8	623	1	—	—
Dalmarnock ... ..	35	18	386	—	2	—
Calton ... ..	15	9	509	—	2	51
Mile-End ... ..	24	20	249	2	—	—
Dennistoun ... ..	14	7	428	—	1	—
Provan ... ..	39	20	206	2	1	17
Cowlairs ... ..	10	6	224	1	—	—
Springburn ... ..	12	10	307	—	2	—
Townhead ... ..	18	8	153	3	3	—
Exchange ... ..	19	4	175	—	—	—
Anderston ... ..	12	13	91	1	4	—
Park ... ..	15	7	293	1	1	59
Cowcaddens ... ..	12	9	198	1	1	—
Woodside ... ..	11	10	253	3	2	101
Ruchill ... ..	32	14	442	3	4	42
North Kelvin ... ..	18	15	359	—	1	—
Maryhill ... ..	19	4	275	1	3	—
Kelvinside ... ..	8	2	167	—	—	—
Partick (East) ... ..	12	10	274	—	1	55
Partick (West) ... ..	9	2	132	1	2	—
Whiteinch ... ..	7	5	96	—	2	—
Yoker ... ..	10	4	335	1	1	—
Knightswood ... ..	20	23	207	1	2	23
Hutchesontown ... ..	20	9	310	—	2	—
Gorbals ... ..	29	20	238	3	4	—
Kingston ... ..	12	14	48	—	2	—
Kinning Park ... ..	14	16	343	2	1	86
Govan ... ..	19	11	277	—	1	—
Fairfield ... ..	11	11	392	1	1	—
Craigton ... ..	10	9	188	—	3	27
Pollokshields ... ..	10	14	125	—	3	25
Camphill ... ..	13	1	102	1	1	—
Pollokshaws ... ..	20	15	290	2	1	—
Govanhill ... ..	18	7	212	3	4	—
Langside ... ..	21	10	162	2	—	40
Cathcart ... ..	35	23	199	5	6	20
Institutions ... ..	34	4	—	—	1	—
Harbour ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total for City ...	670	422	279	42	67	17

## B.C.G. VACCINATION.

In 1960, the total number of persons protected against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination made a further advance even on the previous record total achieved in 1959. This was mainly due to the increased number of school children who required to be immunised and also a further increase in the new-born infants vaccinated.

Owing largely to these two factors, the annual total of vaccinations in the City reached 27,818 in 1960, compared with 24,112 in 1959. Protection of the three primary groups received the usual priority and was well maintained. The annual campaign for the immunisation of 13-year-old school children was preceded this year by a tuberculin survey in primary schools and while this was not strictly a part of the B.C.G. vaccination scheme, it is described in this section for convenience.

*Tuberculin Survey in Primary Schools.*—During 1960, a sample tuberculin survey of primary schoolchildren aged 5 years and 9 years was planned with the object of determining the natural infection rates at those ages and hence of the general pattern of infection in childhood in Glasgow. It was agreed to test a minimum of 1,000 children, 500 of each age-group, and that the tests and reading of results should be carried out by the tuberculosis health visitors.

A total of 32 schools were selected of which 15 provided the requisite number of 5-year-old pupils and 17 those aged 9. The selection was made by random sample and gave a wide distribution throughout Glasgow. Tests were performed by the Heaf multi-puncture method and the entire scheme was completed in four days, 19th to 22nd September. The results are summarised in the tables which follow.

## 1. PUBLIC RESPONSE TO SCHEME—

Age-Group	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	Consents	% Response
5 years ... ..	15	703	589	83·8
9 years ... ..	17	950	857	90·2
	<u>32</u>	<u>1,653</u>	<u>1,446</u>	<u>87·4</u>

## 2. RESULTS OF HEAF TESTS—

Age-Group	Pupils		Tests			Already had B.C.G.	True Pos.	% Pos.
	Tested	Absent	Read	Neg.	Pos.			
5 years ... ..	589	54	535	404	131	124	7	1·3
9 years ... ..	857	56	801	669	132	72	60	7·5
	<u>1,446</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>67</u>	

From the results reported above, combined with those obtained from the Mantoux-testing of 13-year-old pupils in the B.C.G. vaccination campaign in schools which followed, it was possible to build an approximate composite picture of the pattern of primary infection in childhood.

#### PRIMARY INFECTION RATES IN GLASGOW.

	Birth	5 years	9 years	13 years
Infection Rate ...	—	1.3%	7.5%	19.3%

*Investigation of Positive Reactors.*—Although the main object of the investigation of the survey had been achieved, it was decided to proceed with the investigation both of the positive reactors and also of their domiciliary contacts. As shown above, there were 67 index cases of which 7 were aged 5 and 60 aged 9, and they had 277 domiciliary contacts, a total of 344 persons to be investigated. This part of the scheme was completed by December with the willing co-operation of the Chest Physicians of the Western Regional Hospital Board at whose clinics all cases were invited for X-ray. Of the 67 index cases, only 4 (or 6 per cent.), all aged 9, were not X-rayed and of the 277 contacts, 47 (or 17 per cent.) were not X-rayed but not all of these were due to refusal. The detailed results are shown in the tables which follow :—

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS SURVEY, 1960.

##### 1. INVESTIGATION OF INDEX CASES, AGED 5 AND 9 YEARS.

Division	No.	Not X-rayed	X-rayed	N.A.D.	Calcified Binaries	En-larged Roots	Inflam. Lesions
Central	16	1	15	14	—	1	—
Northern	6	—	6	4	1	—	1
Eastern	16	1	15	5	5	1	4
South-Eastern	18	2	16	13	3	—	—
South-Western	11	—	11	9	2	—	—
	67	4	63	45	11	2*	5

\* 1 segmental collapse.

##### 2. INVESTIGATION OF CONTACTS OF INDEX CASES.

Division	Total No.	X-rayed	%	N.A.D.	Healed T.B.	Inflam. Lesions	New P.T. Detected
Central	67	58	86	54	2	2	—
Northern	24	23	96	21†	—	—	—
Eastern	66	47	71	35	5	7	—
South-Eastern	67	55	82	53	1	—	1
South-Western	53	47	88	42	3	—	2
	277	230	83	205	11	9	3

† The remaining 2 cases were one cardiac and one of known phthisis.

*Contacts Not X-rayed.*—Of the 47 contacts not X-rayed, 23 were already known cases of phthisis under clinic observation, 2 were young infants, one was pregnant, one died and only 20 refused to attend for X-ray.

The outstanding features of these results are (1) the 3 new cases of phthisis detected from the investigation of contacts and (2) the marked association of index cases with other contacts having evidence of lung conditions, viz., 11 in those who were X-rayed and 23 in those not X-rayed.

*Schools Campaign.*—The annual campaign to immunise 13-year-old school children was conducted on the principles that were so successful in 1959. In short, the scheme was brought to the attention of parents by special publicity and by domiciliary visits.

As before, the publicity was carried out by (a) posters displayed in all vehicles of the Corporation Transport Department for a period of 5 weeks and (b) a Press Conference held on Wednesday, 14th September, with subsequent special features in the evening editions of that date and in the morning editions of 15th September. Parental consent forms were issued from schools coincidentally. Lists of the names of children who failed to return consent forms to school were obtained and their homes were visited by Tuberculosis Health Visitors who made a direct appeal to the parents.

The potential total of pupils in 1960 was some 18,700 compared with 16,572 in 1959. Despite this increase, the time schedule in 1960 followed very closely that of 1959. Most of the work was completed during the seven weeks, Monday, 3rd October, to Thursday, 17th November. There remained some 3,000 pupils who had been absent or whose forms had been delayed and a further opportunity for vaccination was arranged for these during the period Monday, 5th December to Wednesday, 21st December. The whole scheme was thus completed in about 10 weeks, and represented a much more intensified effort than in 1959 when it was completed in an equivalent time, or roughly under 12 weeks.

During the period, visits were paid to 121 centres, of which 90 were public, 6 private and 25 special schools or occupational centres. Parental consent to vaccination was received for over 17,800 children out of 18,700, a public response of 95·3 per cent. compared with 92·8 per cent. in 1959. A total of over 16,800 were tested and 13,590 were vaccinated. The negative-reactor rate was 80·7 per cent. compared with 79·1 per cent. in 1959. In 1960 the campaign reached its maximal

expected in numbers dealt with, and reflected the usual high standard of ability shown by the teams of health visitors, clerkesses and medical officers, which was again matched by the courtesy and co-operation of the Education Department and the school staffs which played a large part in the successful operation of the scheme. The results in detail are shown in the following tables.

### 1. PUBLIC RESPONSE : PARENTAL CONSENT TO VACCINATION.

	Schools	Pupils	Consents	% Response
Public Schools ...	115	18,359	17,505	95.3
Private Schools ...	6	345	325	94.2
	<u>121</u>	<u>18,704</u>	<u>17,830</u>	<u>95.3</u>

### 2. LOSS DUE TO ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL.

	No. Absent			No. Absent			Total	%	No. of
	(1)	1st	% of	No.	2nd	% of	No.	of	Tests
	Consents	Visit	(1)	Tested	Visit	(1)	Absent	(1)	Read
Public Schools	17,505	694	4.0	16,811	242	1.4	936	5.3	16,569
Private Schools	325	1	0.3	324	—	—	1	0.3	324
	<u>17,830</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>17,135</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>16,893</u>

### 3. RESULTS OF MANTOUX TESTS.

MALE—		Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
Public Schools	...	8,201	1,659	20.2	6,542	79.8
Private Schools	...	144	10	6.9	134	93.1
Total	...	<u>8,345</u>	<u>1,669</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>6,676</u>	<u>80.0</u>
FEMALE—		Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
Public Schools	...	8,368	1,566	18.7	6,802	81.3
Private Schools	...	180	21	11.7	159	88.3
Total	...	<u>8,548</u>	<u>1,587</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>6,961</u>	<u>81.4</u>
All Results	...	<u>16,893</u>	<u>3,256</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>13,637</u>	<u>80.7</u>

### 4. B.C.G. VACCINATION.

MALE—		Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
Public Schools	...	6,542	19	0.3	6,523
Private Schools	...	134	2	1.5	132
Total	...	<u>6,676</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>6,655</u>
FEMALE—		Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
Public Schools	...	6,802	17	0.2	6,785
Private Schools	...	159	1	0.6	158
Total	...	<u>6,961</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>6,943</u>
Both Sexes	...	<u>13,637</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>13,598</u>

*Infant vaccination.*—The infant vaccination scheme was continued at the same Maternity Units as before but in 1960 it was intensified. There are seven units in this scheme but for the past three years the Ross (Paisley) Annexe of the Maternity Hospital has been included as an additional unit. The contribution at all of these hospitals is considerable and in 1960 the number of vaccinations they added to the total was 10,474, the largest number of new-born infant vaccinations in any year.

*Routine Vaccination Scheme.*—There was also a satisfactory effort maintained in the routine vaccination scheme carried out among the primary groups at special risk, mainly contacts but also nursing staffs in hospitals and students dealt with at the University. The number of contacts is diminishing but the amount of immunisation in all of these groups is reaching a satisfactory level.

In all groups during 1960 the number of vaccinations reached the unprecedented total of 27,818 and the cumulative total since the start of vaccination in 1950 reached 158,692. The following table shows the detailed distribution of these vaccinations among these groups along with that for previous years.

#### B.C.G. VACCINATIONS—GLASGOW, 1950/1960.

Group.	Centre.	1950/55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
Indoor Contacts	Moffat Street ...	676	92	46	28	25	10	877
	Carnbooth ...	398	34	56	23	11	20	542
	Millbrae ...	345	67	57	49	47	42	607
N.B. Infants	Millbrae ...	542	97	112	91	69	80	991
	Total ...	1,961	290	271	191	152	152	3,017
Outdoor Contacts	Health & Welfare Dept.	5,526	1,510	4,002	1,661	1,464	1,454	15,617
	R.H.S.C. ...	822	34	79	49	25	—	1,009
	Total ...	6,348	1,544	4,081	1,710	1,489	1,454	16,626
Nurses	Hospitals ...	1,052	191	193	179	122	136	1,873
	Langside College Trainees	64	11	12	17	12	23	139
	Logan & Johnston Trainees ...	19	32	24	29	34	—	138
	H.V. Trainees ...	—	—	2	2	8	3	15
	Total ...	1,135	234	231	227	176	162	2,165
Students	University ...	423	59	67	46	61	46	702
	Others ...	37	7	18	11	6	8	87
	Total ...	460	66	85	57	67	54	789
<b>Total Primary Groups</b>		<b>9,904</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>22,597</b>

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS—GLASGOW, 1950-1960—*Continued.*

Group.	Centre.	1950/55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
N.B.	Maternity Hospital ...	7,401	2,291	1,781	1,710	1,987	2,049	17,219
Infants	Robroyston Hospital	3,738	1,029	1,399	1,408	1,584	1,422	10,580
	Stobhill Hospital ...	1,154	1,856	1,673	1,833	1,650	1,524	9,690
	Western District Hosp.	876	1,077	902	957	1,098	1,008	5,918
	Southern General Hosp.	—	288	720	526	407	795	2,736
	Eastern District Hosp.	—	—	219	309	517	867	1,912
	Redlands ...	—	—	—	519	475	646	1,640
	Maternity Hospital Ross Annexe ...	—	—	—	1,054	1,264	2,163	4,481
	Total ...	13,169	6,541	6,694	8,316	8,982	10,474	54,176
Scholars	Schools ...	24,268	8,385	7,537	8,396	11,582	13,598	73,766
Others	Various ...	1,338	692	1,355	1,180	1,664	1,924	8,153
	Total ...	25,606	9,077	8,892	9,576	13,246	15,522	81,919
<b>Total Secondary Groups</b>		<b>38,775</b>	<b>15,618</b>	<b>15,586</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>22,228</b>	<b>25,996</b>	<b>136,095</b>
<b>Total All Groups</b>		<b>48,679</b>	<b>17,752</b>	<b>20,254</b>	<b>20,077</b>	<b>24,112</b>	<b>27,818</b>	<b>158,692</b>

Cumulative Total — 158,692

## X-RAY SECTION.

The X-Ray Unit continued to serve the needs of the various organisations provided for as in former years and the work-carried out reached the same approximate volume as in 1959. The quality of the work was well maintained and the Unit functioned without serious interruption in spite of a further change in the radiographer in charge due to marriage. Interruption due to repairs was minimal.

The total number of films, both miniature and full size, taken in 1960 was 14,327, compared with 14,917 in 1959.

*Routine X-ray Scheme.*—The groups X-rayed routinely were as before and continued to include the group of old folks who reported for admission to Corporation Old Persons' Homes, as described in the Annual Report for 1959. The 14,327 X-ray films taken in all groups in 1960 comprised 13,423 miniatures and 904 full-size films, of which 465 were recalls, the recall rates being as noted below :—

	Male	Female	Total
Miniatures ...	5,753	7,670	13,423
Recalls ...	248	217	465
Recall Rate ...	4.3%	2.8%	3.5%

The corresponding rates in 1959 were 5.1 per cent. (male), 3.3 per cent. (female) and 4.1 per cent. (total).

The 13,423 miniature films taken in 1960 were distributed as follows :—

MINIATURE FILMS, 1960.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Contacts, new ... ..	1,088	1,227	2,315
2. Contacts, return ... ..	336	476	812
3. Superannuation ... ..	1,286	546	1,832
4. Sick Pay ... ..	265	738	1,003
5. School Children ... ..	—	—	—
6. Special Surveys ... ..	262	419	681
7. Nationalised Services ... ..	5	—	5
8. Industrial ... ..	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities ... ..	26	4	30
10. Miscellaneous ... ..	575	1,234	1,809
11. School Teachers ... ..	1,910	3,026	4,936
	<u>5,753</u>	<u>7,670</u>	<u>13,423</u>

The 904 full-size films consisted of 465 recalls and 439 primary full-size films and were distributed among the same groups as follows :—

FULL SIZE FILMS, 1960.

Groups	Phthisis			Non-		N.A.D.	Tot.
	Active	In- active	Pleur- isy	Root Lesions	Pulm. Lesions		
MALE—							
1. Contacts, new ... ..	27	21	3	7	—	25	83
2. Contacts, return ... ..	4	—	1	2	1	6	14
3. Superannuation ... ..	44	76	15	1	4	34	174
4. Sick Pay ... ..	10	11	2	1	1	7	32
5. School Children ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Special Surveys ... ..	5	3	—	—	—	1	9
7. Nationalised Services ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Industrial ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
10. Miscellaneous ... ..	18	35	10	—	6	98	167
11. School Teachers ... ..	8	12	—	—	—	10	30
	<u>116</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>511</u>
FEMALE—							
1. Contacts, new ... ..	22	20	2	3	—	25	72
2. Contacts, return ... ..	4	9	—	—	—	12	25
3. Superannuation ... ..	16	22	4	—	2	7	51
4. Sick Pay ... ..	23	27	2	—	—	8	60
5. School Children ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Special Surveys ... ..	3	—	1	3	—	6	13
7. Nationalised Services ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Industrial ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Miscellaneous ... ..	21	32	6	2	6	59	126
11. School Teachers ... ..	10	8	3	—	3	10	34
	<u>99</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>381</u>

The 215 cases identified as active phthisis compared with 214 in 1959 but again a number of them were already known cases attending for re-X-ray. In 1960 one pulmonary neoplasm was identified. The non-pulmonary conditions comprised cardiac abnormalities, bony aberrations and one foreign body.



## VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of new cases of venereal disease decreased from 1,784 in 1959 to 1,592 in 1960. This decrease was due to a fall in the number of cases of acute gonorrhoea in males, while in all other aspects the incidence increased.

The comparative figures for the past five years are shown below.

### TABLE I

Year	Acute Syphilis		Acute Gonorrhoea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1956	14	3	1,231	131
1957	20	2	1,258	144
1958	11	3	1,510	180
1959	10	2	1,605	167
1960	39	14	1,366	173

The total number of new and transferred-in cases attending for the first time is shown in Table II.

### TABLE II

Year					Total New Cases	Transferred-in
1956	...	...	...	...	4,187	204
1957	...	...	...	...	4,208	275
1958	...	...	...	...	4,622	268
1959	...	...	...	...	4,855	262
1960	...	...	...	...	4,680	236

The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high and shows a slight increase.

### TABLE III

Year			Males	Females	Total
1956	...	...	1,437	308	1,745
1957	...	...	1,453	281	1,734
1958	...	...	1,536	311	1,847
1959	...	...	1,675	341	2,016
1960	...	...	1,590	460	2,050

## SYPHILIS

*Acute Syphilis.*—The number of male patients suffering from acute syphilis coming to the clinics for the first time in 1960 was 39 which compares with 10 in 1959, 11 in 1958, and 20 in 1957. Acute syphilis in females increased from 2 to 14.

*Late Syphilis.*—The number of patients suffering from late syphilis was 49, which compares with 65 in 1959. The following table shows the changes in incidence that have occurred during the past five years :—

TABLE IV

Year	Males	Females	Total
1956 ... ..	56	31	87
1957 ... ..	43	22	65
1958 ... ..	50	33	83
1959 ... ..	39	26	65
1960 ... ..	28	21	49

*Congenital Syphilis.*—There were no cases of congenital syphilis under one year and 20 cases at all ages.

TABLE V

Year	All Cases	Cases —1 Year
1956 ... ..	16	—
1957 ... ..	10	—
1958 ... ..	14	—
1959 ... ..	15	—
1960 ... ..	20	—

*Ante-Natal Blood Tests.*—During the year 8,269 ante-natal blood tests were carried out and 0.14 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.

TABLE VI

Year	Number	Percentage Positive
1956 ... ..	7,875	0.15
1957 ... ..	8,358	0.14
1958 ... ..	8,214	0.13
1959 ... ..	7,969	0.11
1960 ... ..	8,269	0.14

## GONORRHOEA

*Acute Gonorrhoea.*—The incidence in acute gonorrhoea in males has decreased from 1,605 in 1959 to 1,366 in 1960. There has been an increase in the number of female patients from 167 to 173.

*Chronic Gonorrhoea.*—In both males and females chronic gonorrhoea has shown a decrease. Table VII shows the position during the past five years.

TABLE VII

Year	Males	Females	Total
1956 ... ..	14	13	27
1957 ... ..	20	14	34
1958 ... ..	5	7	12
1959 ... ..	9	25	34
1960 ... ..	1	16	17

## GENERAL

*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. The proportion of seamen to total cases (Black Street and Broomielaw Clinics) is shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

Year	Early Syphilis			Acute Gonorrhoea.		
	Total	Seamen	Per-centage	Total	Seamen	Per-centage
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
1960	32	5	15.6	1,360	92	6.7

*Attendance of Patients.*—Patients attending for the first time at the various centres numbered 4,680, a decrease from the figure of 4,855 in 1959. There were 19,206 attendances of new and old patients and 207 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment, 74 being admitted direct without previous attendance at a clinic. The *ad hoc* clinics dealt with 99.1 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)	32	12	53
Acute Gonorrhoea	1,360	173	1,539
<b>Total Acute Venereal Disease</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,592</b>
Late and Congenital Syphilis	25	33	69
Chronic Gonorrhoea	1	15	17
<b>Total Chronic Venereal Disease</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>86</b>
Other Diseases, including Soft Sore, Septic Balanitis, etc.	790	128	952
Non-Venereal	1,529	458	2,050

*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 case of females and the senior attendants in the case of males. During the year the health visitors attended 394 female patients on 670 occasions and persuaded 50.7 per cent. of the patients to resume treatment. The wrong name and

address had been given by 54 patients. In the follow-up of male patients 1,055 follow-up letters were sent to 746 patients who defaulted during treatment but only 26·5 per cent. resumed treatment. On 250 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 centre 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 ... ..	94 (87·9%)	42 (54·6%)
Did not attend ...	13 (12·1%)	35 (45·4%)

*Referred by Female Clinics.*

	Husbands	Consorts
Attended ... ..	3 (33·3%)	1 (12·5%)
Did not attend ...	6 (66·6%)	7 (87·5%)

## SECTION VII.

### MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, repealed all existing lunacy and mental deficiency legislation and brought the law into line with present day thinking. Part II contains the sections dealing with local health authority services and the functions of local health, welfare, children and, to some extent, education authorities. The Act is based on the main features of existing Scottish legislation, on the report of the Royal Commission which was appointed to consider the law relating to mental illness and mental deficiency in England and Wales, and the two reports of the Committee of the Scottish Health Services Council which considered the application to Scotland of the main recommendations of the Royal Commission.

It was one of the principles of the Royal Commission Report that there should be emphasis on care in the community rather than institutional care for all those suffering from mental illness or mental deficiency who are not in need of the special facilities which the hospital service offers. While it is generally accepted that community care is valuable and essential it may well be that only a limited number of mentally ill people can benefit from, or are suitable for, community care.

One important change concerns admission to mental hospitals without formality. Patients who are not unwilling may now be admitted without any formality in the same way as patients admitted to general hospitals without using the procedures laid down for certification and compulsory removal and even without the previous formalities associated with voluntary admission to a mental hospital.

The duties of the local authority are contained mainly in Part II of the Act. They include the provision of residential accommodation for persons who are or have been suffering from mental disorder, the phrase which now includes both "mental deficiency" and "mental illness", the provision of ancillary or supplementary services, the appointment of mental health officers similar to the authorised officers already in being but with wider duties, the provision for guardianship under the local authority or other person, the supervision of mental defectives not in hospital or under guardianship, the visiting of patients in hospital, the promotion of the welfare of mental patients and the ascertainment of mental deficiency in persons not of school age. There is also provision for registration of residential homes.

Certain appointed days have been made for different sections of the Act, and the local health authority is required to prepare a scheme which will contain their proposals for implementing their duties under the Act.

The Department of Health have issued explanatory notes on Part II of the Act dealing with local authority services and also the report of the Standing Advisory Committee on Local Authority Services of the Scottish Health Services Council. Many of the local health authority duties will be carried out under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, i.e., prevention of illness, care and after care.

While much attention has been given in the legislation to care there is still the need to direct special emphasis to prevention and particularly the promotion of mental health. During the winter of 1959/60 with the help of Professor Ferguson, Professor of Public Health and Social Medicine, and Professor Ferguson Rodger, Professor of Psychological Medicine, there was formed in the Department a study group to consider the shape that a scheme for the promotion of mental health might take and the training that would be necessary for the staff. The group included representative consultant psychiatrists and the senior staff of the Department.

Certain fields of operation were discussed, principally the adolescent, the family and the young child, and sections of the study group prepared pilot studies to secure additional information. In the past few years it has become increasingly apparent that it is fundamentally important to make an accurate assessment of the mental progress of the infant and young child just as much as the physical progress is at present supervised. It is now recognised that much can be done at an early age to aid children who are found to be mentally or physically handicapped. A comparison with the importance of the early diagnosis of deafness in infancy is apt. This examination and testing of infants with regard to mental development requires special knowledge and skill, and it is essential, therefore, that maternity and child welfare medical officers undertake a special course of training. By the end of 1961 all the child welfare medical officers will have completed this training.

A more difficult field of work, because it is not specific and concrete in its scope, is that of the emotional adjustment of the child in relation to his parents. The first six years of life are as important for the creation of a stable well balanced personality as for the laying of the foundation of a good physique. The origins of neuroses and delinquency often lie in those years. Mothercraft teaching has always been an important

feature of the work of child welfare centres, and now more and more emphasis is being laid on the discussion of the emotional needs of young children and on family and personal relationships. This aspect of the work requires to be developed further and reinforced. In particular the medical and health visitor staffs will require more specialist training.

The structure of our society is changing rapidly, and many of these changes are affecting family life very seriously. The authoritarian structure of the Victorian family has declined, and now we have small democratic families in which the members have equal status. In modern marriage both parents choose each other freely as persons. Both are of equal status and expect to have an important share in making the decisions and in the pursuit of their own tastes and interests. This modern relationship between husband and wife is potentially unstable. To make marriage a success calls for a degree of personal adjustment and continual care and mutual consideration. Children brought up by parents who have achieved this stage are certain to be happy and successful, but many parents unfortunately fail. They lack understanding and knowledge of human relationships and discord often arises. Children of such families are unhappy and insecure.

The earlier age of physical maturity and, consequently, the earlier age of marriage are intensifying these difficulties. Many of the young parents who marry in their 'teens are socially immature and do not know how to stand the ebb and flow of marriage or to bring up wisely their children. Many parents over indulge their children and deny them nothing. The divorce rate is twice as high where couples marry in their 'teens than at any other age, and separation, either temporary or permanent, is far from uncommon.

Another very important change in our society is the fact that, particularly in the last few years, some four or five million married women in Britain have become the main agents of relative prosperity for the family and are working either full-time or part-time. Children in some of these families feel insecure and that they are not really wanted and lack true love from their parents. They consequently show disturbed behaviour, perhaps marked aggressiveness, truancy from school, and petty criminal acts.

Developments of the greatest importance took place during the autumn of the year which will, in some small measure, approach the problem of the family. Dr. Cramond, Physician Superintendent of Woodilee Mental Hospital and one of the psychiatrists at the study group, along with one of his assistants, gave talks and had discussion groups at two of the child welfare centres to extend our form of

mothercraft and parentcraft teaching. Reference had been made to the increasing number of young people who are marrying in their 'teens and who are not prepared for the responsibility of parenthood.

Much consideration has been given as to how the Health and Welfare Department could help in this field of education. At the invitation of the Director of Education, the Principal Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services have had discussions regarding the provision of a series of lectures and discussion periods for secondary school children and to examine the content of such a series, particularly for junior secondary schools. The problem is an immense one, but a beginning was made in the autumn. A small group has been studying the form which such tuition should take, with the help of Dr. Mearns of the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine at the University. Dr. Mearns has had extensive experience of this type of work. A pilot scheme in four of the junior secondary schools was initiated and children in their last year were given weekly talks and discussions on physical and mental health. A syllabus was carefully drawn up, and teachers, school medical officers, and health visitors all took part.

While certain provisions have been made in the after-care of the mental defective little or nothing has been done for the after-care of the mentally ill, a duty which falls upon the local health authority under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. The consultant psychiatrists are most anxious for collaboration in this field, and particularly that health visitors should be made available to work alongside existing staff. This proposal is analogous in certain ways to the service already available for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

To meet the needs of the after-care service for the mentally ill a certain number of health visitors will require to be seconded for training, and a suitable type of training has been planned by Professor Ferguson Rodger, Professor Ferguson and Mr. Mack, Director of the School of Social Studies. The first course commenced in January, 1961, and had accommodation for twenty students, Glasgow taking fifteen of the places and five being available for health visitors from surrounding authorities.

The general object of the course is to give its members a better understanding of such mental health problems as come their way in the course of their ordinary work, and in particular to instruct them in the preventive and community aspects of mental health. Health visitors who have completed their course satisfactorily will spend part of their working time performing such functions in the field of mental



health as fall within their capacity and within the general scheme laid down by the local authority, including the after-care of patients discharged from hospital who show at present a high incidence of relapse and for whom little after-care can be provided on existing hospital resources. The broad assumption on which the course is founded is that there are numerous ways in which the positive mental health of the community can be fostered by workers in every branch of the health services and the social services generally, provided these workers are given the appropriate instruction and training.

The first course ended in July, 1961, and allocations are being made of health visitors' time to certain hospitals and units for after-care work, but also for work within the Department in the promotion of mental health.

The training of child welfare and school medical officers and public health medical officers generally is being provided for by a new short course planned by Professor Ferguson Rodger and the University Department of Psychological medicine. It will be three weeks in length, but part-time attachment to mental hospitals is also envisaged. It is hoped that these training schemes will lead to a better understanding of the emotional needs of children, the developing of a satisfactory curriculum for the widening of the scope of the interest of the adolescent and the interpretation to parents of the needs of their children. The after-care service for the mentally ill will fill one of the gaps in the service and will reduce considerably the liability of certain groups of the mentally ill to break down after discharge from hospital.

### 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, 1960, was 1,262 as compared with 1,317 the previous year, a decrease of 55. The number of these defectives resident within the city was 972 as compared with 1,044 in 1959. The following are the statistics in respect of these 1,262 cases :—

	City	Country	Total
On Roll at 31st December, 1959 ... ..	1,044	273	1,317
Enrolled during year ... ..	54	21	75
Taken off roll by death or recovery ...	126	4	130
Remaining on Roll at 31st December, 1960	972	290	1,262

The allowances paid to the guardians in respect of these patients amounted to £115,000 per annum. The value of clothing distributed amounted to £21,343.

During the year 25 patients were transferred from homes in Glasgow to homes outwith the city, while 9 returned from the country to relatives in Glasgow. The 251 patients in the country are mostly boarded out in farms, some of which are situated in remote districts.

One hundred patients were admitted to institutional accommodation last year, fifty-seven to Lennox Castle, five to Waverley Park, six to Birkwood, three to Caldwell House, four to Larbert, eight to St. Charles, two to St. Joseph's, two to St. Mary's, Galashiels, three to St. Mary's, Barrhead, two to Broadfield and eight to mental hospitals.

There is still great difficulty in obtaining accommodation for juvenile patients on the waiting-list for institutions, these being low-grade defectives requiring nursing care and also patients whose behaviour has been so difficult that they have been excluded from special schools.

The Annual Report of the General Board of Control for Scotland for the year ending 31st December, 1959, gave the number of certified mental defectives in Scotland as 8,421. Of these, 5,955 were in institutions (183 in State Institutions) and 2,466 boarded-out under guardianship. The number of patients boarded-out by this Authority at the same date was 1,317, i.e., 53.4 per cent. of the total for Scotland.

The number of cases discharged from the Roll during the year was 130 :—

By Removal to Certified Institutions	...	71
By Order of the General Board of Control	...	21
By Death	... ..	14
By Escape	... ..	14
By Removal to Mental Hospitals	... ..	10
		<hr/>
		130
		<hr/>

At the request of the General Board of Control 533 special reports were made by the Medical Officers on the suitability of boarded-out patients for continued guardianship, removal to an institution or discharged 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.

When 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. Seven hundred and forty-three home reports were also sent in respect of patients detained in certified institutions.

Under Section 24 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, 12 convicted persons were certified as mentally defective and placed under guardianship, following arrangements made by this Department, and 12 were placed in certified institutions.

Petitions for Judicial Orders for the placing of 18 patients were presented to the Sheriff and granted.

Three male patients were married during the year. One has now been given his discharge from the Roll; one has left his parents' home and is residing in lodgings with his wife and has managed to obtain employment after being idle for many years. The last patient married a girl who is also a certified defective. They only lived together for a few weeks and are again residing with their respective parents. The male patient is employed with the National Coal Board and has now agreed reluctantly to support his wife.

#### 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, 1960, numbered 68, a decrease of 8 from the previous year. Of these, 55 are resident outwith the City boundary. This amounted to 27 per cent. of the cases in Scotland.

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 ...	39	11	237	363	276	374	650
Not Certified ...	1	1	28	62	30	63	93
For general hospital (Psychiatric Unit) ...	1	—	8	4	9	4	13
For voluntary admission to mental hospitals ...	—	1	14	12	14	13	27
Withdrawn or Cancelled	—	—	7	11	7	11	18
	<u>41</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>801*</u>

\* Not included in this figure are 86 cases seen by Medical Officers for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions.

Of the 801 cases, excluding those certified for mental Deficiency Institutions, 650 or 81.1 per cent. were fully certified while 1.6 per cent. were found suitable for Mental Observation Wards.

The 50 cases certified in prison amounted to 7.7 per cent. of the total certified, the percentage figures for 1959 being 10 per cent. and for 1958 9.7 per cent.

Of the 87 patients examined in city hospitals 74 were fully certified and 7 were not certifiable. Of the remaining 6, one was admitted for mental observation, one died and one was cancelled but later certified. Three patients signed forms for voluntary admission.

During 1960, 27 patients examined by the medical staff were recommended to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients. The corresponding figures for 1959 and 1958 were 42 and 43.

A medical officer of the Mental Services is on call for emergency certification outwith normal office hours. During the year many persons with problems and questions arising from the certification or otherwise of their relatives and friends were interviewed by the Medical Officers. In the course of the year they made 5,440 visits.

## SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Statutory Visits ... ..	2,963
Statutory Re-visits ... ..	400
Certification, etc., of mental defectives ...	125
Special Reports for General Board of Control	436
Certification, etc., of mental patients ...	1,516
	<hr/>
	5,440
	<hr/>

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PERSONS  
AGED 65 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
1. All mental cases (excluding Prison and Cancelled Cases) ...	729	812	822	804	709
2. All cases 65 years and over ...	285	337	343	354	318
3. Cases, 65 years and over, certified	248	254	268	259	218
4. Cases, 65 years and over, not certified ... ..	37	83	75	95	100

## AGE-GROUPING OF ELDERLY PATIENTS.

Age Group	Certified		Not Certified		Total Cases Both Sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
65-69 years ... ..	18	26	2	2	48
70-74 years ... ..	16	38	3	5	62
75-79 years ... ..	14	46	4	4	68
80-84 years ... ..	22	35	6	6	69
85 years and over ...	9	24	2	3	38
Totals ... ..	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 169	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 285

The number of elderly patients represents 35·6 per cent. of all patients while the number certified is 38·9 per cent. of the total 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 1960 are shown in the following table:—

Year	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
1960	...	35·6	...	87·0

## SECTION VIII.

## BLIND PERSONS.

During 1960, 731 persons were examined for the first time at the Regional Certifying Clinic and 261 were re-examined. Out of the total of 992 some 392 (39.5 per cent.) were examined at home.

Of the 731 persons initially examined, 426 or 58.3 per cent. were certified blind and 233 or 31.9 per cent. partially sighted and of the 261 persons re-examined 108 or 41.4 per cent. were certified blind and 133 or 51.0 per cent. partially sighted.

Table I gives the age and sex distribution of the 731 persons examined for the first time and Table II the 261 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, 1960.*  
*Age and Sex Distribution.*

Age	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Female	Both Sexes
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
5-15	4	4	8	2	1	3	—	—	—
16-29	8	1	9	9	4	13	1	2	3
30-39	3	5	8	—	1	1	1	—	1
40-49	7	4	11	4	6	10	3	2	5
50-59	15	29	44	11	11	22	2	6	8
60-69	46	59	105	20	45	65	6	14	20
70+	86	152	238	52	66	118	12	21	33
Not Stated	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	170	256	426	98	135	233	26	46	72

TABLE II.  
*Re-Examinations, 1960.*  
*Age and Sex Distribution.*

Ages	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	4	2	6	—	2	2	—	—	—
16-29	5	1	6	3	4	7	—	1	1
30-39	1	1	2	5	1	6	—	—	—
40-49	4	3	7	3	6	9	—	—	—
50-59	3	6	9	5	11	16	—	3	3
60-69	7	17	24	7	22	29	2	6	8
70+	15	38	53	28	36	64	6	2	8
Total	39	69	108	51	82	133	8	12	20

Of the 731 new cases examined, 286 (39.1 per cent) resided in Glasgow and 169 (23.1 per cent.) in Lanarkshire. Of the 261 re-examinations 153 (58.6 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 42 (16.1 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 1960 is shown in table III.

TABLE III.

*Initial Examinations, 1960.  
Local Authority Distribution.*

	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Glasgow ... ..	64	99	163	30	60	90	14	19	33
Airdrie ... ..	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coatbridge ... ..	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	—	2
Hamilton ... ..	5	5	10	1	—	1	1	2	3
Motherwell ... ..	6	10	16	6	3	9	1	2	3
Rutherglen ... ..	3	4	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Lanarkshire...	21	41	62	19	18	37	—	4	4
Greenock ... ..	9	13	22	4	5	9	1	1	2
Paisley ... ..	8	5	13	—	3	3	—	1	1
Port Glasgow ... ..	3	3	6	4	2	6	—	1	1
Other Renfrewshire	3	4	7	2	7	9	1	1	2
Dumbarton ... ..	—	3	3	—	4	4	—	1	1
Clydebank ... ..	—	5	5	3	4	7	1	1	2
Other Dunbartonshire	8	6	14	7	5	12	—	—	—
Falkirk ... ..	3	4	7	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stirling ... ..	—	3	3	1	4	5	1	—	1
Other Stirlingshire	7	15	22	6	5	11	—	4	4
Ayr ... ..	3	5	8	1	1	2	—	1	1
Kilmarnock ... ..	6	2	8	2	2	4	—	—	—
Other Ayrshire ... ..	10	13	23	5	7	12	3	4	7
Argyll County ... ..	4	11	15	1	3	4	—	4	4
Bute County ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dumfries Burgh ... ..	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total ... ..	<u>170</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>72</u>

Of persons examined for the first time during the year, about one half of those certified blind (48.6 per cent.) were examined at home and of those certified partially sighted more than one quarter (30.0 per cent.).

TABLE IV.

*Initial Examinations, 1960.*

	At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent. At Home
Certified Blind ... ..	219	207	426	48.6
Certified Partially Sighted	163	70	233	30.0
Not Certified ... ..	51	21	72	29.2
Total ... ..	<u>433</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>731</u>	<u>40.8</u>

Of the 261 persons re-examined during the year, either at their own request or following altered circumstances, there was no change in the classification in 167 (64.0 per cent.) of whom 33 were blind (Table V). Of the remainder, 19 were found to be no longer blind and 75 who were previously not blind were now found to be blind.

TABLE V.

*Re-Examinations, 1960.*

	At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent. At Home
1. Blind persons previously certified as blind ... ..	19	14	33	42·4
2. Persons previously certified as blind but not now blind ... ..	15	4	19	21·1
3. Persons found not blind at the present examination and at the previous examination ... ..	87	47	134	35·1
4. Persons now certified as blind who were not blind at the previous examination ... ..	46	29	75	38·7
Total ... ..	167	94	261	36·0

The causes of blindness in the 426 blind persons examined for the first time and in the 108 blind persons in the group of re-examinations examined in 1960 are given in Table VI. Cataract, the most important single cause of blindness, was responsible for 122 cases of blindness (28·6 per cent. of those certified blind) in those initially examined, and in 38 (35·2 per cent.) of blind persons in the re-examined group. Among those examined for the first time arterio-sclerosis, 61, myopia 57, glaucoma 46, diabetes 42, and chronic septicaemia 16, were responsible for a further 52·1 per cent. The corresponding figures for the re-examined group were arterio-sclerosis 9, myopia 14, glaucoma 11, diabetes 4, and chronic septicaemia 2; some 37·0 per cent. of blind persons in this group.

TABLE VI.

*Initial and Re-Examinations, 1960.  
Causes of Blindness.*

	Initial Examinations	Re- Examinations
<i>Congenital and Undetermined—</i>		
Congenital Anomalies ... ..	16	9
Abiotrophies, etc. ... ..	12	—
Tumour of Globe or Orbit ... ..	—	1
Myopia ... ..	57	14
Other Errors of Refraction ... ..	—	1
Glaucoma, Primary ... ..	46	11
Cataract, Primary ... ..	122	38
Detached Retina ... ..	1	—
Macular Degeneration ... ..	1	—
<i>Infectious and Toxic—</i>		
<i>Exogenous :</i>		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1	—
Ulcerative Keratitis ... ..	3	1



<i>Endogenous :</i>							
Syphilis—	Congenital	...	...	...	4	2	
	Acquired	...	...	...	3	1	
Bacterial Infection—	Not specified	...	...	...	4	1	
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	1	
T.B. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	2	
Phlyctenular, Strumous, etc.	...	...	...	...	—	1	
Chronic Septicaemia, etc.	...	...	...	...	16	2	
<i>Traumatic and Chemical—</i>							
Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	—	1	
Household Accident	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Play or Sport	...	...	...	...	2	—	
Traffic or Transportation	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Industrial Trauma	...	...	...	...	1	—	
War Injury—Active Service	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Sympathetic Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	1	1	
<i>Systemic Disease—</i>							
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	42	4	
Choroido—retinal Atrophy	...	...	...	...	—	1	
Essential Hypertension	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	61	9	
Cerebral Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	—	2	
Other Vascular Disease	...	...	...	...	16	2	
Intracranial Neoplasm	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	2	—	
Other Diseases of Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	4	—	
Rheumatoid-Arthritic Affection	...	...	...	...	—	2	
Spondylitis-Arthritic Affliction	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Lebers' Optic Atrophy	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Senile Macular Degeneration	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Senile Retino-choroidal Degeneration	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Not classified	...	...	...	...	1	—	
					426	108	

*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 1960 by the teachers of the 91 cases certified blind and 61 partially sighted are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

*Follow-up Scheme of Blind Persons considered likely to benefit from Further Treatment.*

1960.

Treatment Recommended	No. of Cases	Treatment Carried Out			Treatment not Carried Out			
		Still Blind	Now Partially Sighted	Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical	89	11	5	4	5	15	20	29
Medical	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	91	11	5	4	7	15	20	29

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CASES LIKELY TO BENEFIT  
FROM FURTHER TREATMENT.

	No. of Cases	Still Partially Sighted	Now Blind	Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical	31	2	1	2	1	6	5	14
Medical	30	12	4	2	3	—	3	6
	<u>61</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>

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.

AGE AT CERTIFICATION—PRE-WAR AND AT PRESENT.

The age incidence at certification for the five years before the War and for the past five years is given in Table VIII. Between the ages of 16 and 60 years the male incidence fell by 67·9 per cent. from 586 to 188, while the female incidence fell by 58·9 per cent. from 492 to 202. On the other hand at ages 70 and over the number of certifications rose by 59·2 per cent.

TABLE VIII

*Age and Sex Distribution of Persons Certified Blind  
at the Regional Blind Clinic during the Periods  
1934-1938 and 1956-1960.*

Age in Years	1934-1938			1956-1960		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female*	Both Sexes*
0-15	27	33	60	45	30	75
16-29	83	70	153	30	18	48
30-39	99	84	183	29	23	52
40-49	163	125	288	48	31	79
50-59	241	213	454	81	130	211
60-69	338	336	674	173	263	436
70 and over	361	408	769	455	769	1,224
Total	<u>1,312</u>	<u>1,269</u>	<u>2,581</u>	<u>861</u>	<u>1,264*</u>	<u>2,125*</u>

\* One female (age not given) not included in Table.

Table IX shows the broad classification of causes of blindness for the two periods. Infectious, toxic, traumatic and chemical causes fell from 924 to 252, a fall of 72·7 per cent., while systemic diseases as a cause of blindness rose from 246 to 626, a rise of 154·5 per cent. Systemic diseases include diabetes and diseases of the vascular system. Syphilis as a cause of blindness fell from 214 in the five years before the War to 34 for the past five years.

TABLE IX.  
*Causes of Blindness for the Periods*  
1934-1938 and 1956-1960.

	1934-1938	1956-1960
Congenital and Undetermined ... ..	1,394	1,238
Infectious and Toxic ... ..	782	206
Traumatic and Chemical ... ..	142	46
Systemic Diseases ... ..	246	626
Not Otherwise Classified ... ..	17	10
	<u>2,581</u>	<u>2,126</u>

REGIONAL BLIND ROLL (AREA OF JOINT COMMITTEE FOR THE BLIND,  
GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND).

On the Regional Blind Roll at 31.12.60 there were 4,713 persons, 2,057 males and 2,656 females, of whom 925 males and 1,149 females, 2,074 persons (44 per cent.) were Glasgow cases.

TABLE X.  
*Age and Sex Distribution of persons on the*  
*Regional Blind Roll at 31.12.60.*

Age	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Under 5 ... ..	8	0.4	5	0.2	13	0.3
5-14 ... ..	48	2.3	41	1.5	89	1.9
15-19 ... ..	31	1.5	21	0.8	52	1.1
20-24 ... ..	35	1.7	19	0.7	54	1.1
25-34 ... ..	73	3.6	64	2.4	137	2.9
35-44 ... ..	123	6.0	116	4.4	239	5.1
45-54 ... ..	270	13.1	216	8.1	486	10.3
55-64 ... ..	399	19.4	427	16.1	826	17.5
65-74 ... ..	447	21.7	650	24.5	1,097	23.3
75 and over ... ..	623	30.3	1,094	41.2	1,717	36.4
Not Stated ... ..	—	—	3	0.1	3	0.1
	<u>2,057</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,656</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,713</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Of persons on the Roll at 31.12.60, 882, 466 males and 416 females, had been on the Roll for over twenty years, while 1,977, 797 males and 1,180 females, had been entered on Roll within the past five years.

TABLE XI.  
*Duration of Certification of Persons*  
*aged 65 years and over on Blind Roll at 31.12.60.*

Duration of Certification	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Per Cent.
Within 5 years ... ..	496	865	1,361	48.4
5-9 years ... ..	214	446	660	23.4
10-14 years ... ..	102	167	269	9.6
15-19 years ... ..	62	74	136	4.8
20-24 years ... ..	103	119	222	7.9
25 years and over ... ..	93	73	166	5.9
	<u>1,070</u>	<u>1,744</u>	<u>2,814</u>	<u>100.0</u>

## SECTION IX.

### PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

The provisions of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations of 1952 and 1954 dealing with the control of infectious disease on vessels arriving from overseas were enforced by the Port Health Inspectors on duty at the Glasgow Boarding Station at the Tail of the Bank.

The close co-operation with the officers of the Customs and Excise has been maintained and they are supplied with the lists of infected ports compiled from the Weekly Record issued by the World Health Organisation.

Every effort is made to promote the flow of shipping in the interest of the trade in the port, but the security measures laid down by the Regulations must be maintained in the interest and welfare of the population of the city.

If the health conditions on board a vessel are satisfactory there will be no restriction ; if, on the other hand, the health conditions are not satisfactory the vessel may be detained at the anchorage.

During the year the master of one vessel was advised that the Declaration Form had not been properly completed and that a fine would be incurred if a similar incident occurred.

During the year 7,000 vessels with an aggregate of 9,946,188 tons entered the port. The increase in the total number of vessels from overseas is attributed to the increase in the number of vessels arriving with heavy cargoes of iron ore.

The total number of vessels arriving from foreign ports was 1,607 with an aggregate tonnage of 5,606,753.

Eight-hundred and twenty-eight of those vessels arrived from infected ports, 221 coming direct from infected areas and another 607 which had called at other home ports before arriving at the Port of Glasgow.

A total of 779 foreign going vessels arrived from non-infected areas.

Five-hundred and nine written Declarations of Health were received from the masters on vessels arriving from overseas throughout the year.

The coastal traffic entering the port during the current year amounted to 5,393 vessels with an aggregate of 4,339,435 tons.

#### TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

	No. of Ships	Crews	Nett Reg. Tonnage
January ...	128	6,023	458,232
February ...	128	5,717	421,605
March ...	136	6,391	466,684
April ...	136	5,650	416,230
May ...	143	6,335	487,505
June ...	132	6,045	471,943
July ...	129	5,975	485,757
August ...	147	6,325	531,030
September ...	132	5,985	441,918
October ...	142	6,133	472,080
November ...	129	6,056	482,337
December ...	125	5,760	471,432
	<u>1,607</u>	<u>72,395</u>	<u>5,606,753</u>

Particulars of arrivals are given in the following table :—

#### NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1960.

Nationality	Ships	Crew	Passengers
American ...	38	1,770	74
Argentinian ...	12	591	—
Bermudian ...	1	55	—
Belgian ...	5	120	—
British ...	985	51,648	586
Cuban ...	4	134	—
Danish ...	30	990	—
Dutch ...	132	2,343	6
Eire ...	11	454	—
Finnish ...	15	412	—
French ...	3	93	—
German ...	43	1,064	3
Ghanian ...	2	77	—
Greek ...	9	276	—
<i>Carry forward</i> ...	<u>1,290</u>	<u>60,027</u>	<u>669</u>

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1960—*Contd.*

Nationality	Ships	Crew	Passengers
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	1,290	60,027	669
Indian ...	25	1,683	5
Israelian ...	18	488	2
Italian ...	11	366	—
Japanese ...	1	57	—
Lebanese ...	1	24	—
Liberian ...	21	805	—
Monroviaian ...	1	27	—
Nigerian ...	1	48	—
Norwegian ...	138	5,148	4
Pakistanian ...	1	64	—
Panamanian ...	8	320	—
Portuguese ...	1	23	—
Roumanian ...	1	45	—
Russian ...	5	185	—
South African ...	11	575	—
Spanish ...	13	352	—
Swedish ...	45	1,638	2
Swiss ...	6	215	—
United Arab Republic ...	2	71	—
Uruguayan ...	1	41	—
Yugoslavian ...	6	193	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,607</b>	<b>72,395</b>	<b>683</b>

## NATIONALITY OF SHIPS' CREWS ARRIVING DURING 1960.

	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 ...	2,940	840	167	526	4,473	1,550	6,023	6	2	8
February ...	3,182	810	128	246	4,366	1,351	5,717	11	2	13
March ...	3,365	1,120	128	426	5,039	1,352	6,391	12	1	13
April ...	2,614	1,168	112	147	4,041	1,609	5,650	20	1	21
May ...	3,030	815	154	400	4,399	1,936	6,335	66	8	74
June ...	2,976	860	42	639	4,517	1,528	6,045	129	13	142
July ...	2,668	1,315	75	228	4,286	1,689	5,975	120	2	122
August ...	2,781	871	184	341	4,177	2,148	6,325	76	2	78
September ...	2,791	1,024	122	467	4,404	1,581	5,985	49	3	52
October ...	3,141	769	196	591	4,697	1,436	6,133	87	6	93
November ...	3,069	962	258	298	4,587	1,469	6,056	58	6	64
December ...	2,586	862	134	657	4,239	1,521	5,760	3	—	3
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>35,143</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>53,225</b>	<b>19,170</b>	<b>72,395</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>683</b>

## NUMBER OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS AND IRISH FREE STATE DURING 1960.

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."		Direct and Coastwise.			TOTAL.					
	Ships	Crews	Ships	Crews	Ships	Crews	Ships	Crews	Passengers	Ships	Crews	Passengers			
January	11	596	—	64	3,664	2	4,260	2	53	1,763	6	128	6,023	8	40
February	22	887	6	45	2,906	4	3,793	10	61	1,924	3	128	5,717	13	30
March	20	763	—	57	3,541	2	4,304	2	59	2,087	11	136	6,391	13	35
April	17	609	9	55	3,138	12	3,747	21	64	1,903	—	136	5,650	21	40
May ...	25	1,003	8	46	2,727	—	3,730	8	72	2,605	66	143	6,335	74	31
June	23	1,070	27	43	2,612	3	3,682	30	66	2,363	112	132	6,045	142	26
July ...	12	498	3	47	2,998	5	3,496	8	70	2,479	114	129	5,975	122	23
August	19	768	2	55	3,193	—	3,961	2	73	2,364	76	147	6,325	78	33
Sept. ...	17	743	2	48	3,027	—	3,770	2	67	2,215	50	132	5,985	52	31
October	18	810	2	46	2,761	—	3,571	2	78	2,562	91	142	6,133	93	36
Nov.	16	769	15	56	3,189	—	3,958	15	57	2,098	49	129	6,056	64	29
Dec. ...	21	927	3	45	2,803	—	3,730	3	59	2,030	—	125	5,760	3	36
TOTALS	221	9,443	77	607	36,559	28	46,002	105	779	26,393	578	1,607	72,395	683	390

## PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1952/1954.

During the year there were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever or typhus on any vessel arriving within the jurisdiction of the Port.

*Influenza.*—There were however a number of cases of influenza on vessels arriving from overseas in the early part of the year. Two of the cases were removed to Ruchill Hospital and the remaining six cases were kept under observation on board the vessel until they were fit for duty again.

*Chickenpox.*—Four cases of chickenpox were removed from vessels arriving in the port. Two of the patients were removed to Ruchill Hospital for observation and the other two, who had recovered during the voyage, were re-examined and allowed to proceed to their destination.

*C.S.F.*—One case of cerebro-spinal fever was removed to Ruchill Hospital for observation.

*Dysentery.*—Two Indian seamen were removed to Ruchill Hospital as cases of Dysentery, one from a vessel at Old Kilpatrick jetty. A third man recovered on board his vessel.

*Infective Hepatitis.*—Two cases of Infective Hepatitis were dealt with during the year. Both of these cases were removed from the Queen's Dock Hostel to the Southern General Hospital.

*Jaundice.*—Five cases of jaundice were reported on a vessel arriving from overseas.

*Malaria.*—Five cases of malaria were dealt with on the arrival of a vessel from overseas. One was a member of the crew flown in from India to join a new vessel on trials at the Anchorage. The remaining four members of the crew were removed to Ruchill Hospital.



*Paratyphoid*.—One case of Paratyphoid was landed from a vessel arriving in our area and was sent to Ruchill Hospital.

*P.U.O.*.—Two Indian seamen suffering from Pyrexia of unknown origin were removed from a vessel at Finnart and transported to Ruchill Hospital.

One able seaman was removed from a vessel in the docks to Ruchill Hospital, and a second native seaman to the same hospital.

*Scarlatina*.—An able seaman who had been ill on leave was found to be at the convalescent stage of Scarlatina when he rejoined the vessel and was sent home again.

*Tuberculosis*.—Two native seamen were removed to Robroyston Hospital during the year. One was later discharged from hospital and sent to Birkenhead for repatriation on a vessel sailing to Burma. Precautions were taken to see that the patient was isolated from the remainder of the crew.

*Pneumonia*.—Four cases of Pneumonia were removed to hospital during the year.

The crews on all vessels arriving from infected ports were kept under surveillance until the incubation period had expired.

#### CASES OF ILLNESS REPORTED ON VESSELS ON ARRIVAL AT GLASGOW.

Disease	Hospital	Home	Clinic	On Board	Died	Total
Chickenpox ...	2	1	—	1	—	4
C.S.F. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	3	—	—	1	—	4
Infective Hepatitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Influenza ...	2	—	—	6	—	8
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	5	—	5
Malaria ...	3	—	—	2	—	5
Paratyphoid ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	1	5
Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
P.U.O. ...	4	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Carry forward</i> ...	23	1	—	15	1	40

Disease	Hospital	Home	Clinic	On Board	Died	Total
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	23	1	—	15	1	40
Scarlatina ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
V.D. ...	—	—	2	1	—	3
Others ...	19	1	—	9	2	31
	<u>44</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>77</u>

#### SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

Information is received from other ports on adverse results from routine water sampling tests and of water tanks under repair during the coastal voyage.

In one instance an adverse report from the vessel's first home port of call indicated that tank repairs, cleansing and chlorination had been commenced and were still in progress when the vessel had reached her next home port. Part of the necessary work was still in progress when the vessel arrived at Glasgow. The repairs were completed here and the final tests indicated a safe water supply aboard this vessel.

In another instance, information was received giving details of tank repairs being carried out. Careful check was maintained at all stages and test samples were reported satisfactory. Final tests, however, could not be completed here, and all the necessary information was passed on to the next coastal port of call, giving details of all action taken and results of sampling to assist them in supervising the final stages and to ensure a safe water supply aboard this vessel.

Several cases of intestinal disorder were reported among the crew of a coasting vessel arriving in Glasgow. During the course of investigation it was necessary to check on water supplies. Samples of water were submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis and reported satisfactory for dietetic purposes.

The following tables show the result of the chemical and bacteriological analysis of all samples submitted for investigation :—

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 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 Suspension)	REMARKS
									Mineral Solids	Organic Solids	Calcium Hardness	Magnesium Hardness							
No. 1 ...	Rothersey Dock, 20.4.60	0.023	0.053	0.50	0.99	10	0.20	Nil	46	22	24	11	6.7	10	Nil	Nil	0.16	—	} High proportion of iron in solution.
		0.025	0.056	0.22	0.90	10	0.15	Nil	82	34	27	7	6.8	6	—	—	0.35	—	
Rothersey Dock, 5.7.60	Rothersey Dock, 20.7.60	0.013	0.036	0.54	1.39	11	0.15	Nil	56	21	27	8	6.7	8	—	—	0.20	—	
		0.003	0.039	0.50	0.99	10	0.10	Nil	51	9	23	12	7.0	13	—	—	0.20	—	
		0.005	0.040	0.33	0.63	8	0.09	Nil	44	17	22	9	7.6	13	—	—	0.40	—	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

WATER POINT IN DOCK AREA	SOURCE	Bacterial Count per ml. on Agar at		Faecal B. Coli	Faecal Strept. Absent from	Faecal Strept. Present in	REMARKS
		37° C.	22° C.				
No. 1	Rothersey Dock, 20.4.60	12	27	—	100	—	}
		2	6	—	100	—	
		4	12	—	100	—	
	5.7.60	3	65	5 ml.	10 ml.	50 ml.	
		2	72	10 ml.	100 ml.	—	
	20.7.60	1	3	—	100	—	

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 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 Suspension)	REMARKS
									Mineral Solids	Organic Solids	Calcium Hardness	Magnesium Hardness								
No. 2 (6/8/60)	Main Tank (Tap in Galley) ...	0-005	0-040	0-49	0-86	10-0	0-28	—	60	34	52	5	9-8	15	—	—	0-07	—	{ High proportion of iron in solution	
No. 3 (11/10/60)	Starboard Tank (Tap in Butcher's shop)	0-005	0-039	0-80	1-45	8-0	0-009	—	28	11	14	8	7-7	14	—	—	—	—	Suitable.	
	Starboard Tank (Tap in Galley) ...	0-005	0-039	0-80	1-45	8-0	0-009	—	26	11	14	5	7-5	14	—	—	—	—	Suitable.	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

VESSEL	SOURCE	Bacterial Count per ml. on Agar at		Faecal B. Coli	Faecal Strept. Absent from (ml.)	Cl. Welchii in 100 ml.	REMARKS
		37° C.	22° C.				
No. 1 (21/6/60) ...	(Tap on Poop Deck) ...	Approx. 1,008	Approx. 2,317	—	100	—	
No. 2 (6/8/60) ...	Main Tank (Tap in Galley) ...	75	1,920	—	100	—	
	Afterpeak Tank (From Pump) ...	268	705	—	100	—	
No. 3 (8/10/60) ...	Starboard Tank (Tap in Galley) ...	5,300	2,420	—	100	—	} High Bacterial Count.
	(Tap in Butcher's Shop) ...	3,200	2,000	100	50	—	
	(Pantry Tap) ...	430	277	—	100	—	
	(Pantry Tea Urn) ...	3,600	1,800	—	100	—	
(11/10/60) ...	Starboard Engine Room Tank (Direct) ...	21,000	5,000	—	100	—	
	(Tap in Butcher's Shop) ...	6,500	4,100	—	100	—	
	(Tap in Galley) ...	3,500	4,000	—	100	—	
	(Tap in Pantry) ...	44,000	3,900	—	10	50	
(12/10/60) ...	(Pantry Tea Urn) ...	4,000	6,300	—	100	—	

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

During the year the Port Medical Staff provided 553 seamen with immunisation against Yellow Fever and 184 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 six 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 1960 are 111 vessels with 273 alien passengers as against 65 vessels with 158 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	...	...	...	...	...	71
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cuban	...	...	...	...	...	2
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	39
Finnish	...	...	...	...	...	7
French	...	...	...	...	...	15
German	...	...	...	...	...	27
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	1
Israeli	...	...	...	...	...	17
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	3
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	41
Polish	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	14
Swiss	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stateless	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						273
						<hr/>

## HYGIENE IN CREW ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Inspection and re-inspection of vessels arriving in the port revealed a number of defects in the crew accommodation. The majority of them were remedied before the vessel 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.

Twenty-four intimations issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on the Masters of the vessels and 176 verbal intimations were issued in respect of defects and nuisances which were discovered at the time of inspection. Fifty-five verbal warnings were made in regard to the fouling of the quayside.

A total of 2,864 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 ... ..	—	2	2
Floors and Woodwork dirty ... ..	—	3	3
Tables and Benches dirty ... ..	1	3	4
Alleyways dirty ... ..	—	—	—
Food Lockers dirty ... ..	—	—	—
Verminous condition ... ..	—	72	72
Galleys dirty ... ..	3	7	10
Scuppers choked ... ..	—	3	3
Accumulation of rubbish ... ..	—	13	13
Beds and bedding dirty ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	4	103	107
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
<i>Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—</i>			
Troughs of w.c. basins foul or choked ...	1	7	8
Floors or woodwork dirty ... ..	—	—	—
Paintwork dirty ... ..	—	—	—
Scuppers choked ... ..	2	5	7
Flushing apparatus defective ... ..	5	13	18
Wash basins dirty or choked ... ..	1	2	3
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	9	27	36
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
<i>General Neglect—</i>			
Drinking Water Tanks ... ..	—	—	—
Accumulation of Garbage ... ..	—	28	28
Bilges to Cleanse ... ..	—	—	—
Gear in Sleeping Compartments ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	—	28	28
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
<i>Structural Defects—</i>			
Port or Deadlights leaking ... ..	1	2	3
Deckheads leaking ... ..	—	3	3
Heating apparatus defective ... ..	—	—	—
Hawse pipes leaking ... ..	—	—	—
Floors broken ... ..	—	—	—
Condensation ... ..	—	—	—
Lighting defective ... ..	—	—	—
Ventilation defective ... ..	—	—	—
Food Locker Doors broken ... ..	—	1	1
Bulkheads defective ... ..	—	—	—
Steampipes leaking ... ..	—	3	3
	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
<i>Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—</i>			
Seats broken or missing ... ..	—	—	—
Doors broken or defective ... ..	—	—	—
W.C. basins broken ... ..	—	—	—
Lighting defective ... ..	—	—	—
Ventilation defective ... ..	1	11	12
Wash basins broken ... ..	—	1	1
Soil pipes and storm valves defective ... ..	1	4	5
Floors broken ... ..	—	—	—
	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ON WHICH  
DEFECTS WERE DISCOVERED.

Foreign	Defective
American... ..	3
Argentinian ... ..	5
British ... ..	93
Dutch ... ..	9
Eire ... ..	1
Finnish ... ..	1
German ... ..	3
Indian ... ..	2
Israeli ... ..	1
Italian ... ..	2
Liberian ... ..	2
Norwegian ... ..	5
Panamanian ... ..	1
South African ... ..	1
Spanish ... ..	2
Swedish ... ..	1
Swiss ... ..	1
United Arab Republic ... ..	1
	<u>134</u>
Coasters	Defective
British ... ..	16

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Seamen's Hostel 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 and also for similar crews arriving by air from overseas.

This hostel is financed and maintained by a number of shipping companies to accommodate members of the crews who are awaiting repatriation or acting as relief crew on vessels in the dock area.

The port inspector on duty in this area maintains daily contact with this establishment.

## HYGIENE AND SANITATION IN THE DOCK AREA.

Thirty-nine visits of inspection to the various premises within the district were made, including revisits under the Factories Act.

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 29 verbal intimations were notified in respect of nuisances within their area. Sixteen inspections were made by the inspectors to canteen premises. There are only four canteens in operation now and these may soon be closed owing to lack of support.

Routine inspections of all sanitary conveniences involved one-hundred and eighty-three visits.

Forty-four visits were made in the supervision of new and other problems on drainage work for premises in the dock area to ensure that the final results were satisfactory and up to standard requirements.

## RAT DESTRUCTION.

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 329. Of that total, 259 were destroyed on board foreign-going ships, 183 as the result of fumigation in which HCN gas was employed and 76 by trapping.



The rat-searchers made 3,745 visits to vessels in the port and 3,754 visits to premises within the dock area. During the visits to these premises in the dock area evidence was found in 214 instances. Traps were set and 70 rats were destroyed.

Seventy-three specimens of rats, 41 from ships and 32 from shore premises, were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination for *Bacillus pestis*, and negative results were reported in each case.

Slight to moderate indications of rat infestation have been recorded in various parts of the dock area at Princes Dock and Plantation Quay, and particular attention is maintained at the granaries.

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 ... ..	111	61	—	—	7	4	—	—	183
SO <sub>2</sub> ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trapping ... ..	35	29	—	—	8	4	—	—	76
	<u>146</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>259</u>

In addition, 66 mice were recovered from vessels which were fumigated.

#### CARGO SHED AND OTHER PREMISES.

R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
35	29	3	3	70

#### INTERNATIONAL DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

The total number of certificates issued during the year was 465. The number of Deratting Certificates issued during the year shows a slight increase in comparison with last year, while the number of

Exemption Certificates shows a decrease in comparison with last year's figures.

Of the total of 24 Deratting Certificates issued, 17 were granted after the vessels had been fumigated and the remaining 7 after the vessels had been cleared by trapping. Twenty-eight of the total certificates were issued to new vessels.

Thirty-eight of the certificates were issued in respect of vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Ardrossan, Bowling, Finnart, Gareloch, Irvine, Old Kilpatrick, Tail of the Bank and Troon.

In four 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. In the case of one vessel where methyl bromide was introduced in one hold, 18 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet was used for a period of 18 hours for the destruction of food insect pests in the cargo spaces.

Vessels arriving at the shipbreakers' yard were searched on arrival but deratting was unnecessary as no evidence of rodent infestation was found.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT AND APPLICATION TO SHIPPING ORDER.

Rodent Control Certificates were issued to 47 coastal vessels during the year. The degree of rat infestation on the coastal vessels has been reduced to an absolute minimum during the year owing to the co-operation and assistance from the owners of this type of vessel.

The degree of mice infestation on vessels from Burma has been brought to the notice of the shipping companies in that area who have agreed to carry out methods to eliminate these pests by having their vessels subjected to a process of smoking out the mice when the opportunity occurs.

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.

## 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 ...	—	—	2	49	14	1,063	1	280
America ...	—	—	6	775	1	171	—	—
Australia ...	—	—	—	—	34	6,929	—	—
Belgium ...	—	—	—	—	1	324	—	—
Canada ...	—	—	2	108	3	2,072	—	—
Egypt ...	16	10,061	—	—	—	—	3	1,940
Europe ...	49	3,878	5	470	61	9,220	30	10,908
France ...	1	116	—	—	3	8,106	—	—
India ...	1	254	2	81	3	13	30	27,881
Italy ...	—	—	—	—	9	2,624	—	—
Japan ...	—	—	—	—	13	11,789	—	—
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	—	3	223	3	1,500
Spain ...	—	—	—	—	2	366	3	6,000
Sweden ...	1	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa ...	1	258	—	—	10	326	—	—
South America ...	—	—	5	221	2	2,505	9	63,628

## ANTHRAX.

Fourteen specimens of goatskins from 12 African consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist who reported five specimens as positive for *B. anthracis* and the remaining nine as being negative.

Four samples of cowhair from two Indian and two African consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist and reported negative for *B. anthracis*.

Two samples of hog hair from South America were submitted and reported negative for *B. anthracis*.

One horse hide sample from Africa and one sheepskin sample from Australia were also submitted 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.

*Rags from Egypt—S.S. "Amarna". March, 1960.*—Six-hundred and eighty-nine bales of rags commenced discharge on 10.3.60 and complaints were made by the dockers that these bales were dirty and verminous. Investigation and inspection revealed no evidence of

vermin ; but the rags had been affected to some degree with potato dust from the ship's upper cargo which had consisted of cases of potatoes. Samples of rags were taken and submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination, but no evidence of insect infestation, coliforms or anything of a harmful nature could be found. Arrangements were made to have the bales of rags sprayed in the holds, with formaldehyde, and this work was carried out by our Disinfestation Unit. No further trouble was experienced and the rags were finally discharged for conveyance to Kirkcaldy for use in paper making.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937-48.

During the year a total of 767,217 tons of foodstuffs were landed at the Port, 756,728 tons from vessels from overseas ports and 10,489 tons from vessels trading coastwise. The total quantity is higher than last year's total and this has been attributed to the increase of consignments of desiccated coconut and new products from America. The decrease in the volume of trade brought in by coastal vessels is probably due to the new methods of transportation by the Road Service Companies.

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 4,068 cwts. was declared unsound and unfit for human consumption. In many instances the products were removed to the Cleansing Department incinerators for disposal in the presence of an inspector from this Department. In other instances it was possible to release some of the damaged foodstuffs for use as animal feeding, but this was only on receipt of a written undertaking from the purchaser and supervised by an inspector. Consignments of this and similar products which are sold outside the city boundary are dealt with by an inspector of those areas as the result of notification from this Department.

Fruit, vegetables and grain form a considerable part of the amount of foodstuffs condemned within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

#### IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS.

During the year a consignment of 87 drums of French Lard was landed from France.

The inspector dealing with this consignment had reason to believe that the lard had been contaminated by seepage from wet salted hides which had been stowed on top.

Samples taken from this consignment were submitted to the City Analyst and also to the laboratory for examination. The contents of several drums were discoloured, softening and had an offensive odour, and a detention notice was issued on the Importers.

The samples submitted to the City Analyst and the laboratory reported high counts and coliforms. The four samples submitted for analytical tests were reported as follows :—

- Mark 1 Colour—Cream—Odour Faint.
- Mark 2 Colour—White with patches of blue/green.
- Mark 3 Colour—White with patches of blue/green—Odour Faint.  
Coloured patches (a) brown-iron. (b) green-mould.
- Mark 4 Colour—White—Odour Normal Coloured patches—iron.

The City Analyst reported that these samples were unfit for human consumption. The laboratory reports on these four samples show the average bacterial count per gram at 37°C. ranged from 40 to 4,000,000 and Faecal B. Coli was present in 1/1,000.

*Staphylococcus aureus* (coagulase—positive) was isolated from No. 1, and mixed anaerobes were isolated from all four samples.

In view of the contamination of the wet salted hides the consignment was sent to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Soap Works at Grangemouth, where this firm had given an undertaking that the lard would be used in the manufacture of soap products.

#### 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 one instance to be 544 parts per million, 194 parts per million in excess of the standard laid down by the Regulations. In two other instances sulphite preservative was found to the extent of 698 parts per million and 915 parts per million respectively in importations of non-fermented grape-juice, whereas under the Regulations only benzoates are permitted unless the intention is for the importer to process and sell the product as an alcoholic wine, and then only if the sulphur dioxide is within the prescribed limits as laid down in the first schedule of the Regulations, which is 450 parts per million. Each importer was informed in accordance with the Regulations and written undertakings were received declaring that the standards laid down by the Regulations would conform to requirements for the final products.

## " OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES."

During the year one consignment of meat products was landed in this area without being accompanied by the " official certificate " as laid down by the Regulations. This consignment consisted of ten cases of Salami Sausages from Italy.

A thorough investigation was carried out by the Department into the facts of the consignment. Documentary evidence was ultimately produced from the Veterinary Station involved to guarantee the conditions of this importation.

A part of this consignment was contaminated by moulds and the contents of five cases of this product were condemned as unfit for human consumption as the result of bacterial and analytical reports.

## AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN (SPRAY).

Nine consignments of the above product were imported during the year and 29 samples were submitted for examination and reported negative for Salmonella organisms. Five of the 29 samples were examined for counts and coliforms. In view of these results the consignments were released for normal distribution.

## AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

Fourteen consignments of the above product were received during the year and 119 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Salmonella organisms were found in one of these consignments which consisted of 88 ( $\times$  50-lb.) cartons of albumen enclosed in a polythene bag within the carton.

Five routine samples were taken from this consignment on arrival and one sample was reported to be positive for Salmonella. A further eight samples were taken and two more positives were reported.

A decision was made to experiment with heat treatment to see if the polythene container would stand up to the required temperature whilst the crystals were undergoing sterilisation in the heat treatment chamber. One positive container was subjected to heat treatment over a period of five days and daily visits were made to check temperatures and the condition of the container whilst under constant heat for the period of treatment. The experiment was successful and three after-treatment samples proved negative for Salmonella.

The balance of this consignment, consisting of 87 containers, was then heat-treated in the same manner and all samples reported negative for Salmonella. This consignment was released for normal distribution.

The other 13 consignments which were recorded as satisfactory were released for normal distribution.

#### AMERICAN HEN EGG YOLK.

One container, for sample purposes, was received and five samples were submitted for bacteriological and analytical examination. Two of the three samples submitted to the Bacteriologist were also examined for counts and coliforms. All results were found to be satisfactory. This container was released to the importer.

#### IRISH HEN EGG YOLK.

Three consignments were landed for transit direct to Edinburgh.

#### AMERICAN FROZEN HEN EGG ALBUMEN.

One consignment was received and 160 samples were submitted. Salmonella organisms were isolated in three of the 20 batches, which consisted of 100 tins to each batch. Ten of the 160 samples were also examined for counts and coliforms. The 17 batches declared negative were released and the three positive batches detained pending suitable arrangements for treatment before release.

#### IRISH FROZEN HEN EGG ALBUMEN.

One consignment of this product was imported and 12 samples were submitted, including six samples for counts and coliforms. Salmonella organisms were isolated in three samples; also contamination with faecal B. coli and high bacterial counts were reported. This whole consignment was re-exported to Eire.

#### FROZEN WHOLE EGG.

Four consignments of Australian frozen whole egg were imported during the year and 384 samples were submitted and reported as negative for Salmonella organisms. In view of these reports, the consignments were released for normal distribution.

One small consignment of Irish frozen whole egg went direct to a large wholesale bakery to be used in high temperature baking.

## AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN SPRAY.—1960.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	Bacteriological Samples				No. Conditions	Released		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella	Faecal B. Coli	No. Conditions		Conditionally		
			Positive	Negative						
26/5/60	S.S. "American Clipper" ...	22 (× 100 lb.)	—	2	—	22	—	—		
4/8/60	S.S. "American Press" ...	50 (× 44 lb.) 50 (× 44 lb.) 45 (× 50 lb.) 45 (× 50 lb.) 22 (× 50 lb.)	—	4 4 4 4 2	—	50 50 45 45 22	—	—		
18/8/60	S.S. "American Manufacturer" ...	22 (× 50 lb.)	—	2	—	22	—	—		
8/11/60	S.S. "American Veteran" ...	30 (× 100 lb.)	—	3	—	30	—	—		
12/12/60	S.S. "American Clipper" ...	45 (× 100 lb.)	—	4	—	45	—	—		
		331	—	29	—	331	—	—		



## AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.—1960.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BEFORE HEAT TREATMENT				Released	AFTER HEAT TREATMENT				REMARKS	
			Bacteriological Samples		No.	Bacteriological Samples		No.	Bacteriological Samples		Released		
			Positive	Negative		Positive			Negative	Positive			Negative
19/1/60	S.S. "American Veteran"	45 (× 50 lb.)	—	5	5	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20/2/60	S.S. "American Clipper" ...	45 (× 50 lb.)	—	5	5	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21/3/60	S.S. "American Forwarder"	45 (× 50 lb.)	—	6	6	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		88 (× 50 lb.)	3	10	10	—	—	—	23	88	—	—	
1/4/60	S.S. "American Chief" ...	80 (× 50 lb.)	—	10	10	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9/4/60	S.S. "American Scientist"	41 (× 50 lb.)	—	5	5	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26/5/60	S.S. "American Clipper"	90 (× 50 lb.)	—	4	4	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21/7/60	S.S. "American Scientist"	88 (× 50 lb.)	—	12	12	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4/8/60	S.S. "American Press" ...	132 (× 50 lb.)	—	9	9	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8/9/60	S.S. "Andria" ...	160 (× 56 lb.)	—	20	20	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13/10/60	S.S. "Kaarina" ...	90 (× 50 lb.)	—	8	8	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14/10/60	S.S. "Assyria" ...	88 (× 50 lb.)	—	8	8	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3/11/60	S.S. "Benny Skou" ...	80 (× 50 lb.)	—	8	8	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12/12/60	S.S. "American Clipper"	134 (× 50 lb.)	—	6	6	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1,206	3	116	116	1,118	—	—	23	88	—	—	

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN WHOLE EGG.—1960.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES				RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		No Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative				
4/8/60	S.S. "Rhexenor"	9,591 (× 28 lb.)	104	—	104	9,591	—		
16/11/60	S.S. "Helenus"	8,000 (× 28 lb.)	100	—	100	8,000	—		
5/12/60	S.S. "Carnatic"	4,999 (× 28 lb.)	56	—	56	4,999	—		
17/12/60	S.S. "Hector"	11,989 (× 28 lb.)	124	—	124	11,989	—		
		34,579	384	—	384	34,579	—		

IRISH FROZEN WHOLE EGG.—1960.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES				RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		No Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative				
26/1/60	S.S. "Royal Ulsterman"	40 (× 28 lb.)	—	—	—	40	—	Direct to Wholesale Bakery.	

IRISH HEN EGG YOLK.—1960.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES				RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		No Conditions	Conditionally		
				Positive	Negative				
22/6/60	S.S. "Scottish Coast"	200 (× 56 lb.)	—	—	—	200	—	Direct to Importer.	
26/6/60	S.S. "Scottish Coast"	200 (× 56 lb.)	—	—	—	200	—	Direct to Importer.	
29/7/60	S.S. "Scottish Coast"	200 (× 56 lb.)	—	—	—	200	—	Direct to Importer.	
		600	—	—	—	600	—		

## IRISH FROZEN EGG ALBUMEN.—1960.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Tins	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES				RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Faecal B. Coli	No Conditions	Conditionally	
				Positive	Negative				
12/8/60	S.S. "Scottish Coast"	80(2 × 14 lb.)	12	3	9	5	—	—	High bacterial counts Faecal B. Coli present. Re-exported to Dublin 2.9.60.

## AMERICAN HEN EGG YOLK.—1960.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES				RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Faecal B. Coli	No Conditions	Conditionally	
				Positive	Negative				
22/2/60	S.S. "American Clipper"	1(× 43½ lb.)	3	—	3	—	1	—	

## AMERICAN FROZEN EGG ALBUMEN.—1960.

Date of Importation	VESSEL	Number of Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES				RELEASED		REMARKS
			No.	Salmonella		Faecal B. Coli	No Conditions	Conditionally	
				Positive	Negative				
21/10/60	S.S. "Assyria"	2,000 (× 50 lb.)	160	5	155	—	1,700	—	Positive Groups "A," "B" and "R." 300 still detained.

## DESICCATED COCONUT.

During the early part of the year a small number of consignments was imported from Ceylon for distribution in the United Kingdom.

The routine examination of these consignments revealed the presence of Salmonella organisms and the consignments were detained pending further examination.

The rate of sampling was increased to cover five per cent. of each shipment and a number of positive results were recorded.

During the following period forty-seven samples taken from these consignments revealed the presence of Salmonella organisms, and were confirmed by bacteriological examination.

In view of these reports the importers were notified that the consignments of coconut which were found positive for Salmonella organisms would be detained and could not be released for normal distribution owing to the presence of these organisms until some satisfactory method of treatment was devised.

During the period two consignments of desiccated coconut were shipped to the Continent at the request of the importer involved on the understanding that on no account would these consignments be re-exported to the United Kingdom in any other form. This firm gave an undertaking that this product would be used for technical purposes.

Apart from the foregoing exportations three consignments of desiccated coconut were sent to other parts of the country where they could be sterilised by a roasting process.

The first consignment was subject to these measures in the County of Lanarkshire and the other two were sent to London for the same purpose at the request of the importers.

All consignments of coconut which were found to be positive for Salmonella were kept under detention, and the importers were informed of these facts.

During the year Salmonella organisms were isolated in 47 instances out of a total of 1,015 samples which had been submitted for bacteriological investigation.

## DESICCATED COCONUT DEALT WITH DURING 1960.

Month	Ships	Consignment	Containers	BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES			Released Unconditionally	Number of Containers Still to be Dealt with	Released to areas outside Glasgow for treatment	Re-Exported for Technical Purposes	Number of Containers still Detained	REMARKS
				No.	Salmonella	Salmonella						
				Positive	Negative							
January ...	1	33	2,300	—	1	2,300	—	—	—	—	—	
February	2	35	2,238	—	22	2,238	—	—	—	—	—	
March ...	4	124	5,435	—	63	5,435	—	—	—	—	—	
April ...	2	68	1,635	1	25	1,535	100	100	—	—	—	
May ...	3	61	3,750	—	51	3,750	—	—	—	—	—	
June ...	2	77	5,185	—	12	5,185	—	—	—	—	—	
July ...	4	72	4,553	1	19	4,453	100	100	—	—	—	
August ...	2	54	3,588	4	64	3,363	225	—	100	125	—	
September	4	92	6,605	11	120	6,080	525	—	50	475	—	
October ...	5	115	6,899	19	106	6,165	734	—	—	734	—	
November	2	55	2,800	2	166	2,700	100	—	—	100	—	
December	2	100	4,303	9	119	3,948	355	50	—	305	—	
Totals ...	33	886	49,291	47	968	47,152	2,139	250	150	1,739		



The following tables show the amount of foodstuffs imported during the year :—

TABLE "A"—FOREIGN IMPORTS, 1960.

Article	Weight Tons Cwts.	Article	Weight Tons Cwts.
Apples ... ..	5,167 11	Lentils ... ..	3,176 11
Acids ... ..	— 6	Liquorice ... ..	15 —
Baker's Sundries ... ..	13 1	Liquorice (Juice) ... ..	4 10
Barley ... ..	61,022 10	Macaroni ... ..	322 16
Beans ... ..	11,967 17	Maize ... ..	131,732 12
Butter ... ..	11,745 3	Meat (Canned) ... ..	8,292 12
Casein ... ..	372 6	Meal ... ..	1,147 10
Cheese ... ..	4,398 8	Melons ... ..	2,290 8
Chicken (Canned) ... ..	965 —	Milo ... ..	46,508 —
Chutney ... ..	6 2	Milk (Powder) ... ..	4,247 6
Coconut (Desiccated) ... ..	2,324 12	Mandarins ... ..	120 5
Coffee ... ..	151 15	Nuts (Various) ... ..	1,137 19
Condiment ... ..	6 5	Oils ... ..	477 10
Corn ... ..	137,960 —	Onions ... ..	4,191 8
Corn (Canned) ... ..	40 14	Onions (Kibbled) ... ..	7 —
Cherries ... ..	37 14	Oranges ... ..	25,737 19
Cereal ... ..	16 —	Pears (Fresh) ... ..	946 13
Cinnamon ... ..	15 2	Peel ... ..	77 3
Confectionery ... ..	64 11	Peas ... ..	2,687 3
Egg (Albumen) ... ..	30 —	Pomegranates ... ..	336 10
Egg (Frozen, Whole) ... ..	468 10	Puddings ... ..	2 —
Egg (Frozen Albumen) ... ..	30 5	Pickles ... ..	— 16
Egg (Yolk) ... ..	— 1	Peppers ... ..	15 14
Egg (Spray) ... ..	11 11	Potatoes ... ..	19,821 7
Fats ... ..	520 9	Plums (Fresh) ... ..	68 —
Fish (Canned) ... ..	1,666 7	Rice ... ..	4,102 16
Fish (Paste) ... ..	13 8	Soya Beans ... ..	2,149 —
Farinaceous Foods ... ..	4 4	Sago ... ..	635 3
Flour ... ..	37,267 19	Sago Flour ... ..	311 —
Figs ... ..	3 19	Soups ... ..	1,913 13
Foods (Frozen) ... ..	11 16	Sugar ... ..	1,562 —
Fruit (Cake) ... ..	33 —	Sausages (Canned) ... ..	1 3
Fruit (Canned) ... ..	29,679 1	Tapioca ... ..	199 —
Fruit (Dried) ... ..	9,985 11	Tapioca Flour ... ..	50 —
Fruit (Juice) ... ..	3,508 7	Tea ... ..	1,962 14
Fruit (Pulp) ... ..	173 19	Tomatoes (Fresh) ... ..	221 10
Fruit (Skins) ... ..	137 5	Tomatoes (Canned) ... ..	962 16
Ginger ... ..	706 —	Tomatoes (Juice) ... ..	1,146 16
Glucose ... ..	496 —	Tomatoes (Puree Paste) ... ..	1,938 14
Grapes ... ..	868 6	Tomatoes (Sauce) ... ..	22 9
Grapefruit ... ..	2,637 6	Vegetables (Fresh) ... ..	1,097 17
Honey ... ..	64 11	Vegetables (Canned) ... ..	467 3
Jams and Jellies ... ..	304 2	Vegetables (Preserved) ... ..	63 1
Lards ... ..	1,767 10	Vegetables (Juice) ... ..	5 3
Lemons ... ..	1,352 10	Wheat ... ..	156,535 —
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	328,016 14		428,711 10
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Grand Total—756,728 tons, 4 cwts.

## COASTWISE IMPORTS, 1960.

TABLE "B"

Article	Weights		Article	Weights	
	Tons	Cwts.		Tons	Cwts.
Aerated Waters ...	119	16	Ham and Chicken (Canned)	1	18
Apples ... ..	838	5	Ham and Bacon ...	3,023	9
Bananas ... ..	8	3	Ice Cream ... ..	—	2
Barley ... ..	23	2	Jams and Jellies ...	8	17
Biscuits ... ..	26	13	Lard ... ..	17	16
Blackberries ... ..	9	12	Lemons ... ..	3	5
Brambles ... ..	—	6	Meat (Canned) ... ..	284	11
Butter ... ..	5	—	Meat (Cooked) ... ..	13	5
Chicken (Canned) ...	40	3	Meals ... ..	44	—
Chocolate Coverture ...	618	18	Macaroni ... ..	6	9
Chutney ... ..	3	15	Milk (Powder) ... ..	63	10
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	14	14	Maize ... ..	1,015	—
Coffee ... ..	23	5	Nuts ... ..	25	6
Confectionery ... ..	70	16	Oils ... ..	9	15
Corn (Canned) ... ..	3	14	Onions ... ..	28	19
Cheese ... ..	2	2	Potatoes ... ..	782	19
Egg (Frozen Albumen)	1	3	Potato Powder ... ..	243	6
Egg (Frozen Whole) ...	—	11	Pears (Fresh) ... ..	5	15
Egg (Shell) ... ..	181	—	Peaches (Fresh) ... ..	13	10
Egg (Yolk) ... ..	16	7	Peas ... ..	24	12
Fats ... ..	35	12	Rice ... ..	262	13
Fish (Canned) ... ..	57	11	Rice (Canned) ... ..	3	19
Fish (Fresh) ... ..	2	—	Strawberries (Fresh) ...	11	3
Fish (Shell) ... ..	—	19	Sausages ... ..	2	14
Farinaceous Foods ...	7	14	Soups ... ..	2	18
Flour ... ..	7	11	Sugar ... ..	213	13
Fruit (Canned) ... ..	1,243	13	Tea ... ..	100	19
Fruit (Dried) ... ..	24	7	Tomatoes (Fresh) ... ..	6	2
Fruit (Juice) ... ..	63	15	Tomatoes (Canned) ... ..	11	—
Fruit (Pulp) ... ..	148	9	Tomatoes (Puree Paste)	9	15
Gammons ... ..	191	3	Tomatoes (Juice) ... ..	2	2
Grapes ... ..	14	8	Tapioca ... ..	2	—
Grapefruit ... ..	3	14	Vegetables (Fresh) ... ..	241	12
Ginger ... ..	2	10	Vegetables (Canned) ...	191	4
	<u>3,810</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>6,677</u>	<u>18</u>

Total 10,488 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 Cwts. Qrs.	Article	Weight Cwts. Qrs.
Apples ... ..	10 3	Hams ... ..	2 —
Bacon ... ..	10 —	Honey ... ..	1 —
Barley ... ..	— 1	Jams and Jellies ...	5 1
Butter ... ..	2 2	Lard ... ..	12 3
Carrots ... ..	26 2	Macaroni ... ..	— 2
Cereals ... ..	1 —	Margarine ... ..	1 2
Cheese ... ..	— 2	Meats (Canned) ...	45 —
Chicken (Canned) ...	4 3	Melons ... ..	6 3
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	19 —	Milk (Powder) ... ..	3 2
Confectionery ... ..	— 1	Onions ... ..	71 —
Corn ... ..	146 —	Oranges ... ..	270 1
Fish (Canned) ... ..	11 1	Potatoes ... ..	2,228 —
Flour ... ..	125 —	Rice ... ..	12 3
Foods (Frozen) ... ..	— 1	Salami Sausage ...	2 2
Fruit (Canned) ... ..	392 1	Sauce ... ..	1 1
Fruit (Dried) ... ..	14 1	Soups ... ..	30 —
Fruit (Pulp) ... ..	11 2	Tea ... ..	6 3
Fruit (Juice) ... ..	36 2	Tomato (Juice) ...	14 1
Fruit (Skins) ... ..	4 1	Tomato (Paste and Puree)	92 3
Ginger (Preserved) ...	7 —	Tomato (Canned) ...	12 1
Grain ... ..	10 —	Vegetables (Canned) ...	3 3
		Wheat ... ..	410 —

Total Weight—4,067 cwts. 2 qrs.  
(Includes 40 Cwts. 1 Qr. Ships' Stores).

#### FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST.

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Apples ... ..	9	—	
Beans ... ..	8	2	Wet Damage.
Butter ... ..	3	—	
Cheese ... ..	3	2	Moulds
Cherries (Preserved)	1	—	
Chicken (Canned) ..	18	—	
Chocolate Coverture	1	—	
Chutney ... ..	3	—	
Coconut (Desiccated)	0	9	Rancid and moulds.
Coffee (Beans) ...		—	
Confectionery ...	4	—	
Corn (Canned) ...	1	—	
Dates ... ..	1	—	
Egg (Yolk) ... ..	2	—	
<i>Carried forward</i>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not conforming to Regulations	Remarks
<i>Brought forward</i>	62	13	
Fats ... ..	1	—	
Fish (Canned) ...	50	—	
Fish (Paste) ... ..	3	—	
Flour ... ..	25	—	
Foods (Frozen) ...	4	—	
Fruits (Canned) ...	89	2	Fermentation.
Fruits (Dried) ... ..	19	7	Moulds and fermentation.
Fruits (Juices) ... ..	25	1	Excess preservatives.
Fruits (Pulp) ... ..	2	—	
Ginger ... ..	6	2	Contamination—extraneous matter.
Glucose ... ..	4	—	
Grapes ... ..	1	—	
Honey ... ..	6	2	Contamination—extraneous matter.
Jams and Jellies ...	1	—	
Lard ... ..	10	4	Discoloration and moulds.
Lemons ... ..	1	—	
Macaroni ... ..	1	—	
Meats (Canned) ... ..	39	2	Fermentation.
Milk (Powder) ... ..	9	—	
Nuts ... ..	5	—	
Oils ... ..	2	—	
Olives (Stuffed) ...	1	—	
Oranges ... ..	12	1	Oil Contamination.
Pears (Fresh) ... ..	1	—	
Peas (Dried) ... ..	3	—	
Pickles ... ..	1	—	
Pickle (Powder) ... ..	1	—	
Plums ... ..	1	—	
Potato Powder ... ..	1	—	
Puddings ... ..	1	—	
Rice ... ..	16	1	Discoloured and moulds.
Sago ... ..	3	—	
Sauce ... ..	4	—	
Sausages (Canned) ...	3	—	
Sausages (Salami) ...	3	4	Moulds.
Soups ... ..	1	—	
Spices ... ..	1	—	
Sugar ... ..	4	—	
Tapioca ... ..	3	2	Musty odours and moulds.
Tapioca Flour ... ..	1	—	
Tea ... ..	91	2	Moulds.
Tomatoes (Peeled) ...	2	—	
Tomatoes (Juice) ... ..	3	—	
Tomatoes (Puree) ... ..	1	—	
Vegetables (Canned)	11	—	
Wheat ... ..	10	—	
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	544	43	
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## SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Article	Sound	Unfit	Remarks
Beans ... ..	6	—	
Butter ... ..	9	—	
Cheese ... ..	2	2	Staph. aureus.
Chicken (Canned) ...	13	—	
Chocolate Coverture ...	1	—	
Chutney ... ..	1	—	
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	968	47	Positive Salmonella.
Confectionery ... ..	1	—	
Egg (Albumen frozen)	164	8	Positive Salmonella.
Egg (Albumen crystals)	139	3	Positive Salmonella.
Egg (Frozen whole) ...	384	—	
Egg (Spray) ... ..	29	—	
Egg (Yolk) ... ..	3	—	
Fish (Canned) ... ..	42	—	
Fish (Paste) ... ..	3	—	
Flour ... ..	3	—	
Fruits (Canned) ... ..	19	3	Fermentation : yeasts.
Fruits (Dried) ... ..	3	—	
Fruits (Juice) ... ..	12	—	
Ginger ... ..	2	—	
Honey ... ..	1	—	
Lard ... ..	5	4	Anaerobes : staph. aureus.
Meats (Canned) ... ..	26	1	Aerobic and anaerobic growth.
Meats (Cooked) ... ..	4	—	
Milk (Powder) ... ..	6	—	
Nuts ... ..	1	—	
Oils ... ..	3	—	
Olives (Stuffed) ... ..	1	—	
Peas (Dried) ... ..	2	—	
Pepper ... ..	1	—	
Pickles ... ..	1	—	
Potato (Powder) ... ..	1	—	
Rice (Flour) ... ..	3	—	
Sausages (Canned) ...	4	—	
Sausages (Salami) ...	3	—	
Soups ... ..	2	—	
Sugar ... ..	2	—	
Tapioca ... ..	—	2	Musty : moulds.
Tea ... ..	1	—	
Tomatoes (Canned) ...	2	—	
Tomatoes (Juice) ...	2	—	
Vegetables (Canned) ...	1	—	
Wheat ... ..	10	—	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,886	70	
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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 1960 :—

## EXAMINED.

<i>Beef—</i>				<i>Offal—</i>			
Quarters	...	...	28,348	Ox Livers, bags	...	...	96
Cuts	...	...	13,863	Ox Livers, cartons	...	...	6,122
Cartons	...	...	87,628	Ox Stomachs, bags	...	...	86
Crops	...	...	5,494	Ox Kidneys, cartons	...	...	3,908
<i>Veal—</i>				Ox Tails, cartons	...	...	868
Carcases	...	...	196	Ox Casings, tierces	...	...	34
Quarters	...	...	103	Ox Mixed Offal	...	...	2,192
Cuts	...	...	100	Ox Pancreas Glands, cartons	...	...	1,281
Cartons	...	...	100	Sheep Hearts, bags	...	...	10
<i>Mutton—</i>				Sheep Livers, cartons	...	...	848
Carcases	...	...	53,616	Sheep Kidneys, cartons	...	...	110
Sides	...	...	2,901	Sheep Casings, tierces	...	...	55
Cuts	...	...	200	Sheep Mixed Offal, bags	...	...	969
Cartons	...	...	3,169	Sheep Mixed Offal, cartons	...	...	29
<i>Lamb—</i>				Lamb Tongues, cartons	...	...	550
Carcases	...	...	56,821	Lamb, Hearts, bags	...	...	35
<i>Pork—</i>				Lamb Livers, cartons	...	...	5,749
Sides	...	...	1,807	Lamb Mixed Offal, bags	...	...	50
Boxes	...	...	1	Pig Lard, drums	...	...	141

## CONDEMNED

<i>Beef—</i>				<i>Mutton—</i>			
Crops	...	...	2	Lbs.	...	...	23
Lbs.	...	...	53	<i>Lamb—</i>			
				Lbs.	...	...	32

## SECTION X.

## HOUSING.

The total number of municipal houses completed during 1960 was 3,327. The following table shows the rate of completion since 1956 by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association :—

Year	Direct Labour	Contractors	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	Total Municipal Houses from all Sources
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
1960	2,635	620	72	3,327
	<u>14,014</u>	<u>4,948</u>	<u>2,054</u>	<u>21,016</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	...	...	...	...	...	51
Of which—						
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	18
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	22
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	4
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	7
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	26
Of which—						
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	26
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	—

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	Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate				Application for Revocation of Certificate
	Granted	Issued	Cancelled	Outstanding	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

During 1960, 188 recommendations were made under the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families and 235 families were rehoused during the year, 78 being families recommended during 1960 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 ...	3,764	1,484
1946-1955 ...	5,459	4,372
1956 ...	497	544
1957 ...	571	495
1958 ...	345	309
1959 ...	261	239
1960 ...	188	235
	<u>11,085</u>	<u>7,678</u>

The conditions experienced in the provision of suitable accommodation are shown in the following table :—

Recommendations, 1934, to 31st December, 1960 ...	11,085
Number of Families Rehoused—	
Rehousing ...	2,193
Intermediate ...	1,824
Ordinary } ...	3,173
Super-ordinary }	
City Factor's Houses and Others ...	173
Temporary Houses ...	315
Recommendations remaining but not yet Rehoused—	
Refused Offers ...	174
Did not reply ...	183
Gone away—New Address not given ...	480
Cancelled ...	770
Returned to M.O.H. for Revision ...	—
Patient Deceased ...	1,538
	<u>10,823</u>
Still to be dealt with ...	<u>262</u>

## SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES REHOUSED SINCE 1934.

Recom- mended	1934/50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
1934/49 ...	3,306	117	46	21	17	8	5	—	—	—	—	3,520
1950 ...	236	190	51	34	10	9	4	1	—	—	—	535
1951 ...	—	163	183	69	22	12	6	1	—	—	—	456
1952 ...	—	—	96	250	71	26	18	6	—	1	—	468
1953 ...	—	—	—	153	175	51	17	8	—	3	1	408
1954 ...	—	—	—	—	160	212	63	8	2	3	2	450
1955 ...	—	—	—	—	—	168	171	15	3	4	5	366
1956 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	159	11	3	1	434
1957 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	155	24	11	487
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	115	37	290
1959 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	100	186
1960 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	78
	<u>3,542</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>7,678</u>

## SECONDARY PRIORITY SCHEME.

During 1960, 305 recommendations were made under the scheme, classified as follows :—

Category M.2	...	141
Category M.3	...	164

A further 303 applications were considered but were not passed.

## DETERIORATION OF PROPERTY.

During the year 2,354 dwellings were represented to the Housing Committee as uninhabitable and 229 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	Closing Order	Medical Officer of Health To be Rendered Fit for			Slum Clearance	Total	Master of Works	
		Demolition Order	Human Habitation	Human Habitation			Dangerous	Grand Total
1951/55	1,017	1,192	—	—	164	2,373	1,777	4,150
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
1960	862	694	—	—	798	2,354	229	2,583
	<u>4,625</u>	<u>6,093</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,545</u>	<u>12,032</u>	<u>3,217</u>	<u>15,249</u>

\*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, 1960		
	Fit	Unfit	Total	Closed but not yet Demolished	Demolished	Still Occupied
No. 1	—	62	62	24	9	29
No. 2	18	148	166	64	—	102
No. 3	—	60	60	13	—	47
	<u>18</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>178</u>

## ROYSTON ROAD CLEARANCE AREAS.

Area	Number of Houses in Area			Position at 31st December, 1960		
	Fit	Unfit	Total	Closed but not yet Demolished	Demolished	Still Occupied
No. 1	23	204	227	—	227	—
No. 2	—	26	26	—	26	—
No. 3	—	42	42	—	42	—
	23	*272	295	—	295	—

\*Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders.

## NORTH WOODSIDE CLEARANCE AREAS.

Area	Number of Houses in Area			Position at 31st December, 1960		
	Fit	Unfit	Total	Closed but not yet Demolished	Demolished	Still Occupied
No. 1	16	496	512	—	—	512
No. 2	30	256	286	—	—	286
	46	752	798	—	—	798

## 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
1951/55	164	2,209	2,373	164	1,736	1,900
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
1960	798	1,556	2,354	137	1,876	2,013

\*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).

The figures for the Rehousing Schemes are analysed in more detail as follows :—

*(a) Condition as to Cleanliness.*

During 1960 the nurse-inspectresses made 108,057 visits, the condition of the houses being recorded at the time of the visits as "Clean" 62,626, "Fair" 45,122 and "Dirty" 438. Further visits numbering 2,461 were made to the less satisfactory tenants compared with 2,620 in 1959.

The number of houses in the various rehousing schemes reported on is 14,965.

No. of tenants under supervision at 1st January, 1960		14,943	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1960	85		
Of which left voluntarily during 1960 ... ..	508		
		593	
Of which remaining as at 31st December, 1960			14,350
No. of tenants obtaining entry during 1960 ... ..		599	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1960	1		
Of which left voluntarily during 1960 ... ..	3		
		4	
			595
Total number of tenants remaining as at 31st December, 1960			14,945

At the beginning of the year 14,943 households were under supervision, and at the end of the year 14,945. The number of new tenants was 595. There were 593 removals or 4 per cent of the total occupancies.

The changes in the condition of the 14,350 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 ... ..	9,609	171	—	9,780	68.2
Fair ... ..	469	4,036	11	4,516	31.5
Dirty ... ..	—	18	36	54	0.4
	<u>10,078</u>	<u>4,225</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>14,350</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Group Percentages ...	70.2	29.4	0.3	100.0	

A similar table is given for the 595 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 ... ..	235	99	—	334	56.1
Fair ... ..	14	242	—	256	43.0
Dirty ... ..	1	3	1	5	0.8
	<u>250</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Group Percentages ...	42.0	57.8	0.2	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 1960		Tenants Removing voluntarily during 1960	
	Number	Group Percentages	Number	Group Percentages
Clean ... ..	18	21.2	367	71.8
Fair ... ..	64	75.3	139	27.2
Dirty ... ..	3	3.5	5	1.0
	<u>85</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(b) *Bug Infestation.*

The total number of houses in which evidence of bed bugs was found was 17 or 0.11 per cent. From the following table it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the degree of "serious" infestation from 0.03 per cent in 1959 to 0.05 per cent this year while the degree of "mild" infestation has dropped from 0.12 per cent to 0.04 per cent. Of the houses inspected 0.03 per cent showed only a "trace" of infestation compared with none last year.

This table shows how the incidence of "serious" infestation 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
1960 ...	14,965	4	6	7	17	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.11

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 considerable increase in the number of apartments treated has occurred during the year and a point worthy of note is the increase once again 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.

An unusual complaint of bed bugs in a watchman's hut on a building site was brought to the notice of the unit. This was a very heavy infestation and the source was eventually traced to a house in the Anderston district of the city. The following table shows the work carried out in each Division :

TABLE I.

Division	Number of Apartments Treated					Total Apartments Treated
	Bug Infestation	Tenants Being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestations	Other Insects		
Central ...	453	711	174	214		1,552
Northern ...	336	812	193	257		1,598
Eastern ...	367	279	145	216		1,007
South-Eastern ...	314	69	131	172		686
South-Western ...	249	660	106	103		1,118
	<u>1,719</u>	<u>2,531</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>962</u>		<u>5,961</u>

*Rehousing.*—This still remains a major activity of the Unit. The totals show a considerable increase on the previous year, this being largely dependent on the number of new houses completed.

*Other Insects.*—This aspect of the Unit's work continues as in 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.

The treatment of the filter beds at one of the Sewage Works has continued as in previous years by hand-spraying with 10 per cent. D.D.T. powder. This method has been found to be the most effective in keeping the infestation of *Psychoda alternata* (Owl Midge) from becoming a nuisance in the area.

During the summer months a large number of requests for help in the destruction of wasps' nests was again received. This side of the work has increased year by year and the Unit, thanks to the help of the Works Section at Foresthall, has now in use "special smoke canisters" to deal with this problem.

As usual there were a large number of complaints from business firms of insect infestations such as starling and pigeon mites, spider beetles, etc., including the usual quota of large banana spiders. This is a very interesting part of the Unit's work as new species of insects are being added to our collection each year.

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				Total
	Verminous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects	
Central ... ..	95	70	18	31	214
Northern ... ..	30	158	7	62	257
Eastern ... ..	37	140	15	24	216
South-Eastern ...	20	107	7	38	172
South-Western ...	30	37	11	25	103
	<u>212</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>962</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, 253 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 £142 2s. 10d. During the months of May to September two additional operators were employed for fly control operations and 1,516 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	...	...	...	5,026
Cockroach Infestation	...	...	...	1,495
Verminous Bedding, Etc.	...	...	...	152
Flea Infestation	...	...	...	309
Fly Infestation	...	...	...	98
Other Insect Infestation	...	...	...	362
				<hr/>
				7,442
				<hr/>

*Insecticides.*—During the year no new insecticides more effective or reliable than D.D.T. or Gammexane have appeared on the market. Experiments have been carried out with one of the new organo-phosphorous compounds, "Malathion", in powder form but although results have been good the odour from the preparation is rather unpleasant for home disinfection. A further number of houses have been treated with the proprietary snail and slug killer and results were very satisfactory.

## SECTION XI.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

This year the total number of examinations completed was 101,995, about 6,000 more than in 1959. Several branches of the work have contributed to this increase, notably specimens from suspected venereal cases (increased by 1,595) and blood samples from pregnant women for examination for Rhesus factor and blood group (increased by 1,576). Examinations for *Trichomonas vaginalis* increased by about 1,700. Haemoglobin estimation for all women attending the Corporation antenatal clinics is now carried out in the laboratory and though this work started only in October, it accounts for an increase of about 2,000 examinations. There was also a large increase in food examinations for the Port Health Authority (1,837 against 633 last year).

The examination of material for *Staphylococcus pyogenes* from newly born babies and their mothers which was undertaken for the Western Infirmary and which was mentioned in last year's report was continued during the early part of the year. 735 swabs were examined, bringing the total in this investigation up to 1,089.

The number of specimens examined for bacillary dysentery was 1,009 less than last year. About 87% of this decrease occurred in the specimens submitted for purpose of control and just over 12% in the specimens from suspected cases. Positive specimens from new cases were down by 142.

Since 1955 there has been a continual fall in the number of samples of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli and the figure this year is 1,100 as against 1,276 in 1959. The percentage found positive was 6.8 compared with 7.7 last year.

The number of specimens from patients suffering from suspected food-poisoning is nearly 500 less than in 1959, but the number found positive for salmonella organisms is higher than last year, 213 against 185. 136 specimens were examined for *Cl.welchii*, which is 295 less than last year. Search for this micro-organism in material from certain food-poisoning cases was started in 1955 and this year's figure though much below that of last year is higher than that of any other previous year.

48 samples of foodstuffs suspected of being the cause of illness were examined. No salmonellae were isolated from these but both coagulase-positive staphylococci and *Cl.welchii* were found on a number of occasions.

There was a marked increase in the number of foods examined as to fitness for consumption, mainly due to large numbers of desiccated coconut samples and an increase over last year in the number of egg products examined.

880 gynaecological smears were stained compared with 536 in 1959.

The examination of itinerant ice-cream vans was continued till the end of the year.

The fall in the number of specimens from Stirlingshire noted in 1958 has continued and 316 examinations were made compared with 503 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 number of milks tested for tubercle continues to fall.

The table on pages 251 and 252 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 the diphtheria bacillus was 1,023, which is 79 less than last year.

The number of swabs from suspected cases was 1,022 and only one was received for purposes of control.

The number of positive specimens was 5 (from 4 patients). Typing identified the 4 strains as 2 of *mitis* type and 2 *atypical* (Type VI). All were found to be non-virulent by guinea-pig inoculation.

The epidemic virulent *gravis* type has now been absent for six years and the *intermedius* type for five 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
1960	4	—	—	—	—	2	50.0	2	50.0

*Streptococcal Infections.*—For diagnostic and control purposes 950 swabs from various lesions were examined for haemolytic streptococci during the year. The percentage of positive findings was 40·5 against 44 last year.

Non-haemolytic streptococci and *streptococcus viridans* were isolated 397 times, chiefly from throat swabs.

*Staphylococcal Infections.*—The total number of specimens submitted was 1,285 and *staphylococcus pyogenes* was isolated from 892. 369 of these were tested for antibiotic sensitivity and 58% proved resistant to penicillin.

Since 1955 considerable numbers of swabs from ears and adjacent cavities have been examined annually for micro-organisms and *staphylococcus pyogenes* each year heads the list of organisms found. This year 405 of these swabs were examined, 69 less than last year. *Staphylococcus pyogenes (aureus)* was isolated 94 times alone and 34 times associated with other organisms, 8 times with haemolytic streptococci. Haemolytic streptococcus was found alone 14 times. The pneumococcus was isolated in pure culture 7 times and several times along with other micro-organisms. *Coliform bacilli*, *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, one or the other, alone or with other bacteria, were found 126 times. Haemophilus was recovered 13 times and the mould *Aspergillus* 6 times. Diphtheroids were frequently found. Of these 128 strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, 77 (60%) were resistant to penicillin.

The examination of material for *Staphylococcus pyogenes* from newly born babies and their mothers which was undertaken in November 1959 for Dr. J. G. P. Hutchison of the Western Infirmary, and which was mentioned in last year's report, was continued during the first few months of the year. 735 swabs were examined and the number found positive was 424. They were not tested for antibiotic sensitivity. Of other micro-organisms found during this investigation the predominating ones were pneumococci, especially from eye and nasal swabs, and haemolytic streptococci and coliform bacilli, mainly from umbilical swabs.

Routine specimens from septic conditions such as boils, abscesses, infections of eye, lung and urinary tract, etc. yielded 340 cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*, bringing the total of 892.

No outbreaks of staphylococcal infection in institutions came to the notice of the laboratory this year.



*Vincent's Infections.*—Swabs from the mouth and throat examined during the year for Vincent's organisms numbered 184, of which 15 were positive.

*Sensitivity Tests.*—Sensitivity tests of various bacteria to the antibiotics are regularly asked for. This year 3,476 of these tests were made compared with 3,574 in 1959 and 2,521 in 1958.

*Glandular Fever.*—The Paul Bunnell test for the diagnosis of this condition was performed 13 times (as against 6 in 1959). Blood films were also examined for abnormal mononuclear cells characteristic of the disease.

*Enteric Fever.*—There was an increase this year in the number of specimens sent from persons suspected of suffering from one of the enteric fevers, 267 against 155 in 1959. The number of repeat specimens examined for purposes of control was 78. Of the 13 people whose specimens were found to be positive for *S. paratyphi B* 3 had symptoms, 9 were symptomless contacts, and one was a known carrier. Of the three people with symptoms, only one was a definite case of paratyphoid fever and the other two suffered from a food-poisoning type of illness. All these cultures were phage-typed in the Enteric Reference Laboratory at Colindale and a new phage type only recently discovered and whose source is known to be desiccated coconut, was found in 6 of the symptomless contacts and the paratyphoid fever case.

Specimens from two people were found positive for *S. typhi*, one of these being a known carrier. The other person was an old lady, a contact of a married daughter with typhoid fever, and who suffered at intervals from diarrhoea. A child in this household had had typhoid fever three years previously. All three yielded organisms of the same phage-type. At the time of the child's illness the old lady's specimen was found negative.

*Dysentery.*—The total number of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases was 2,285, against 2,427 in 1959, a decrease of 142.

Of this number, Sonne infections accounted for 864 (37·8%) and Flexner infections, including the Newcastle/Manchester type, for 1,421 (62·2%). *Shigella Boydii* was not found.

The largest number of new cases occurred in the first quarter of the year with 772, and the highest monthly numbers in February and March. The lowest number of cases was recorded in the third quarter.

A large number of specimens were as usual examined for purposes of control. From these, dysentery bacilli were isolated 1,282 times from 9,186 specimens. Altogether 13,419 specimens were tested from suspected cases, which with the 9,186 repeats and controls, resulted in a total of 22,605 which is 1,009 less than in 1959. From all these, dysentery bacilli were found 3,567 times against 3,673 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	876
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
1960 ...	864	839	582*	—	—	2,285

\* Newcastle/Manchester type.

From Stirlingshire 201 specimens were examined for bacillary dysentery. Of these 9 yielded *Shigella Sonnei*, and 10 *Shigella flexneri* (including 2 Newcastle/Manchester type).

*Dysentery (amoebic).*—Twenty specimens of faeces were examined for *Entamoeba histolytica* and one was found positive. From Stirlingshire two specimens were examined. Both were negative.

*Giardia dysentery.*—The flagellate *giardia intestinalis* is associated on occasion with diarrhoea. Ten specimens were sent specifically for this examination and giardia found five times.

*Food Poisoning and Foodstuffs.*—There were 5,184 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. The figure is 162 less than that of last year but salmonellae were isolated more often, 213 times, including 106 from new cases, compared with 185 isolations in 1959, 99 of which were from new cases.

There were 48 samples of suspected food brought for examination. As usual this was a miscellaneous collection, including meat and pork pies, chicken, soup, dried milk, corned beef, black pudding, cream fillings and orange squash. No salmonellae were isolated and none of these samples of food could be definitely associated with cases of salmonella food-poisoning.

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, gastro-intestinal disturbance. Staphylococci were isolated from 8 samples.

Some strains of *Cl.welchii* may cause symptoms of food-poisoning and give rise to acute illness, also of short duration. This organism was accordingly sought for in all suspected food samples and in specimens of excreta where the history of the illness suggested *Cl.welchii* as a possible cause. This year 136 specimens of faeces were examined for this organism and it was isolated from 37, including specimens from workers presumably infected in a works' canteen. In this case the remains of a chicken dish thought to be the cause of illness also yielded *Cl.welchii*.

Of the 106 people from whose excreta salmonellae of food-poisoning type were isolated, 93 yielded *S.typhi-murium*, 4 *S.stanley*, 2 *S.meleagridis*, and 1 each *S.montevideo*, *S.hvittingfoss*, *S.oranienburg*, *S.newport*, *S.loma linda*, *S.derby*, *S.cholerae suis*. It is of interest that *S.hvittingfoss* was isolated 3 times from desiccated coconut, *S.stanley* once and *S.typhi-murium* twice. *S.hvittingfoss* was also found in a sample of imported mussels.

From Stirlingshire, 87 samples of excreta were examined for suspected salmonella infection. *S.thompson* was isolated 3 times primarily and 8 times from repeat specimens.

The Glasgow findings for 1960 are added to the following table.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
<i>S. typhi-murium</i> ...	93	73	40	92	123	122	87	209	139	97	80
<i>S. enteritidis</i> ...	—	8	3	1	2	10	4	13	7	53	12
<i>S. newport</i> ...	1	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	2	9	—
<i>S. thompson</i> ...	—	1	2	—	—	25	—	3	6	4	5
<i>S. potsdam</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
<i>S. saint-paul</i> ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
<i>S. montevedeo</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>S. bovis morbificans</i>	—	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> ...	4	—	—	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>Kunzendorf</i> )	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> ( <i>American type</i> )	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. derby</i> ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. muenchen</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. heidelberg</i> ...	—	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. oranienberg</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. meleagridis</i> ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. hvittingfoss</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. loma linda</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	106	99	51	108	132	170	96	247	160	174	100

*Shellfish*.—27 batches of shellfish were received, 13 of mussels, 10 of whelks, 1 of cockles, 2 of oysters and 1 of prawns. Altogether 224 of these shellfish were examined.

Seven samples of mussels, 8 of whelks, 1 of oysters and the cockles and prawns were bacteriologically clean and classed as Grade I. One sample of mussels and one of whelks were classed as Grade II, doubtful purity (8 faecal *B. coli* per ml. of flesh) while 5 of mussels, one of whelks and one of oysters showed definite evidence of pollution and were classed as Grade III (more than 15 faecal *B. coli* per ml. of flesh). A

salmonella bacillus (*S.hvitvingfoss*) was isolated from a batch of imported mussels.

*Venereal Diseases.*—The Wassermann, Kahn and Laughlen tests continued to be employed as routine tests for the diagnosis of syphilis but during the year the Whitechapel technique for the Wassermann Reaction was adopted instead of the Harrison-Wyler method and at the same time the Reiter Protein Complement Fixation test was introduced. The Laughlen test is a simple screening test used to eliminate all negative samples of blood where syphilis is not suspected—e.g. in samples from women attending antenatal clinics. Any sample showing the slightest deviation from a completely negative result is re-examined by the Wassermann Test, Reiter Protein Complement Fixation test and in certain cases by the Kahn test. During the year 21,232 of these tests were performed. In addition 3,416 tests were made to investigate gonococcal infection. The total of these tests for syphilis and gonorrhoea numbered 24,648, carried out on 22,346 specimens. This compares with 23,053 tests carried out on 20,980 specimens in 1959.

Of the 8,141 Wassermann tests, 7,127 were for diagnostic purposes and 933 were made to examine results of treatment of known infections, and 81 to elucidate anomalous findings by the Laughlen test. To supplement the Wassermann test, 1,875 specimens were also examined by Kahn's precipitation test.

The number of Laughlen tests performed for the antenatal clinics was 8,269 and for V.D. clinics, in cases presumed to be non-syphilitic, it was 2,520.

To provide additional information when syphilis of the central nervous system was suspected, and to examine progress under treatment, 38 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were tested by Lange's colloidal gold method, and in 12 of these specimens the total protein content was estimated.

For the County of Stirling, 2 tests were performed—1 Wassermann and 1 Kahn test.

For the county of Lanark (Law Hospital) 14 tests were performed—7 Wassermann tests and 7 Khan tests.

Tests for infection by *N.gonorrhoea* include microscopical and cultural examination of exudates, 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 1960 was 2,604 from 735 persons (400 more than last year). 188 cases yielded positive results, some of them being positive more than once. Last year the positive cases numbered 124.

Smears from exudates examined microscopically numbered 440 of which 48 were reported positive. In addition the gonococcal complement fixation test was carried out on 372 samples of blood which yielded 32 positive.

*Trichomoniasis*.—All swabs sent in the transport medium for gonococcal culture continue to be examined for trichomonas vaginalis. Cultural methods are used if microscopical examination is negative. A certain number of microscopical examinations are also made for this parasite from ordinary vaginal swabs sent in by general practitioners whether this examination is specifically asked for or not.

The total number of examinations made was 5,990. 450 were found positive and of these 135 were positive on culture only. The small number of positive results is due to treatment by a new drug which quickly leads to the disappearance of the parasite. To assess the efficiency of the treatment many repeat samples were sent, which accounts for the large number of examinations made.

*Ophthalmia neonatorum*.—During the year 291 specimens of exudate from inflamed eyes in 97 children were examined for gonococci. 47 of these from 25 babies were examined by cultural methods and 5 babies proved to be suffering from gonococcal ophthalmia. For diagnosis and clearance under treatment 67 films and cultures were examined from these 5 children.

*Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from the eyes of 9 of the other children.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL CONTROL.

*Antenatal—Rh tests and Blood grouping*.—The number of samples of blood examined for the determination of the Rhesus classification of pregnant women, and of their blood groups, was considerably higher than last year. Blood samples from 11,146 women were tested for the

Rh factor (788 more than in 1959). Of these, 2,901 were sent by 206 general practitioners and the rest came chiefly from antenatal clinics. Out of the total 2,042 proved to be Rh negative.

Further investigation of the blood of these Rh negative women was undertaken as usual by the Blood Transfusion Service and 108 of the women concerned were found to be sensitised to the Rh antigen including 5 who were already known to be sensitised in previous pregnancies.

Blood grouping was carried out on the 11,146 samples of blood.

*Tuberculosis.*—There was a further fall in the numbers of specimens of sputum for microscopic examination for *M.tuberculosis*, 1,100 compared with 1,276 last year. 75 were found positive. According to such information as was available to the laboratory 49 of these were from new cases and 26 from old cases.

Fewer samples of urine, cerebro-spinal fluid, pleural exudate, pus, etc. were received for examination for tubercle. Biological investigation was carried out on 50 specimens, cultural on 11 and microscopical on 27, making a total of 88 examinations compared with 116 last year.

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 1960 was 129 which is 42 fewer than in 1959. For the City of Glasgow there were 55 designated milks, 35 samples of milk supplied to schools and 11 supplied to hospitals. In addition to these 28 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 2,035 samples, a decrease of 182 compared with the 1959 figures. Of this total 1,792 were investigated for compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk, 2 for compliance with the standard set by the department for undesignated milk produced in the City and

6 were samples of bulk milk for processing in the City. The remaining 235 were miscellaneous samples, including many from Whirlcool Dispensers. Only 35·3% of this latter group gave satisfactory results, whereas the percentages conforming to the appropriate standards in the designated grades ranged from 84·4 to 97·1. The following table summarizes the results of examinations.

	Number of samples	No. complying with standards	Per cent. complying in 1960	Per cent. complying in 1959
<i>Hospital Supplies—</i>				
Raw (Certified ; T.T.) ... ..	89	81	91·0	87·9
T.T. (Past) ; Pasteurised until 1st April ... ..	260	251	96·5	91·5
<i>Public Supplies—</i>				
Raw (Certified ; T.T.) ... ..	436	368	84·4	84·1
T.T. (Past) ; Pasteurised until 1st April ... ..	867	822	94·7	95·5
<i>School Supplies—</i>				
Pasteurised ; T.T. (Past) from 1st April ... ..	140	136	97·1	95·5
<i>Undesignated milk produced or processed in City</i> ... ..	8	8	100·0	83·3
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..	235	83	35·3	43·2

The Laboratory has lately undertaken the examination of milk supplies for the County of Argyll. This service started in November and up to the end of the year 88 samples were dealt with.

*Bottles and cans.*—This year there was an improvement in the condition of washed milk bottles. Of the 158 bottles examined 144 (91·1%) conformed to the standard compared with 86·3% last year. The 33 miscellaneous bottles submitted were all satisfactory.

Rinsings from 128 milk cans were examined and 90 (70·3%) were satisfactory, 12 (9·4%) were fairly satisfactory and 26 (20·3%) were unsatisfactory. This compares unfavourably with last year's percentages which were 78·3, 13·3 and 8·3.

One sample of bottle closures was examined and found satisfactory.

*Ice-cream.*—251 samples of ice-cream from shops and restaurants were examined with the following results.

Bacterial count per ml.	No. of Samples	Percentage 1960	Percentage 1959
0— 30,000 ... ..	200	79·7	79·3
31,000— 100,000 ... ..	29	11·6	8·5
101,000— 200,000 ... ..	3	1·2	3·0
201,000—1,000,000 ... ..	12	4·8	6·7
Over 1,000,000 ... ..	7	2·8	2·4

Coliform bacilli were found in 1/100 ml. in 15·9% of samples. This compares with 14% in 1959.



*Imitation Cream.*—134 samples of imitation cream were examined this year. These were mainly whipped and ready for use on cakes etc. when sampled in bakers' premises. As usual a small number of samples were also taken from a factory where the cream is manufactured. The bacterial counts ranged from less than 100 per gram to approximately 22,000,000 per gram but the products taken from the factory gave consistently good results. The following table shows how these results were distributed.

Bacterial count per gram	No. of Samples	Percentage	
		1960	1959
0— 30,000 ...	82	61.2	64.4
31,000— 100,000 ...	12	9.0	15.5
101,000— 200,000 ...	2	1.5	1.9
201,000—1,000,000 ...	14	10.4	6.1
Over 1,000,000 ...	24	17.9	12.1

23 samples (17.1%) contained coliform bacilli in 1/100 gram.

*Cream.*—27 samples of cream were examined with the following results.

Total count per gram	No. of Samples	Percentage	
		1960	1959
0— 30,000 ...	22	81.5	58.0
31,000— 100,000 ...	1	3.7	6.5
101,000— 200,000 ...	1	3.7	16.1
201,000—1,000,000 ...	1	3.7	12.9
Over 1,000,000 ...	2	7.4	6.5

Coliform bacilli were present in 1/100 gram in 7 samples (25.9%). The corresponding percentage in 1959 was 32.2.

*Swabs and Rinses from milk-processing equipment.*—81 samples were examined in the course of investigation into unsatisfactory milk supplies.

*City Water Supply.*—638 samples of water were examined from reservoirs, mains, house taps, ships' tanks and other sources. They were examined for bacterial count and for micro-organisms such as typical *B.coli*, enterococci and *Cl.welchii* which act as pointers to possible contamination by pathogens.

The drinking water supplied to the public continued to be satisfactory.

Supply	No. of Samples	Average bacterial count per ml.		Typical <i>B. coli</i> .			Faecal streptococci	
		at 37°C.	at 22°C.	Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.	Present in 50 ml. Absent from 10ml.	Present in 5 ml. Absent from 1 ml.	Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.	
Loch Katrine	208	3	38	8	4	1	2	
Gorbals ...	48	19	29	1	1	0	1	

*Swimming Baths.*—358 samples of water from swimming baths were submitted, 254 from public ponds, 80 from school ponds, and 24 from private ponds. The bacterial count was less than 10 per ml. in 241 of the samples from public ponds, in 69 of those from school ponds and in all those from private ponds. Typical *B.coli* were found in 3 samples.

*Foodstuffs.*—More samples of food were sent to the laboratory during this year for examination as to their fitness for consumption. The increase was due to the examination of nearly 1,000 samples of desiccated coconut from Ceylon and to an increase of 284 in the number of egg products examined. The total reported upon was 2,079 against 828 last year. Apart from egg and coconut which are dealt with in the two following paragraphs, 245 samples of various canned and other foods were examined, some because of possible water damage to ships' cargoes. Canned pork, ham, tongue, meat, chicken, turkey, sausages, prawns, salmon, beans and pineapple were among the tinned products examined. There were also samples of butter, tea, olive oil, ginger, raisins, walnuts, wheat, tapioca, rice flour, sugar, cheese, honey and other items. Most of the canned products were as usual bacteriologically sound. Several "blown" tins of fruit salad yielded heavy growths of yeasts. One of the tins was under so much pressure that it exploded before examination. A sample of olive oil gave a colony count of 30 millions per millilitre, mostly faecal streptococci. Moulds were grown from two samples of tapioca. *Clostridia* were cultured from several tins of meat—stewed steak, corned beef and boneless ham.

It has been known for some time that desiccated coconut may be the source of salmonellosis and enteric fever. In 1953 an outbreak of typhoid fever traced to this product occurred in Australia, and a bacteriological survey of desiccated coconut imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon, which started in July, 1959 at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, revealed salmonellae (including *S.paratyphi B*) in 9% of samples. In view of these facts examination of samples of desiccated coconut from Ceylon was undertaken here and during the year 992 samples were examined and 43 were found to be contaminated with salmonellae, including 5 with *S.paratyphi B*. Several serotypes such as *S.angoda*, *S.welikada*, *S.rubislaw*, *S.chittagong*, *S.kotte*, *S.perth* and *S.hvittingfoss* were isolated as well as many previously found here. Within a few weeks of isolating *S.hvittingfoss* from coconut it was found in a specimen from a child with food-poisoning symptoms. None of the other unusual serotypes has so far been found in specimens from patients.

The bacteriological examination of imported egg products began in 1955 and reached its peak in 1957 with a total of 3,374 in that year. In 1958 the number fell by about 500 and in 1959 the number examined was only 558, owing to the success of preliminary heat treatment to destroy salmonella food-poisoning organisms. This year 842 samples were examined and 15 samples were found to contain salmonellae, sometimes more than one type. Of these 15 samples, 2 were pasteurised flake hen egg, 8 were frozen egg albumen, 2 were dried egg (heat treated) and 3 were Dutch egg albumen. The salmonellae isolated from them were 8 *S.typhi-murium*, 4 *S.infantis*, 2 *S.thompson* and 3 *S.bareilly*.

Owing to one or two small outbreaks of a food-poisoning type of illness among people who had eaten meals prepared by the school meals service an examination was made of the hygienic condition and of the methods in use to ensure cleanliness of equipment, especially food containers, in three kitchens belonging to this service.

Large food containers at each kitchen were found to be treated by an improvised method of sterilisation by steam and, contrary to what the examining medical officer expected, results, as ascertained by swabbing before and after treatment, were remarkably good. In the small number of these tested (7 altogether) only one failed to achieve a much reduced colony count and in all cases where a pathogen (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Cl.welchii*, faecal *B.coli*, faecal streptococci) was found before sterilisation, none was found to be present after sterilisation. Certain other pieces of equipment (flat food containers, boards, etc.) which were not sterilised yielded high colony counts and sometimes a pathogen such as *Staphylococcus aureus* or *Cl.welchii*. Altogether 22 of these examinations were made.

The investigation into the hygienic condition of itinerant ice-cream vans started in December, 1957, was concluded in December this year. 38 vans involving the bacteriological examination of 202 separate items were dealt with compared with 26 vans and 145 items last year.

The bacterial counts of the 38 samples of ice-cream indicated a rather higher standard than last year's samples. Only one yielded a count of over 1 million per millilitre, 23 gave counts of under 30,000 (the certified milk standard) and 16 under 5,000. Coliform bacilli were found in 9 samples and faecal *B.coli* in 3. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from 5 samples.

The swabbing cloths, 29 of which were available for examination, were the items most often found highly contaminated with micro-organisms. Eight of these gave counts of 1 million or over (in one case

35 millions) per square inch and 4 of between 100,000 and 1 million. Faecal *B.coli* was recovered from 6 and *Staphylococcus aureus* from 8.

The highest bacterial count obtained from attendants' hands was 14 million per area swabbed but 23 gave counts of 5,000 or under. Ten yielded growths of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

*Anthrax*.—22 samples of animal hides and hair were examined biologically and by culture for *B.anthraxis*. Anthrax bacilli were isolated 5 times, all from goatskins.

*Plague*.—Routine examinations were made of 74 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 much less than last year. The number of doses issued was 2,960 (3,535 in 1959) 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 were two samples only, one of lice and one of "drug-store" beetles.

*Worms*.—Twenty specimens of faeces were examined for worms and eight were found positive, seven for threadworms (*Oxyuris*) and one for whipworms (*Trichuris*).

*Haematology*.—For several years past haemoglobin estimations have been carried out in the laboratory on the blood of patients attending certain of the Corporation antenatal clinics, but since the autumn of this year the examination has been extended to the women attending *all* Corporation antenatal clinics. Previously a simple method of estimating haemoglobin was used in each clinic. This year 3,129 of these examinations were made compared with 1,203 in 1959. Full blood examinations were also made in certain cases, including some for general practitioners, bringing the total of haematological examinations for the year to 3,143.

*Morbid Histology*.—The examination of tissue smears from gynaecological sources continues, in association with the Western Infirmary. During the year 880 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 3,032. Of the 880 women examined in 1960, 9 were found cytologically and proved histologically to have early cancer which had not been suspected clinically.

*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, and tests for the presence of albumen and sugar, as well as 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 pus, blood and parasites by microscopic examination. Water sediment may have 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 add variety and interest to the usual routine work.

JEAN L. YOUNG,  
(Acting Bacteriologist).

## TOTAL OF EXAMINATIONS FOR YEAR 1960.

## CITY OF GLASGOW.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

						<i>Positive</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Diphtheria and General Throat Infections—</i>							
Diphtheria	...	...	Suspects	...	...	4	1,022
			Control, etc.	...	...	1	1
			Typing	...	...		4
			Virulence Tests (biological)			—	3
Streptococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	385	950
Vincent's Infections			Suspects and control	...	...	15	184
Staphylococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	892	1,285
 <i>Gastro-intestinal Infections—</i>							
<i>Enteric Fever—</i>							
(Typhoid, paratyphoid)	...	...	Suspects	...	...	13	267
			Control, etc.	...	...	11	78
			Water Works employees	...	...	—	22
<i>Food Poisoning—</i>							
(Salmonellosis)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	213	5,184
			Foodstuffs	...	...	—	48
			Swabs from kitchen utensils			—	10
(Staphylococcal)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	1	2
			Foodstuffs	...	...	8	25
			Swabs from kitchen utensils			1	3
(Cl. welchii)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	37	136
			Foodstuffs	...	...	9	24
			Swabs from kitchen utensils			3	3
<i>Dysentery—</i>							
Bacillary	...	...	Suspects	...	...	2,285	13,419
			Control	...	...	1,282	9,186
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	...	—	20
Other forms—giardia, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
 <i>Tuberculosis</i>							
	...	...	Sputa	...	...	75	1,100
			Various specimens (micros. exam.)	...	...	—	27
			Various specimens (biological exam.)	...	...	—	50
			Various specimens (culture)			—	11
 <i>Venereal Disease—</i>							
Syphilis	...	...	Wassermann Test	...	...	—	8,141
			Kahn Test	...	...	—	1,875
			Laughlen Test	...	...	—	10,789
			Reiter Protein Complement Fixation Test	...	...	—	427
			Lange's Colloidal Gold Test	...	...	—	38
			Protein estimations	...	...	—	12
 <i>Carry forward</i>							
							54,356

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	...	54,881
Gonorrhoea ... .. Smears, cultures and comple- ment fixation tests	... ..	3,416
Ophthalmia neonatorum (smears and cultures)	... 30	291
<b>OTHER EXAMINATIONS—</b>		
Blood—Rh factor ... ..	... ..	11,146
Blood—A.B.O. grouping ... ..	... ..	11,146
Blood—haematology, cell counts, haemoglobin, etc.	... ..	3,129
Blood—cultures, Paul Bunnell tests, etc.	... ..	14
Body fluids (urine, etc.) ... ..	... ..	697
Exudates—various ... ..	... ..	535
Faeces for worms ... ..	... ..	20
Faeces for occult blood ... ..	... ..	24
Swabs for Trichomonas ... ..	... ..	5,990
Insects (identification) ... ..	... ..	2
Antibiotic sensitivity tests ... ..	... ..	3,476
Miscellaneous ... ..	... ..	78
Morbid histology—gynaecological smears ... ..	... ..	880
<b>GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH—</b>		
City Milk Supplies (bacterial counts) ... ..	... ..	1,686
Hospital Milk Supplies (bacterial counts) ... ..	... ..	349
Milk (biological tests) ... ..	... ..	101
Swabs and rinses from apparatus ... ..	... ..	81
Swabs from miscellaneous containers ... ..	... ..	128
Closures ... ..	... ..	1
Milk bottles (bacterial count) ... ..	... ..	158
Ice Cream ... ..	... ..	251
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption :—		
Imitation cream, cream, etc. ... ..	... ..	161
Miscellaneous foods, dried egg, etc. ... ..	... ..	242
Shellfish—mussels, whelks, etc. ... ..	... ..	27
Beer and mineral water bottles ... ..	... ..	33
Water supplies—routine ... ..	... ..	620
Water from swimming ponds ... ..	... ..	358
Food utensils—ice cream vans ... ..	... ..	202
<b>PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—</b>		
Anthrax (hides, skins, hair, etc.) ... ..	... ..	22
Plague (examination of rats) ... ..	... ..	74
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption ... ..	... ..	1,837
Water—from ships and docks ... ..	... ..	18
<b>OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES—</b>		
<i>Stirlingshire—</i>		
Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—micros.) ... ..	... ..	2
Gastro-intestinal infections ... ..	... ..	289
Throat infections ... ..	... ..	7
Venereal Diseases ... ..	... ..	2
Other infections ... ..	... ..	4
Antibiotic sensitivity tests ... ..	... ..	12
	—	316
<i>Clydebank—</i>		
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis) ... ..	... ..	28
<i>Lanarkshire—</i>		
Venereal Diseases ... ..	... ..	14
<i>Argyll—</i>		
Milks (bacterial count) ... ..	... ..	88
	—	101,995

## 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, 1960.

The accent this year has again been on food hygiene.

The problem of how best to tackle this considerable undertaking of surveying food premises in terms of the Food Hygiene Regulations was discussed and resolved with the departmental officials concerned. To ensure the maximum degree of uniformity in the interpretation and application of the regulations it was agreed that the food inspectors would continue to supervise dairies and ice-cream shops and administer the law to multiple firms, butchers and food manufacturers' premises. This agreement reduced any overlapping of duties to a minimum and appears to have worked out very satisfactorily.

It was further resolved that the survey should commence with a particular trade, namely, butchers and that, in the meantime, dairies and ice-cream shops should be brought into conformity when there was a change of occupancy. At the same time the bacteriological examination of ice-cream, imitation cream, etc. would be intensified.

*New Legislation which became operative during the Year.*—The Ice-Cream (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960, revoke Part IV of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948. The new provisions require ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream to be pasteurised at 150°F. for 30 minutes or 160°F. for 10 minutes or 175°F. for 15 seconds, or sterilised at 300°F. for 2 seconds, thereafter cooled to 45°F. within 1½ hours and maintained at that temperature until freezing has begun. Sterilised mix may be placed in sterile containers and sealed. Certain types of water ices and iced lollies are exempt from these provisions.

The Arsenic in Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960, increase from 2·0 to 5·0 parts per million the amount of arsenic permitted in brewers' yeast.



The Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat (Scotland) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on 19th September, 1961.

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960, which revoke the 1955/56 Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1960.

The following reports by the Food Standards Committee and other bodies were issued during the year.—

Food Standards—Bread and Flour.

Proposed amendments to the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1948.

Interdepartmental Working Party Legislation concerning Medicines.

Proposals for Regulations for Milk Bread.

Proposal to extend Codes of Practice to the Composition of Flour.

Proposed amendment to the Arsenic in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960.

D.H.S. 24/1960—Bulk Storage and Collection of Milk.

Proposal to amend the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Proposed amendments to the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

Proposed alterations to the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

Proposed D.H.S. Circular on Certified Milk.

The Cook Committee on Milk Composition.

Food Standards—Bread and Flour—further views.

*Food Sampling.*—The Public Analyst examined 5,208 samples of a very large and wide variety of foodstuffs of which 1,406 were formal and 3,802 informal: forty-two (2.98 per cent.) of the former and 107 (2.81 per cent.) of the latter were found to be adulterated. The corresponding figures of adulterated samples last year were 41 (3.01 per cent.) formal and 103 (2.68 per cent.) informal. Proceedings instituted

during 1960 fell from 34 to 33, 31 of these being taken under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, one under the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and one under the Food Standards (Suet) Order, 1952. Convictions were obtained in 30 of the cases, the correspondent in one of which was admonished. No court action was taken, after discussion with the Procurator-Fiscal, in the case relating to an adulterated sample of shredded beef suet. In this instance discussions with the manufacturers resulted in subsequent samples being in accordance with terms of the Order. The total amount of fines imposed was increased from £154 to £163.

The majority of the court proceedings during the year was again against butchers. Of the 31 cases, 13 related to preservative in mince during the proscribed period and 17 to sausages and mince containing excess preservative; and one case in which whisky had been reduced to below 35 degrees Under Proof. In this case the licensee of the hotel in which the sample was purchased pled guilty and was fined £5.

Reference must again be made to Section 45 of the Food and Drugs Act. Briefly this states that—should a person charged prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the default was due to some other person then the second person may be charged. In every case in which action is taken the owner of the business and the chargehand are cautioned and charged. In eight cases of the 31 taken against butchers, the owners made use of Section 45 and the chargehands were convicted.

#### ABSTRACT OF TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1960.

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 ... ..	2,293	28	912	2	1.22	0.22	60.31
Milk Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.) ... ..	136	7	44	—	5.14	—	3.52	3.13
Meats and Meat Products	233	19	175	36	8.15	20.57	6.13	12.45
Cereals ... ..	114	—	60	1	—	1.66	3.03	4.27
Tea ... ..	7	—	17	—	—	—	0.18	1.21
Spirituous Liquors ...	21	—	62	1	—	1.61	0.55	4.41
Drugs ... ..	166	5	11	1	3.01	9.99	4.37	0.78
Flavourings and Condiments	302	1	50	—	0.33	—	7.94	3.55
Ice-Cream ... ..	190	42	2	1	22.10	50.00	5.03	0.14
Miscellaneous ... ..	340	5	73	—	1.47	—	8.94	5.19
	3,802	107	1,406	42	2.81	2.98	100.00	100.00

ABSTRACT OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY SAMPLES OF  
SWEET MILK EXAMINED DURING YEAR 1960.

Informal.				Statutory.				
No. Examined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average Percentage Composition.		1960 Month.	No. Examined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average Percentage Composition.	
		Fat. %	Non-Fat. %				Fat. %	Non-Fat. %
208	3	3.69	8.76	January	76	—	3.63	8.79
197	2	3.67	8.83	February	83	—	3.63	8.85
238	2	3.64	8.85	March	84	—	3.63	8.86
186	6	3.67	8.83	April	82	—	3.60	8.81
182	2	3.62	8.88	May	78	—	3.56	8.90
198	2	3.68	8.86	June	82	—	3.60	8.84
180	1	3.80	8.81	July	89	1	3.66	8.78
171	4	3.76	8.75	August	58	1	3.66	8.76
149	—	3.94	8.89	September	46	—	3.89	8.92
216	1	3.96	8.92	October	65	—	3.91	8.96
221	2	3.94	8.93	November	115	—	3.89	8.91
135	3	3.75	8.81	December	54	—	3.76	8.88
2,281	28	3.76	8.83		912	2	3.66	8.85

1960 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—1.22 ; Statutory—0.22

1959 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—0.69 ; Statutory—0.11

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS  
(SCOTLAND), 1925-58.

Foodstuffs of well over 100 varieties comprising over 400 samples were examined by the City Analyst for the presence of preservative. No prohibited preservative was found in any of the foodstuffs examined, but an excess amount of preservative was found in mince and sausages.

The number of cases in which court action was taken, where sulphur dioxide beyond the permitted limit had been added to butchers' mince and sausages, rose from 29 to 30 this year. Thirteen samples of mince were found to contain preservative during the proscribed period, October to May inclusive—the same number as last year—and two samples, one less than last year, contained an excess amount during the permitted period. Fifteen samples of sausages contained an excess amount—five more than in 1959. Convictions were obtained in all cases. One firm was convicted of a fifth offence, one of a fourth, two of a third, four of a second and 22 of a first. Letters of warning were sent to sellers of samples of mince and sausages in which preservative was found in excess of the statutory limit, but in minor quantities.

It will be noted from the list of foodstuffs given below that the greatest amount in mince was 710 parts of SO<sub>2</sub> per million and in sausages 1,636 parts, considerably less than last year's greatest amounts, while

the lowest amount of preservatives found in any foodstuff was 12 parts and many other samples contained no preservative whatever.

The City Analyst also examined over 100 samples of a variety of foodstuffs for the possible presence of boron compounds but none was found. Complaint, however, was received that it was suspected that boracic acid was being used in the manufacture of ice-cream cones. The allegation proved to be false when samples of the cones were analysed.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN WHICH PRESERVATIVES, ETC.,  
WERE FOUND AND THE NATURE AND AMOUNT DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

Nature of Article.	Number examined.	Number in which Preservatives, etc., were found.	Nature of Preservative, etc.	Parts per Million.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Champagne Perry	2	2	Sulphur Dioxide	77	64
Cider ... ..	3	2	" "	96	64
Cornflour ... ..	19	3	" "	38	13
Custard Powder ...	8	3	" "	64	38
Flavouring ... ..	22	2	" "	294	243
Fruit Cordials } ...	7	2	Benzoic Acid	350	142
Fruit Cordials }		4	Sulphur Dioxide	333	320
Fruit Dried ... ..	52	6	" "	1,331	115
Fruit, Glacé ... ..	33	5	" "	97	12
Fruit Juice ... ..	7	1	" "	64	
Gelatine ... ..	6	2	" "	346	256
Jams ... ..	22	2	" "	38	12
Jelly Crystals ...	10	3	" "	57	44
Lemon Curd ... ..	6	2	" "	43	41
Mince ... ..	72	36	" "	710	32
Sauce ... ..	22	2	Benzoic Acid	243	220
Sausages ... ..	188	185	Sulphur Dioxide	1,636	32
Shredded Beef Suet	13	1	" "	211	
Soft Drinks } ...	47	19	Benzoic Acid	537	30
Soft Drinks }		4	Sulphur Dioxide	166	19
Vegetables, Dried	7	5	" "	320	26

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF TOTAL SAMPLES  
PROCURED AND EXAMINED DURING 1960.

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Ales (Canned and Bottled) ... ..	9	—	—	—
Almonds, ground ... ..	—	—	4	—
Alum ... ..	5	—	—	—
Arrowroot ... ..	2	—	—	—

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Aspirin ... ..	23	—	—	—
*Baking and Raising Powder ...	9	—	6	—
Barley ... ..	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ..	8	—	2	—
Black Pudding ... ..	4	—	—	—
Borax and Honey ... ..	2	—	—	—
Brandy ... ..	—	—	5	—
Brose Meal ... ..	7	—	4	—
*Butter ... ..	19	—	21	—
Cake Mix ... ..	3	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada ... ..	6	—	—	—
Champagne ... ..	2	—	—	—
Cheese ... ..	7	—	11	—
Cheese, processed ... ..	3	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ... ..	12	—	—	—
Chutney ... ..	3	—	—	—
Cider ... ..	3	—	—	—
Cinnamon ... ..	13	—	3	—
Chocolate, Drinking ... ..	—	—	2	—
Cocoa ... ..	1	—	6	—
Coconut, desiccated ... ..	3	—	3	—
Codeine Tablets ... ..	5	—	—	—
Coffee ... ..	—	—	2	—
*Coffee and Chicory ... ..	5	—	1	—
Coffee, Instant ... ..	2	—	4	—
Colourings ... ..	2	—	—	—
Condiment Non-Brewed ... ..	3	—	1	—
Confections ... ..	11	—	—	—
Cooking Fat and Shortening ...	10	—	14	—
Cornflour ... ..	12	—	7	—
*Cream, Double ... ..	19	2	—	—
*Cream, Single ... ..	3	—	—	—
Cream, Sterilised ... ..	8	—	—	—
Cream, Imitation ... ..	9	1	—	—
Cream of Tarter ... ..	15	—	5	—
Currants ... ..	2	—	5	—
*Curry Powder ... ..	14	—	3	—
Custard Powder ... ..	8	—	5	—
Dates ... ..	8	—	—	—
Dripping ... ..	1	—	3	—
Egg, Dried ... ..	3	—	—	—
Essences ... ..	6	—	—	—
Farola ... ..	6	—	4	—
Figs ... ..	3	—	2	—
Fish Dressing ... ..	3	—	—	—

\* 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
*Fish Cakes ... ..	6	4	—	—
*Fish Paste ... ..	18	—	—	—
Fish, Canned and Potted ...	6	—	—	—
Flake Meal ... ..	3	—	—	—
Flavouring ... ..	22	—	—	—
*Flour, Ordinary ... ..	14	—	7	1
*Flour, Self-Raising ... ..	23	—	3	—
Flour, Wheaten ... ..	—	—	1	—
Friar's Balsam ... ..	3	—	—	—
Fruit, Glacé ... ..	6	—	7	—
Fruit, Juice ... ..	4	—	—	—
Fruits, Mixed Dried ... ..	4	—	2	—
Fruit Pudding ... ..	2	—	—	—
*Gelatine ... ..	4	—	2	—
Gin ... ..	—	—	6	—
Ginger, Ground, Crystallised and Preserved ... ..	14	—	1	—
Glucose D ... ..	—	—	1	—
Glycerine ... ..	4	—	—	—
Glycerine and Borax ... ..	1	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey ...	3	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder ... ..	6	—	1	—
Herbs and Herbs Mixed ... ..	9	—	—	—
Honey ... ..	3	—	—	—
*Ice-Cream ... ..	190	42	2	1
*Ice-Cream (Dairy) ... ..	3	1	—	—
*Ice-Cream (Milk Ice) ... ..	17	2	—	—
Indian Food ... ..	5	1	—	—
Instant Whip ... ..	4	—	1	—
Iodine ... ..	7	—	—	—
*Jams ... ..	31	—	—	—
Lager ... ..	5	—	—	—
Lard ... ..	6	—	4	—
*Lemon Curd ... ..	11	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder Compound ...	9	—	1	—
Liquid Paraffin ... ..	4	1	—	—
Macaroni ... ..	3	—	—	—
*Margarine ... ..	14	—	12	—
Marzipan ... ..	1	—	1	—
Meat Extract ... ..	8	—	—	—
Meat, Jellied ... ..	16	—	—	—
*Meat Paste ... ..	48	—	—	—
Medicinal Mixtures ... ..	21	2	—	—
Medicinal Powders ... ..	3	—	—	—
Medicinal Tablets ... ..	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
*Milk Condensed and Evaporated	11	1	—	—
Milk, Flavoured ... ..	6	—	—	—
Milk Shake ... ..	4	—	—	—
Milk, Sterilised ... ..	12	—	—	—
Milk, Sweet ... ..	2,281	28	912	2
Mince ... ..	34	9	38	16
Mince Meat ... ..	11	—	—	—
*Mustard ... ..	31	—	1	—
Nutmeg, Ground ... ..	3	—	—	—
Oatmeal ... ..	7	—	5	—
Oil, Almond ... ..	3	—	—	—
Oil, Camphorated ... ..	12	—	1	—
Oil, Caster ... ..	6	—	—	—
Oil, Cooking ... ..	1	—	—	—
Oil, Cod Liver ... ..	3	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus ... ..	1	—	—	—
Oil, Olive ... ..	6	—	—	—
Ointment, Medicinal ... ..	12	1	—	—
Peanuts, Salted ... ..	—	—	1	—
Peas, Dried and Canned ... ..	7	—	—	—
Peel, Mixed ... ..	12	—	5	—
Peppers ... ..	22	—	15	—
Permanganate of Potash ... ..	8	—	—	—
Pickles ... ..	11	—	—	—
Prunes ... ..	4	—	9	—
Pudding, Christmas ... ..	1	—	—	—
Pudding, Mixed ... ..	4	—	—	—
Puff Pastry ... ..	4	—	—	—
Raisins ... ..	10	—	18	—
Rennet, Essence of ... ..	9	—	—	—
Rice and Rice Flour ... ..	5	—	4	—
Rice, Canned ... ..	2	—	—	—
Rum ... ..	—	—	5	—
*Saccharin ... ..	9	—	—	—
Sago ... ..	1	—	—	—
*Salad Cream and Mayonnaise ... ..	10	—	—	—
Salt, Table ... ..	7	—	—	—
Salt, Iodized ... ..	3	1	—	—
Salt, Garlic and Onion ... ..	2	—	—	—
Salts, Medicinal ... ..	18	1	7	1
Sandwich Spread ... ..	10	—	—	—
*Sauce ... ..	23	—	—	—
Sausages ... ..	79	10	111	19
Semolina ... ..	5	—	10	—
Seasonings ... ..	5	—	2	—

\* 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
*Soft Drinks ... ..	47	—	—	—
Soup and Soup Powders ...	28	—	—	—
Spice ... ..	13	—	1	—
Sponge Mix ... ..	—	—	1	—
*Suet ... ..	8	—	5	1
Sugar, Brown ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sugar, Demerara ... ..	4	—	4	—
Sugar, Icing ... ..	1	—	2	—
Sugar, Castor ... ..	1	—	3	—
*Table Jellies ... ..	15	—	—	—
and Jelly Crystals ... ..	10	—	—	—
Tapioca ... ..	1	—	3	—
Tea ... ..	4	—	17	—
Tea, Instant ... ..	3	—	—	—
*Tomato Ketchup ... ..	39	—	—	—
*Tomato Puree ... ..	3	—	—	—
Tomato Juice ... ..	6	—	—	—
*Tonic Water ... ..	1	—	—	—
Vegetables, Canned and Dried ...	7	—	1	—
Vinegar, Malt ... ..	16	—	3	—
Vinegar, Distilled ... ..	1	—	1	—
Whisky ... ..	2	—	46	1
Wines, Non-Alcoholic ... ..	7	—	—	—
	3,802	107	1,406	42

\* Subject to Food Standard.

## THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, SECTION 9—SUSPECTED FOOD.

Over two hundred complaints were lodged with this Section regarding food alleged to be contaminated, unsound or otherwise unfit for human consumption during the year. These complaints, as did the 200 last year, included allegations of malpractices in shops and restaurants. The general public maintain their interest in clean and sound food.

Last year 12 complaints alluded to food or drink which it was alleged was not fit for human consumption. This year the number rose to 34 which, when investigated, proved that the food was sound, being normal in appearance, taste and smell. Twenty-seven complaints, 15 fewer than last year, referred to mould in various goods. Over 40 were with regard to foreign matter in food. These included the customary assortment of glass, mineral oil, nails, string, a broken saw blade, dirty milk bottles and contaminated aerated water bottles.



There were several incidents worthy of mention. In one case a twelve-sided "threepenny bit" was found in a morning roll; in another a stone from a bracelet was found in an ice-cream cone. It should be emphasised that overalls of the pocketless or shroud type should be worn and jewellery, such as rings and bracelets, should not be worn when preparing or handling food. In a third the inside surface of a can of Australian pears was heavily smeared with green paint. Another concerned a can of tuna fish in which it was thought there were slivers of glass. This glass-like substance is produced by chemical action. The substance, magnesium ammonium phosphate, is objectionable, but quite harmless. Ants were found in tinned pineapple, a beetle in a can of Belgian peas, a wasp in a jar of jam, a piece of stained bandage in a can of imported casserole stew, and a snail in a can of American chicken. Complaint was also received of unsound potatoes. One person suggested that reconstituted milk had been added to liquid milk, while another complained that the milk appeared to be watery. It was, in fact, homogenised milk. A letter was sent to a firm in London regarding an orange drink found to be below standard. Further enquiry made by the sanitary inspector of the borough revealed that the firm had closed down.

All complaints were carefully investigated, some samples being chemically and bacteriologically examined, and in the case of imported goods the matter was raised with the importers concerned.

Bales of bacon delivered by road transport were found to be stained yellow. Examination of a portion of the sacking and bacon rinds showed that dinitro-o-cresol (D.N.O.C.), an exceedingly toxic substance, was present. The bacon was neither fit for human nor animal consumption and was consequently disposed of, being processed for industrial purposes.

*Inspection of Food and Food Premises.*—Visits of inspection were made to markets, stores, wholesale and retail premises on 8,832 occasions for the purpose of inspecting the premises and/or examining suspected food. The number of lots of food dealt with was 2,493, amounting to 197 tons, 18 cwts. 27 lbs.—46 tons, 10 cwts. 90 lbs. more than last year—and was considered unsound and destroyed with the owners' consent. This involved the writing of thousands of certificates of condemnation which were issued to the owners of the food destroyed. In addition many lots of food were inspected at the request of the owners and found to be sound after careful check had been made through sampling. Approximately 40 tons of ice-cream and ice lollies were destroyed following a distasteful fire in March this year when a bonded warehouse

was gutted. The compressor in the cold store adjoining the bonded warehouse had to be shut down because the insulation of the store had become saturated with water and if the compressor had been allowed to continue running the water would have frozen, expanded and burst the building. Consequently all the food in that section became unfit for human consumption. In parts of the store the floor was inches deep in melted ice-cream and ice-lollies. The insulation in the cold store was completely stripped and renewed and all woodwork, including racks, thoroughly scrubbed and treated to prevent deterioration.

In the course of inspection of the premises the notice of the occupier was directed to need of repairs, cleansing and painting. In all instances the work was satisfactorily carried out. In addition quite a number of visits were made following notification from the Town Planning Department that the applicant wished to set up a food business.

*The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

*The Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.*

*The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52.*

The number of registered milk producers in the city is now 25, two fewer than last year. Two herds produce Certified milk and 23 Tuberculin Tested milk, while one attested herd of the Regional Hospital Board produces Tuberculin Tested milk for use in their own hospitals and institutions.

The number of pasteurising establishments on the register now stands at 18, one fewer than last year.

There are now 1,781 dairies registered in the city, including 25 producers and 20 dairymen holding supplementary licences.

The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, fell this year from 88,825 to 85,400 gallons—a decrease of 3,425 gallons. The percentage of failures in tests of Certified milk fell from 22·6 per cent to 18·8 per cent. Failures of Tuberculin Tested milk rose from 8·1 per cent. to 12·3 per cent.

Formal and informal samples of milk totalled 3,193. The average fat percentage fell again slightly this year from 3·74 to 3·71, as did the percentage of solids-not-fat from 8·84 to 8·83. The number of designated milk sampled during the year was 1,303.

Visits of inspection made to dairy premises numbered 6,561, while 238 inspections were made of the 37 byres of the 25 milk producers. These byres have a total accommodation for 1,122 cows, but over the year the average number kept was approximately 975.

Two shopkeepers were charged, after repeated warnings, with selling milk without having a certificate of registration from the local Authority. Both pled guilty and were fined £5 each.

On 1st October, 1959, the whole of Scotland became an attested area, i.e., all cattle were then declared free from tuberculosis, having passed the Tuberculin Test. The Milk Marketing Board, after intimation to farmers, put into operation a scheme whereby only milk produced from herds for which a licence to produce Tuberculin Tested milk issued by the local authority was held would be accepted for the liquid market. Other milk, although produced from attested herds, would be directed for manufacturing purposes; consequently the farmer would receive a lower price for it. Following upon the Board's action, which commenced on 1st April this year, all heat treated milk (Pasteurised milk) was designated Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised). A number of the multiple firms made application for a Dealer's Licence to sell milk under the special designation Tuberculin Tested, in order to be in strict conformity with the Milk Special Designations Order, because up to this time they held Dealer's Licences to sell only Pasteurised milk. These licences were granted, but a situation had been created for which the Order had not made full provision and which had not been anticipated. It was decided as far as the small retailer was concerned to allow his present licence to continue for three reasons—the matter was of a technical nature; all licences were due to be considered for renewal at the end of 1961 and because of the amount of work involved when the section was already taxed.

*Sterilised Milk.*—Approximately 10 gallons of Sterilised milk are sold daily in the City. Twelve samples were submitted to the City Analyst. The average fat content was 3·68 per cent. and the solids-not-fat 8·82 per cent. There is no creamery which sterilises milk in Glasgow; consequently it is brought in from Edinburgh. All samples passed the prescribed tests.

*Jersey Milk.*—Jersey milk is supplied to City creameries from four Jersey herds. Twenty-seven samples were submitted to analysis and for bacteriological examination; the averages were 4·84 per cent. fat and 9·33 per cent. solids-not-fat. Nine samples, one of which also had a high count, failed in the coliform test, and three samples were below 4 per cent. fat, the standard laid down in the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958.

*Homogenised Milk.*—Subsequent to the situation brought about by all pasteurised milk becoming Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) consideration was given by one of the large dairy concerns to introducing

another type of milk, namely, Homogenised Milk, not as yet on the market in Scotland, and for which no special provision had been laid down in the Scottish Order, but, on the other hand, there is no legal objection. About 290 gallons are sold daily in the City. One firm fills only homogenised milk into their cartons. It may be said that the flavour of the milk is enhanced. Eighty-nine samples were examined. The average fat content was 3.88 per cent. and the solids-not-fat 8.83 per cent. Seventy-seven or 86.52 per cent. passed all tests, while the remaining 12 or 13.48 per cent. failed in the coliform test.

CERTIFIED—						1960	1959	1958
Producers	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	980	920
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						1,783	1,966	2,157
TUBERCULIN TESTED—								
Producers	...	...	...	...	...	22	24	25
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	838	782	727
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						1,075	902	760
PASTEURISED—								
Pasteurising Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	20
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1,729	1,675	1,615
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						*82,530	†85,947	§84,505
1960—*						Includes 82,230 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).		
1959—†						Includes 2,636 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).		
1958—§						Includes 2,327 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).		
STERILISED—								
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	84	85	84

### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILK (1)

	CERTIFIED		TUBERCULIN TESTED	
	(a) Not more than 30,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/10 ml.	(a) Not more than 200,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.	(a) Not more than 30,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/10 ml.	(a) Not more than 200,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
<i>Bacteriological Examination—</i>				
Number examined	...	218	...	218
Number conforming to all requirements	...	177	...	191
Number exceeding count only	...	5	...	4
Number exceeding count and having coliforms present	...	5	...	4
Number conforming to count but having coliforms present	...	31	...	19
Agar Count per ml.—				
Highest	...	1,000,000	...	880,000
Lowest	...	300	...	500
Presence of Coliforms (—)	...	182	...	195
	...	36	...	23
<i>Chemical Examination—</i>				
Fat Minimum 3%—				
(Number 3% or over)	...	213	...	216
(Number below 3%)	...	5	...	2
Average Butter-Fat Content	...	3.89	...	3.93

72 Examined Biologically with negative result.

## RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF DESIGNATED MILKS (2)

	*TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)	PASTEURISED
	(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.	(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
	(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)	(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)
Number examined ... ..	673	194
Number passing each test ...	635	187
Number failing in one or more of the tests ... ..	38	6
Milk-Fat Test—		
No. Satisfactory ... ..	673	194
No. Unsatisfactory ... ..	—	—
Average Butter-Fat Content ...	3.78	3.77

\* Tests as for Pasteurised.

91.32 per cent. of the samples examined were in conformity with the terms of the Orders compared with 92.53 last year.

Chemical examination showed seven samples to be deficient in fat, while 5 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	2
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	79	6
Pasteurised ... ..	75	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	205	9
	<hr/> 369	<hr/> 17

Last year 33 samples failed out of a total of 342 samples. In addition to the above examinations, three samples of Certified and Tuberculin Tested milk were examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus with negative results. Other supplies were examined for the presence of tubercule under the designated milks.

*Non-Designated Milk Produced in Premises within the City.*

At the beginning of the year there was still one of these dairy farms left on the register. This is an attested herd and recorded with the Department of Agriculture. Only two samples were taken at this farm during the first three months of the year and both gave satisfactory results, the highest count being 37,000 per ml. and coliforms absent. The following table shows the results of these bacteriological examinations.

Number Taken	Bacterial Count		Coliforms
	under 200,000	Over 200,000	
2	2	—	—

The present occupiers of this farm were registered with the local authority in August, 1927, during which time samples of milk gave consistently satisfactory results. This is a fine old farm steading but the byre, a grand, stout, stonebuilt one, was rather dated according to present-day standards. In 1951 the farmer was approached with a view to bringing his byre up to the required standard of the revised Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order so that he would qualify for a Producer's Licence to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested, but owing to the lack of money and the refusal of the laird to carry out the necessary alterations such a licence was denied him despite the fact his herd was attested. He, nevertheless, continued to produce a little milk which was transported to a near-by creamery where it was pasteurised. The Scottish Milk Marketing Board, in April, 1960, put into force their scheme that all milk for the liquid market must be from producers who held a Tuberculin Tested Producer's Licence. Failure to have such a licence resulted in a lower price for the milk produced. He was still not prepared to lay out the money to modernise his byre on account of his advancing years, and consequently he stopped milk production. His name was subsequently removed from the Dairy Register. He is now content to continue working rearing young stock and feeding store cattle.

#### MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This year contracts were allocated to seven contractors, compared with ten contractors last year, to supply pasteurised milk to the city schools. One-hundred-and-forty samples were examined during the year in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Four samples failed in one or other of the two prescribed tests compared with nine failures in 200 samples examined last year. Thirty-five samples were submitted to biological tests with negative results.

The following table is a summary of the results of the sampling.—

#### SCHOOL MILK (PASTEURISED AND TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED))

No. Examined	No. Passing both		No. Failing Coliform Tests only	No. Failing Both Tests	No. Tuberculous	Average Fat Solids	Average Non-Fat Solids
	Phosphatase and Coliform Tests	No. Failing Phosphatase Test only					
140	136	—	4	—	—	3.64	8.73

The second table shows the average daily quantity supplied each month with the number of schooldays in each. The total consumption this year amounted to 1,509,674 gallons, an increase of 8,128 gallons from last year.

## AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITIES SUPPLIED.

Month	Gallons	School Days	Month	Gallons	School Days
January ...	7,127	19	July ...	*15,996	†
February ...	7,173	20	August ...	*61,759	†
March ...	7,033	23	September ...	7,481	21
April ...	6,721	15	October ...	7,437	21
May ...	7,296	19	November ...	7,241	21
June ...	7,034	22	December ...	7,656	16

\* 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, 1960—KELVIN HALL.

Thirteen thousand, five hundred and forty gallons of milk, approximately 1,200 gallons less than last year, were produced by show cattle during the period of the show. This year again the milk was collected and poured into three bulk milk storage tanks of different design and capacity. In the first instance the milk was cooled by running over a cascade cooler and gravitating from there into a 500 gallon refrigerated tank, while in the other two instances the milk, after being filtered, ran direct into two refrigerated tanks where it was cooled. These tanks were supplied by different makers and had a capacity of 350 and 400 gallons respectively.

Eleven samples of the bulked milk were obtained from the tanks, samples being drawn from the tanks in use at the time of sampling. All the samples were subjected to a bacteriological examination and only five subjected to a chemical examination. The following table shows the results of the chemical analyses.—

	15th Feb.	16th Feb.	17th Feb.	18th Feb.	19th Feb.
Fatty Solids ...	4.00	3.30	4.30	4.00	3.80
Non-Fatty Solids	9.05	8.90	8.87	8.75	8.86

On the other hand, all of the eleven samples showed the presence of coliform organisms, five failed to comply with the count of 200,000 laid down in the Order, while of the others that passed, one gave as low a count as 400 per ml. It should be borne in mind that no reflection is cast on the performance of these tanks nor on the results obtained therefrom.

*Milk Vending Machines.*—Milk vending machines appear to have retained their popularity and usefulness during the year although the

amount sold therefrom is not known. Twenty of these machines are known to be operating in the city. They have been resited from time to time.

*Milk Dispensing Machines.*—In view of relatively poor results, not completely unexpected, obtained from samples drawn from these machines last year, a very careful watchfulness was maintained on the operation, performance and results of them. It will be remembered that milk dispensed from these machines is a catering sale and therefore outwith the scope of the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Act and Order. This state of affairs is to be deplored, and on consideration of last year's and this year's results there is an urgency that a statutory bacteriological standard should be prescribed for milk sold from dispensing machines.

This year 200 samples were taken and all with the exception of 14 samples which were not chemically examined were submitted to both bacteriological and chemical tests. Eight of the samples were deficient in fat and three were deficient in solids not fat while eleven were well above 3·71 per cent., the average fat content of that of the city, showing that in these instances the bulk milk had not been thoroughly plunged before being poured into the bowl of the machine or the agitator was not put into operation.

In the course of the bacteriological examination each sample was subjected to a colony count and a coliform test in dilutions of 1/10, 1/100 and 1/1000 ml. in order to assess the hygienic quality of the milk, the efficiency of cleaning and the sterilising of the machine. The phosphatase test was not carried out because it is known that the milk was, in fact, pasteurised milk.

Of the 200 samples taken, 137 or 68·50 per cent. failed the coliform test prescribed in the Order of 1951, i.e., coliforms absent from 1/100ml. Coliforms were present in 163 or 81·50 per cent. of the samples when examined in 1/10 dilution, and 104 or 52·00 per cent. when examined in 1/100 dilution.

With regard to the colony count, 159 samples or 79·50 per cent. had counts of under 200,000 per ml.; 33 or 16·5 per cent. had counts of over 200,000; while 8 samples or 4·00 per cent. had counts of over 1,000,000. The lowest count was 200 and the highest 4,000,000.

In 35 samples or 17·5 per cent. coliforms were absent and had a count of less than 200,000 colonies per ml.; 121 or 60·5 per cent., coliforms were present and had counts of less than 200,000; 43 or 21·5 per cent. coliforms were present and had counts of more than 200,000;



and 1 or 0.5 per cent, coliforms were absent but had a count of over 200,000.

*Dairy and Canned Cream—Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951.*—Thirty-one samples of dairy and ten samples of canned and sterilised cream were obtained and examined. Twenty-nine of the samples were submitted to the City Analyst to be analysed in terms of the Order. Two of the samples of dairy cream were slightly below the statutory standard and the creameries responsible were subsequently warned.

The number of samples examined both chemically and bacteriologically was 15. Twenty-seven (dairy cream) were examined bacteriologically and ten of these were considered unsatisfactory because of high count and/or the presence of coliform organisms.

*Cleansing of Milk Bottles.*—During the year 154 milk bottles were submitted to a bacteriological examination. Thirty-three per cent. of the bottles had counts of under 10, while only 13 of the bottles, although visibly clean, were reported as not complying with the accepted standard of not more than 600 colonies per pint bottle. Reports of these examinations were notified to the dairymen concerned and repeat samples taken where necessary, accompanied by an investigation into the cause of failure. The results of bottles washed by the different methods are as follows.—

	No. of Bottles	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Percentage Satisfactory
Washed by Soaker Sprayer Machine	29	26	3	89.64
Washed by Jet Type Machine ...	112	102	10	91.07
Washed by Rotary Brushes ...	13	—	—	100.00
Washed by Hand ... ..	—	—	—	—

In 20 instances complaints were received of milk having been delivered in dirty bottles, 11 having been filled at creameries within the city and nine at farms or creameries outwith the city. Each incident was fully investigated.

*Cleansing of Milk Cans.*—The check on the efficiency of can washing in the city creameries was continued. During the year 128 cans, 68 more than last year, were examined.

	Number Examined	Number Satis- factory	Number Fairly Satis- factory	Number Unsatis- factory
1958 ... ..	102	65	5	32
1959 ... ..	60	47	8	5
1960 ... ..	128	90	12	26

The table shows that 90 or 70.31 per cent, were satisfactorily washed compared with 47 or 78.33 per cent, last year; 12 or 9.38 per cent, were fairly satisfactory compared with 8 or 13.34 per cent.; while the

percentage of those unsatisfactory, 26 or 20·31 per cent., compared with 5 or 8·33 per cent.

Towards the end of May this year complaint was received from the manager of a city creamery that milk was being delivered from dairy farms outwith the city in cans which were not satisfactory. In response to this telephone complaint an inspector went immediately to the creamery. The following day an inspector was in attendance at the time of delivery of the milk to inspect the cans. The outcome of these inspections was that a number of cans from each of 66 farmers were found to be in varying degrees of uncleanness in the cans and lids and of general disrepair, distorted lids and open joints. A large quantity of the milk was returned to the farmers and lists of the defaulting farmers were sent to the sanitary inspector of the two areas concerned. No further cause for complaint has since been received.

#### *Ice Cream.*

##### *The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.*

There are 462 registered dealers in ice cream in the city in respect of premises, eleven fewer than last year; 485 certificates of registration are held by owners in respect of vehicles for the sale only of ice cream, forty-seven more than last year. Inspections of these premises and vehicles totalled 2,842 during the year, and notices of contraventions issued.

It is the responsibility of an ice-cream dealer to see that any person employed by him to sell ice-cream from a vehicle on his behalf is issued with a certificate of authorisation obtainable from the local authority. It is the practice in Glasgow to have every such person call at the "Food Room", where he is vetted and a check made with his employer before a certificate is given. Two hundred and nine certificates were issued and recorded this year. It was found that some of the applicants had little idea of hygiene. They presented themselves unshaven, unwashed and their clothes and linen were dirty. Such persons were refused certificates.

##### *The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.*

##### *The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.*

The number of ice-cream samples obtained during the year was increased. The following table gives the results of the examinations of ice-cream compared with those of last year.

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
1960	251	202	26	8	15
1959	163	129	15	9	10

The table shows 202 satisfactory samples or 80.47 per cent., compared with 129 or 78.46 per cent. last year. This year 15 (5.97 per cent.) of the samples failed both in count and coliform compared with 10 of 163 or 6.13 per cent. Defaulters were visited and their methods checked and advice given. Of the 251 informal samples taken, 210 were subjected to both chemical and bacteriological examinations while the remaining 41 samples were for bacteriological examination only. Of the 210 informal samples, 44 failed to comply with the standard laid down in the Regulations.

During the year only one formal sample was procured. The sample was deficient in fat, containing only 4.74 per cent. fat as compared with 5 per cent. as prescribed by the Regulations. The case was heard in the Sheriff Court. The manufacturer pled guilty but was admonished.

	No. Examined	No. Adulterated	No. Deficient in Fat	No. Deficient in Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Fat and Milk Solids Not Fat
1960	210	44	31	21	8
1959	123	34	29	17	12

## AVERAGES

		Milk Ice		Dairy Ice Cream and Ice Cream	
		Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat	Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat
1960	...	3.70%	7.76%	6.79%	9.82%
1959	...	—	—	6.82%	9.50%

## HIGHEST

1960	...	5.76%	8.40%	12.55%	14.60%
1959	...	—	—	13.40%	13.70%

As in previous years, samples of ice cream as supplied to school children through the School Meals Service were obtained each week during the months of May, June and September. All of the samples, 14 in number, were well over the statutory requirements, having been made to a special recipe, and gave most satisfactory bacteriological readings.

During the summer the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, Marketing Department, had a survey made of ice cream shops in the Glasgow area with a view to ascertaining where dairy ice cream was being offered for sale and to encourage the sale of dairy ice cream. Intimation was made by the Board after ice cream dealers had informed this Department's food inspectors that enquiries were being made. Pennant shaped banners soon appeared outside ice cream shops advertising the fact that dairy ice cream was on sale, but unfortunately they appeared outside premises from which dairy ice cream was not sold. The notice

of the Board was brought to the fact that such an act was an offence under the Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and/or Section 6 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. The banners gradually disappeared.

*Imitation Cream.*

*Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 16.*

The investigation into the bacteriological standard of bakers' cream filling was continued, but for various reasons was curtailed. The number of samples, 134, taken in manufacturers' premises and bakehouses was approximately half the number taken last year, particular attention being paid to premises from which unsatisfactory results had been previously obtained. Letters on adverse results were sent to 42 bakers, followed by a visit from the district food inspector who gave helpful advice and guidance. The action taken was most necessary to bring home to these bakers the urgency and need for thorough cleanliness of their utensils and for meticulous care in the preparation, handling and storage of this very highly susceptible product. It did have a salutary effect because the bakers communicated with the British Baking Industries Research Association, who were deeply concerned about these unsatisfactory results.

The report is based on the reasonable standard of not more than 100,000 bacteria per gram with coliforms absent. On this basis 74 or 55.2 per cent. were satisfactory compared with 175 or 66.3 per cent. last year; 60 or 44.8 per cent. compared with 89 or 33.7 per cent. unsatisfactory. Thirty-one or 23.12 per cent. of the samples failed because of a high count and with coliforms present; 8 or 5.97 per cent. failed in count only and 21 or 15.67 per cent. failed in coli only. Of the 134 samples, 45 had a count of over 100,000; 17 of over 10,000; 38 of over 1,000; 19 of 100 and 17 of less than 100. Five samples had faecal B. coli present.

*Egg Imports and Sampling.*

*Dutch Frozen Whites.*

Importation of this product via Leith commenced late in January. There were only six shipments as compared with four last year, and as is customary they 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 12 tons, 4 cwts., compared with 7 tons 18 cwts., 106 lbs. last year. Samples were again drawn shortly after arrival to expedite release to the owners. Sixty-seven samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist. Seven samples were submitted to a full examination; one had a count of 100,000; two over

1,000, three under 200 and one was sterile; faecal *B. coli* was found in two samples. *Salmonella bareilly* was isolated from two samples. The tins were released with an undertaking that the egg would be subjected to high temperature baking, as is most of this product.

*Dried Egg*.—One 150-lb. tin of Chinese dried whole egg which was known to be infected with *Salmonellae* was accepted from Bermondsey for heat treatment. Two samples were taken prior to heat treatment and both samples showed the presence of *Salmonellae*. One was identified as *Salmonella thompson* and the other *Salmonella typhimurium*. This form of heat treatment was formerly used for treating Chinese egg albumen and was successful in this instance. Two after-heat-treatment samples were drawn and reported "negative *Salmonella* group."

*Liquid Whole Hen Egg (Home) (Packed in Glasgow)*.—It would appear from information received from the packers that home eggs for breaking out were not so plentiful and the breaking out commenced in January and continued until June.

Twenty samples of liquid whole hen egg were taken from the two city breaking out plants and submitted for bacteriological examination. Six had counts of over 100,000; nine over 10,000 and five over 1,000. Faecal *B. coli* was found in 11 samples; *staphylococcus aureus* (coagulase-positive) was isolated from four samples. No organisms of the *Salmonella* group were found in any of the samples.

*Cleansing of Beer, Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Bottles*.—Examination of washed bottles showed that this part of the manufacturing process was satisfactorily carried out. Difficulty is still experienced in completely removing all traces of the foreign liquid for which the bottles have been used by members of the public from between the rubber washer and the inner surface of the closure. This contamination is usually of a phenolic nature. One firm has overcome this difficulty by installing quite expensive machinery which spins on to the screw of the bottle a preformed metal cap. This cap is used only once.

Nineteen complaints of contaminated soft drinks were received. Every such complaint is sent to the City Analyst for examination. The degree of contamination varies; although in most cases slight and insufficient to be harmful, it is sufficient to make the contents of the bottle unpalatable.

*Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953*.—Observations taken by inspectors indicated that, on the whole, the requirements of ticketing and marking of imported foods were reasonably well carried out by the shopkeepers.

*The Labelling of Food Orders, 1953.*

*The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 6.*

Careful attention was paid to the wording on labels affixed to prepacked articles of food, misleading statements and inaccurate claims during the course of sampling and inspection of food premises.

Towards the end of 1959 three British Wines were found to be labelled not strictly in conformity with the terms of the Order. Two concerned the setting and design of the label and the third was deficient in alcohol. Lengthy correspondence followed with the consignors and suppliers. New labels were designed in the former cases and in the latter the alcohol content was increased. It was thought the loss of alcohol was due to filtration. Examination of samples showed that this was not so, but these matters were not rectified until this year.

Irish eggs were observed in several grocers to bear a ticket describing them as Aberdeen, Elgin or Dumfriesshire eggs. The grocers so doing were given a verbal warning.

A packet of marzipan bore a label declaring the ingredients to be pure almonds, finest sugar and glucose. Analysis showed that glucose syrup was present and not pure glucose, and that the ingredients were not declared in the correct order. Apologies were received from the packers and the labels corrected.

A city aerating firm proposed placing milk shake syrup on the market, but before doing so sought the advice of this Department as to the necessity of a declaration of ingredients. The matter was considered very carefully and the City Analyst was consulted, who in turn consulted the Council of the Association of Public Analysts. It was mutually agreed that milk shake syrup could be considered to be a cordial to be used after dilution (see Soft Drinks Order) and as such would not require to bear a statement of ingredients on the label. The Order does not state or imply that a cordial must be diluted with water only, and there is no reason why milk should not be used. The firm accepted our advice.

Flour was found to be deficient in iron. It was learned that a master mix was added to the flour by the millers and every endeavour was made by them to meet the requirements of the Flour Order, but they were experiencing difficulties. As amendments are at present being considered by the Food Standards Committee, the explanation from the millers was accepted and no further action was taken.

A baker's confection was observed to bear a description "Cream Sponge," but the filling was found to consist of artificial cream. The attention of the bakery manager was addressed to this infringement which was immediately rectified and an apology received. The firm was of high repute and there had been no intention to deceive, but the error had been made by the staff in the shop.

Exsiccated Glauber's Salt B.P.C. was wrongly described as Refined Glauber's Salts B.P. Exsiccated (exsiccated was in very small print), and further, this medicant was deleted from the B.P. in 1953. The cartons containing the salt had not been amended due to an oversight of the packers.

A can of "Full Cream Condensed Milk Sweetened" (contains 10 per cent. butter fat) was deficient in fat. Notice of the manufacturers was brought to this deficiency. Subsequent samples were genuine.

Additional infringements as to labelling are noted in the sections of the report, "Unsound Food (Orange Drink)" and Ice Cream" (Dairy Ice Cream Banners)."

Advice was also offered with regard to the wording on labels to be affixed to bottles which it was proposed to fill with blended whisky, some of which was of Belgian origin. Nothing more has been heard of this proposition.

*Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Section 15.*—Thirteen certificates of registration were granted in respect of meat storage premises, three fewer than last year, while forty-nine copies of certificates, seven more than in 1958, were provided for vehicles operating from these premises.

*Metallic Contamination of Food.*—Arsenic was found in 28 samples of over 200 of foodstuffs in varying amounts from 0.7 to 0.03 parts per million of food examined. Of 114 samples examined for copper, 100 were found to contain copper in varying amounts from 60 to 0.2 parts per million; of 131 samples, 71 contained lead in varying amounts from 18 to 0.2 parts per million; zinc in six samples varied from 12 to 1 part per million; and in 14 samples no metallic contamination was found.

A portion of a cargo of sides of Polish bacon landed at Hull was transported to Glasgow and on arrival some of the sides were stained blue. Enquiry revealed that they had been contaminated aboard ship and chemical examination showed that the staining was caused by copper but had not penetrated into the underlying fat. Adequate trimming rendered the bacon fit for human consumption.

*The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957.*—Forty-eight varieties involving the examination of a large number of samples of food were examined for the presence of prohibited colouring matter. In only one sample was prohibited colour found, namely, ladu in a baker's confection, sold from and made in a Pakistani shop. The manufacture of this product was stopped when it was reported to the maker that this contained prohibited colouring matter.

There were two rather interesting incidents in which complaint was received from the Fruit Market that apples were stained blue, suspected of having become discoloured by rubbing on the papier-mache trays. In both incidents Worcester apples were discoloured and 392 cartons were involved. Examination of samples showed that the skin was stained due to fibres from the tray having pressed into the apple skin. These coloured fibres could not be rubbed off but were easily removed by washing. Examination of the tray showed the dye was not soluble in water and that it was not one of the permitted food colours. The shopkeepers who had bought the cartons of apples were all traced, the local sanitary inspectors informed, and all traces of the colour removed before the apples were sold to the public.

*Desiccated Coconut.*—A number of the larger bakers in the city were rather alarmed by a circular letter which they had received from their association regarding the bacteriological condition of desiccated coconut from Ceylon. The letter intimated that *Salmonellae* had been isolated from samples which had been examined. It was arranged that samples should be taken and examined for the presence of *Salmonellae* and sampling was continued throughout the year. Ninety-four samples were examined, having been taken at bakeries, small shops and importers' premises. Only one sample was found to be contaminated. It had been obtained from a small retail shop and, on further enquiry, it was learned that only 7 lbs. had been received and the little that remained was destroyed. Further investigation at the supplier's premises revealed that that particular consignment had been exhausted.

*Mineral Oil in Food.*—Seventy-eight samples of nineteen varieties of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of mineral oil. This is the sixth year in which all the samples have been found to be free of mineral oil.

*Saccharin in Food.*—The number of samples examined for the presence of saccharin was two-hundred and fifteen. Saccharin was found in only six samples but in no instance was it found in ice cream. The highest amount found was 73 grains per 10 gallons, the lowest



0.41 grains per 10 gallons, and in each case it was found in soft drinks in which it is permitted within limits.

*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.*

*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955/56.*

*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960.*

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960, revoked the 1955 and 1956 Regulations and came into force on 1st October, 1960. Sampling of these products was curtailed due to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. Seventeen samples, however, were examined, one of which, a fertiliser, was deficient in insoluble phosphoric acid. A repeat sample procured was found to be genuine.

*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 was made under other Statutes.

*Infestation of Food Regulations, 1950.*—Minor infestations of cereals were rectified. It was found that the metal bins were neither emptied of the previous stock nor washed and dried by the kitchen staffs before being recharged with fresh stock. Twenty-one complaints were received of insects in food: larvae in chocolate-coated peanuts; a beetle of foreign origin in a packet of tea; tiny insects in a jar of mixed pickles.

The last incident proved interesting. The cauliflower used in the pickles had been imported from Holland, where two crops are grown. The first crop, the August one, was imported whole and was found to be infested with greenfly. The Dutch growers had had the same trouble. The manufacturers stopped purchasing whole cauliflowers and turned over to "chopped" cauliflower which arrived in brine. A washing device was set up in which water was forced into the tank to agitate the cauliflower, wash out the greenfly and remove the brine. This action proved successful. No other complaint was reported.

*Byelaws for Regulating Street Trading.*—The numbers of street traders continue to increase. By the end of the year 1,657 vehicles with suitable food storage accommodation had been approved in accordance with the byelaws compared with 1,394 last year. The vehicles of 400 street traders, numbering 601, 146 more than in 1959, were engaged for the sale of food without storage accommodation. Of the 601 vehicles, a number of these belonged to traders with premises outwith the city and the remainder belonged to traders who gave undertakings that the food would be "sold out" daily.

Traders engaged in selling open foods were informed that on the next presentation of their vehicles they would require to fit hand-washing facilities. Some of the vehicles presented are inclined to be on the small side, but the standard tends to improve gradually.

One large bakery firm suggested supplying the drivers of their retail vans with waterless soap until such times as their vans could be fitted with proper hand-washing facilities. A sample of this waterless soap, when examined, showed it to be bacteriostatic but not bactericidal. This was acceptable as an interim step, indeed, a step forward.

*Food Hygiene.*—The drive under the Food Hygiene Regulations was sustained. A survey of shops, particularly butchers' shops, under the jurisdiction of this Section was commenced. More time was devoted with individual shopkeepers to discuss in detail the requirements of the Regulations. Visits made under the Regulations totalled 2,474. Opportunity was taken when dairy premises changed hands to have the premises brought up to the required standard of the Hygiene Regulations before recommending to the Committee that a certificate of registration should be granted.

Two complaints were received of smoking while food was being prepared in shops; one alluded to the shopkeeper sleeping in the back apartment, and six to food being displayed without protection from the public. Complaints were also received of cooking odours from butchers' shops and catering establishments. Such complaints were carefully followed up and remedied. It was found that, in some instances, when premises were being modernised the height of the ceiling is reduced. This is carried out by breaking the existing ceiling and suspending the false ceiling on struts nailed to the floor joists above. It is essential that holed ceilings be sealed off before the completion of the work to prevent odours permeating the dwelling-houses or offices above.

A sample of oil described as "Finest Ham-Machine Oil" was examined and found to be good quality light liquid paraffin, and considered opinion was, if used for cleaning ham-machines which should not be washed with water, the amount of oil likely to be transferred to the first slices of ham would be negligible and not be detectable.

Lectures on "Clean Food" were again given to selected groups.

## ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

## ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND CONTRAVENTIONS DURING 1960.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Complaint and Alleged Offence	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. Admon- ished	No. Acquitted	No. Dis- missed
15	<i>Sausages</i> — Contained an excess of preservative ...	15	£76	—	—	—
13	<i>Mince</i> — Contained Preservative during proscribed period. ...	13	£65	—	—	—
2	<i>Mince</i> — Contained an excess of preservative during permitted period ...	2	£7	—	—	—
1	<i>Whisky</i> — Reduced to below 35 degrees under proof	1	£5	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—
31		31	£153	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—

## THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.

1	Deficient in fat ...	1	—	1	—	—
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## THE FOOD STANDARDS (SUET) ORDER, 1952.

1	<i>Shredded Beef Suet</i> — Deficient in fat ...	—	No action	—	—	—
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## OTHER THAN FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Alleged Offence	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. Admon- ished	No. Acquitted	No. Dis- missed
2	Carrying on the business of a Dairyman without a Certificate of Regis- tration ...	2	£10	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—
35	GRAND TOTALS ...	34	£163	1	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—

HARRY T. SMITH.  
*Senior Food Inspector.*

## SECTION XIII.

### AIR PURIFICATION.

During the year a further three Smoke Control Area Orders came into force. Central Areas Nos. 2 and 3 were the subject of an Order made by the Corporation on 24th December, 1960. These areas were to the west and east of Glasgow's first Central Smoke Control Area and together had an acreage of 251. By the time the Orders came into force the number of dwellings within the areas had been reduced by reason of representation of unfit properties or voluntary closure. The final number of houses in Area No. 2 was 910 and in Area No. 3, 1,131. In the two areas the total number of commercial premises was 2,495, industrial premises 61, and other premises 60.

The publicity arrangements followed the usual pattern of meetings and exhibition and a demonstration house. The demonstration house has been found most useful as a method of illustrating the burning of smokeless fuel and the difference in technique that has to be used as compared with the burning of coal.

The work of adaptation was carried out by specifications issued to the householders who then made their own arrangements with private contractors. The actual work of adaptation was supervised by the Technical Section of the Department who, when completely satisfied, provided a certificate of satisfaction which permitted the grant to be paid. Both Orders came into force on 15th October, 1960, and throughout the winter there was an obvious improvement in the atmosphere of the three Central Areas.

The Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area Order was made by the Corporation on 24th December, 1959. It had an acreage of 2,794, and covered 8,928 dwellings, 85 commercial premises, 36 industrial premises and 203 others. The Order included the major part of the Pollokshaws Ward but excluded the redevelopment area.

In the area the majority of the houses were owned by the Local Authority, and the Committee on Housing therefore decided to carry out alterations either by direct labour or by sub-contractors. The tenants still had the right, if they wished, to obtain specifications and go to a private contractor, and a number did so. The houses in the Arden Scheme which were owned by the Scottish Special Housing Association were offered a very reasonable inclusive charge for a set type of conversion. Here again the householders had the right to elect to have the work carried out by a private contractor except where the houses had been built after 5th July, 1956 and therefore were not eligible for grant.

The publicity arrangements were somewhat different to those applying in the Central Areas. There were some 1,600 fireplaces which required major conversions, and the exhibition was mainly of tiled fireplaces and approved appliances, the tenants selecting the fireplace and appliance they desired. In the case of simple conversions the appliance was selected by the Corporation as the one most suited to the fireplace. One group of major conversions was the replacement of back-to-back fireplaces by an interior grate in the living room, and where required the replacement of the gas fitment by a gas cooker.

It was necessary to extend the period for alterations by two months, and the Order finally came into force on 15th December, 1960. While there was no difficulty about supplies of smokeless fuel, and particularly of British standard coke for open fireplaces produced by the Scottish Gas Board under the brand name of "Gloco," there were certain distribution difficulties and it was only with the help of the Scottish Gas Board actually selling smokeless fuel to the householder that the initial phase of the Order could be brought into force. There were a number of tenants who continued to burn coal and coal merchants who continued to sell coal after the Smoke Control Area Order came into force. Loud speaker vans were used to warn the tenants of the need to conform with the terms of the Order, and a special team of technical officers was made available to deal with any difficulties that arose. Early in 1961 it was necessary, however, to take certain of the offenders to court.

Where difficulties had arisen they were due mainly to defects of technique or, in some cases, to defects in installation. The defects in technique included reducing the capacity of the fire by the use of side bricks and "hedgehogs"; putting insufficient fuel on the fire; the air control not being used to the best advantage; the back boiler flue not being closed during the ignition period; and allowing the ashpan to fill up until the ashes reached the fire bars, causing restriction in air supply.

Defects of structure and installation included the throat opening being too wide—it should be  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 inches for most satisfactory burning of smokeless fuel; the oncome of the flue too wide; the baffle lintel not smoothly rounded; the back boiler requiring to be raised or set back; the pup bricks requiring renewal; the appliance not being sealed and screwed to the hearth—wiring is insufficient; the angle of the gas igniter not being adjusted to ensure that the flame was burning through the bars and not on the bars or on the back of the fire; the gas igniter not being properly bored to provide the full spread of gas; and faulty chimney heads and broken bridges.

Not everyone is in favour of clean air or rather in favour of giving up a coal fire to secure clean air, and there were many complaints. It was found necessary, therefore, to have a follow-up service to meet every complaint whether by letter, by telephone, by word of mouth, or by newspaper articles or letters to the Editor.

One of the defects found was the use of unsatisfactory fuels. The tenant would purchase a poor type of coke at a cheap price. In many cases the coke was soaking wet and no amount of gas ignition could set these fuels alight in a reasonable time. Wherever difficulties were found involving defects of technique it was a most useful practice to demonstrate lighting of the fire with Gluco from the beginning. The demonstration was of value not only to the tenant who was finding difficulty but also to her neighbours. As many as four demonstration fires might be lit in the course of a morning, including repeat visits

for refuelling until the housewife knew how to get the best results from the new fuel.

As the Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area got under way proposals were put forward to the Secretary of State for the Pollokshields Areas. The Pollokshields (No. 1) Area, which includes Pollokshields proper and half of the Nether Pollok Policies, was made the subject of an Order on 9th June, 1960. The area has an acreage of 1,239, and contains 3,542 dwellings, 252 commercial premises, 22 industrial premises, and 81 other premises.

The usual methods of publicity were again employed including a communication to the tenants on the details of the Order and the grant proposals, the holding of meetings to which householders were invited and an exhibition and a demonstration house.

Objection was taken to the Order by certain private individuals in the area, and there were also submitted 33 lists of objectors by the Coal Merchants Federation of Great Britain Clean Air Advisory Service, although they themselves were making no formal objection. A public enquiry was held on 23rd November, 1960. The objection was based mainly on the inadequate supply of premium fuels, although the supply of British Standard coke or of gas coke was admitted to be plentiful. The Secretary of State approved of the Order on 30th March, 1961.

The Pollokshields (No. 2) Smoke Control Area Order was made by the Corporation on 22nd December, 1960. It covers the remaining part of the Pollokshields Ward, i.e., the areas of Pollok, Roughmussel, Rosshall, Corkerhill, Crookston and the remaining half of Nether Pollok Policies. It has an acreage of 2,010, and comprises 6,057 dwellings, 54 commercial premises, 3 industrial premises and 49 other premises.

This area also was the subject of objection, this time on behalf of the Glasgow and District Coal Merchants Association. The enquiry was heard on 31st July, 1961, and the Secretary of State's decision is awaited.

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	113	2,154	1,047 (910)*	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	1,441 (1,131)*	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 December, 1960	2,794	36	85	8,928(a)	203
Pollokshields	Ward boundary, loop line from Shields Road to Strathbungo Station; Kilmarnock railway to White Cart, along river to weir below Pollok House; then due north to boundary.	9th June, 1960	15th May, 1962	1,239	22	252	3,542(b)	81
Pollokshields (No. 2).	Ward boundary on north, west and south and on east the west boundary of Pollokshields Area.	22nd December, 1960		2,010	3	54	6,057(c)	49

\* Number of dwellings when Order came into operation shown in brackets. Houses in course of erection: (a) 1,145; (b) 62; (c) 24.



## SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS, ETC., WORK DONE DURING 1960.

The Central Smoke Control Areas are kept under daily observation by the smoke inspectorate from several vantage points at roof level from which a large area can be carefully observed. On many occasions during the year smoke of faint density was observed, the cause of which was immediately investigated.

Advice and instruction were given on firing methods and correct plant operation, and this proving successful, a second visit was rarely necessary.

As has been the practice in the past, instruction on plant operation and an explanation of the requirements of the Clean Air Act has been adopted rather than the taking of immediate punitive action. This policy has at all times been most successful.

All districts outwith the Smoke Control Area were also under routine observation and many inspections of plant took place.

Frequent requests were made by companies wishing advice on the modernising of plant as an interest had been taken by the executives in complying with the Clean Air Act's requirements.

Many prior approval requests were received and on most occasions an inspection of the immediate area was necessary. In a great many instances alterations to the proposed plant had to be made to prevent the possibility of an ultimate infringement of the Act.

From the following tables it will be observed that the Clean Air and Smoke Abatement Section of this Department have had an exceptionally busy year. The additional duties entailed in the administration of the Central Smoke Control Area, coupled with the ever-increasing number of applications for Prior Approval under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, have to some extent greatly added to the general commitments of this section. The figures submitted below are a summary of the work carried out by the staff during the year under review.

Number of observations of chimneys (industrial) ...	26,200
Number of inspections of steam boiler and other furnaces	589
Number of verbal intimations of excessive smoke ...	342
Number of Prior Approval locations inspected ...	76

The above figures do not include the work on complaints investigated. They do include the work in the river, dock and harbour areas. Conditions here differ materially from shore plants. In addition, other technical duties involve the supervision, maintenance, collection and monthly replacement work in connection with the precipitation gauges and other air recording instruments.

## PLANT IMPROVEMENTS NOTED DURING THE YEAR 1960.

Each year it has been the practice to record any new additions, alterations or new plants which have been installed, thereby contributing to the reduction of smoke emission. Since the inception of the Clean Air Act and the contained Prior Approval Clause a more accurate record can now be kept of the many improvements that are made each year, as it is now obligatory to notify the appropriate authority of any changes that may be made. Many of these new installations are extensive and costly, while others have been of a more modest nature, but all will contribute in reducing the amount of impurities discharged to the atmosphere. The following table indicates the various improvements that have been recorded :—

Number of new steam boilers installed to give increased capacity ... ..	27
Number of mechanical stokers fitted to steam boilers and other furnaces ... ..	6
Number of new chimneys erected or existing chimneys heightened ... ..	28
Number of steam boilers or process furnaces converted to oil fuel ... ..	64
Number of improvements not included under the above headings ... ..	28

The following notes describe some of the major improvements which were completed during the year :—

At the Maternity and Women's Hospital in the centre of the city two Economic Dryback type steam boilers have been installed, replacing two Lancashire boilers which were hand-fired. The new boilers have been fitted to burn oil fuel and are fully automatic. They are also instrumented. The original boilerhouse was reconstructed to accommodate the new plant and the entire installation is an outstanding example of a major conversion to a hospital power plant.

A large laundry in the west end of the city which was the subject of complaint in the past have installed two new oil-fired Packaged type steam boilers each with an independent chimney. These units replace two large water tube boilers which were mechanically stoked. Conditions are now satisfactory and should give no further cause for complaint.

At the Kelvin Hall a complete new boilerhouse and boiler plant have been installed. The boiler units consist of two Economic Dryback boilers fitted for oil burning under fully automatic conditions. The contemplated conversion of the Partick Sewage Pumping Station to electrical power necessitated this change as previously the heating and domestic hot water was supplied from the above source.

A large saw mill in the Port Dundas area have installed an oil-fired Fleming vertical boiler working in conjunction with a Dutch Oven for their steam requirements and disposal of wood refuse. This new combination unit replaces two large Stirling Boilers. The wood refuse is fed to the incinerator chamber by mechanical means, thereby eliminating the heavy issues of smoke which were the cause of previous complaints.

At one of the main line stations in the centre of the city a complete new boiler plant consisting of two Sectional Heating and one Locomotive type boilers has been installed. The new plant is fitted for oil-burning and is fully automatic and replaces two old type boilers which were hand-fired. The old plant was the cause of recurring complaints.

A firm of dye manufacturers in the east end of the city have replaced two Lancashire boilers by a modern Economic type unit which is fitted with a Chain Grate Stoker. Conditions which were the cause of complaints in the past are now good.

A large engineering firm in the Parkhead district have completed the installing of three Water Tube boilers, all of which are fitted with Chain Grate Stokers. The above plant is fully instrumented and is of a very modern design.

The above are only a few of the outstanding improvements to boiler plants noted during the year. Many others, perhaps not of equal magnitude but nevertheless just as important, were also recorded.

*Investigation of Complaints.*—Due to the introduction of the Clean Air Act, residents within the city are more conscious of smoke emission. This has resulted in many smoke complaints being received by letter, telephone, and personal calls at this office.

These complaints were investigated by the area inspectors, who made the necessary suggestions to improve smoke conditions. After frequent observations of the chimneys concerned, decided improvements were reported.

*Prosecutions Taken during the Year.*—During the year under review this Department had only on one occasion to proceed with a prosecution. In this case, gross carelessness was the cause of heavy smoke emissions in the Central Smoke Control Area, and it was considered essential to take punitive action after repeated warnings had been given.

In this smoke control area daily observations were made and on the slightest provocation an inspection was made and advice given, and seldom was a second visit necessary.

*Shipping and River Craft in the Harbour Areas.*—Shipping in the harbour, docks and upper reaches of the river is subject to control similar to that exercised in other areas of the city. For administrative purposes the north and south banks of the river are operated as separate units. Each is the responsibility of an inspector who has had considerable marine experience and is fully qualified to give advice in matters concerning marine practice.

A small number of coasting and river craft still burn solid bituminous fuel but these vessels can and do occasionally produce heavy issues of smoke when manoeuvring and operating in the confined upper reaches of the river.

Since the introduction of smokeless fuels to the cross river passenger ferries, an outstanding improvement has been noted. Previously these vessels, when burning a bituminous fuel, were responsible for frequent complaints.

In many instances the large ocean-going ships' main and auxiliary engines and boilers are under repair while the ship lies in port. These essential repairs frequently cause difficulty in raising and maintaining steam pressures and in the efficient operation of boiler furnace plant. Under these conditions the inspectors make such suggestions as will reduce smoke to the barest minimum. On occasion, punitive action is taken when it is obvious that carelessness is responsible for smoke emission.

*Railways and Servicing Depots.*—As in the past, much time and attention was devoted to complaints received in respect of smoke from locomotives. One of the main sources of complaint is that of Engine Sheds where a large number of locomotives are assembled at certain periods of the day. Although no individual locomotive may be discharging dense smoke, the accumulative effect of faint smoke from such a number does in the aggregate at times constitute a serious nuisance. This problem has been under discussion with the railway executives on various occasions and everything possible is being done to improve conditions.

Complaints are also received of smoke from trains when halted at signals. It is not possible to make an inspection under these conditions but should the density and issue be such as to warrant a complaint the full particulars and numbers of the locomotives are forwarded to the Superintendent concerned for his attention.

In all stations within the smoke control area the open fires in offices, stores and all other types of premises have been replaced by slow combustion stoves and only smokeless fuel allowed to be used.

Frequent complaints of unnecessary smoke from locomotives at rest within the stations were reported to the Superintendent of the department concerned. Drivers and firemen were then advised on the necessity of reducing smoke to the minimum.

Braziers in use during severe winter conditions at the hydraulic buffers, water tanks, etc., were also the subject of complaint. After a change of fuel from bituminous coal to coke, no further cause for complaint was evident.

The electricification of the Helensburgh-Airdrie line was responsible for a wonderful improvement in atmospheric conditions, particularly in the low level platforms of the stations concerned. Unfortunately, due to technical difficulties, the electric trains had temporarily to be withdrawn. The re-introduction of the electric service in the near future will for this reason be very welcome.

THE SCOTTISH DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLEAN AIR  
AND  
THE CORPORATION OF GLASGOW—HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

BOILERHOUSE PRACTICE—FUEL ECONOMY—CLEAN AIR.

GLASGOW CLASSES—45TH WINTER SESSION, 1960-61.

A number of enquiries were received during the autumn period from intending students and from firms and departments as to the probability of the courses being resumed during the ensuing winter session.

As in past years, the Society circularised all departments of the Glasgow Corporation and industrial firms generally, in the city area, of the arrangements being made for the resumption of the classes. A joint ordinary and advanced course was begun on Tuesday, 4th October, 1960, in the Burgh Court Hall, Municipal Buildings. The necessary arrangements had been made with the Corporation for its use. The classes met on each week thereafter on both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings between 7.30 and 9.15 p.m. The nominal fee of 5s. was again charged for the course of lectures for the session. The series of wall charts, some 50 in number, possessed by the Division, was again made full use of as a visual aid.

The total enrolment was 44. This number was made up of 29 in the first year and 15 in the second or advanced year respectively. The course concluded on 25th January, 1961. The class attendances over the session were 76.8 per cent. ordinary and 74.3 per cent. advanced—a combined figure of 75.5 per cent. This was very satisfactory. Owing to the incidence of late work and shift conditions some members attended at both levels on alternate weeks, while some men attended both classes during the course. A total of 25 lectures was given in the

course and an additional two refresher lectures of two hours each were given for those men who had intimated their intention to go forward for both Boiler Operator and Boilerhouse Practice examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The class written examinations were held on Saturday afternoon, 28th January, 1961, in the large committee room in the City Chambers. Twenty-three men attended, 18 taking the ordinary and five the advanced papers. Two-and-a-half and three hours respectively were the times allowed for the question papers. The pass mark for a merit certificate was 50 per cent., and as in previous procedure, only bona fide operators or men of similar status were eligible for competing for the book prizes allocated by the Scottish Division to each class. Thirteen men in the ordinary and five in the advanced gained merit certificates.

During January a class visit was made on two evenings to both Braehead Electrical Station and the boilerhouse of the Western Infirmary. Visits of this type have been found in past years to be of distinct educational value.

Following customary practice, the certificates and book prizes are presented at a meeting held each year during May. At this meeting addresses are given on various aspects of the work in Clean Air by attending members of the Division and Corporation members and officials.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION. RECORDING AND INSTRUMENTATION.

This section of work has greatly increased within the past few years and necessitated the services of a technical assistant. The duties of this technician consist mainly in instrument location, installation, supervision, analysis and the recording of readings obtained.

In several clinics the daily operation of the apparatus is undertaken by the nursing staffs, etc., attached to such clinics.

The siting of SO<sub>2</sub> Candles and Deposit Gauges occasionally caused difficulty in the selection of a position free from all outside interference, but ultimately a suitable position was located and accurate reading were then recorded.

The apparatus in use is as follows :—

Soot and Dust, etc., Precipitation by Standard Deposit Gauge (within the Glasgow Area) ... ..	13 stations
Gorbals Water Works, Mugdock Bank, Loch Katrine (Country Gauges) ... ..	3 stations
Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Apparatus ... ..	9 stations
Sulphur Dioxide, Comparisons of Atmospheric Content by Lead Peroxide Candles ... ..	30 stations

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there are thirteen stations in the Glasgow Area and three country Stations remote from the city. By this method a comparison of the industrial deposit with clean country air is readily noted by monthly analysis.

The contents of the standard deposit gauges are analysed by the Corporation Chemist and the results tabulated throughout the past year are averaged below :—

DEPOSITE OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION  
FOR 1960 AND 1959.

						Tons per Square Mile per Annum.	
						1960	1959
Tar	...	...	...	...	...	3.99	2.98
Carbonaceous other than Tar	...	...	...	...	...	41.70	32.00
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	104.77	88.26
Total Insoluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	150.46	123.24
Total Soluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	66.30	65.75
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	216.76	188.98
Rainfall in Millimetres	...	...	...	...	...	930.00	765.00

A study of the above figures indicates the following results. During 1960 the average deposit was 0.233 tons per square mile per millimetre of rainfall, the corresponding figure for 1959 being 0.247. There was an increase in total precipitation over the year of 27.78 tons per square mile as compared with the previous year. The average annual figure over the six-yearly period ending 1960 was 210.53 tons per square mile. Again, during 1960 the monthly average during the "winter" period (October to March) was 20.79 tons while for the "summer" months (April to September) the corresponding figure was 15.33 tons per square mile of the city area.

The average "winter" rainfall was 84 millimetres per month, while that for the "summer" was 71 millimetres. It will be noted that this year the total precipitation has increased directly as there was an increase 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 frequent intervals has not the same effective "scrubbing" as lighter, more continuous rainfall.

The extensive table on the opposite page gives in full detail the results obtained from the precipitation gauges over successive years.

AVERAGE DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR EACH MONTH OF 1960

ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Month	Rainfall in millimetres	INSOLUBLE MATTER						Included in Soluble		TOTAL SOLIDS						
		Tar	Carbonaceous less Tar	Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids, 1960.	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	Chlorine as Cl.	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	
Mean of 13 Stations																
January ..	89	0.33	4.26	11.06	15.65	4.91	20.56	2.61	0.62	18.77	22.06	22.49	18.88	19.91	31.33	
February ...	75	0.96	4.24	11.74	16.94	4.76	21.70	1.83	0.77	16.50	21.24	23.49	21.85	20.67	20.57	
March ...	48	0.34	3.16	9.16	12.66	5.35	18.01	1.97	0.55	20.08	12.08	18.91	13.60	21.12	23.14	
April ...	64	0.34	3.11	7.71	11.16	6.08	17.24	1.74	1.50	15.41	13.23	16.12	16.33	12.16	13.84	
May ...	69	0.28	3.16	8.50	11.94	6.13	18.07	2.55	0.45	11.03	18.15	14.72	13.71	21.09	19.44	
June ...	59	0.18	3.08	6.18	9.44	4.07	13.51	1.46	0.41	13.49	19.35	15.81	16.65	18.22	12.20	
July ...	90	0.20	2.89	5.50	8.59	5.66	14.25	1.60	0.44	11.71	14.50	15.19	13.65	9.13	14.37	
August ...	83	0.19	2.78	6.90	9.87	5.14	15.01	1.61	0.44	7.89	13.07	17.30	17.93	17.00	16.95	
September	62	0.21	2.32	7.51	10.04	3.88	13.92	1.38	0.43	15.15	18.18	13.77	16.36	12.81	17.91	
October ...	69	0.24	3.22	8.05	11.51	5.51	17.02	2.12	0.54	21.86	14.61	15.36	16.17	15.09	20.12	
November...	99	0.40	4.91	10.82	16.13	6.43	22.56	2.56	1.19	16.42	19.07	14.32	14.19	14.42	24.81	
December	123	0.32	4.57	11.64	16.53	8.38	24.91	2.85	2.08	20.67	25.41	19.38	21.86	36.94	22.00	
Yearly Deposit in tons per square mile	930	3.99	41.70	104.77	150.46	66.30	216.76	24.28	9.42	188.98	210.95	206.86	201.18	218.56	236.68	
Monthly mean of all Gauges	78	0.33	3.48	8.73	11.54	5.52	17.23	2.02	0.79	15.75	17.58	17.24	16.76	18.21	19.72	



## SECTION XIV.

## GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The city is divided into 37 wards which, for convenience, are administered in five Public Health Divisions, shown as follows :—

EAST.		NORTH.		CENTRAL.	
Ward No.		Ward No.		Ward No.	
1.	Shettleston and Tollcross.	8.	Cowlairs.	11.	Exchange.
2.	Parkhead.	9.	Springburn.	12.	Anderston.
3.	Dalmarnock.	10.	Townhead.	13.	Park.
4.	Calton.	14.	Cowcaddens.	19.	Kelvinside.
5.	Mile End.	15.	Woodside.	20.	Partick (East).
6.	Dennistoun.	16.	Ruchill.	21.	Partick (West).
7.	Provan.	17.	North Kelvin.	22.	Whiteinch.
		18.	Maryhill.	23.	Yoker.
				24.	Knightswood.

SOUTH-EAST.		SOUTH-WEST.	
Ward No.		Ward No.	
25.	Hutchesontown.	27.	Kingston.
26.	Gorbals.	28.	Kinning Park.
33.	Camphill.	29.	Govan.
34.	Pollokshaws.	30.	Fairfield.
35.	Govanhill.	31.	Craigton.
36.	Langside.	32.	Pollokshields.
37.	Cathcart.		

The area, population and average density (persons per acre) of each Division in 1960 was as follows :—

	Area	Population	Density
Central ... ..	7,050 acres	210,112	30
North ... ..	8,172 "	225,936	28
East ... ..	8,855 "	233,252	26
South-East ... ..	8,246 "	219,527	27
South-West ... ..	7,402 "	175,873	24
City ... ..	<u>39,725</u>	<u>1,064,700</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, 1960 :—

	Number of Houses		Total
	Occupied	Empty	
Central ... ..	66,935	1,356	68,291
North ... ..	67,174	977	68,151
East ... ..	71,624	655	72,279
South-East ... ..	69,893	801	70,694
South-West ... ..	50,320	567	50,887
	<u>325,946</u>	<u>4,356</u>	<u>330,302</u>

A report on the sanitary operations carried out in each Division during 1960 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.

As in the Report for the previous year, it has to be recorded that the normal routine of the divisional administration suffered a degree of curtailment owing to the divergence of staff to the operation of the Clean Air Act. The formation of two new clearance areas, Central Nos. 2 and 3, considerably extending the area covered by Central No. 1, made even more demands upon the time and energies of the staff. In particular, the survey and revisitation of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations were greatly retarded. Since October, however, it has been found possible to resume this particular duty which was in full swing at the end of the year.

The fall in the number of nuisances recorded continues. This is a trend which is inevitable, given the continuance of slum clearance operations. It seems probable that in future years the predominance of nuisances arising from structural defects, more especially of drains and sanitary fittings, will cease to be recorded and that other problems of a more social and personal type will arise in the new environments being created.

Within the limits imposed by the shortage of alternative accommodation slum clearance operations were carried on vigorously. As a result 414 houses were represented for demolition or closure. The effect of the policy of wiping out so far as possible the single-apartment house is reflected in the tabular statement of slum clearance over the past ten years shown elsewhere in the report. During the past two years the two-apartment has displaced the single-apartment house as the largest proportion.

The tabulated results of the survey of food premises show what a formidable task remains to be done before even reasonable compliance with the new standards of structural and personal hygiene can be attained.

All of the above and other aspects of the divisional administration during the year are more fully dealt with under their appropriate headings and the usual statistical details are to be found in Table XVI of the Appendix.

*Nuisance Abatement.*—The number of nuisances recorded fell from 6,780 to 5,956. These were of the usual type and included several floodings of business premises which called for prolonged investigation before the source was discovered and the appropriate remedy applied. It is pleasant to record here appreciation of the assistance of the City

Analyst in these and other investigations by analysing and reporting on samples of water and air submitted to him. A new development in the "nuisances" field was the coming into force of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. This brings noise or vibration as a nuisance within the scope of Section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. During the post-war period to date, there has been noted a substantial increase in the number of complaints of this nature, which may be due to an increased intolerance of noise on the part of the public, the greater use of machinery in industry or the incursion of industrial undertakings into residential areas or all three. The Act leaves the usual proviso that a defence against proceedings shall be that the best practicable means had been taken to prevent or counteract noise or vibration.

The number of statutory notices authorised for service fell substantially from 107 in the previous year to 63. The details are as follows :—

Notices authorised by Committee	...	63
Notices abated prior to service	...	9
abated after service	... ..	19
cancelled	... ..	3
outstanding	... ..	17
still to be issued	... ..	1
submitted for court proceedings	...	14

Of the notices sent for court proceedings, seven were abated after decree and seven were outstanding at the end of the year.

#### *Glasgow Confirmation Order, 1959.*

*Emergency Powers re Choked Drains, etc.*—The powers granted under Section 5 of this Order have undoubtedly achieved their purpose. The clearing of choked drains, soilpipes, etc., has been greatly speeded up. In the early stages the powers to have such chokages cleared by the local authority through the agency of the Housing and Works Department were frequently invoked but as house-factors and tradesmen became familiar with the new situation the proportion requiring local authority action has fallen considerably. The figures for the year are as under :—

No. of notices issued	...	817
No. cleared by owners	...	567 (69.3 per cent.)
No. cleared by local authority	...	214 (26.1 per cent.)
Outstanding at 31.12.60	...	36 (4.6 per cent.)

*Housing.*—By the operation of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, more of the housing "black spots" in the Division were eliminated. Demolition or Closing Orders were obtained on 414 houses

comprising 117 single, 254 two, 36 three and 7 four apartments. In addition 67 houses were condemned by the Dean of Guild and 54 by private closure. Of the latter 36 were occupied by staff of Duke Street Prison who were rehoused by the Prison Commissioners in new quarters near Barlinnie Prison. In all, a grand total of 535 houses were closed or demolished. It was noted that rehousing of tenants from condemned properties by the City Factor appeared to be greatly speeded up as compared with previous years.

The table below shows the progress that has been made during the past ten years by the operation of the Housing Act alone. While the record may seem quite impressive it still leaves a great deal to be done and any possible acceleration of the Slum Clearance programme would be most welcome.

Year	Houses				Total.
	1-Apt.	2-Apt.	3-Apt.	4+Apt.	
1951	1	4	4	—	9
1952	8	2	—	—	10
1953	34	24	2	—	60
1954	147	57	6	1	211
1955	92	153	—	1	246
1956	203	179	16	—	398
1957	268	126	3	—	397
1958	215	183	32	5	435
1959	53	270	54	18	395
1960	117	254	36	7	414
	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,252</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>2,575</u>

It is arguable as to whether the most effective means of slum clearance is by using the Clearance Area procedure or by the use of Section 9. Within the divisional area the latter method has been used throughout as being swifter in action and more selective. It complies with the injunction to local authorities, contained in the Act, to deal with the worst housing conditions first. Apart from the cumbersome and usually lengthy procedure involved, a Clearance Area of any significant size generally must include a fair number of houses not in the first degree of priority from an "unfitness" point of view. On the other hand, it must be conceded that the Clearance Area procedure may be more administratively tidy and does not leave small pockets of vacant sites or empty, derelict tenements. With regard to the latter, co-operation with the Dean of Guild officials has secured their demolition as dangerous and ruinous buildings and an extension of this co-operation would be well worth securing.

The table on page 298 shows the properties dealt with during the year and their current condition.

PROPERTIES DEALT WITH UNDER HOUSING ACTS DURING 1960.  
 BY DEAN OF GUILD ACTION.  
 BY PRIVATE CLOSURE OR DEMOLITION.

Address	No. of Apartments Houses					How dealt with	Current Condition
	1	2	3	4+	Total		
303A Argyle Street ...	—	5	—	—	5	Dean of Guild	Part Demolished
40 Oak Street ...	—	9	4	—	13	Dean of Guild	Demolished
47 Lancefield Street ...	—	9	4	—	13	Dean of Guild	Demolished
1 Bell Place (331/335 Bell Street)	2	11	—	—	13	Demolition Order	Awaiting Demolition
2/3/4 Bell Place ...	—	7	6	—	13	Demolition Order	Awaiting Demolition
5 Bell Place ...	4	6	—	—	10	Demolition Order	Awaiting Demolition
26/28 Brown Street ...	16	7	—	—	23	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
69 Carrick Street ...	—	14	—	—	14	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
63 George Street ...	24	3	—	—	27	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
43 Anderson Street ...	1	13	—	—	14	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
131 Rottenrow ...	8	8	4	—	20	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
40 Brown Street ...	—	3	7	1	11	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
10 Tarbet Street ...	—	8	—	—	8	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
12 Tarbet Street ...	—	8	—	—	8	Demolition Order	Awaiting Demolition
14 Tarbet Street ...	—	15	—	—	15	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
197 Hunter Street ...	—	8	—	—	8	Demolition Order	Awaiting Demolition
203 Hunter Street ...	—	8	—	—	8	Demolition Order	Awaiting Demolition
49 Dean Street ...	—	11	—	—	11	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
10 Grace Street ...	3	11	—	—	14	Corporation Private Closure	Demolished
96 Garnet Street ...	—	1	—	—	1	Closing Order	Closed
51 Dean Street ...	12	2	—	—	14	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
52 Dean Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
53 Dean Street ...	5	6	—	—	11	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
191 Hunter Street ...	—	14	—	1	15	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
193 Hunter Street ...	—	8	—	—	8	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
9 Carrick Street ...	—	—	3	3	6	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
26c George Street ...	4	8	—	—	12	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
26d George Street ...	4	8	—	—	12	Demolition Order	Awaiting Demolition
26e George Street ...	4	8	—	—	12	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
26f George Street ...	13	1	—	—	14	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
27/29 Vine Street ...	1	—	1	—	2	Closing Order	Closed
42/44 M'Farlane Street ...	—	3	10	—	13	Dean of Guild	Demolished
34 Brown Street ...	3	3	5	—	11	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
106 Duke Street ...	—	7	3	—	10	Demolition Order	Awaiting Rehousing
110 Duke Street ...	—	10	3	—	13	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
113 West Graham Street ...	—	1	—	—	1	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
91 William Street ...	—	1	—	—	1	Closing Order	Closed
425/427 St. Vincent Street ...	—	—	6	4	10	Dean of Guild	Awaiting Demolition
89A Carrick Street ...	—	1	1	—	2	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
75 North Street ...	6	6	—	—	12	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
79A/79½ North Street ...	9	4	—	—	13	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
56/60 Grace Street ...	—	11	3	—	14	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
15 Brown Street ...	—	—	—	2	2	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
40 Cooper's Well Street ...	1	8	—	—	9	Closing Order	Awaiting Rehousing
22/26 Finnieston Street ...	—	10	3	—	13	Dean of Guild	Awaiting Demolition
2/6/8 Cathedral Square ...	—	—	—	3	3	Private Demolition	Awaiting Demolition
49 Duke Street ...	—	1	6	1	8	Private Demolition	Awaiting Demolition
51/59 Duke Street ...	—	—	—	3	3	Private Demolition	Awaiting Demolition
61 Duke Street ...	1	—	1	2	4	Private Demolition	Awaiting Demolition
65 Duke Street ...	—	—	6	—	6	Private Demolition	Awaiting Demolition
105 Duke Street ...	—	—	—	8	8	Private Demolition	Awaiting Demolition
10A George Street ...	1	—	—	—	1	Private Closure	Closed
5 and 7 India Street ...	—	—	—	5	5	Private Demolition	Demolished
11 India Street ...	—	—	—	2	2	Private Demolition	Demolished
	122	302	76	35	535		

*Abandoned Properties.*—Three abandoned properties were dealt with under the Housing Acts. One more was abandoned during the year, leaving a total of 23 containing 247 houses of various sizes. The downward trend in the abandonment of properties noted in last year's Report thus continues.

*Properties Offered to Corporation.*—During the year 22 properties containing 240 houses were offered to the Corporation. Of these three were refused and 18 still await decision. Eight of the properties are the subject of Demolition Orders under the Housing Acts and in some of these cases the offer may have been inspired by the inability to meet the cost of demolition.

*Rents Acts.*—Fourteen applications for Certificates of Disrepair, including one brought forward from the previous year, were dealt with as follows:—Granted—8; Refused—4; Withdrawn—2. Applications for Revocation of Certificates numbered 9, of which all were granted.

*Clean Air Act, 1956.*—As mentioned in the introductory paragraph, the formation of two additional Smoke Clearance Areas in the Division made very heavy demands upon the staff. A great deal of the necessary visitation had to be undertaken outwith normal working hours. The effect of the formation of the new areas was to extend eastward and westward from the original area and bring under control an additional 251 acres. An area of 452 acres in the centre of the City is now covered by the three zones. The operative date for the two new areas was 15th October. Area No. 2 involved the survey of 1,047 houses of which 69 were closed under the Housing Acts and 68 closed voluntarily by the owners; of the remaining 910, where conversions were required, in 28 no action had been taken by the tenant by the "appointed day". In Area No. 3, a total of 1,441 houses was surveyed; 278 were dealt with by the Housing Acts and 32 closed voluntarily. In 15 cases no conversions had been carried out by the operative date. Claims for "hardship" grants were lodged by 116 tenants in Area No. 2 and by 336 in area No. 3. Of these 289 were granted, 107 refused and the remainder withdrawn for various reasons. A large proportion of these claims, as was to be expected, came from old age pensioners. Since the operative date a number of infringements of the Order by householders has been noted by the district inspectors. Warning letters have been sent and these have generally proved effective. It might be worthy of consideration as to whether an amendment to the Act making it an offence for any coal or fuel merchant to sell or supply or deliver non-approved fuel to domestic premises in a Smoke Clearance Area would reduce considerably the number of such infringements. By and large, however, it is possible even at this early stage to affirm

that the three areas have been a great success and have largely achieved the desired objective.

*Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.*—The diversion of staff to the operation of the Clean Air Act had the effect of bringing almost to a standstill the survey of food premises commenced in the previous year. Only after 15th October was it found possible to resume this work. As a result only 317 primary surveys were carried out although many premises already surveyed were revisited in order to check whether contraventions previously notified had been remedied. As a result of this revisitation many "reminder" letters were issued. It can now be said that the catering interests and other traders dealing in foodstuffs are now fully aware that new improved standards of hygiene and food handling are expected of them. It must also be recorded that a great deal of co-operation in the application of the Regulations is being met with. A great many of the difficulties being encountered arise from the unsuitability of the premises involved. Many are too small for the volume of business carried on and extension of premises, especially in the over-built central parts of the Division, is seldom possible. A number of applications for deferment of the requirements of the Regulations have been made by owners or occupiers of premises situated in proposed redevelopment areas or whose security of tenure is otherwise threatened. After due enquiry it has been found possible to accede to some of these requests so far as structure and fittings are concerned. The extent of the problem presented by the Regulations is evident from the following table. This shows the number and type of premises surveyed since the Regulations came into force and it will be noted that of 846 premises no less than 822 showed one or more—generally more—contraventions to exist.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.  
NUMBER AND TYPES OF PREMISES SURVEYED  
SINCE 1ST OCTOBER, 1959.

Type	Number Surveyed	No. in which Contraventions Found
Licensed Premises ...	317	308
Hotels ... ..	56	54
Restaurants ... ..	119	119
Warehouse Restaurants	12	12
Canteens ... ..	51	49
Bakehouses ... ..	22	22
Fish Restaurants ...	35	35
General Stores ... ..	23	21
Fishmongers ... ..	33	32
Grocers ... ..	40	40
Fruiterers ... ..	67	64
Miscellaneous ... ..	71	66
	846	822

Of the premises surveyed 83·2 per cent. are situated in the three wards covering the centre of the City and 47·2 per cent. are in one of these wards (Exchange).

*Drainage.*—The two drainage inspectors were kept fully occupied during the year. Three-hundred and eighty-four Corporation houses were completed during the year together with 55 built by private interests. The drainage and plumberwork of all these required to be tested. Especially in the central part of the Division a great deal of extension and conversion of premises took place during the year, involving consultation and supervision. Under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 65 double sinks, 72 wash-hand basins, 20 single sinks and 9 washing-machines were installed in various premises under the advice and supervision of the drainage inspectors.

*Rodent Control.*—There was nothing of outstanding interest during the year. The following figures show the decrease in this particular problem :—

No. of Premises Treated	...	680
Amount of Accounts Rendered		£727 2s. 6d.
Premises Treated Free of Charge		178
Corpses Recovered—Rats	...	249
Recovered—Mice	...	59

The widespread use of anti-coagulents such as Warfarin makes the assessment of actual results by "rats killed" a matter of guesswork. A more reliable guide is the number of complaints received and the number of premises found requiring treatment.

*Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.*—Twenty-one registered and two licensed premises were on the register at the end of the year. Two registered premises were removed. One sample of rag flock was taken and found to conform to the legal standard.

*Factories Act, 1937.*—The inspection of factories was one of the duties which suffered from the diversion of staff mentioned earlier. Of 1,325 mechanical and 116 non-mechanical factories on the register it was found possible to visit only 404 and 33 respectively. The contraventions found were of the usual pattern and call for no special comment.

*Glasgow Corporation Order, 1960—Painting and Limewashing of Common Entries and Staircases.*—Compared with the previous year the enforcement of this particular Order suffered severely. Of 4,280 tenement properties, only 616 were surveyed as compared with a one-hundred per cent. survey in the previous year. Two-hundred and fifty-three notices and 74 reminder letters were issued, of which 147



had been complied with as at 31.12.60. A further 32 were done voluntarily by the owners and 221 as a result of notices issued in the previous year.

*Common Lodging-Houses.*—The number of common lodging-houses and seamen's boarding-houses remained unaltered. They were visited regularly and any contraventions found notified verbally or by letter. Section 96 of the Glasgow Corporation Confirmation Order, 1960, by raising the maximum legal nightly charge from one shilling to four shillings and sixpence will enable full control of common lodging-houses to be resumed. Prior to this change no court proceedings in respect of contraventions of the Byelaws could be taken during recent years owing to the fact that nightly charges had been raised well beyond the shilling per night laid down in previous legislation, thus removing these establishments outwith the legal definition. It may be that one or two of the hotels classed as "workmen's hotels" may be brought within the new definition.

*Miscellaneous Duties.*—One-hundred and nineteen applications for planning permission were reported on, of which 76 related to the conversion of dwelling-houses. A new duty was the reporting on dwelling-house property under the Scheme of Loans for House Purchase ; 28 such houses were reported on.

*Housing Nurses.*—The supervision of tenants in rehousing and other schemes was closely maintained. A number of tenants who either denied admittance to the nurses or ignored repeated requests to have their houses open for inspection had to be written to in very sharp terms and these letters generally proved effective. The details of the pre-rehousing and school visitation carried out by these ladies are to be found in the Appendix.

*Sanitary Conveniences Used in Common.*—The number of these continues to fall, principally as the result of slum clearance. The figures are now as under—

Water-closets serving 2 tenants	858	decrease of 28
" " " 3 "	1,024	decrease of 20
" " " 4 "	318	decrease of 50
" " " 5+ "	51	decrease of 17
Dry-closets and privies	...	2
Ashpits	...	6
Houses without internal water supply	...	5
Houses with baths	...	44,734

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

The pattern of activity within the Division has more or less followed that of recent years with special emphasis on the operations under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1959, and of course on Housing.

There is no change in the boundaries of the Division which extends to 8,172 acres. However, the estimated population at 225,936 persons still follows the trend of the past few years by showing a decrease of 4,721 persons. This reflects the movement of population through the operations of the Housing Acts, and is also indicated in the fewer number of occupied houses in the Division as shown in the following table :—

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION AT WHITSUN, 1960.

Ward	Size of Houses					Total	Total at Whitsun, 1959
	1	2	3	4	5+		
8	1,219	4,323	1,689	246	37	7,514	7,570
9	591	2,242	2,947	3,115	345	9,240	9,209
10	930	4,706	2,380	675	152	8,843	9,144
14	1,092	3,944	1,355	176	61	6,628	6,660
45	1,367	3,886	1,208	397	282	7,140	7,267
16	599	2,755	6,070	2,741	357	12,522	12,622
17	1,253	4,149	1,824	550	603	8,379	8,373
18	608	3,341	2,854	798	284	7,885	7,903
	7,659	29,346	20,327	8,698	2,121	68,151	68,748

It will be noted that there is a decrease of 597 houses, mostly of one and two apartments, located in Wards 9, 10, 14 and 15. During the year 226 Corporation and 13 privately built houses were completed and occupied, consisting of sixteen two-apartments, 174 three-apartments, 42 four apartments, three five-apartments and four six-apartments.

It is gratifying to report that good progress has been made with the development of the Royston Road Scheme, cleared of old property early in the year. The scheme, consisting of three 20-storey point blocks each containing 117 houses; three and four-storey blocks of flats and cottages containing 102 houses, was commenced in January and is expected to be completed early in the summer of 1961.

The abatement of nuisances, especially those arising from choked drains, water-closets and other sanitary fittings, is a basic duty of the Department. To this end the powers contained in Section 5 of the Glasgow Corporation Order, 1959, have been most useful in reducing the time in which this type of nuisance is abated. The co-operation received from the personnel of the Housing and Works Department

in dealing with choked drains, etc., when factors and owners fail to do so has been most helpful.

*Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.*—During the year 14,498 nuisances were brought to the notice of factors and others responsible for their abatement. At the end of the year 13,970 had been abated. Most of these nuisances were discovered by the officers of the Department on their routine inspection of their districts, but 4,386 were brought to our notice on receipt of complaints by householders and others. No complaint, however trivial, goes unheeded. The comprehensive range of nuisances dealt with is classified in Table XVI in the Appendix. Hereunder is a summary of action taken to have nuisances abated :—

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN TO HAVE NUISANCES ABATED.

Formal Intimations to Owners, etc. ... ..	14,498
Nuisances Abated ... ..	13,970
Service of Statutory Notices ... ..	42
Nuisances Abated after Service of Notice ...	37
Referred to Sheriff Court (including Carry Over from 1959) ... ..	10
Successfully dealt with in Court ... ..	6
Withdrawn from Court ... ..	3
Outstanding at End of Year ... ..	1
Cost of Work done by the Department on Decree from Sheriff (to date) ... ..	£179 17 10
Decree for Recovery of Costs ... ..	£179 17 10
Decree for Recovery of Legal Costs ... ..	£16 6 0

*Insect Infestation.*—During the year 284 complaints of insect infestations—beetles, flies, bugs, snails, lice and fleas—were investigated and appropriate treatment advised. Also 2,199 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 have 950 houses, including 1,598 apartments, treated by the Disinfestation Unit. Probable sites of fly infestation—ashbin shelters, dung steadings, etc.—were treated with D.D.T. solutions during the summer months.

*Offensive Trades and Piggeries.*—These premises are visited at frequent intervals and unsatisfactory conditions dealt with.

*Common Lodging Houses.*—There are three lodging houses registered in the Division with accommodation for 1,070 persons. Two houses are operated by the Corporation and one by private owners. Although conforming to the requirements of the bye-laws the standard of accommodation is poor. Regular visits are made throughout the year to ensure cleanliness of premises and of bedding and adequacy of ventilation. From time to time it has been necessary to enforce

the cleansing of some of the inmates and to have cubicles and bedding disinfested.

*Multiple Occupancies.*—There are 131 houses with 1,033 apartments let off separately to families. The standard of sanitation and accommodation varies considerably and many of the residents are shiftless and their period of stay brief. Because of neglect by the owner or by the principal tenant much dilapidation exists. Unfortunately some of these houses, mid-Victorian terraces and large flats, are situated within good residential property; consequently the value and amenity are seriously affected.

If the standard of housing in these areas is to be preserved, early action will be necessary to restore the houses, let off in multiple occupancies, to their original use, or have orderly sub-division carried out. In some cases only closing or demolition of the properties will be effective.

Much time is taken up dealing with nuisances arising from indiscriminate disposal of household refuse and choked or defective sanitary fittings and enforcing cleansing of common stairs, passages and lobbies.

*Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.*—This Act, along with the Regulations made under the Act, came into force during the year. The purpose of the Act is to require those who propose to develop caravan sites to obtain first, planning consent from the appropriate local authority, and secondly a licence authorising the use of land as a caravan site from the local authority within whose area it is intended to establish a site. The Regulations, differentiating between residential sites and holiday sites, are comprehensive and are designed to obtain minimum standards of hygiene, sanitation and amenity.

Glasgow has not been faced with the problems of uncontrolled sites as experienced in other areas, no doubt because of the powers contained in the Bye-laws for Tents, Vans and Sheds, which require the sanction of the Corporation before land can be used for the siting of dwelling vans.

There are nine sites for which sanction has been obtained—one residential site in Cumbernauld Road with accommodation for 20 caravans, six with accommodation for 1 to 3 caravans and two occupied by members of the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain (Scottish Section), each with accommodation for 50 vans.

Each site is provided with adequate toilet facilities for the separate sexes housed in permanent structures. Water supply standpipes and drainage are located at various points for the convenience of the residents.

These sites were visited on 96 occasions and unsatisfactory conditions found were rectified.

Incidentally sites used by travelling showmen between the months of October and March do not require to be licensed in terms of the new Act.

*Glasgow Corporation Consolidation (General Powers) Order Confirmation Act, 1960.*—Under this formidable title are consolidated many of the powers and authority contained in various Police Acts and Orders, 1855 to 1960. Fortunately the Order may be cited along with other Acts and Orders as the Glasgow Corporation Acts, 1855 to 1960.

There is no material change in the powers which the Department had in dealing with certain insanitary conditions, viz., prevention of the overcrowding of houses; purification of houses and clothing; painting and whitewashing walls, etc., of common closes and passages; cleansing of common passages and stairs and areas; drainage and regulation of tents, vans and sheds used for human habitation.

The time involved enforcing the various sections detailed above accounts for a considerable part of each inspector's day. Details of inspections, etc., will be found in Table XVI, page 395.

*Drainage.*—During 1960 there was increased activity in house building within the Division, as noted early in this report; also 93 contracts including factory and commercial buildings were completed. These undertakings involved the application of the smoke test to drains, etc., on 307 occasions. The most important of the drainage work under supervision was that connected with the multi-storey flats in Royston Road. The plan adopted is the single stack system—a 6-inch diameter pipe rising upwards through the houses and receiving the discharges from all fittings. Careful sizing and fall of branches from the fittings to the stack was taken to ensure the syphonage of traps at the fittings would be reduced to a minimum. At foot of each rising stack wide radius bends were used and sharp angles avoided on branch drains to prevent the build up of water discharging through the pipes. Tests recently carried out showed the wisdom of these precautions. The tests included the simultaneous discharge of a water-closet, bath, basin and sink, about 40 gallons of water, from each five

houses in the top ten storeys. Little or no impression was made on the efficiency of the traps at the fittings in bottom flat houses. Some back pressure was noted at two water closets on ground floor due to a build up of water in branch drain because of a restriction at junction with the main drain. Adjustment to gradient of branch drains and method of connection with main drain was suggested to overcome the possibility of back pressure.

TYPE OF PREMISES AND TYPE OF SANITARY FITTINGS INSTALLED.

	W.C's.	Urinals	Wash- hand Basins	Baths	Showers	Sinks	Washing Machines
Factories and Offices	75	14	83	—	8	20	—
Shops and Restaurants	14	—	82	—	—	50	—
Licensed Premises ...	35	18	100	—	—	100	—
Dwelling-house ...	15	—	13	13	—	29	—
Schools ...	32	4	41	—	—	4	—
Hospitals ...	6	—	18	2	2	12	—
Miscellaneous ...	55	9	80	—	19	14	14
Totals ...	232	45	417	15	29	229	14

*Water Supplies.*—Despite expanding demands during the past twenty-five years the supply of water to the city continues to be adequate in quantity and satisfactory in quality. Credit is due to those who a hundred years ago had the inspiration and foresight to plan and carry out the water undertaking at Loch Katrine; also to those who have expanded and adapted it to present day needs. The quantity supplied daily to the city and environs amounts approximately to 100,000,000 gallons. Regular visits are made to Mugdock and Craigmaddie Reservoirs for samples of water taken at various points before and after chlorination for bacteriological analysis. During the year 416 samples of water were submitted to the Bacteriologist. The analyses indicated the water to be of consistently good quality.

Large quantities of water for dietetic purposes are stored in cisterns within properties. These cisterns are usually situated in the attics of the buildings and may be subject to pollution. Periodic inspection of these cisterns is carried out and during 1960, 1,027 cisterns required cleansing and repair by the owners of property.

One hundred and thirteen complaints from householders were investigated and defects found brought to the notice of the Water Engineer. Also 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.

*Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.*—There was increased activity under this Act during the year due to a higher incidence of rat infestations, as detailed in the following table :—

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS.

<i>Visits—</i>							
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125
Proofing	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Total							2,582

<i>Type of Premises—</i>							
Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,956
Offices and Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Factories (General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Factories (Food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Shops (General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Shops (Food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Coups	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Schools and Dining Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Totals							2,582

*Number of rats killed and bodies recovered	...	...	...	...	...	376
*Number of mice killed and bodies recovered	...	...	...	...	...	16
Amount of Warfarin used	...	...	...	...	...	1,222 lbs.

\*This does not take account of those destroyed by Warfarin or other poisons and where carcasses have not been recovered.

*The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.*—These Regulations, made in terms of Sections 13 and 56 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, have been fully in force now for the past fifteen months. Most of that time has been devoted to carrying out initial surveys of food premises and bringing to the notice of those responsible contraventions of the Regulations found in the premises. Many food businesses are carried on in premises much too small for the turnover of work, especially in the manufacturing side, such as bakehouses, and could never be made to conform completely to the requirements of the Regulations. In these circumstances special emphasis is made on tidiness and cleanliness. As will be noted from the table below, much work has been done to improve premises. However, the main problem to be solved is that of personal hygiene. Many years of habit and practice will have to be broken down before one can be satisfied that our food is being handled hygienically. The table shown on the opposite page details the work carried out during 1960.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.  
FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.

Type of Premises	Number Visited	Contraventions Found as Listed *												Totals
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bakehouses ... ..	38	2	24	9	1	58	69	12	—	13	—	—	2	190
Bakers and Confectioners ... ..	34	—	3	—	—	2	18	—	—	1	—	—	6	30
Confectioners ... ..	79	1	76	3	—	35	112	—	—	19	—	1	31	278
Grocers and General Stores ... ..	113	1	86	12	1	54	184	1	1	50	1	3	71	465
Fishmongers ... ..	30	—	12	2	—	9	55	—	—	3	—	—	15	96
Fruiters ... ..	108	1	97	4	—	73	166	—	—	19	1	3	78	442
Restaurants, Snack Bars, etc. ... ..	22	1	13	—	—	9	33	1	—	2	—	—	12	71
Fish Restaurants ... ..	64	—	34	5	—	20	133	5	—	6	—	—	41	244
Factory and Staff Canteens ... ..	38	—	11	4	—	18	43	10	1	5	—	—	3	97
Hotels and Boarding Houses ... ..	16	—	6	1	—	2	20	—	—	2	—	—	1	32
Licensed Premises ... ..	273	—	192	94	2	35	391	1	—	45	—	—	44	804
Totals ... ..	815	6	554	134	4	315	1,224	30	2	165	4	7	304	2,749

*Note.*—Of the 815 food premises visited, 2,749 contraventions were found to exist and approximately 1,090 have been abated.

\*No.

Contraventions		Regulation
1	Lighting and ventilation of food rooms ... ..	24
2	Provision of adequate sinks and supply of hot and cold water, soap, detergents, clothes and hygienic drying facilities ... ..	21, 23
3	Sanitary conveniences to be kept clean and in efficient working order and not communicate directly with food room ... ..	20
4	Suitable drainage and sanitation, including soil, waste and ventilating pipes, etc. ... ..	18
5	Food to be protected from contamination, i.e., cleanliness of food handler, food room and food store ... ..	5, 25, 26
6	Personal cleanliness of hands, clothing, etc., provision of washhand basin, adequate hot water supply, soap, nailbrush, towel, etc. ... ..	6, 22
7	Cleanliness of equipment, cleaning of equipment, clean containers and materials used for food wrappings, etc. ... ..	9, 11, 12
8	Treatment of certain foodstuffs, i.e., by refrigeration, reheating to suitable temperature and handling of confectionery fillings, etc. ... ..	13, 16
9	Disposal of refuse, i.e., provision of suitable receptacle of impervious material with close fitting lid. ... ..	17
10	Cleanliness and construction of forecourts, yards, etc. ... ..	19
11	No food room to be used as a sleeping place or communicate directly with any bedroom. ... ..	29
12	Provision of a first-aid equipment and also provision of accommodation for outdoor clothing, etc. ... ..	27, 28



### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1948.

Factories registered in terms of the Acts include :—

Factories (Mechanical Power) ... ..	545
(Non-Mechanical Power) ... ..	16
Bakehouses (Mechanical Power) ... ..	37
(Non-Mechanical Power) ... ..	2

In addition 13 building sites and homes of 11 outworkers are listed.

In course of 1,504 visits, 329 defects involving unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences, dirty floors, walls, etc., unsatisfactory ventilation and other defects were dealt with.

The houses of the outworkers were visited.

*Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.*—As earlier commented on in this report, the number of occupied houses in the Division continues to decrease. This is primarily due to the closing and demolition of houses in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Other agencies contributing are Master of Works having dangerous buildings demolished and the City Factor and the Planning Section of the Architects' Department clearing sites to permit development.

The undernoted tables indicate the houses represented as unfit during 1960 :—

#### HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT IN TERMS OF SECTION 9.

Ward No.	Address	Houses in Apartments					Total	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5+		
10	62 Rottenrow ... ..	1	7	5	—	—	13	C.O. 14.11.60
	7 Weaver Street ... ..							
	116 Drygate ... ..	25	3	—	—	—	28	C.O. 12.12.60
	38 John Knox Street	19	—	—	—	—	19	Rep. 28.11.60
								C.O. 9.1.61
14	11 Dunblane Street ... ..	—	6	—	—	—	6	C.O. 7.3.60
	15 Dunblane Street ... ..	—	6	—	—	—	6	C.O. 7.3.60
	20 M'Phater Street ... ..	—	6	—	—	—	6	C.O. 7.3.60
	24 M'Phater Street ... ..	—	6	—	—	—	6	C.O. 7.3.60
	21 Milton Place ... ..	18	9	—	—	—	27	D.O. 4.4.60
	27 Milton Place ... ..	10	9	—	—	—	19	D.O. 4.4.60
	38 Milton Place ... ..	7	11	—	—	—	18	C.O. 19.4.60
	47 Kyle Street ... ..	1	11	—	—	—	12	D.O. 19.4.60
	43/45 Kyle Street ... ..	5	9	3	—	—	17	D.O. 19.4.60
	35 Kyle Street ... ..	1	11	—	—	—	12	D.O. 19.4.60
	39 Kyle Street ... ..	5	8	3	—	—	16	C.O. 19.4.60
	69 Balnain Street ... ..	9	9	—	—	—	18	C.O. 8.2.60
	22/24 Glebe Street ... ..	5	—	1	—	—	6	C.O. 31.10.60
	15 Water Street ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	4	D.O. 31.10.60
	43 Maitland Street ... ..	—	1	9	—	—	10	C.O. 31.10.60
47 Maitland Street ... ..	3	6	—	—	—	9	C.O. 31.10.60	
59 Maitland Street ... ..	—	3	6	—	—	9	C.O. 31.10.60	

Ward No.	Address	Houses in Apartments					Total	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5+		
	65 Maitland Street ...	—	9	3	—	—	12	C.O. 31.10.60
	36 Maitland Street ...	3	9	—	—	—	12	C.O. 31.10.60
	42 Maitland Street ...	5	10	—	—	—	15	C.O. 28.11.60
	48A Maitland Street ...	—	12	—	—	—	12	C.O. 28.11.60
	54 Maitland Street ...	—	4	5	—	—	9	C.O. 28.11.60
	58 Maitland Street ...	—	3	6	—	—	9	C.O. 28.11.60
	68 Maitland Street ...	—	7	7	—	—	14	C.O. 28.11.60
	62 Stewart Street ...	—	6	7	—	—	13	C.O. 14.11.60
15	59 Abington Street ...	4	8	—	—	—	12	D.O. 7.3.60
	63 Abington Street ...	4	8	—	—	—	12	D.O. 21.3.60
16	25 Canal Bank North	—	—	—	1	—	1	C.O. 31.10.60
	161 Craighall Road ...	3	9	2	—	—	14	Rep. 12.12.60
	163/165 Craighall Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.O. 23.1.61
	169 Craighall Road ...	—	7	2	—	—	9	Rep. 12.12.60
								C.O. 23.1.61
	175 Craighall Road ...	1	9	2	—	—	12	Rep. 12.12.60
								C.O. 23.1.61
	Total ...	131	224	61	1	—	417	

C.O. = Closing Order.

D.O. = Demolition Order.

PROPERTIES CLOSED OR DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR, 1960, BY  
MASTER OF WORKS, CITY FACTOR AND PLANNING SECTION.

Ward No.	Address	Houses in Apartments					Total	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5		
9	45 Balgrayhill Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 9.9.60
10	264 Roystonhill ...	5	9	—	—	—	14	M.O.W., 25.1.60
	322 M'Aslin Street ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	Basement Houses— Owners
	91 North Hanover Street	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 11.8.60
	69 Stirling Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 8.9.60
	123 John Street ...	—	—	—	1	8	9	Planning, March, 1960
	164 Stirling Road ...	—	13	—	—	—	13	Planning, Nov., 1960
	178 Stirling Road ...	—	3	6	—	—	9	Planning, Nov., 1960
	3/5 Hopetoun Place ...	15	3	4	—	—	22	M.O.W., 22.2.60
	37 James Nisbet Street	4	8	—	—	—	12	M.O.W., 8.5.59
	33 St. Mungo Street ...	2	7	—	—	—	9	M.O.W., 12.9.59
	9 Hopetoun Place ...	—	—	6	—	—	6	Planning—Tech. Extension
	11 Hopetoun Place ...	—	—	6	—	—	6	Planning—Tech. Extension
14	17 Dobbie's Loan ...	—	7	—	—	—	7	City Factor, 10.12.60 29.3.60, 14.4.60
	3 Dobbie's Loan ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	City Factor, 28.4.60, 14.9.60
	5 Burnside Buildings ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 7.6.60
	18 Burnside Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 7.6.60
	9 Dobbie's Loan ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 31.5.60
	35 Tennant Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 16.8.60
	41 Balnain Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	By Owner, 30.9.60
	23 Airdrie Street ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	By Owner, 12.12.60
15	17 Palm Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 29.3.60
	19 Cameron Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 13.5.60
	23 Cameron Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 4.11.60
	5 Burns Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	By Owners, Sept., 1960

Ward No.	Address	Houses in Apartments					Total	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5		
16	530 Keppochhill Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	City Factor, 22.8.60
	592 Keppochhill Road ...	3	8	—	—	—	11	M.O.W., 5.6.59
	598 Keppochhill Road ...	3	8	—	—	—	11	M.O.W., 5.6.59
	516 Keppochhill Road ...	—	9	3	—	—	12	M.O.W., 3.7.59
	520/522 Keppochhill Road ...	—	9	3	—	—	12	M.O.W., 3.7.59
	110 Knapdale Street ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	Planning, April, 1960
	114 Knapdale Street ...	—	—	3	—	—	3	Planning, April, 1960
	120 Knapdale Street ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	Planning, April, 1960
18	1823 Maryhill Road ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	By Owner
	Total	...	35	100	33	1	9	178

It will be noted from these tables that 595 houses were dealt with four less than in the previous year. This represents the average annual wastage of houses shown in the return of occupied and unoccupied houses prepared by the City Assessor at Whitsunday.

Since 1945, 5,062 houses have been demolished or closed as indicated in the following table.

#### HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING THE YEARS 1945-1960.

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		
1945/1958	585	50	662	889	607	95	1	100	2,989	213	36	218	203	255	12	8	4	949	3,938
1959	72	—	21	65	109	—	40	13	320	12	8	73	89	60	1	—	—	243	563
1960	65	—	133	—	—	108	1	2	309	—	1	111	44	82	12	—	2	252	561
	722	50	816	954	716	203	42	115	3,618	225	45	402	336	397	25	8	6	*1,444	5,062

\* Houses subsequently demolished—1,224.

Progress in connection with the North Woodside Clearance Areas, involving 786 houses, has been slow. However, a Compulsory Purchase Order has been prepared for submission to the Secretary of State.

*Abandoned Properties.*—Only one property containing eight five-apartment houses was abandoned by the owners during 1960. This brought the total of abandoned properties in use up to 51, containing 571 houses.

Since the beginning of the year, eight abandoned properties containing 92 houses have been demolished, and seven properties containing 62 houses have been acquired by the Corporation. At the

end of 1960 there were still 36 properties containing 417 houses for which the occupiers pay no rent. Abatement of nuisances in abandoned properties cost the Department £571 5s. 10d. during the year.

*Properties offered to the Corporation.*—Twenty-one properties containing 223 houses were offered free or at a nominal price to the Corporation, as indicated in the following table :—

PROPERTIES OFFERED TO THE CORPORATION DURING 1960.

Ward	Number of Properties	Houses					Total	Accepted		Refused		Pending		Total
		Apartments						Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	
		1	2	3	4	5								
8	4	10	22	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	38	38
9	2	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	21
10	4	4	4	20	6	9	—	—	4	43	—	—	—	43
14	1	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	12
15	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	8
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	5	8	24	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	49	49
18	4	16	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	52	52
	21	43	109	55	7	9	223	1	8	4	43	16	172	223
Properties offered in previous years and negotiated in 1960 ... ..								8	76	—	—	16	201	277
Total number of properties accepted, refused or pending in 1960 ... ..								9	84	4	43	32	373	500

Since 1948, 270 properties containing 3,075 houses have been acquired by the Corporation in this way.

*Overcrowding.*—During 1960, 864 families, comprising 4,501 persons have been provided with houses more suitable for their needs. Since 1935, 24,374 families residing in the Northern Division have been allocated larger houses within the city.

*Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947.*—Reports on 32 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 (14) and shops proposed to be changed to public houses, offices or small factories. Seventeen applications were granted, five refused and ten are pending.

## SUPERVISION OF TENANTS IN REHOUSING SCHEMES, ETC.

During 1960, 32,219 visits were made by the housing nurses to the 5,644 houses in the various rehousing schemes. Fifty-four per cent. were found to be satisfactory, 45·25 per cent. found to be fair, and 0·29 per cent. were found to be unsatisfactory. But for the fact that these houses are visited at frequent intervals, many of those found to be fair would be unsatisfactory. There has been a considerable turnover of tenants in rehousing schemes in recent years, many tenants, having proved themselves capable of maintaining a clean house, being transferred to other schemes where there is no supervision. Visits were made by the nurses to 2,115 houses in ordinary and intermediate schemes, when 479 were found to be unsatisfactory. It is regrettable that families with every facility at their disposal cannot maintain a clean home. It seems to be completely beyond their capabilities and only constant prodding and coercion on the part of the nurse prevents the houses from becoming impossible. Fortunately the number of unsatisfactory households is small compared with the large number of pleasant houses that are visited.

During the year 692 visits were made by the nurses to the homes of families being rehoused from unfit properties. These visits give an opportunity to the nurses to discuss what is expected of the tenants of Corporation houses.

## SCHOOLS.

For the cleanliness inspection of school children the 34 schools for which the Division is responsible were each visited twice during the year and 11,661 girls and 13,927 boys examined. The following conditions were found :—

Girls found infested (pediculus capitis)	...	...	7
Girls found infected (nits only)	...	...	3,462
Boys found infested (pediculus capitis)	...	...	1
Boys found infected (nits only)	...	...	1,356
Girls with fleas	...	...	5
Boys with fleas	...	...	20
Girls dirty in body and clothing	...	...	31
Boys dirty in body and clothing	...	...	100

These figures reveal a slight improvement on the previous year.

In connection with the Poliomyelitis Campaign the nurses have been from time to time during the year called on to undertake duty at clinics.

## GENERAL SANITATION.

A water supply is available at a fixed sink in all houses; 43,317 houses (63·5 per cent.) are provided with an internal water-closet, and 27,845 houses (40·86 per cent.) have a fixed bath.

Apart from 38 septic tank installations for sewage disposal in the landward area of the Division, all sanitary fittings are connected by drain to public sewer.

The following table indicates the number of and to what extent water-closets are shared in common.

WATER-CLOSETS USED IN COMMON, 1960.

Ward	Common to				Totals
	2 Tenants	3 Tenants	4 Tenants	5+ Tenants	
8	382	834	139	9	1,364
9	193	467	102	14	776
10	393	577	300	68	1,338
14	321	816	219	68	1,424
15	171	684	183	92	1,130
16	123	98	117	4	342
17	87	902	161	18	1,168
18	142	530	104	8	784
	<u>1,812</u>	<u>4,908</u>	<u>1,325</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>8,326</u>

JOHN D. ARTON,  
*Divisional Sanitary Inspector.*

## EASTERN DIVISION.

Visits to food premises in terms of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, very naturally took a prominent place in the work of the Division during 1960. It was decided to request the owners to provide minimum essential facilities to enable the staffs of food premises to comply with the requirements of the Regulations and to have this carried out as uniformly as possible throughout the Division. As this work has to be undertaken as additional to the accepted normal routine, it is understandable that it will be some time yet before all the food premises are surveyed. However, where unsatisfactory conditions exist, action against owners of the businesses or members of the staff will be taken and in one such case, where the management was at fault, proceedings taken before the Sheriff resulted in the said management being fined a total of £50. The necessary alterations have still to be carried out and at the last visit to the premises this work was proceeding satisfactorily.

The Glasgow Corporation Order (Confirmation) Act, 1959, which enables the Corporation to enter premises on failure of owners to take the necessary steps and remove certain types of urgent nuisances, has now been in operation for its first full year. Results have shown that the powers granted under this act have been fully justified. No longer do we find premises flooded for long periods due to overflows from choked drains while cases pursue their course through the Sheriff Court and the Local Authority stands helplessly awaiting Court Order to attend to the repairs. Such cases are now dealt with promptly and efficiently by the Corporation and instances where the Corporation have to take steps are becoming fewer in number showing that greater attention is now being paid to notices drawing attention to such nuisances.

New houses being built, particularly in the Easterhouse area, though less than in 1959, are still maintained at a high rate but on the other hand deterioration of old tenement-type property stands also at a very high rate. While we have new houses being erected as fast as possible, the existing tenements are falling into states of extreme disrepair due to lack of ordinary building maintenance. New houses are rising on former agricultural land while gaps appear in the congested areas where old tenements have become so unsuitable for housing accommodation that they have had to be demolished.

There were 240 houses in the Division represented as being unfit for human habitation and these were made up as follows :—114 houses of 1 apartment, 123 houses of 2 apartments, 2 houses of 3 apartments and 1 house of 7 apartments. In addition, action was taken by the Master of Works against 78 houses in 7 properties which were considered dangerous, thus making a total of 318 houses declared unfit for human occupation. Houses offered to the Corporation by the owners is an indication of the falling value of old, worn tenement property. Some 236 houses, contained in 21 properties, were offered, some free of price and others for a nominal sum. Care has to be taken that the proper recommendations are made for disposal of each offer and before arriving at a decision the views of other Corporation Departments are sought. The offers were dealt with as follows :—

	Agreed to negotiate for acquisition	Referred to other Depts.	No action	Total
No. of houses	70	64	102	236

The number of families rehoused in Corporation houses from their homes in the Eastern Division was some 300 less than last year but the number still reached the high figure of 1,334. Removal operations

of each of these families is supervised by the inspectors and every precaution taken to ensure that vermin-infested furniture is not taken into Corporation property. Where vermin is found in the fabric of the property or in the furniture, immediate action is taken to have all the furniture and effects disinfested before removal. Of the families rehoused, 611 of them were living in overcrowded conditions and suitable accommodation was given to them to relieve the state of overcrowding.

During the year under review, routine visits to houses and other premises were regularly carried out by the inspectors and in the course of their work 8,605 nuisances were found and removed. Details of the nuisances removed can be found in Table XVI. Much of this work is dull and repetitive but, apart from visits in respect of bad housing conditions, it covers conditions which have an immediate effect on individual lives of the general public and embraces the widest interpretation of environmental hygiene. It is quite correct that most visits under this heading are made to old worn out tenements where drainage and plumbing fittings are outdated and in many cases in poor state of repair. However, a watchful eye has also to be kept on the newer schemes in order to deal with nuisances which may arise and also to prevent deterioration of the improved environment provided for the tenants. In 18 cases of nuisances it was necessary to institute legal proceedings against the owners of the premises or persons otherwise responsible for causing the nuisances and in all cases the prosecutions were successful, resulting in fines amounting to £75 4s. being imposed. The cases were disposed of as follows:—

Work completed by owners after court proceedings started	8
Cases where Corporation authorised to carry out work	8
Cases deserted by Prosecution ... ..	1
Cases where owner to do work after being fined ...	1
	—
Total ...	18
	—

Under the terms of Glasgow Corporation Confirmation Order Act, 1959, 1,696 notices were served on owners to remove obstructions in drainage systems and of these notices 148 obstructions were removed by tradesmen employed by the Corporation on failure of the owners to deal with the nuisances within the stated time limit.

*Sanitary Conveniences Used in Common.*—Demolition or closing of unfit houses results in a welcome reduction in the numbers of sanitary conveniences that are still in use by more than one family and this year there has been a reduction of 200. Water closets used in common amount to 8,624 and the majority, some 5,490, each serve three tenants. As a contrast and an indication of the state of the



Division as far as sanitary accommodation is concerned, there are now 40,733 houses with inside bath and water closet accommodation out of a total of 74,026 houses. There still remain 21 privies in use and 1 privy midden in the peripheral part of the Division.

*Certificates of Disrepair.*—Only 8 applications were received from tenants of dwelling-houses for certificates of disrepair in respect of the conditions of their dwelling-houses. In one case, as the tenant was occupying a decontrolled house he was ineligible for the certificate and his application fee was returned. Of the remaining 7 cases, only 1 certificate was granted. In each of the other cases the necessary repairs were carried out by the factors before the certificate was issued. Four applications for revocation of certificates of disrepair were made by owners of property and in each case, as the necessary repairs had been satisfactorily carried out, the applications were granted.

*Septic Tanks.*—No changes having taken place in the number of septic tanks used by dwelling-houses and business premises, the numbers remain at 74 septic tanks used by dwelling-houses and 14 septic tanks used by business premises, making 88 altogether.

*Piggeries.*—As one of the registered piggeries went out of business at the end of 1959, and was not renewed in 1960, the number of piggeries registered is now 15. Regular and systematic visits were carried out by the inspectors during the year but only 13 cases of contravention of the Corporation Bye-Laws were found. It is, of course, the fact that regular visits enable defects to be found and rectified before they develop into major items of contravention or serious nuisance which would be more difficult to remove. This is one way in which timely advice from the inspector can preserve the good relations which exist between the Department and the piggery owners.

*Offensive Trades.*—Considerable changes took place concerning the number of offensive trades operating in the Division. Four firms, who among them operated 6 offensive trades, stopped trading in these businesses and so the following were removed from the register :—Tallow Melters—2 ; Soap Boiler—1 ; Bone Boiler—1 ; Manure Manufacturer—1 ; Tanner—1. This leaves 36 offensive trades still in operation and they are made up as follows :—

Blood Boiler	...	...	1	Manure Manufacturer	...	2
Bone Boiler	...	...	6	Soap Boiler	...	1
Glue or Size Maker	...	...	1	Tallow Melter	...	10
Gut Cleaner	...	...	3	Tanner	...	7
Hide and Skin Factor	...	...	2	Tripe Boiler	...	3

The nature of these businesses is such that close supervision is required at all times. Regular and frequent visits are made by the

inspectors and every effort made to ensure that nuisances are prevented from developing from any faults or defects found in the plant. It is essential that good relations between inspectors and management are maintained in order that the co-operation of the owners is obtained in dealing with the very offensive odours that can arise. In this way all defects notified by the inspectors received immediate attention and in only two cases was it necessary to record outstanding nuisances.

*Common Lodging Houses.*—Two common lodging houses were closed during the year which is exactly half the number that were on the register in December, 1959. There now remains only one lodging house for females and one lodging house for males, both under direct ownership of the Corporation. The lodging house for females has accommodation for 237½ adult units and the one for males has accommodation for 398 adults. Frequent and regular visits are made to ensure that the Bye-laws are adhered to and that the premises are kept in good condition. A very high degree of co-operation is obtained with the lodging house keepers and 22 nuisances were recorded during the year. The work necessary to remove the nuisances or contraventions of the Bye-Laws was carried out without undue delay and the houses now on the register are well maintained and well managed. Vermin infestation does occur from time to time due mainly to vermin being brought into the premises on the body or clothing of some of the inmates. In such cases the presence of the vermin is immediately brought to the notice of the keeper of the lodging house and assistance from the Pests Destruction Unit of this Department is offered. In addition, facilities for cleansing and bathing of infested or dirty persons are always made available at Ruchill Disinfecting Station and any verminous persons are encouraged to take advantage of these facilities.

*Farmed-out Houses.*—There has been no change in the number of houses occupied in this manner. As these occupiers are without tenants' rights, the Corporation Bye-Laws were designed to ensure that a proper supervision could be maintained over the management of the houses. This type of house requires frequent visits and every effort is made to ensure that clean conditions are obtained and that generally a good standard of repair is maintained by the owners.

*Factories.*—December, 1960, showed a reduction in the number of factories operating in the Division compared to December of the previous year. There were 53 new factories registered during the course of the year but some 82 factories formerly operating had stopped functioning so that the total at December, 1960, was 29 less than December, 1959. One notable feature was closing of the last underground bakehouse in the Division. This, as far as the Eastern Division



*Tents, Vans and Sheds.*—New legislation, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into operation, applies to the caravan sites in the Division. The large caravan site at Vinegarhill, which is under control of an exempted organisation, is having considerable alterations carried out in order to comply with the Act. The other sites, which are small and accommodate only one or two caravans, will also be brought into line when the new Bye-Laws are made by the Corporation.

Frequent visits are made by the inspectors and in only two cases had nuisance developed to such extent that the occupiers had to receive warnings before the conditions were remedied.

Two carnivals were held in the area as has been the case for many years past and again mention should be made of the high degree of co-operation we received from the Director of Parks and the Director of Cleansing in dealing with these two annual events. One took place on Glasgow Green at the Fleshers' Haugh and the other took place on vacant ground in the east end of the City.

*Rag Flock.*—Some changes took place in the Rag Flock premises during 1960. One factory producing rag flock has ceased operations at the licensed premises and three registered premises were deleted. This leaves two licensed premises for manufacture or storage of rag flock and 17 upholstery or other premises using rag flock in the course of their businesses. A close watch is kept to ensure that only clean rag flock is used in all controlled premises.

*Squatter Families.*—The large self-contained house occupied by squatter families some years ago is still being used in the same manner although the families change from time to time. Four families were occupying the premises at December, 1960. This house requires a great deal of supervision to ensure that any nuisances that arise are promptly dealt with and also to ensure, so far as possible, that the squatter families do not cause or give rise to nuisances. The original squatter families took some interest in the premises they occupied but subsequent changes have shown a deterioration in the type of families and consequently a closer watch has to be maintained by the inspector on the area.

*Food Premises.*—Some 479 premises were visited for the purposes of Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959. In most cases alterations were required and in some of the bakery and restaurant premises

alterations required were quite considerable in extent. Mention has already been made of a case where the owner of the business failed to carry out alterations within a reasonable time and in fact no effort was being made to comply with the notice served on him. Such cases are the exception and it is only fair to say that where the inspectors have found alterations necessary offer of consultation is made to discuss the problems and explain to the owners what is required. It is found that this attitude leads to good relations and quite often the opportunity is taken to further advise the owners and/or employees on the general benefits of clean handling of food and the equipment necessary to obtain this objective.

*Elderly and Infirm Persons.*—Notification of aged and infirm persons living under poor and sometimes unsatisfactory conditions come from various sources. Neighbours, almoners of hospitals and officers of the Welfare Section frequently give indication of such cases and visits are made by inspectors and health visitors, as appropriate, who make arrangements for such help as the Department can offer. In this way some 42 compassionate washings were given to enable the persons concerned to obtain properly cleaned bed linen and personal clothing and in 36 instances it was found necessary to get cleaners employed by the Corporation to clean the house where, through infirmity or old age, the tenant had been unable to keep the house clean. This help, of course, is only given where no assistance can be obtained from relatives or other friends.

*Housing Nurses.*—New houses being built in Easterhouse area have caused an increase in the number of primary visits to houses in ordinary housing schemes. Of a total number of 74,452 primary housing visits, 9,352 were made to houses in ordinary schemes as compared to 5,259 such visits during 1959. Visits to houses in intermediate schemes came to 3,052 and visits to houses in rehousing schemes were 60,128. The remaining primary visits were to non-Corporation houses and to houses as a follow-up after inspection of school children. Of all the houses visited, 433 were found to be in a dirty condition and 63 had dirty bed linen. In dealing with these unsatisfactory conditions, 467 written notices were required and it was necessary to make 1,772 return visits. Satisfactory conditions were obtained in 362 of the dirty houses and in 49 cases of dirty bedding. These figures include some cases carried over from last year and in some of the cases occurring during 1950, cleaning up operations were carried over the end of the year period and have subsequently been satisfactorily dealt with.

In dealing with aged persons, the nurses previous experience is of immense value and in this field 178 cases received attention.

The number of schools has also increased and 532 schools were visited and both boy and girl pupils were inspected for cleanliness. Of the boys, 24,341 were inspected; 1,284 showed infected conditions, 38 showed evidence of vermin infestation and 1,209 were dirty. There were 5,427 re-inspections carried out and in 36 cases written notices were served before the children were adequately attended to. In 2,443 cases the children were cleaned by the parents and 55 cases were dealt with by the local authority. In dealing with girl pupils, 24,120 were inspected, 4,396 were found infected, 226 showed evidence of vermin and 382 were dirty. Nine thousand three hundred and eight re-inspections were carried out; 204 written notices were served and 3,132 children were cleaned by parents while 91 were attended to by the local authority.

In addition, the nurses attended 146 clinic sessions in connection with immunisation schemes and some 956 miscellaneous visits were carried out as occasions arose.

ALEXANDER EASTON.

*Divisional Sanitary Inspector.*

#### SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

*Nuisances.*—The volume and type of nuisances discovered and dealt with differ little from previous years. The number of choked drains still remains high and in many cases could have been avoided by the proper use of fittings. Since the coming into operation, however, of the 1959 Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, and the setting up, by arrangement with the Housing and Works Department, of procedure to expedite the clearing of chokages in terms of Section 5, the inconvenience and annoyance to the general public have been considerably reduced. This has meant a reduction in the number of intimations and statutory notices issued in terms of the Public Health

(Scotland) Act, 1897, and avoids the necessity of taking the long and protracted legal procedure in default.

The number of intimations in terms of Section 5 of the Glasgow Corporation Act of 1959 issued during the year was 774, of which 544 were cleared within 48 hours of receipt of intimations. The remaining 230 were cleared by the Housing and Works Department in default. Only 38 statutory notices in terms of Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act were issued compared with 130 in the previous year. It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in nine cases. All were successful and the nuisances abated by the Local Authority in default of the proprietors.

The public appear to be coming more noise conscious as evidenced by the complaints received. Several complaints were made of noise from the motors attached to refrigerators in shops. In most of these cases the re-siting of the motors brought immediate relief to affected persons and no difficulties were met with when the requests for such were made. Two cases, however, were unique and are worthy of special mention.

The tenants in the Toryglen area complained of a high pitched piercing nocturnal noise which was disturbing their rest and sleep. It was heard throughout the area and in the King's Park district as well. A letter concerning the noise was also sent by one of the complainers to an evening newspaper which referred to the noise as the "Ghost of Hangingshaw". The district was patrolled on more than one occasion from midnight onwards before the source was finally traced to a large industrial concern outwith the City. Two very large dust collecting fans were responsible for giving off a very "high frequency" whine which was not complained of by the tenants in the immediate neighbourhood of the works and yet distinctly audible some distance away. Following meetings with the management of the firm and the Sanitary Inspector of the adjoining Burgh alterations and improvements were carried out to the machinery which resulted in removing the cause of complaint.

In the second case complaints were received from tenants in a tenemental area of disturbing noises from the adjacent business premises newly acquired by a large commercial firm. Visits to the area proved the complaints to be well founded. The cause was a combination of

noise from fans associated with evaporative condensers newly fitted in an exposed position adjoining the tenement buildings, compressor machinery vibration in the part of the works nearest the tenement and the roar of large oil-fired boilers. Owing to the complications, the management were advised to approach acoustic consultants which they readily agreed to do. It is very satisfactory to record that following extensive alterations, readjustments and extensions involving a considerable sum of money, the noise has been reduced to negligible proportions and the occupiers of the houses are very satisfied with the results.

A number of complaints were received of smells and noise arising from the keeping of fowls in various shop premises in the Gorbals Ward. In every case it was found that anything from 20 to 60 birds were kept in shop premises underneath dwelling-houses. The premises were occupied by Indians or Pakistanis and the birds were offered for sale to their fellow countrymen and slaughtered on the premises as their custom demands. The noise complained of was the cackling of hens and the crowing of cocks, particularly during the early hours of the morning. It was also claimed that smells were permeating to the houses above.

The legal powers for dealing with such places are most inadequate, as a fowl is not included in the definition of " animal " in any statute administered by the Department. The help of the Pakistani Welfare Officer was sought who called on the occupiers of the respective premises and convened a meeting for the purpose of seeking their co-operation. Unfortunately not all have responded to the appeal to reduce the number of birds kept overnight or to refrain from keeping cocks. Regular visits are made to ensure that the floors and walls of the premises are kept in a clean condition.

Complaints of damp conditions are still being received from tenants in certain types of Corporation tenement houses. In almost all the houses visited the dampness was caused by excessive condensation resulting in the rusting of metal, rotting of bedding and warping of wooden articles of furniture. The houses have one fire in the living-room and an electric power point is provided in the other apartments. The internal surfaces of the walls are plastered on to the solid structure and as many of the tenants are economically unable to heat the apartments, the walls, ceilings and furnishings are subject to the effects of condensation.



It is a pity that the walls of this type of structure had not been lined internally with a warm insulating material to make living conditions a little more tolerable for the occupiers in what are otherwise perfectly good houses.

*Rodent Control.*—In spite of the continual efforts of the Department's rodent control operators the rat menace continues to be with us as evidenced by figures in the table on page 328. Rats tend to leave a colony when it becomes overcrowded or food becomes short and seek new quarters. They will search until suitable alternative quarters are found and settle in. As they are nocturnal in habit it may be months before their presence is known, by which time a colony may have developed. They never settle far from a supply of food and many properties hitherto immune are now infested. This is particularly true in the Gorbals and Hutchesontown Wards where rats are endemic. It is not difficult to find the reason for this as evidence of the waste food thrown from windows or deposited carelessly in the ash-bins can be seen daily in the back courts. In previous years I made reference to this anti-social habit as it is beyond doubt that this forms the only food supply of rats which burrow in and around the courts. The regular and systematic treatment of these infested courts severely taxes the Department's operational strength and assistance from other Divisions has been necessary throughout the year.

It is not always easy to determine a link between a sewer and surface infestation, but it was considered advisable and necessary to treat the sewers in part Gorbals and part Hutchesontown Wards simultaneously with treatment of surface infested areas. With the co-operation of the City Engineer and the advice and assistance of the technical staff of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland a large scale operation commenced towards the end of the year. The area involved was bounded by the River Clyde to the north, Gorbals Street and Cathcart Road to the west and Caledonia Road to the south. Every sewer manhole was treated. Surface infestations in tenement back courts and basement cellars of properties were treated simultaneously as well as the south bank of the Clyde between Victoria Bridge and Waterside Street. The area was divided into sections according to the sewer formation, each section being treated separately.

The operation started at the west end and continued without interruption throughout. The procedure adopted was the 1-4-8 system—that is to say, after the preliminary baiting of every manhole in the

section, a second visit was made on the fourth day to examine and top up the baits where necessary, followed by a further visit on the eighth day. On completion of the treatment a fourth visit was made to each manhole and poison deposited where there were indications of activity. On the advice of the technical Adviser on Rodents, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland the poison used was 0.5 per cent. Warfarin concentrate made up to the following formula :—

Pinhead Oatmeal	...	...	...	85 per cent.
Castor Sugar	...	...	...	5 per cent.
Technical White Oil	...	...	...	5 per cent.
Warfarin Master Mix	0.5 per cent.			5 per cent.

The bait was deposited in the manholes in muslin bags in the form of "sausages", weighing  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each, during the preliminary visit. On subsequent visits the amount was increased to 1 lb. or 2 lb. where necessary. The sausages were tied at the neck with wire and suspended above the bench by cord secured to a fixture in the wall of the manhole underneath the cover. The operation took six weeks to complete. While the sewer treatment was being carried out the surface infestations also received attention. Following closely the sewer squad operators gassed and poisoned burrows in tenement back courts and other ground and poisoned unoccupied basement cellars in locations known to be infested. The treatment of the river bank was carried out on completion of the sewer and surface operations.

In an operation where poison and gas are used for sewer and underground treatment no positive figures of the number of rats killed can be claimed as few bodies are recovered. It is, however, known how much poison it takes to kill a rat and it is reasonable to estimate a figure from the total poison consumed. This has been done in relation to the sewer treatment only and the number calculated to have been killed is 1,623. Likewise the number killed by gassing and poisoning in back courts and basement cellars of properties and the river bank is not known but from estimates of the poison laid and other factors a figure of 500 is claimed.

The Scheme was very successful and the representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland who were in attendance throughout the entire operation were satisfied with the results.

## RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS, 1960.

	RATS			MICE		TOTAL	
	Infestations Treated	Trapped	Gassed	Poisoned	Total Kill	Infestations Treated	Total Kill
Dwelling-Houses...	542	90	—	3,304	3,394	46	548
Basement Cellars	76	24	—	1,391	1,415	—	—
Back Courts	503	—	515	6,953	7,468	—	—
Shops (General)	45	30	—	300	330	2	36
Food Premises	24	15	—	250	265	3	45
Business Premises	42	145	—	554	699	4	30
Other Premises	44	—	—	601	601	6	127
Railway Embankment	2	—	—	60	60	—	—
Stables	2	—	—	74	74	—	—
Sewers	1	—	—	1,623	1,623	—	—
	<u>1,281</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>15,110</u>	<u>15,929</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>786</u>
						<u>1,342</u>	<u>16,715</u>

*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 Houses in Apartments					Total Houses	Date Represented	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Municipal Ward
	1	2	3	4	5+					
21 Wolseley Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	30.11.59	—	11.1.60	25
27 Wolseley Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	30.11.59	—	11.1.60	25
22 Silverfir Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13	30.11.59	—	11.1.60	25
147 Naburn Street ...	5	11	—	—	—	16	11.1.60	—	8.2.60	25
460 Lawmoor Street ...	8	11	—	—	—	19	11.1.60	—	8.2.60	25
470 Lawmoor Street ...	7	11	—	—	—	18	11.1.60	—	8.2.60	25
132/134 Kidston Street ...	1	4	6	—	—	11	2.5.60	—	30.5.60	25
168/170/172 Nitshill Road 9/11 Pinmore Street ...	—	1	4	1	—	6	13.6.60	—	8.8.60	34
235 Thornliebank Road ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	13.6.60	—	8.8.60	34
Arden Farm Cottage, Nitshill Road ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	17.10.60	—	14.11.60	34
17 Coustonhill Street ...	—	5	9	—	—	14	17.10.60	14.11.60	—	34
16 Tracy Street ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10/12/14 Tracy Street ...	4	5	—	—	—	9	17.10.60	14.11.60	—	34
67 Coburg Street ...	3	7	—	—	—	10	17.10.60	14.11.60	—	26
165 Camden Street ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	31.10.60	28.11.60	—	25
11 Gorbals Street ...	21	—	—	—	—	21	14.11.60	12.12.60	—	26
193 Cumberland Street ...	3	6	—	—	—	9	14.11.60	12.12.60	—	26
225/227/231 Nicholson Street ...	—	—	3	6	2	11	14.11.60	12.12.60	—	26
145 Coburg Street ...	—	9	3	—	—	12	14.11.60	12.12.60	—	26
10 Hallside Street ...	4	6	—	—	—	10	14.11.60	12.12.60	—	25
Total ...	80	104	16	8	2	210				

Closing Orders—98 Houses

Demolition Orders—112 Houses

## DEMOLITIONS BY MASTER OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Municipal Ward	Address	Size of House in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
25	31 Hallside Street ...	10	3	—	—	—	13
	155 Wolseley Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
	32 Fauldhouse Street ...	1	7	3	—	—	11
	40 Fauldhouse Street ...	4	8	—	—	—	12
26	107 Hospital Street ...	2	3	9	—	—	14
	20A/20B Bedford Street ...	—	6	6	—	—	12
	185 Crown Street ...	—	—	3	3	—	6
	13 Carlton Place ...	—	7	8	—	—	15
	205 Thistle Street ...	1	10	—	—	—	11
	70 Surrey Street ...	—	3	6	—	—	9
	Totals ...	24	54	35	3	—	116

## VOLUNTARY CLOSURES.

Municipal Ward	Address	Size of House in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
25	142B Naburn Street ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
26	21 Crown Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
34	132 Cleeves Road ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
34	70 Greenview Street ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
37	140 Old Castle Road ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
37	144 Old Castle Road ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
37	146 Old Castle Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
37	148 Old Castle Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Totals ...	2	9	—	—	1	12

The undernoted prefabricated houses were closed.

Municipal Ward	Address	3-Apartments
34	25 Tracy Street ...	1
36	6 Myrtle Place ...	1
	10 Myrtle Place ...	1
	23 Myrtle Place ...	1
	26 Myrtle Place ...	1
	28 Myrtle Place ...	1
	30 Myrtle Place ...	1
	34 Myrtle Place ...	1
	36 Myrtle Place ...	1
	40 Myrtle Place ...	1
37	112 Clarkston Road ...	1
	120 Clarkston Road ...	1
	110 Old Castle Road ...	1
	112 Old Castle Road ...	1
	116 Old Castle Road ...	1
	8 Netherlee Road ...	1
	10 Netherlee Road ...	1
	12 Netherlee Road ...	1
	Totals	18

*Tenants Rehoused by City Factor.*—Five hundred and sixteen 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.

Municipal Ward	Address	Size of Houses in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
25	364/372 Ballater Street ...	—	4	6	—	—	10
	382/390 Ballater Street ...	—	7	4	—	—	11
	400/406 Ballater Street ...	—	8	—	—	—	8
	412/418 Ballater Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
	399 Cumberland Street ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	101/109 Lawmoor Street	—	9	3	—	—	12
	115/121 Lawmoor Street	5	10	—	—	—	15
	127/133 Lawmoor Street	3	7	—	—	—	10
	139/147 Lawmoor Street	—	9	—	—	—	9
	155/257 Lawmoor Street	1	3	—	—	—	4
	118/121 Mathieson Street	4	—	—	—	—	4
	122/126 Mathieson Street	1	2	3	—	—	6
	129/136 Mathieson Street	5	9	—	—	—	14
	137/144 Mathieson Street	4	11	—	—	—	15
	145/150 Mathieson Street	4	11	—	—	—	15
	153/156 Mathieson Street	4	4	—	—	—	8
	159/162 Mathieson Street	9	5	—	—	—	14
	163/168 Mathieson Street	7	12	—	—	—	19
	173/174 Mathieson Street	6	10	—	—	—	16
	180/181 Mathieson Street	7	11	—	—	—	18
	231/241 Mathieson Street	1	1	—	—	—	2
	251/278 Mathieson Street	1	2	1	—	—	4
	288/298 Mathieson Street	1	1	—	—	—	2
	257/263 Rutherglen Road	—	1	1	1	—	3
	271/289 Rutherglen Road	—	—	6	—	—	6
	314/322 Rutherglen Road	3	3	1	—	—	7
	328/346 Rutherglen Road	—	—	2	—	—	2
	26/34 Sandyfaulds Street	2	3	—	—	—	5
	110/118 Waddell Street ...	5	11	—	—	—	16
	124/130 Waddell Street ...	7	11	—	—	—	18
	136/142 Waddell Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	13
	144/148 Waddell Street ...	6	6	—	—	—	12
	150/154 Waddell Street ...	3	4	—	—	—	7
162/164 Waddell Street ...	3	2	—	—	—	5	
174/182 Waddell Street ...	1	7	—	—	—	8	
192/200 Waddell Street ...	—	10	4	—	—	14	
185 Waddell Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	
26	280/288 Cumberland Street	—	9	1	—	—	10
	296/302 Cumberland Street	2	6	—	—	—	8
	310/318 Cumberland Street	6	6	—	—	—	12
	326/332 Cumberland Street	5	5	—	—	—	10
	340/349 Cumberland Street	1	3	4	—	—	8
	357/365 Cumberland Street	2	1	—	—	—	3
	373/381 Cumberland Street	1	3	—	—	—	4
	60 Errol Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	9/21 Hutcheson Square ...	—	5	—	—	—	5
	27/34 Hutcheson Square ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
	39 Hutcheson Square ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	234/242 Lawmoor Street	1	1	—	—	—	2
	246 Lawmoor Street ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	123	258	36	1	—	418	

The number of people rehoused in the above properties equals 1,017 adults and 369 children.

## POLLOKSHAWS REDEVELOPMENT AREA.

Municipal Ward	Address	Size of Houses in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
34	7 Cogan Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	10/16 Cogan Street ...	—	3	1	—	—	4
	28/30 Cogan Street ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
	32 Cogan Street ...	1	3	—	—	—	4
	12/14 Coustonhill Street	—	2	—	—	—	2
	20/28 Greenview Street ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
	39½, 44 Greenview Street	—	1	3	—	—	4
	45, 48 Greenview Street	—	4	—	—	—	4
	51, 58 Greenview Street	—	2	—	—	—	2
	67, 70 Greenview Street	2	1	3	—	—	6
	84 Greenview Street ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	9B Harriet Street ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
	33 Kennishead Road ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
	12 Leckie Street ...	—	9	—	—	—	9
	15/17/19 Maida Street ...	1	5	—	—	—	6
	6 MacDougall Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	15 Pleasance Lane ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1473, 1510 Pollokshaws Road	—	2	—	—	—	2
	1517/1527 Pollokshaws Road	5	10	—	—	—	15
	1537 Pollokshaws Road ...	—	—	3	—	—	3
	11/11A/11B Rossendale Road	2	—	1	—	—	3
	17/37 Rossendale Road ...	—	11	—	—	—	11
	44/46 Rossendale Road ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
	52 Rossendale Road ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	195/207 Shawbridge Street	—	—	2	1	—	5
	195/207 Shawbridge Street	—	2	2	1	—	5
	212A/212B Shawbridge Street	—	4	5	3	—	12
	229, 232 Shawbridge Street	—	4	3	—	—	7
	237, 240 Shawbridge Street	6	2	1	—	—	9
	243, 250 Shawbridge Street	2	5	1	—	—	8
	257, 269 Shawbridge Street	—	—	3	—	—	3
	277, 290 Shawbridge Street	—	1	1	—	—	2
	308 Shawbridge Street ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
	180 Shawhill Road ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
	25 Shawholm Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	40/42 Shawholm Street ...	—	9	—	—	—	9
	58/60 Shawholm Street ...	2	1	1	—	—	4
	14/20 Tracy Street ...	1	3	—	—	—	4
	22/26 Tracy Street ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
	5 Wellgreen ...	2	2	—	—	—	4
	7 Wellgreen ...	2	3	—	—	—	5
	11 Wellgreen ...	1	3	—	—	—	4
	Totals ...	40	103	29	4	—	176

The number of people rehoused in the above properties equals 439 adults and 184 children.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950/1957.  
GORBALS (SALISBURY STREET/SURREY STREET) CLEARANCE AREAS.

Municipal Ward	Address	Size of Houses in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
26	<i>Area I—</i>						
	12 Pollokshaws Road ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	58/62 Surrey Street ...	1	8	—	—	—	9
	133 Surrey Street ...	3	1	—	—	—	4
	141 Surrey Street ...	—	8	—	—	—	8
	70 Surrey Street ...	—	3	6	—	—	9
	<i>Area II—</i>						
	14 Salisbury Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	15 Salisbury Street ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	16 Salisbury Street ...	1	1	7	—	—	9
	18 Salisbury Street ...	—	5	—	—	—	5
	20 Salisbury Street ...	—	10	—	—	—	10
	21 Salisbury Street ...	—	3	1	—	—	4
	22 Salisbury Street ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	23 Salisbury Street ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
	25 Salisbury Street ...	1	5	—	—	—	6
	27 Salisbury Street ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
	29 Salisbury Street ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
	31 Salisbury Street ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
	33 Salisbury Street ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
	<i>Area III—</i>						
	6 Cavendish Street ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
	10 Cavendish Street ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
	60 Pollokshaws Road ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
	62 Pollokshaws Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	72 Pollokshaws Road ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	61 Salisbury Street ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Totals ...	28	59	15	—	—	102

The number of people rehoused in the above properties equals 249 adults and 104 children.

The number of new houses completed during the year is as follows :—

		Size of Houses in Apartments					Total
		1	2	3	4	5+	
South Nitshill ...	...	10	—	960	97	13	1,080
Private ...	...	—	—	26	—	—	26
Castlemilk ...	...	—	—	42	2	—	44
Total ...	...	10	—	1,028	99	13	1,150

*Business Premises.*—Visits to all types of commercial premises were maintained and defects noted were drawn to the attention of the proprietors and speedily rectified. In the premises falling within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations considerable advancement has been made by the introduction of additional fitments and the improved standards of cleanliness. The ideal is still a long way off and not all have reached the standard desired by the Department, but with regular visits and the willing co-operation of proprietors further improvements are possible.



FACTORIES, CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKPLACES IN SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION, 1960.

Municipal Ward	FACTORIES ACT, 1937																			
	Total on Register as at 31.12.60				New Registrations during 1960				Removals during 1960				Catering Establishments				Workplaces			
	Mech.		Non-Mech.		Mech.		Non-Mech.		Mech.		Non-Mech.		Mech.		Non-Mech.		Total as at 31.12.60	New	Re-movals	
25	50	5	14	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	4	16	2
26	170	31	16	5	1	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	1	76	1	
33	58	20	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	19	—	
34	72	8	4	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	18	—	
35	59	8	12	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	24	—	
36	34	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	17	—	
37	37	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	14	—	
Totals	480	81	68	15	4	—	—	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	184	1	3

*Housing Nurses.*—The good work of the nurses continued during the year although handicapped a little by illness. The regular visitation to old folks was maintained and assistance given when required. The condition of the house occupied by two old ladies was reported. The house was found to be very dirty and the inmates requiring hospital treatment. After the removal of the patients a considerable amount of rubbish had to be removed by the Cleansing Department, prior to which the sum of £879 13s. was found in the house. Many houses were found to be in need of attention and assistance was given by the cleaners employed by the Department. As in former years a number of periodic washings, which are much appreciated, were given to helpless old folks.

The visitation of the housing schemes continued and several dirty houses were found in the Rehousing Schemes. Action in each case was taken against the occupier with good results. Of the 4,774 houses visited in the Castlemilk Development Area 327 were listed as in fair condition. Not one was reported to be dirty. While this is gratifying there is still room for improvement. One reason for so many untidy and near dirty houses could be the fact that many housewives are out working.

Although the attendance of the nurses at Polio Clinics did affect to some extent the normal daily work, nevertheless, the visitation of schools for the examination of children continued as before.

*Infectious Diseases.*—A considerable amount of the time of the inspectorial staff is taken up daily in connection with the control of infectious diseases and although no large scale epidemic occurred during the year the following figures will to some extent indicate the work involved:—

CASES REGISTERED AND EXCLUSION OF CASES AND OF SCHOOL CONTACTS.

	No. of Cases Registered	No. of School Contacts Not Excluded	No. of School Contacts Excluded	No. of School Exclusion Notices for Cases and Contacts	No. of Clearance Notices for Cases and Contacts
Chickenpox ...	1,623	570	362	1,176	1,332
Whooping-cough ...	1,053	354	141	463	879
Dysentery ...	983	53	429	329	370
Pneumonia ...	813	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	119	7	86	107	111
Gastro-enteritis ...	85	—	—	—	—
Infectious Hepatitis ...	82	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	74	8	51	48	32
Rubella ...	62	—	—	—	32
Measles ...	47	13	18	33	34
Other Infections ...	84	20	18	15	11
	<u>5,025</u>	<u>1,025</u>	<u>1,105</u>	<u>2,219</u>	<u>2,801</u>

The diagnoses are listed as originally registered and are uncorrected. The 84 " other infections " were enteric and paratyphoid (20), continued fever (17), erysipelas (15), mumps (14), diphtheria (8), food-poisoning (5), acute encephalitis lethargica (4) and poliomyelitis (1).

The 1,105 school contacts excluded were aged as follows :—

2-4 years	5-7 years	8-11 years	12+ years
81	472	413	139

The greatest discrepancy between the numbers in the two middle age-groups of excluded contacts was recorded in the contacts of whooping-cough, 108 being 5-7 years old and only 11 being 8-11 years old.

The inspector frequently plays a part in the detection of secondary cases. The cases in the table included at least 350 secondary cases, nearly all made up of chickenpox, whooping-cough and dysentery, particularly chickenpox (200).

The days' exclusion of contacts of secondary cases and the exclusion of home-treated secondary cases just exceeded 800 days. For all contacts and all home cases the exclusions totalled over fifty-eight thousand days. Approximately half of these were in respect of chickenpox and about half the remainder, or one quarter of the total, in respect of whooping-cough. It should be noted that exclusion figures take no account of the exclusion of cases after they have been sent into hospital.

Dysentery remained endemic but it often proved practicable to curtail school exclusion of contacts by sending the patient to hospital and securing prompt examination of specimens from family contacts of school age. Many dysentery cases, too, had no family contacts of school age.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Outfits issued for samples of excreta ... ..	1,080
Visits to contacts intimated from other areas or connected with institutional infections ... ..	264
Disinfections arranged—washings only ... ..	209
arranged—washings and sprayings ... ..	207
Clearance of children for holiday homes ... ..	21
Worker contacts excluded ... ..	13
Food samples collected for laboratory ... ..	9

Approximately one in five of the specimens submitted by the sanitary inspectors to the Laboratory was reported positive.

The days' exclusion of the worker contacts totalled 74.

Taking whooping-cough and pneumonia together, over a quarter of the year's total cases were registered during the months of April and May. The numbers registered in these two months in these two categories exceeded the figures for the five months period July to November.

*Clean Air Act, 1956.*—The Pollokshaws Smoke Control Area Order came into operation on 15th December, 1960. This was the the fourth smoke control area in the City and the largest so far planned. It has been successful, and well received although a few of the tenants have shown some opposition. The result of the efforts can be seen when one views the smoke laden atmosphere of adjacent areas within and outwith the City boundary.

The area includes pre- and post-war developments by the Corporation, the Scottish Special Housing Association and the Scottish Industrial Estates, Ltd.; of the Thornliebank and Arden Industrial Estates, the Housing Schemes known as Wellmeadow, Eastwood, Carnwadric, Jenny Lind, Arden, Priesthill, Househillwood, South Pollok, Nitshill, South Nitshill and Craigbank, and the old villages of Nitshill and Kennishead.

There are 2,793·6 acres in the area, of which 837 acres were built up and 1,961 acres open spaces. It is equal to 7 per cent. of the area of the City.

#### OWNERSHIP OF OCCUPIED HOUSES.

Local Authority	...	...	...	...	6,038
Scottish Special Housing Association	...	...	...	...	1,384
Private	...	...	...	...	233
Others	...	...	...	...	22
					<u>7,677</u>

The occupied houses within the area were then equal to 2·4 per cent. of the City.

Prior to the coming into operation of the scheme the means of heating the apartments in the houses was as follows :—

	Solid Fuel	Elect.	Gas	No Fixed Method	Central Heating	Total Apartments
Private	690	21	14	173	29	—
Corporation	8,590	16	5,223	5,730	2,042	—
Arden	1,363	21	—	3,371	—	—
	<u>10,643</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>5,237</u>	<u>9,274</u>	<u>2,071</u>	<u>27,283</u>

There were 6,865 fireplaces in the area altered under grant ; of this total 363 were in private houses and 6,502 in Corporation houses. The work was carried out in 2,830 cases by private contractors by arrangement with the Department ; in 3,238 cases by the Housing and Works Department and in 797 cases by private contractors of the choice of the tenants. The alterations as tabulated show the relationship of solid fuel to gas and electrical heating.

	Prior	After	Percentage	
			Prior	After
Solid Fuel	10,643	8,133	67.5	51.0
Gas ...	5,237	5,265	32.0	33.0
Electricity	58	2,540	0.5	16.0
	<u>15,938</u>	<u>15,938</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF HEATING OF APARTMENTS  
BEFORE AND AFTER 15TH DECEMBER, 1960.

	Prior to	After		Total
		Public Room	Bedroom	
Solid Fuel ...	10,643	7,650	483	8,133
Elect ...	58	1,366	1,174	2,540
Gas ...	5,237	12	5,253	5,265
No Fixed Method	9,274	—	9,274	9,274
Central Heating	2,071	566	1,505	2,071
Apartments	<u>27,283</u>	<u>9,594</u>	<u>17,689</u>	<u>27,283</u>

Two hundred and thirteen cookers were installed during the progress of the scheme, thirteen without grant.

No. of Cookers		New	Gas	Elect.	Total
			Reconditioned	New	
With Grant ...	...	14	165	21	200
Without Grant ...	...	—	—	13	13
		<u>14</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>213</u>

By the 15th April, 1960, there had been 806 applications for hardship grants from tenants who considered their financial circumstances such that they would have considerable difficulty in meeting the cost of the alterations. After investigation and careful consideration 347 persons were granted full hardship and 28 partial hardship ; 431 were refused.

Some difficulties were experienced at the commencement of the scheme by the inability of the tenants to obtain sufficient smokeless fuel regularly. Happily this was overcome after a few weeks and a plentiful supply of good smokeless fuel is now available. Certain fuel merchants were not co-operating and continued to sell coal in the area.

From observations made throughout the area at varying times over many weeks it can undoubtedly be said that the scheme has been most successful.

WILLIAM RAE  
*Sanitary Inspector.*

#### SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

Each year that passes seems to entail more work than the preceding one, and 1960 was no exception. Visits dealing with smoke control areas, food hygiene and housing made a considerable contribution to the inspectors' working day. Towards the end of the year Orders under the Clean Air Act, 1956, were made by the Corporation for the two Pollokshields Smoke Control Areas. Confirmation of Pollokshields (No. 1) Smoke Control Area was delayed by the necessity to hold a public enquiry owing to objections by tenants. The enquiry was held in November, 1960, and the Secretary of State gave official approval to the Order on 30th March, 1961. The Pollokshields (No. 2) Smoke Control Area was also the subject of a public enquiry held on 31st July, 1961, and the result is still awaited.

Inspections in terms of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations were almost completed towards the end of the year and the results are tabulated below. Many contraventions were noted and now that the survey is about finished the inspectors' duty will be to see that work for the removal of the contraventions is completed as quickly as possible.

Representation of unfit houses was maintained during the year and some 317 houses dealt with. The allocation of houses to each of the five sanitary divisions is 300 or thereby, a meagre number with which to tackle poor housing conditions. Despite the change in the nature of the inspectors' day to day work, all factories in the Division were inspected and nuisance visits maintained.

*Nuisance Detection and Removal.*—Although the condemnation of undesirable houses may be slow, those that are being dealt with are removing a source of chronic nuisance complaints. Eleven Court Cases were concluded during the year involving £33 12s. expenses to the Corporation. In these cases decree was granted for the sum of £210 5s. 7d.

Number of Statutory Notices issued ... ..	27
Number of Statutory Notices cleared ... ..	14*
Number of Statutory Notices where work is in progress	11
Number of cases concluded during the year (including carry over from previous years) ... ..	11
Number of cases waiting on Sheriff's decision ... ..	2

\* Two Statutory Notices not included as decision is awaited about the property.

#### NUISANCE COMPLAINTS RECORDED DURING 1960.

Choked Drains, W.C's. Conductors, etc. ... ..	297
Rat and Mouse Infestations ... ..	295
Insect Infestations ... ..	217
Dirty Stairs, Lobbies, etc. ... ..	284
Dirty Houses ... ..	11
General Disrepair ... ..	192
Dampness due to Defective Roof ... ..	144
Dampness due to Defective Pointing and Condensation ... ..	43
Dampness due to lack of D.P.C., Ground Damp ... ..	9
Burst Pipes, Defective Water Fittings ... ..	166
Defective Vents, Smoke Pollution ... ..	72
Offensive Odours ... ..	77
Complaints re Garbage Bins, Refuse, etc. ... ..	46
Noise ... ..	4
Pigeons ... ..	4
Water Supply ..... ..	22
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair ... ..	8
Applications for Revocation of Certificate of Disrepair ... ..	6
	1,897

Compared with the previous year there was a slight decrease in the number of complaints. The most obvious reduction concerned choked drains, w.c's, conductors, etc., a drop of 144 from the previous year. This is probably due to the prompt attention this type of nuisance receives from the Factor in view of the Action which can be taken by the Department under Section 5 of The Glasgow Corporation Order (Confirmation), Act, 1959.

Some 2,000 Notices were issued during the year in terms of Section 5 of the above Act. In 28 instances work had to be done by order of this Department because of the failure of the owners' tradesmen to do the work within the stipulated time.

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

*Glasgow Pollokshields (No. 1) Smoke Control Area Order, 1960.*—The Corporation approved the above Order in June, 1960, and it received the approval of the Secretary of State in March 1961, after an enquiry had been held. The area comprises 1,239 acres or thereby and contains 3,542 Houses, 22 Industrial Premises, 252 Commercial Premises, and 81 other Premises. The area is almost entirely residential and consists mainly of good tenement properties, semi-detached and detached villas, bungalows and mansion-houses.

## NUMBER OF HOUSES IN APARTMENTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
13	50	154	1,018	961	535	260	219	161	171	3,542

## DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Local Authority	...	...	...	20
Private Rented	...	...	...	1,387
Owner/Occupied	...	...	...	2,134
Secretary of State for War	...	...	...	1
				<u>3,542</u>

An estimate of the number of adaptations of alterations to fireplaces in regular use was made from the initial survey carried out by clerkesses temporarily employed for the purpose. There are four different specifications :—

A.	Replacement of the Open Fire Bottom Grate with Gas Ignition	...	...	...	...	...	4,512
B.	Removal of Old Type Range without Back Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	19
C.	Removal of Old Type Range with Back Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	575
D.1	} Removal of Old Type Fireplaces, Registered Grate, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	999
Living-room D.2		Removal of Old Type Fireplace	...	...	...	...	1,414
Bedroom							<u>7,519</u>

In addition, there are some 1,557 adaptations required for special types of fires and in 126 cases cookers will be required in addition to a modern fireplace where the only means of cooking have been removed during the adaptations.



*Glasgow Pollokshields (No. 2) Smoke Control Area Order.*—This Order was approved by the Corporation on 22nd December, 1960, and also has been the subject of a public enquiry. The area comprises some 2,010 acres or thereby and contains 6,057 Houses, 3 Industrial Premises, 54 Commercial Premises and 49 other Premises. The area is almost entirely residential and over 90 per cent. of the houses are owned by the Corporation.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN APARTMENTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
*263	87	1,442	3,853	396	5	2	6	2	1	6,057

\* Includes 104 one apartment cottages in Crookston Home.

DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Local Authority	...	...	...	5,548
Scottish Special Housing Association				185
Private/Rented	...	...	...	152
Owner/Occupied	...	...	...	114
Secretary of State for Scotland			...	58
				<u>6,057</u>

The estimated number of adaptations or alterations of fireplaces in this area is as follows :—

	No. of Specifications
A. Replacement of Open Fire Bottom Grate with Gas Ignition ... ..	6,221
B. Removal of Old Type Range without Back Boiler ...	21
C. Removal of Old Type Range with Back Boiler ...	594
D. Removal of Old Type Fireplace, Registered Grate, etc.	1,036
	<u>7,872</u>

In addition there are 32 specifications for adaptation of existing appliances and four cookers will be required.

*Housing (General).*—There are only a few scattered building projects going on within the Division. Most of the houses were started late last year and soon will be completed. New housing, generally, is at a standstill. Forty-three new houses were erected during the year, twenty-four by the Corporation and nineteen by private enterprise for sale. Five hundred and forty-nine houses were closed which makes a

further inroad into the Divisional figures. Ten of the houses closed were Corporation prefabs.

BY SUB-DIVISION.

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
31	23 Larch Road ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	} Converted from large single houses
	24 Dalkeith Avenue	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	
32	93 Springkell Avenue	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	27 Hamilton Avenue	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	Total ...	8	—	—	—	3	2	3	

NUMBER OF HOUSES CLOSED AND/OR DEMOLISHED DURING 1960.

			Apartments						Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Represented as Unfit ...	...	...	121	261	11	—	—	—	393
Dangerous Buildings ...	...	...	6	25	28	8	3	1	71
Voluntary Closing by Factor ...	...	...	11	5	6	—	—	1	23
Converted into Business Premises			2	8	—	—	—	2	12
Abandoned Property ...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Corporation Property ...	...	...	4	16	10	—	—	—	30
Linthouse Tunnel Project			—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Acquired by Corporation and Demolished ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total ...	145	328	55	8	3	10	549

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FROM 1954-1960.

Ward	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 Apts.	Total
27	244	359	14	—	617
28	156	261	—	—	417
29	157	432	11	2	602
30	22	25	—	—	47
31	—	2	1	1	4
32	3	12	1	—	16
Total	582	1,091	27	3	1,703

NUMBER OF HOUSES DECLARED DANGEROUS BY THE MASTER OF WORKS FROM 1954-1960.

Ward	1 apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 apts.+	Total
27	5	53	45	11	4	118
28	25	45	3	—	—	73
29	12	22	18	—	4	56
Total	42	120	66	11	8	247

HOUSES REPRESENTED UNDER SECTION 9, HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950, DURING 1960.

Ward		Apartments				Total	Represented
		1	2	3	4		
27	*164 Carnoustie Street ...	5	8	1	—	14	28.11.60
	*176 Carnoustie Street ...	8	8	—	—	16	28.11.60
	39 Kinning Street ...	6	13	—	—	19	28.11.60
	* 42 Kinning Street ...	5	13	—	—	18	28.11.60

Ward		Apartments				Total	Represented
		1	2	3	4		
28	6 Clark Street ...	2	14	—	—	16	22.8.60
	14 Clark Street ...	5	11	—	—	16	22.8.60
	22 Clark Street ...	5	11	—	—	16	22.8.60
	28 Clark Street ...	5	11	—	—	16	22.8.60
	13 Clark Street ...	11	4	—	—	15	8.8.60
	21 Clark Street ...	5	7	—	—	12	8.8.60
	27 Clark Street ...	5	11	—	—	16	8.8.60
	5 Tower Street ...	6	14	—	—	20	5.9.60
	11 Tower Street ...	5	11	—	—	16	5.9.60
	19 Tower Street ...	4	14	—	—	18	5.9.60
	29 *	3 Burndyke Street ...	1	12	3	—	16
* 9 Burndyke Street ...		4	7	—	—	11	30.5.60
*100/102 Crossloan Road		5	7	—	—	12	25.1.60
*104/106 Crossloan Road		5	7	—	—	12	25.1.60
14 Nethan Street ...		—	12	—	—	12	30.5.60
27 Nethan Street ...		1	13	—	—	14	30.5.60
30 Nethan Street ...		—	12	—	—	12	30.5.60
Total ...		93	220	4	—	317	

\* Abandoned Properties.

PROPERTIES DECLARED DANGEROUS BY THE MASTER OF WORKS  
DURING 1960.

Ward		Apartments						Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6+	
27	* 29 Paterson Street ...	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
	*166 Houston Street ...	—	12	3	—	—	—	15
29	131 Elder Street ...	5	7	—	—	—	—	12
	* 27 Summertown Road ...	—	—	4	—	3	1	8
Total ...		5	19	7	8	3	1	43

\* Houses Closed 1960.

*Abandoned Properties.*—Seven properties were demolished during the year ; six under the Housing Acts and one as a dangerous building. This makes the divisional total stand at 39. When this type of property is on the uninhabitable list and is abandoned it is represented as soon as possible.

*Properties Offered to the Corporation.*—The undernoted eight properties were offered during the year. Negotiations were not completed in respect of any of the properties offered by the end of the year.

Ward		Apartments						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	154 Gloucester Street ...	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
	49 Marlow Street ...	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
	33 Paterson Street ...	—	10	4	—	—	—	—
28	84 Cornwall Street ...	1	11	—	—	—	—	—
	94 Cornwall Street ...	1	11	—	—	—	—	—
	112 Maclellan Street ...	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
	114 Maclellan Street ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
29	27 Summertown Road ...	—	—	4	—	3	—	1
Total ...		11	68	8	—	3	—	1

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954 RENT ACT,  
1957.

Details of Applications received under the Act are as follows :—

Number of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	8
Number of Applications Granted ... ..	5
Number of Applications Refused ... ..	2
Number of Applications Withdrawn ... ..	1
Number of Applications for Revocation of Certificates ...	6
Number of Applications Granted ... ..	6

*Limewashing, etc., of Common Passages, Staircases and Water-Closets.*—965 notices to limewash and cleanse or paint common passages, stairs and water-closets were served on the owners and 666 were completed by the end of the year. In addition, work was done voluntarily by the owners in 459 tenements.

*Glasgow Police Acts.*—Two cases were reported to the Procurator Fiscal, one for failure to clean the back-stair and passage and the other for failure to cleanse the close or entry. In the first case the tenant was fined £1, and in the latter case the tenant was admonished. In the latter case the tenant had no intention of cleansing the close and even returned the rotation card to this office. The tenant was reported twice to the Fiscal; the two cases were dealt with together with the aforementioned result.

*Factories.*—The decrease in the number of factories is accounted for by passing to the Food Inspector some 103 factories.

Factories registered in the Division are as follows :—

Mechanical Factories ... ..	511
Non-Mechanical Factories ... ..	61
Mechanical Bakehouses ... ..	23
Non-Mechanical Bakehouses ... ..	2
Number of Inspections ... ..	1,034
Number of Written Notices Issued ... ..	64
Number of Written Notices received from H.M.	
Inspector ... ..	4
Number of Notices sent to H.M. Inspector ...	Nil

*Drainage.*—Most trouble in this field of work is in new building. Plans approved by the Department of Health for Scotland have gone too far in relaxing existing bye-laws. The case in point was in a new tenement block at Haugh Farm, Pollok, comprising twenty-four houses of three apartments. Objections were raised on two aspects of plumbing: (1) the joints of the front rainwater conductors which are in  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch cast-iron section were roped and filled with putty (the latter are untrapped to the soil drain). (2) The number one rainwater pipes from the outbuilding housing cellars were untrapped to the soil

drain, in addition, it is not possible to joint such pipes satisfactorily. Representations to the City Engineer and City Architect brought little improvement. In point No. 1 the joints were roped and run with lead, and, in point No. 2 the number one pipe was replaced by  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch section pipe and the joints roped and run with lead. The rainwater pipe to the outbuilding terminates directly below a first floor window, and of course, is not trapped before entry to the soil drain. It is difficult to understand why rainwater from this flat roofed outbuilding should fall towards the tenement rather than away from it.

*Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.*—Six registered premises were removed during the year leaving a total of twelve in the Division. The majority of the premises registered are of the larger type and are well run.

*Rodent Control.*—In the course of the year some 264 premises were visited and 248 found infested in varying degrees. The use of Warfarin for the destruction of rats and mice can only give an estimated kill which is shown at the foot of the following table.

#### RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1960.

Type of Premises	No. Visited	No. found Infested	Degree of Infestation		Hours Worked on Treatment
			Light	Heavy	
Dwelling-houses, Basement Cellars and Back-Courts ...	187	171	150	21	1,292½
Factories ...	25	25	18	7	182
Food Premises ...	7	7	6	1	42½
Shops ...	9	9	7	2	37
Stores ...	4	4	2	2	19½
Public Houses ...	3	3	3	—	12½
Piggeries ...	1	1	—	1	4½
Schools and Dining Centres	11	11	11	—	65½
Institutions ...	3	3	3	—	12
Plots, Recreation Grounds and Gardens ...	5	5	3	2	59
Sewage Works ...	1	1	—	1	3½
Churches ...	3	3	3	—	13½
Clyde Tunnel Project ...	2	2	—	2	25
Sewers ...	2	2	—	2	23½
Showroom ...	1	1	1	—	4½
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,797½</b>

Total Estimated Kill—3,574 Rats and 1,297 Mice.

*Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.*—Almost all the premises in the Division were inspected by the end of the year and the table on page 348 gives an indication of contraventions found. A most disturbing feature is that 15 of the shops visited did not have a cold water supply and that hot water was asked for in 419 different premises. The survey also revealed undesirable features in that the food room communicated directly with a living apartment or with a water-closet compartment. There is no doubt that in many of the small food shops, work will be necessary to bring them up to the code of practice. Even then, because of floor area, many of these shops will be difficult to maintain in a satisfactory hygienic condition. It may be hard, but many of these small general stores are just not suitable for the purpose. It is interesting to note that in certain States in America the Health Authorities have far-reaching powers, especially with catering establishments. Licences are granted for such premises and the authority have the right to revoke such licences and close the establishment if there is a serious failure to maintain the food code. This licence is granted more or less on a standard similar to our own Regulations. Some authorities require that the proprietor of food premises should be qualified to make an efficient food inspection, alternatively, he must employ a suitably qualified person for the purpose. A report is sent by the proprietor to the Health Authority each month on the condition of the premises, and these are checked by Health Officers. The onus is on the proprietor to furnish particulars of his premises. Spot checks are made by officials and in the case of false declarations the proprietor is severely dealt with.

Generally speaking this high standard must be due in some way to the public themselves who have been educated in health matters, and are insisting on high standards.

Health education being one of the contributory causes of clean food, it is imperative that we treat the subject as we tackle campaigns for the eradication of tuberculosis or poliomyelitis, in other words, bring home to the general public the importance of food hygiene in our way of life.

*Housing Nurses.*—During the year 9,882 primary visits were made and of these 2,723 were classed as Fair and 14 Dirty. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the nurses in gaining admittance to the houses as many housewives are out working. The "occupants out" visits totalled 3,211 and revisits 636.

Special duties at poliomyelitis clinics was undertaken on 14 occasions.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959.  
NUMBER AND TYPE OF PREMISES SURVEYED

Type of Premises	No.	Defective Structure	Defective Lighting and Ventilation	Food Room used as/or communicates direct with Living Apartments	Ceilings, Walls, Floors, etc. in need of cleansing	Insufficient Sinks	Replace Existing Sinks	Hot Water Required	Cold Water Required	No Washhand Basin	No Nailbrush, Soap, Towel	No "Now Wash Your Hands" Notice Displayed	Defective Drainage	No Refrigerator	Unsatisfactory Food Storage	Unsatisfactory Shelves, Table Tops, etc.	No Proper Refuse Receptacles	No Proper Provision for Storage of Outdoor Clothing	No First Aid Equipment	Water-closet Inside	Water-closet Outside	No Water-closet	Water-closet communicates direct with Food Room	Water-closet in need of cleansing	Defective Lighting and Ventilation of Water-closet	Defective Sanitary Fittings	Water-closet not readily accessible	Washhand Basin not readily accessible	Domestic Pets in Food Room				
Public Houses	142	33	9	—	50	73	—	65	—	118	65	120	2	—	—	1	81	24	29	142	—	—	—	70	1	10	3	—	—	—			
Newsagents and Confectioners	146	9	56	4	18	9	8	113	8	8	50	133	2	—	—	—	63	104	78	41	96	9	30	1	5	—	—	—	—				
General Stores	106	14	39	14	9	8	4	82	4	29	36	91	4	—	4	—	65	67	63	27	77	2	21	1	5	—	—	—	—				
Fruiters	60	23	16	1	19	5	—	42	—	47	29	49	—	—	—	—	19	45	37	18	38	4	10	2	5	—	—	—	—	—			
Grocers	50	12	15	2	12	16	—	27	—	32	15	33	1	3	6	—	20	34	23	17	29	4	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Confectioners	48	5	19	3	4	5	5	29	—	6	14	37	1	—	2	—	12	21	23	17	29	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—			
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	42	14	5	1	8	21	—	14	—	35	24	39	18	2	7	—	9	25	21	11	29	2	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Fishmongers	37	5	6	—	5	17	1	17	1	24	17	21	2	2	—	—	6	17	13	12	23	2	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—			
Restaurants	32	1	4	—	6	16	3	8	—	25	17	23	1	2	6	1	18	13	9	19	13	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—			
Canteens	28	1	4	—	2	10	2	1	—	16	7	20	—	1	—	1	7	2	2	24	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bakers	23	5	3	—	7	16	—	6	—	18	12	13	—	—	1	—	9	13	5	9	14	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Licensed Grocers	24	5	14	—	6	4	2	8	—	19	4	15	—	—	—	—	3	5	4	10	14	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Off Sales	13	5	4	—	2	3	2	4	2	9	2	9	—	—	—	—	3	5	4	9	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tea Rooms	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Food Stores	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Egg Sales	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hotels and Boarding Houses	8	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	7	2	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Working Men's Club	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sports Stadium	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	768	133	196	26	149	210	67	419	15	398	299	617	31	8	28	4	314	377	312	370	371	27	187	12	39	10	3	1	1	1	1		

Visits to schools in the Division were made on 98 occasions and 3,266 boys and 3,078 girls were inspected and the following conditions were found :—

Boys found infested (pediculous capitas)	...	...	...	2
Boys found infected (nits only)	...	...	...	189
Girls found infested (pediculous capitas)	...	...	...	Nil
Girlx found infected (nits only)	...	...	...	370
Boys with fleas	...	...	...	1
Girls with fleas	...	...	...	4
Boys dirty in body and clothing	...	...	...	153
Girls dirty in body and clothing	...	...	...	86

Follow-up visits to the home of boys and girls is made by the nurses and advice given to the parents as required.

It was necessary to serve written notice on the parents of two boys and five girls.

A further increase in the number of visits to elderly people was noted during the year due to more visits being necessary in some special cases and to additions to the list.

W. B. EASTON,  
*Divisional Sanitary Inspector.*

#### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Few cases of complaint of noise were brought to the notice of the Local Authority in the past but the general public are becoming much more noise conscious and an increase in the number of complaints is to be expected. Most complaints are dealt with amicably without recourse to law but Section 1 of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, strengthens the powers of the Local Authority in this matter.

Under Section 1, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes one of the categories of nuisance to be dealt with under Part II of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Local Authorities will have all the power and duties in relation to noise nuisance that they already have in relation to other nuisances falling under Section 16 (6) of that Act.

Under Section 2 restriction is made on the use of loudspeakers in the streets. Their use for any purpose is prohibited between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m., except in an emergency for Police, Fire Brigade or Ambulance purposes or in some other special circumstances defined in Section 2 (2).



Their use at any other time for advertising any trade, business or entertainment is also prohibited with the exception that between the hours of noon and 7 p.m. a loudspeaker fixed to a vehicle used for the sale of perishable foodstuffs may be used to indicate (otherwise than by means of words) that the commodities are on sale. The loudspeaker must not, however, be so operated as to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity. Enforcement of Section 2 will be a matter for *the Police*.

A common source of complaint is the operation of a mechanical ventilation system. Complaints have also been made about noise coming from refrigerator motors. One complaint was received during 1960 of irritating noise coming from a warning bell in a small shop. To rectify this matter the shop-keeper had to give up the use of his warning system.

#### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There were no new applications for registration under the above Act during the year.

Thirteen firms cancelled their registration and were removed from the Register.

Nine licences were renewed to firms which store or manufacture Rag Flock on their premises. One firm did not apply for renewal as the premises were no longer being used for this purpose.

No new applications for licences were made throughout the year.

The total number of premises registered at the end of 1960 was 76 compared with 89 in 1959 and licensed premises numbered nine, one less than in the previous year.

Division				Registered Premises	Licensed Premises
Central	...	...	...	21	2
Northern	...	...	...	10	1
Eastern	...	...	...	17	2
South-Eastern	...	...	...	16	4
South-Western	...	...	...	12	—
				—	—
				76	9
				—	—

#### 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	...	...	...	...	7,506
Library and school books disinfected	...	...	...	...	1,322

The amount of materials used for these purposes and also issued to the public is shown below.

Formaldehyde 40 per cent.	...	...	...	65.4 gallons
Naphthalene Powder	...	...	...	1,578 lbs.
Disinfectant (Crude)	...	...	...	26.5 gallons
Whiting	...	...	...	947 lbs.
Colour (Dry)	...	...	...	104 lbs.
Brushes loaned	...	...	...	19

In addition to the above work, 328,059 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, 650 food vehicles were stencilled during the year.

*Disinfection of Second-hand Clothing.*—The export of second-hand clothing abroad has fallen off considerably this year mainly because of the unrest in the Belgian Congo and elsewhere in Africa. One hundred and sixty consignments were disinfected during 1960 compared with 307 in 1959.

Consignments for Eire however, compare favourably with last year, 507 certificates being issued in 1960 as against 490 in 1959.

In all 667 certificates were issued and the resulting revenue to the Department for the issue of disinfection certificates was £436 18s. 3d. compared with £564 18s. 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 infirm elderly persons compassionate washings are undertaken when necessary. 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.

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 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.

The number of washings, etc., carried out at the station during 1960 was as follows :—

	1960	1959
Number of washings ... ..	14,097	14,901
Average number per day ... ..	45.63	48.37
Articles washed and disinfected ... ..	879,686	878,641

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

#### ANNUAL REPORT† OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 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	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	383	532	18	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities ... ..	3,949	4,248	321	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	51	153	4	—
	<u>4,383</u>	<u>4,933</u>	<u>343</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").

Number of cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	40	32	—	15	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	—	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	33	28	—	10	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	466	426	—	34	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	36	26	—	5	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	409	408	1	21	—
Total ...	987	921	1	86	—

## PART VIII OF THE ACT.

### OUTWORK.

(Section 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 prosecutions 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 ...	46	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	47	—	—	—	—	—

## SECTION XV.

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.

The Occupational Health Section is responsible for medical examinations in connection with their employment of employees of all Corporation Departments except Fire, Lighting, Police and Transport, which have their own medical officers.

Employees are normally examined before or soon after commencing employment to determine their medical fitness to enter the Superannuation Scheme, or in the case of non-superannuable employment, the Sick Pay Scheme. Young entrants and certain other applicants for employment have an entrance examination to determine their medical suitability for the proposed employment. The distribution of these examinations by scheme and department is shown in Table I.

The arrangements for carrying out the examinations remained as in previous years, a total of 2,928 persons being examined for the first time. In addition, 352 persons were examined for the second or subsequent occasion.

2,884 persons were examined for the first time for Entrance, Superannuation and Sick Pay purposes. Of these, 332 (11.5 per cent.) were found unfit because of the conditions shown in Table II. When any abnormality is found, of which the employee's family doctor is thought to be unaware, a report is sent to the family doctor and the employee is asked to visit him with a view to investigation and treatment. When a Consultant's opinion seems desirable, this is arranged through the family doctor.

352 persons were examined for the second or subsequent occasion. These are persons who had been found unfit on previous occasions and were being re-assessed after investigation or treatment had been carried out. Of these, 155 (44 per cent.) were again found unfit.

All persons examined have chest X-rays at the Department's X-ray Unit at the time of their medical examination and 7 new and previously unknown cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were detected, a rate of 2.5 per thousand X-rays. A number of other persons are under observation at Chest Clinics as a result of their X-ray.

Under the conditions of the Corporation Superannuation Scheme, employees who become permanently unfit for their employment due to their health, can retire and draw their pension considerably before the normal retiral age. Twenty-eight persons were examined for premature retiral on health grounds, but in 3 cases insufficient grounds could be found to accept their applications for retiral. Many of these retiral examinations were carried out at the employees' homes. The clinical conditions causing premature retiral are shown in Table III. The commonest single cause of premature retiral was chronic bronchitis, which is a very disabling condition in manual workers.

During the year 16 special examinations were carried out. These include the assessment of employees for fitness to resume work after some illness, or after the discovery of some new disability, and the assessment of employees to undertake special types of work.

The Occupational Health Section is also consulted by Corporation Departments for advice on working conditions and on whether a special degree of physical fitness is required for certain occupations.

TABLE I

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT 20 COCHRANE STREET  
DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

Department	Entrance		Sick Pay		Super-annuation		Retiral		Special		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Architectural and Planning ...	-	-	-	3	43	10	1	-	-	-	44	13
Baths ...	-	-	9	1	44	10	-	-	-	-	53	11
Children's ...	1	1	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	2	14
City Analyst's ...	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
City Assessor's ...	2	13	-	-	8	13	-	-	-	-	10	26
City Chamberlain's ...	5	19	-	-	11	17	-	1	-	-	16	37
City Factor's ...	3	1	4	-	21	4	1	-	-	-	29	5
Cleansing ...	-	-	96	5	364	8	5	-	1	-	466	13
Curator's ...	-	-	-	2	2	10	1	-	-	-	3	12
Education ...	3	17	37	471	105	242	1	4	-	-	146	734
Halls ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Health and Welfare	-	20	-	137	48	70	-	5	-	-	48	232
Housing and Works	-	1	95	1	333	6	6	-	4	-	438	8
Information Bureau	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Libraries ...	1	-	2	23	13	54	-	-	-	-	16	77
Lighting ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lord Provost's Secretary's ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Luncheon ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Markets ...	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Museums and Art Galleries ...	-	-	2	8	8	2	1	-	-	-	11	10

Department	Entrance		Sick Pay		Super-annuation		Retiral		Special		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Office of Public Works ...	1	1	12	-	110	2	-	-	5	-	128	3
Parks ...	-	-	16	-	115	1	1	-	2	-	134	1
Printing ...	-	-	-	-	19	8	-	-	-	-	19	8
Probation ...	7	2	-	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	22	4
Procurator Fiscal's Registration of Births, etc. ...	2	5	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	7	10
Town Clerk's ...	-	2	-	6	5	8	-	-	-	-	5	16
Water ...	1	-	4	-	43	3	1	-	1	-	50	3
Weights and Measures	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Blind Asylum ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mission to the Deaf and Dumb ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Local Authorities ...	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	5	5
	26	87	278	659	1,336	498	18	10	14	2	1,672	1,256

In addition to the above, 352 persons were examined for the second or subsequent occasion.

TABLE II

ENTRANCE, SICK PAY, SUPERANNUATION AND SPECIAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS FOUND IN PERSONS EXAMINED FOR THE FIRST TIME WHICH CAUSED THEM TO BE FOUND UNFIT.

	Male	Female
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active, newly discovered ...	5	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active, previously known	5	4
Other radiological chest lesions requiring investigation	27	13
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis ...	4	1
Chronic bronchitis and bronchiectasis ...	27	4
Other chest conditions ...	2	-
Cardiac Disease ...	24	3
Hypertension ...	15	17
Varicose Veins ...	13	12
Hernia ...	13	-
Peptic ulcer ...	18	4

	Male	Female
Ear conditions ... ..	2	—
Genito-urinary disease (non-tuberculous) ... ..	12	7
Arthritis and rheumatism ... ..	6	9
Neurological disease ... ..	1	1
Psychiatric disease ... ..	4	1
Diabetes mellitus... ..	1	—
Glycosuria requiring investigation ... ..	19	5
Skin disease ... ..	1	2
Endocrine disease ... ..	—	1
Obesity ... ..	10	16
Poor physique ... ..	1	—
Epilepsy ... ..	6	1
Malignant neoplasms ... ..	1	3
Defective vision ... ..	1	4
Other conditions ... ..	3	1
	<u>221</u>	<u>111</u>

One hundred and fifty-five persons who were examined for the second or subsequent occasion were also again found unfit.

It should be noted that Table II is not directly comparable with the corresponding table for previous years as a different system of classification has been adopted which shows more accurately the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis at these medical examinations and also does not include persons who have been examined on more than one occasion.

TABLE III

## RETIRAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

## CLINICAL CONDITIONS CAUSING PREMATURE RETIREMENT.

	Male	Female
Chronic bronchitis and bronchiectasis ... ..	8	1
Coronary thrombosis ... ..	1	2
Other cardiac conditions ... ..	2	1
Cerebral thrombosis ... ..	3	—
Disseminated sclerosis ... ..	—	1
Bronchial carcinoma ... ..	1	—
Other malignant conditions ... ..	—	1
Arthritis and rheumatism ... ..	1	3
	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>

In addition, 2 males and one female were examined but insufficient grounds could be found to recommend premature retiral on health grounds,



## SECTION XVI.

## WELFARE SERVICES.

## RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

During the year no additional accommodation has been opened for aged persons but building has commenced on the new Home at Langlands Road. This will accommodate sixty persons on three flats with elevator and the usual sitting room and dining room accommodation. The house at 14 Cleveden Gardens has been purchased and will be adapted to provide an extension to Woodburn, the first Home of the small type opened by the Corporation. During alterations the opportunity will be taken to provide a lift in the extended Home, which will have accommodation for forty-one, instead of twenty-eight as present.

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	36
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
		508
		<u>1,647</u>

*Foresthall.*—During the year additional kitchen equipment has been installed, resulting in more varied diet. The policy of modernisation, redecoration and refurnishing has been continued, particularly in the west section which is part of the Hospital. The alterations in the church and concert hall and alterations and additions to the doctors' surgery have also been completed during the year.

Admissions to the Home, including residential accommodation and hospital patients, numbered 1,117. Discharges numbered 801 and there have been 376 deaths : it is noted that the average age at death in males was 76.5 and in females 83. The total number of residents and patients at 31st December was 991, of whom 431 were in residential accommodation and 560 in the hospital section. The age groups in residential accommodation and the hospital at the end of the year were as follows :—

	Residential Accommodation	Hospital	Total
25-30 years ... ..	2	—	2
31-35 years ... ..	3	1	4
36-40 years ... ..	3	2	5
41-45 years ... ..	5	2	7
46-50 years ... ..	13	7	20
51-55 years ... ..	21	21	42
56-60 years ... ..	22	18	40
61-65 years ... ..	42	41	83
66-70 years ... ..	61	50	111
71-75 years ... ..	94	107	201
76-80 years ... ..	56	113	169
81-85 years ... ..	80	116	196
86-90 years ... ..	22	57	79
91-95 years ... ..	4	21	25
96-100 years ... ..	3	4	7
	431	560	991
	431	560	991

During the year there have been 214 transfers from residential accommodation to the hospital wards and 112 transfers from the hospital wards to residential accommodation.

New machinery has been installed in the laundry and the turnover for the year was 1,360,569 articles or 25,164 per week.

Prior to the closing of the reception centre for men in September, 2,866 men had been dealt with on behalf of the National Assistance Board as persons without a settled way of living. The National Assistance Board have now their own reception centre at Bishopbriggs. The Department are continuing to provide reception centre accommodation on behalf of the National Assistance Board for women and 102 have been dealt with during the year.

The X-ray Department, opened during 1959, has been functioning throughout the year and 720 patients and residents have been dealt with by this section.

The problem of younger chronic sick and disabled persons is under consideration as sufficient suitable accommodation is not available. Red Cross House at Largs was opened three years ago and has accommodation for 25 chronic sick or disabled within the age group 16-35 and accepts cases suitable for training. Mayfield House, the Cheshire Home in Edinburgh opened in July last, accommodates a similar age group. This Department has boarders in each of these Homes but there is still a group for whom it has not been possible to find any specialised accommodation and fourteen men and nine women who are substantially handicapped physically were meantime resident in Foresthall at 31st December. Their age grouping was as under :—

		Male	Female
Under 31 years	...	3	1
31-35 years	...	—	1
36-40 years	...	1	—
41-45 years	...	4	—
46-50 years	...	4	2
51-55 years	...	1	4
56-60 years	...	1	1
		—	—
		14	9
		—	—

It will be noted that the majority are over forty, that is, beyond the age accommodated in Mayfield House or Red Cross House and yet too young to live amongst the older group accommodated in old folk's homes.

In the early part of the year male mental defectives who had been accommodated in Foresthall due to shortage of accommodation in certified institutions were transferred to Lennox Castle, additional accommodation having become available there.

*Crookston.*—Crookston follows the same pattern as in previous years, the more frail in the care of the Department being accommodated in the main block to which there were 132 admissions. During the year 21 were discharged to hospital for treatment, of whom 12 have been re-admitted, and there were 102 deaths in the Home. Among the residents in Crookston at the end of the year 28 could get about only with the assistance of crutches, tripod sticks or Zimmer walking aids, 18 were certified blind persons and nine were chairbound.

The cottages continue to provide for those who, although not quite fit enough to live completely independent lives, need the minimum of care, and during the year 20 new cottages were admitted, an increase

of five over the previous year. Five cottagers were transferred to hospital, of whom two were able to return to their cottages after treatment. Forty-one cottagers were admitted to the main home for nursing during illness and 27 were able to return to their cottages.

Undernoted is an analysis of admission to the wards and cottages :—

	Wards	Cottages
Admitted from own homes ... ..	16	12
Admitted from care of relatives ... ..	25	4
Admitted from lodgings ... ..	3	2
	— 44	— 18
Admitted from hospital ... ..	67	2
Admitted from private nursing or rest homes	2	—
	— 69	— 2
Admitted from other Corporation homes ...	19	—
	— 132	— 20

It will be noted that in the main home 67, or 58 per cent. of the new admissions were direct admissions after hospital treatment. These were persons who no longer required hospital care but were unfit to return to their former mode of life.

The bowling continues to be as popular as in previous years and many of the new residents are anxious and willing to take up the game, although they have not previously been bowlers. Apart from the standard of play, they enjoy the companionship which accompanies the game. Putting is becoming increasingly popular with those who are rather less fit and unable to play bowls. The Woman's Guild meetings are well attended and very popular and the church services are fairly well attended, as are the concerts held during the winter months. Television is available in all wards and in the Day Rooms at the Cottages. The Shop and Tea Room are well patronised and the fact that residents can go there, make their own purchases or have a cup of tea with their visitors, adds to their independence.

Painting has been undertaken in several wards and new pastel shades introduced. Bed lights have been installed in three wards and this new amenity will be extended throughout the Home, as redecoration is undertaken.

*Small Homes.*—The 17 Small Homes in the city have been fully occupied during the year, details of admissions and discharges being shown on page 362. From this table it will be noted that 49 admissions to the Homes were direct from Hospital and of 179 who were transferred to Hospital for treatment 72 were able to return to these Homes. The number discharged to hospital from Burnbank is particularly high, namely, 33, and of this number only eight were re-admitted. The number admitted from Hospital to Burnbank is higher than any other

## SMALL HOMES : ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES 1960

	Alisa	Burnbank	Fairfield	Huntly Lodge	Knowhead	Macarthur House	Mainsholm	Merrylee Lodge	Ravelston	Redhills	Roberton	Scott House	Stoneleigh	Tayford	Windlaw	Woodburn	Woodmalling	Total
Admitted from own homes ... ..	3	12	5	3	2	3	1	5	4	2	4	1	1	5	5	1	—	57
Admitted from care of relatives ... ..	3	5	—	6	4	1	1	4	3	2	—	3	5	6	4	2	1	50
Admitted from lodgings or service room ... ..	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	2	3	3	—	3	2	23
Admitted from Hospitals ... ..	5	14	—	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	49
Admitted from Convalescent, Nursing or Rest Homes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Transferred from other Small Homes ... ..	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	—	—	31
Transferred from Crookston, Burnbank or Windlaw ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transferred from Foresthall ... ..	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13
Re-admitted after Hospital treatment ... ..	6	8	5	6	8	3	5	5	8	2	4	1	4	1	—	6	—	72
Total Admissions ... ..	19	50	12	19	20	10	14	18	19	10	13	9	18	18	35	13	5	302
Discharged to own home or friends or by own arrangement ... ..	2	7	—	3	2	3	—	4	—	2	—	—	3	5	4	1	—	36
Discharged to Private, Rest or Nursing Home ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Transferred to other Small Homes ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	21
Transferred to Crookston ... ..	1	—	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	17
Transferred to Burnbank ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	7
Transferred to Windlaw ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4
Transferred to Foresthall ... ..	1	3	2	4	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	18
Transferred to Hospital ... ..	15	33	8	10	10	8	11	14	15	5	7	9	8	10	5	9	1	178
Died in the Home ... ..	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	9	1	—	19
Died while at Frogna (on holiday) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ... ..	20	49	13	20	18	13	15	21	18	10	11	11	18	18	35	12	3	305

Home, namely, 14. These figures are due to the fact that the accommodation at Burnbank is utilised for the most frail residents under the care of the Department. A special arrangement is in being with the Geriatric Unit at Stobhill Hospital whereby one of the Consultants visits Burnbank monthly and arranges transfer to the Geriatric Unit of those who are requiring more active treatment than is available in Burnbank. This releases beds in that home so that greater numbers of frail ambulant who no longer need the full hospital Service can be admitted from hospital. This arrangement with the Geriatric Unit commenced in September, 1959, and a return for the first year of its operation, that is up to August, 1960, shows the following result :—

	Male	Female	Total
From Burnbank to Stobhill Geriatric Unit ...	3	25	28
<i>Result :—</i>			
Back to Burnbank ... ..	8		
To other Eventide Home ... ..	1		
Died ... ..	4		
Long-term hospital bed cases ...	10		
To Mental Hospital ... ..	4		
Still in Geriatric Unit ... ..	1		
From Geriatric Unit, Stobhill ... ..	6	20	26
<i>Result :—</i>			
Back to Burnbank (admitted from Burnbank) ... ..	8		
To other Eventide Home (admitted from Burnbank) ... ..	1		
New patients to Burnbank ... ..	7		
New patients to other Eventide Homes ... ..	10		

While new admissions from Stobhill to Burnbank numbered seven, the total admissions from hospital were 14, the balance being admitted from other Geriatric Units or hospitals. The Department are most grateful to Dr. W. Ferguson Anderson, Consultant in Diseases of the Aged, who has been largely responsible for arranging this close co-operation between the Geriatric Service and the Department. The Department also have excellent co-operation from the Hospital Admission Department of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

Seven residents in other Small Homes, who had reached the stage of requiring nursing care, were transferred to Burnbank. Similarly 17 were transferred to Crookston and four to Windlaw, where nursing services are also available. There were 19 deaths in the Homes during

the year and two residents died suddenly while on holiday at Frognaal, the Department's Home at Troon where residents from the old people's homes and handicapped persons are accommodated for fortnightly periods throughout the year.

Frognaal is situated in its own well-wooded grounds and each party while at Frognaal is entertained to at least one concert in the Home, local groups being very helpful in this connection. Particular thanks are due to the Troon Rotary Club who provide one concert for each party throughout the year: additional entertainments have been provided by the Townswomen's Guild Dramatic Group, the Troon Arts Council, the Church Woman's Guild Choir and Dramatic Group, by pupils from Marr College and artists from the Gaiety Theatre, Ayr, among others. The guests at Frognaal have also been invited in groups to various entertainments in the Town Hall, the Rotary Club providing transport for these events. Putting, croquet and a large outdoor draughts board are available in the grounds to provide additional entertainment.

During the year 277 handicapped persons enjoyed a fortnight's stay at Frognaal, which, throughout the rest of the year, was visited by residents from all the residential Homes in the city.

*Homes—General.*—The total number of applications received for admission to the Department's Homes during the year was 1,057. In addition, 43 applications for 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 was 135.

During the winter months entertainment have been given by voluntary 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. The usual annual visit in January to the Kelvin Hall Circus was greatly appreciated.

Women residents have been supplied with wool and many have knitted socks which are made available for the male residents. All residents are encouraged to take part in light domestic duties and to show an interest in running the household as this has been found the most appropriate form of occupational therapy. Library books and daily newspapers are available. A full-time chiropodist is employed and visits the Homes in rotation.

## AGE GROUPS.

		60/65	66/70	71/75	76/80	81/85	86/90	91/95	96/100	Total
Ailsa	M.	—	3	1	3	2	2	—	—	11
	F.	—	—	2	6	3	3	—	—	14
Burnbank	M.	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
	F.	1	3	6	9	12	9	4	—	44
Fairfield	M.	—	2	—	5	1	1	1	—	10
	F.	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	—	9
Huntly Lodge	M.	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	6
	F.	1	2	9	6	9	1	—	—	28
Knoehead	M.	1	2	5	6	4	2	—	—	20
	F.	1	2	2	6	7	—	—	—	18
Macarthur House	M.	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4
	F.	—	1	2	3	1	2	—	—	9
Mainsholm	M.	—	1	3	8	3	—	—	—	15
	F.	—	—	6	8	3	—	—	—	17
Merrylee Lodge	M.	—	—	3	5	3	—	—	—	11
	F.	—	1	4	9	6	5	—	—	25
Ravelston	M.	—	—	1	—	6	2	—	—	9
	F.	1	2	3	4	9	7	1	—	27
Redhills	M.	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	7
	F.	—	—	3	2	6	—	—	—	11
Roberton	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	1	4	10	1	—	—	17
Scott House	M.	—	2	—	2	—	3	1	1	9
	F.	1	1	2	5	9	8	2	—	28
Stoneleigh	M.	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	6
	F.	—	3	2	5	3	4	—	—	17
Tayford	M.	—	1	—	1	6	1	—	—	9
	F.	—	1	2	4	6	2	—	—	15
Windlaw	M.	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	—	10
	F.	2	2	2	4	8	5	4	—	27
Woodburn	M.	—	—	5	3	2	1	—	—	11
	F.	—	2	4	5	5	1	—	—	17
Woodmailing	M.	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	8
	F.	1	—	2	7	2	—	—	—	12
Crookston Home	M.	—	6	21	37	61	27	2	—	154
	F.	7	6	28	48	60	34	9	2	194
Crookston Cottages	M.	—	—	3	3	3	3	1	—	13
	F.	3	11	20	36	21	1	—	—	92
Grand Total	M.	2	19	47	84	107	50	8	1	318
	F.	18	38	103	173	183	84	20	2	621
		20	57	150	257	290	134	28	3	939

58.25

85.50



The table on page 365 shows the age groups of the residents in the Small Homes and Crookston. It will be noted that 57·6 per cent. in the Small Homes and 59·38 per cent. in Crookston are in the age groups 76 to 85, while the majority of residents, namely, 87·7 per cent. in the Small Homes and 88·6 per cent. in Crookston, are within the groups 71 to 90.

During the year 22 residents in the various Homes celebrated their ninetieth birthday, while 13 reached ninety-one, 10 ninety-two, 8 ninety-three, 9 ninety-four, 3 ninety-five and 2 celebrated their ninety-seventh birthday, a total of 67 residents who have attained ninety years or over during the year.

*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 one application for registration has been granted and three Homes have been removed from the register, the number of registered Homes at the end of the year being 17.

*Temporary Accommodation.*—The problem of homeless families has created no difficulty.

There were four incidents of tenants being warned to leave their homes during the year as a result of storm damage or collapsing property. In each case welfare officers visited the site to offer the services of the Department. Temporary accommodation was not required by any of the families but arrangements were made to store tenants' furniture following damage at 21 and 27 Gilmour Street on 14th February, at 192b Dalmarnock Road on 11th August and at 425 and 427 St. Vincent Street on 1st December.

On 13th December the property at 32 and 40 Fauldhouse Street was reported by the City Factor to be in a dangerous condition and the tenants were warned to leave their homes. Welfare officers immediately visited the site and the Child Welfare Clinic at 12 Fauldhouse Street was opened to provide shelter, while the Salvation Army provided a canteen. Eight adults and twelve children were taken to Foresthall for lunch but other tenants made their own arrangements. During the afternoon it was decided that, while temporary repairs had been carried out, it was inadvisable for the tenants to return to their homes that night. The welfare officers offered temporary accommodation but the tenants were all able to make their own arrangements and, with the exception of two families, all tenants were able to return to their homes the following day.

## WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

One hundred and seventy-two physically or mentally handicapped persons were notified to the Department in terms of Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year 1960. This brings the total number of such persons on the Department's Register of Handicapped Persons to 1,928, their disposition within the Classified Code being as follows :—

	No. notified during 1960	No. on Roll at 31.12.60
Amputations ... ..	—	29
Arthritis and rheumatism ... ..	3	68
Congenital malformations and deformities ...	4	65
Diseases of digestive and genito-urinary system, heart and respiratory system (not tuberculosis) and of the skin ... ..	26	167
Hearing defects ... ..	—	356
Eye defects, other than total blindness or fractional sight ... ..	100	625
Injuries and disease (non-organic) ... ..	7	104
Psychoses and psycho-neuroses ... ..	1	34
Organic nervous disease, epilepsy, etc. ... ..	13	233
Mental deficiency (not certified) ... ..	14	150
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ... ..	1	11
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory) ... ..	—	19
Diseases and injuries not specified above ...	3	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	172	1,928
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All new cases have been visited and those requiring special attention have been visited regularly.

As in former years, the Department has maintained close liaison with the City Factor's Department and several severely handicapped persons have been rehoused in ground floor houses with garage space available for a motor-propelled vehicle. Close contact has also been maintained with the Limb and Appliance Centre, Belvidere Hospital, in connection with the provision and maintenance of motor-propelled vehicles, invalid chairs, garages and the procuring of suitable sites for their erection.

Many cases have been referred by Hospital Almoners and, as could be expected, these included the more severely handicapped or home-bound type for whom no great degree of recovery could be expected. As an illustration of the work undertaken details of a few cases are given. A man residing with his aged father, a widower, met with a severe accident and is now completely chairbound and can never follow his normal occupation. The house was on the top flat of a tenement and, following an approach to the City Factor, the patient and his father

have been rehoused. A motor-propelled vehicle has been obtained for this man and the Department have laid a ramp over the pavement to permit easy access to the garage and have also provided bathroom fittings to give him more independence. The Department's Occupational Therapist has visited and given instruction in crafts and the patient has improved so much that an approach has been made for his admission to the Rehabilitation Centre with a view to suitable employment. A young lad of 17, who suffers from paralysis of both legs and uses elbow crutches was introduced to one of the Department's Social Clubs. He was shy and reserved but latterly gained confidence and proved that he had above average intelligence despite his chequered school attendance. His admission to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at Hillington was arranged and he is now undergoing a year's course at a Commercial College to fit him for a clerical career. He has been supplied with a motor-propelled vehicle in which he travels to and from college. Another young man aged 24, who has congenital spina bifida and attended our Social Club for many months, has been placed in employment at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind as a filing clerk and is very happy there. This man was the first person so placed under the scheme for the training and employment of severely disabled sighted persons in the Workshops for the Blind. A boy of 16, who has congenital spina bifida, was brought to the notice of the Department. His father, a widower, was in full-time employment, leaving the lad alone all day, and neighbours cooked a mid-day meal for him. He spent a considerable time at a Bus Station as he was keenly interested in transport and contact was made by this Department with the Personnel Officer of the Bus Company, as a result of which employment was obtained there for this lad as a parcels clerk.

In many other cases the Department has arranged the tuition of crafts to those confined to their homes.

Close liaison has been maintained with the Ministry of Labour officials who specialise in dealing with those registered under the Disabled Persons Act and several such persons have been placed in employment. Resettlement Clinics and Case Conferences arranged by the Ministry of Labour have been attended by officers of this Department. Resulting from these deliberations, several cases have been recommended for admission to Rehabilitation Units and the Fitness Centre at Bridge of Earn and one physically handicapped and three mentally handicapped girls, all of whom have attended the Department's Occupational Training Centre, have been placed in full-time employment. Employment has been obtained for several handicapped persons by specialist placing, while several severely handicapped, two

of whom are chairbound, have been admitted to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit for assessment of their suitability for employment. Ex-servicemen requiring psychiatric after-care are notified to the Department by the Department of Health for Scotland and during the year four have been brought to our notice. Two have been placed in full-time employment, one has been admitted to hospital for further treatment and one is now resident in England and is understood to have found work on a farm.

Financial responsibility is accepted by the Department for persons undergoing training in Homes run by Voluntary Associations and during the year the numbers in these Homes totalled 18.

*Social Clubs.*—The Department's Social Clubs for adult handicapped persons continue to function at Laurieston House. The more severely handicapped are catered for and transport is provided by the Department for those unable to travel by public transport. The acquisition of two Omnicoaches, provided with ramps, has greatly helped and, at 31st December, 1960, the number on the roll of the Monday and Wednesday Clubs was 32 and 30 respectively. Attendance naturally fluctuated according to the health of the members and there was the usual high rate of sickness during the autumn and winter months. New members are welcomed to the Clubs as they become known and it is surprising how quickly they settle down and mix freely with the older members. Thirty is the approved membership at each Club and another Club, meeting on Thursday afternoons, will be started early in 1961. Several cases notified during the year were too severely handicapped to attend the Clubs but they are visited by officers and given tuition in crafts by the Occupational Therapists. Arrangements are also made for visits from voluntary workers and, where possible, attendance (per ambulance) at the Red Cross Clubs and for holidays at the coast.

While emphasis is laid on the social aspect of the clubs each club has crafts activities, both men and women being under the guidance of the Occupational Therapist, with assistance from voluntary helpers. Crafts taught include needlework, embroidery, knitting, basket and tray making, stool seating, lampshade making, leathercraft and painting.

During the year 45 members enjoyed two weeks' holiday at Frognaal. Organised outings and functions are well supported particularly theatre nights, followed by supper at the club.

Two club members died during the year and seven were admitted to hospital; five deteriorated in health and could not return to the Clubs, one was admitted to the Cripple League Craft Centre and three were placed in employment.

*Epileptics.*—Five cases, three male and two female, have been notified to the Department during the year, bringing the total in this category to 103, of whom 56 are male and 47 female in the following age groups :—

	Male	Female	Total
16-20 years ... ..	10	9	19
21-30 years ... ..	19	17	36
31-40 years ... ..	12	8	20
41-50 years ... ..	12	7	19
Over 50 years ... ..	3	6	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	47	103
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition, the Department has met the cost of maintaining 40 others in Homes.

During the year one woman aged 52 died in the Colony for Epileptics at Bridge of Weir ; two men, aged 53 and 20 respectively, were discharged and obtained employment, whilst two girls, aged 19 and 18, were transferred to Dykebar Hospital and Lennox Castle respectively. A patient in Chalfont Colony was thought suitable for employment and eventually was discharged to work in a canteen, being supervised by the Colony for an initial period. During the year a lad of 16 was admitted to the Colony at Bridge of Weir for a period of convalescence to enable his parents to have a holiday.

*Partially-sighted.*—During the year 100 new cases have been added to the Register of Handicapped Persons making the total register of partially-sighted persons 625. All the new cases have been visited and assessment made of any requirements which could be met by the Department. The age grouping of those added to the Register during the year was as follows :—

	Male	Female	Total
Up to 15 years ... ..	—	—	—
16-20 years ... ..	4	2	6
21-30 years ... ..	—	1	1
31-40 years ... ..	—	1	1
41-50 years ... ..	3	3	6
51-60 years ... ..	3	4	7
Over 60 years ... ..	18	61	79
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	28	72	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This shows that 86 per cent. are in the older age group where employment would be difficult to obtain and of these 76 per cent. are females, mostly elderly widows.

During the year 25 partially sighted persons, 9 men and 16 women, were re-examined at the Regional Blind Clinic and certified blind. Forty-nine others, 22 men and 27 women, were re-examined and re-certified partially-sighted, while three, two men and a woman, were certified not blind. Deaths totalled 14, seven men and seven women.

Of those under pension age, three are employed in the Blind Asylum, 24 are having tuition in reading Braille, 10 in reading Moon Type, and 13 are being taught cane work and three knitting. Two partially-sighted persons were sent to a course for social rehabilitation and one for industrial rehabilitation.

*Occupational Training Centres.*—The work at the Senior Occupational Centres has gone on steadily during the year and the numbers have been maintained at Killearn Street and increased by 11 at South Portland Street. The Roll is as follows :—

	Killearn Street (female trainees)	South Portland Street (male trainees)
On Roll at 31st December, 1959 ...	40	59
New admissions ... ..	13	23
Left for various reasons ... ..	13	12
	—	—
	—	11
	—	—
On Roll at 31st December, 1960 ...	40	70
	—	—
Full-time trainees ... ..	31	59
Part-time trainees ... ..	9	11
	—	—
	40	70
	—	—

An analysis of the 25 who left the Centres shows—

To employment ... ..	4	2
To hospital ... ..	2	3
Difficult behaviour and poor attendance ... ..	2	5
To seek employment ... ..	1	2
Too far to travel ... ..	3	—
To Cripple League ... ..	1	—

While the basic crafts of rug making, lampshade making, canework, woodwork, knitting and sewing and a little leatherwork remain the same, there have been some alterations and additions in each section, such as the introduction of new and modern materials and designs.

A sale of work was held at the beginning of December in the Satinwood Salon of the City Chambers and was honoured by the presence of the Lord Provost who expressed her satisfaction at the work of the Centres. Articles made by homebound and blind persons were also on sale. Results were excellent and sales to the value of approximately

£200 were made and orders received worth £100. While the centres were kept busy for a time fulfilling these orders, it is very satisfactory that there is an increasing number of regular customers.

At South Portland Street two further rooms have been brought into use enabling additional trainees to be admitted. All trainees enjoyed the summer outings and parties.

*Homebound Handicapped Persons.*—Two Occupational Therapists are now engaged full-time in visitation, assessment and treatment of homebound handicapped persons.

The scheme continued to develop during the year with the co-operation and approval of each patient's general medical practitioner. The total number dealt with during the year was 108, 48 men and 60 women. An analysis of the medical certifications was as follows:—

Disseminated sclerosis ... ..	20
Rheumatoid arthritis ... ..	20
Cerebral thrombosis ... ..	15
Spasticity ... ..	6
Poliomyelitis ... ..	5
Congenital deformity ... ..	5
Chest and heart disease ... ..	5
Osteo-arthritis ... ..	4
Paraplegia ... ..	4
Ankylosing spondylitis ... ..	4
Parkinson's disease ... ..	3
Epilepsy ... ..	3
Muscular dystrophy ... ..	3
Partial blindness ... ..	2
Head injury ... ..	1
Other conditions ... ..	8

Those who required gadgets only were visited on two or three occasions after the initial assessment to ascertain that they were benefiting from the aids and using them to fullest advantage. On the recommendation of the Occupational Therapists, gadgets and aids of all kinds, varying from a thick-handled potato peeler or knife and fork costing a small sum to a Zimmer hoist costing approximately £60 have been approved by the Committee. A poly perch was provided to enable a patient to pull himself up in bed; an electric buzzer was fixed to the chair of a deaf-blind lady so that she could feel the vibration when anyone rang the doorbell; a Zimmer hoist was granted on loan to a severely handicapped man whose family had difficulty in moving him from the bed to the chair; in a number of cases bathroom fittings, bath seats and rails, have been provided to enable cripples to gain independence when bathing themselves; a raised lavatory seat and hand grips were provided for a severely crippled patient; a bathroom door was reversed so that a wheelchair could enter the bathroom. In

many cases crossovers have been formed at the pavement to enable handicapped persons who have been provided with invalid cars by the Ministry of Pensions to have access to their garages and ramps—concrete and timber—have been placed over steps to enable chairbound persons to get out and in their houses.

Just short of half the patients visited by the Occupational Therapist have benefited from the provision of self-help aids or gadgets. Some of these are purchased by the Department and others are specially made for individual patients by the Occupational Therapists who, where possible, enlist the assistance of the lads in the senior Occupational Centre.

During the year it has been possible to obtain home employment for a number of disabled persons. The main part of the work, however, is on crafts and the trainees enjoy creative work. It is found that the bulk of the goods produced are purchased by relatives and friends but all articles available at December were, as already mentioned, included in the Occupational Centre Sale.

*Blind Persons.*—The total number of blind persons registered with the Department at 31st December, 1960, was 2,063, including 203 Glasgow residents employed at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. During the year 15 registered blind persons have commenced employment at the Asylum for the Blind, an increase of two over the previous year's figure. One man and one woman were admitted to Alwyn House, Ceres, for social rehabilitation and three men and four women for industrial rehabilitation, the cost of the latter training being met by the Ministry of Labour. The number of blind persons in our Homes for Aged is 39 and, in addition, the Corporation meet the cost of maintenance of 13 men in Cairnhill Home, Airdrie, and of four women in the Thomas Burns Home and three in Oswald House, Edinburgh.

During the year 308 lessons have been given by Home Teachers in Braille reading and 20 in reading Moon type. Nine lessons have been given in typing and 164 in handcrafts. These lessons, of course, have been given in the blind persons' homes as distinct from the number who attend the weekly handcrafts class held at Laurieston House.

The Blind Ladies' Choir rehearses at Laurieston House and the Discussion Group which meets there on Friday evenings has been well attended, the standard of speakers, who give their services voluntarily, being exceptionally high. Socials for the deaf-blind are held bi-monthly



during the winter season and, in addition, there are ten district clubs, seven for men and three for women, which are conducted by the Department throughout the city. Three concerts were held each month during the winter season in Bridgeton Public Hall, Govan Town Hall and the Berkeley Halls, a total of 18 concerts during the season at which the average attendance has been 200. Inter-club visitation was arranged in addition to the normal club meetings and each club has held its own summer outing. The bowling competition was held on 25th August at the green of the Institute for the War-Blinded at Linburn, near Edinburgh, and during the summer months buses were provided to take blind persons to the various parks. Bowling and skittles are available for blind persons in Alexandra Park. Transport is provided to enable the deaf-blind to attend their socials at Laurieston House, where they have some additional disability which makes travel by public transport difficult.

Close liaison had 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 partially-sighted persons who come within the appropriate category, and the Placement Officer has reported that during the year the following have been placed in employment, an increase of 11 over the previous year's figure.

	Male	Female
Light engineering (bench assembly) ...	3	—
Telephone operators ... ..	1	5
Canteen assistant ... ..	—	1
Home teacher ... ..	1	—
Light engineering (inspection) ... ..	1	1
Assembler (air diffuser) ... ..	1	—
Cardboard box folder ... ..	—	1
Shorthand typists ... ..	—	4
Packer ... ..	—	1
Kitchenmaid ... ..	—	1
Twine hand-finisher ... ..	—	1
Machine operator ... ..	1	—
Valve assembler ... ..	1	—
Dictaphone typist ... ..	—	1
Process worker... ..	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The arrangement mentioned last year whereby the Department's Chiropodist is available at Laurieston House one afternoon per week has continued and 65 blind persons have benefited from this service, the number of treatments given being 209.

Of the handicapped persons who had a holiday at Frognaal 122 were registered blind persons.

*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, the agencies having registers of 725 and 466 respectively. Fifty-seven of these deaf persons were amongst the handicapped who enjoyed a fortnight's holiday at Frognal.

*After Care.*—In this, the eleventh year of work of the After Care Section, much of the routine remains the same—interviewing leavers from the passing out schools for the mentally and physically handicapped, the hard of hearing, the deaf and the myopic. The majority of the leavers from the Junior Occupational Centres have been unable to secure employment and consequently they have remained at home attending the Senior Occupational Centres or the Workshop at Moffat Street run by the Scottish Association for Mentally Handicapped Children. For the girls the pattern of work has not changed much over the years, but for the boys the picture is quite different, only a very few of the high grade lads, and usually the declassified, having been able to get an apprenticeship, and then usually with family support. Most of the lads are now to be found as "general workers" with different firms.

Visiting the homes and counselling is still the most important function of after care work. During the year there was an increase in requests for guidance and help from handicapped persons who, although not previously known to the Section, had not been able to fit into employment. Each required individual attention and, on the whole, although a long term policy was necessary, the time spent has been very rewarding. One girl, disabled by polio, was persuaded to take a commercial training and has now been satisfactorily placed in work with excellent prospects. The fees for this training were paid by the Roosevelt Memorial (Polio) Fund. There has been very close co-operation between the Disablement Resettlement Officers and the After Care Section and quite a few of the leavers have gone forward for training.

Holidays were arranged for some of the girls who have never before been away from home. Again, co-operating with a Youth Employment Officer, a holiday has been arranged for one lad before commencing a course of training.

The work of the Section depends on co-operation with voluntary and statutory bodies and the personal approach to each is important.

It is quite impossible to estimate the value of the work in numbers but during the year 350 new cases have been dealt with and over 4,000 visits paid to the homes.

*Laurieston House.*—Laurieston House continues as a welfare services centre for handicapped persons and has been increasingly used for this purpose during the year. The social clubs for handicapped persons meet here. Laurieston House is open daily with club rooms for the blind. Rooms are available each day for a Day Centre for severely handicapped children run by the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and staffed by voluntary workers of the Society. Meals are supplied by the Education School Meals Service and transport is 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 Glasgow and District Association of Social Workers have monthly meetings during the winter. Premises are also available for special meetings of any voluntary organisation providing for handicapped in the city and for committee meetings of such organisations. A room is specially equipped and used for testing deafness in young children and this is staffed by the Child Welfare Section of the Department.

#### 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 eight 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 for old men by the Parks Department in their various parks and open spaces. A generous grant was also approved towards the cost of the chiropody service for old people provided by the Red Cross Society.

*Meals-on-Wheels.*—The food served by the Women's Voluntary Service through their Meals-on-Wheels service continues to be prepared under the control of this Department's Catering Officer at Foresthall and meals have been supplied from this source. The charge to old people is 1s. per meal, the balance being met by the Health and Welfare Department.

*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 was 311, one more than the previous year's total. Claims in terms of the National Insurance Act, 1948, Section 22(5), were made in 191 cases, 141 being granted.

*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 1960 was £103,679.

*Investigations.*—The total number of investigations undertaken during the year by the Welfare Section was 13,034. Of these, 797 were on behalf of Child Welfare and 6,020 for the Domestic Help Section of the Department; 459 for the Education Department in connection with the supply of food, clothing, etc., and 745 for the City Chamberlain's Department (Collector's Section) in connection with applications for relief of rates. It has also been the practice, at the request of the Lord Provost, to undertake enquiries in connection with applications to the charitable fund at the disposal of the Lord Provost and 745 cases were investigated.

In addition, during 1960, when the first Smoke Control Areas were approved, 1,192 applications for hardship grants were investigated by the Welfare Section.

During the year the Section was asked to undertake practical training of students attending the course of training for Probation Officers and also students attending the School of Social Study at Glasgow University. Thirteen students were attached to the Department for practical training, each for a period of four weeks.

*Visitation of Old People.*—The number of old people registered for visitation by Welfare Officers at the end of the year is 393. The Department continues to follow the policy of endeavouring, by providing domiciliary services through voluntary organisations and the Department, to assist old people to remain in their own homes as long as possible.

## 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 :—

*Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960*—Makes further provision for the licensing and control of caravan sites, authorises local authorities to provide and operate caravan sites, amends the law relating to enforcement notices and certain other notices issued under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 ; amends sections twenty-six and one hundred and three of that Act and explains other provisions in the said Part III ; and for connected purposes.

*Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960*—Repeals the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1857 to 1913, and the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts, 1913 and 1940 ; makes fresh provision with respect to the reception, care and treatment of persons suffering, or appearing to be suffering, from mental disorder, and with respect to their property and affairs ; and for purposes connected with the aforesaid.

*Noise Abatement Act, 1960*—Makes new provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

*Offices Act, 1960*—Makes further and better provision for health, welfare and safety in offices ; and for purposes connected therewith.

*Population (Statistics) Act, 1960*—Makes permanent the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, and makes further provision as to matters with respect to which particulars may be required under that Act and as to certificates to be produced on the registration of still-births.

*Glasgow Acts—*

1. Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1960—Confirms a Provisional Order under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936, relating to Glasgow Corporation.
2. Glasgow Corporation Consolidation (General Powers) Order Confirmation Act, 1960—Confirms a Provisional Order under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936, relating to Glasgow Corporation.

## CIRCULARS, REGULATIONS, ETC., ISSUED IN 1960.

*S.I.* = Statutory Instrument.

*D.H.S.* = Department of Health for Scotland.

*S.E.D.* = Scottish Education Department.

*Annual Reports—*

D.H.S. Circulars, Nos. 11 and 12 of 27.1.60. Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector for 1959.

D.H.S. Circulars, Nos. 91 and 92 of 15.11.60. Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector for 1960.

*Anthrax—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 83 of 23.11.60. Anthrax.

S.I. No. 1689 (S.82) of 9.9.60. Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960.

*Atmospheric Pollution—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 3 of 5.1.60. Clean Air Act, 1956 (S.I. No. 2264 (S.123) 1959).

*Dental Health—*

- D.H.S. Circular No. 55 of 22.7.60. Dental Services Annual Return.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 85 of 28.11.60. Dental Health Education.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 98 of 20.12.60. Dental Health Education.

*Food—*

- D.H.S. Addendum No. 7 to No. 67/1958 11.5.60. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952. Chemical Substances used in Agriculture and Food Storage.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 96 of 21.12.60. The Arsenic in Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 2344 (S.126)).

*Hearing Defects—*

- D.H.S. Circular No. 6 of 15.1.60. Ascertainment and Management of Deafness in Children.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 7 of 18.1.60. Training of Audiometricians.

*Home Safety—*

- D.H.S. Circular No. 22 of 23.3.60. Prevention of Accidents in the Home. Design for Safety Exhibits.

*Housing—*

- D.H.S. Circular No. 15 of 12.2.60. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and Rent Act, 1957. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 19 of 2.3.60. Return of Rents (Rent of Houses Owned by Local Authorities in Scotland, 1959).  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 25 of 28.3.60. Demolition and Closing of Unfit Houses.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 27 of 31.3.60. Saltire Society Housing Awards.  
 S.I. No. 910 (S.49) of 20.5.60. Declaration of Unfitness (Scotland) Regulations.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 33 of 23.5.60. Housing Programmes.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 39 of 1.6.60. Housing Statistics, Conversions and Improvements.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 41 of 7.6.60. Housing (Declaration of Unfitness) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 910 (S.49)).  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 49 of 11.7.60. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and Rent Act, 1957. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 51 of 18.7.60. The Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950/59.  
 D.H.S. Circulars No. 53 and 54 of 21.7.60. Slum Clearance Procedure.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 58 of 9.8.60. Scottish Housing Handbook, Part 4, Paragraph 11. Electric Services.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 60 of 19.8.60. Temporary Housing.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 63 of 26.8.60. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 66 of 20. 9. 60. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Acts, 1960. Model Standards. (S.I. 1960, No. 1554 (S.77)).  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 79 of 1.11.60. Rent Return.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 100 of 30.12.60. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and Rent Act, 1957. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.

*Hygiene—*

- D.H.S. Circular No. 48 of 6.7.60. Hygiene in Poultry Packing Stations.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 68 of 27.9.60. Litter Bins.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 70 of 30.9.60. "Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases" Poster.

*Infectious Diseases—*

- D.H.S. Circular No. 13 of 1.2.60. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 17 of 22.2.60. Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 20 of 14.3.60. Poliomyelitis Vaccine.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 44 of 20.6.60. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 45 of 22.6.60. Poliomyelitis Vaccination Publicity.  
 D.H.S. Memo. No. 88 of 12.12.60. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.  
 D.H.S. Circular No. 90 of 13.12.60. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

*Meat Inspection—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 43 of 14.6.60. Exchequer Grant towards the cost of meat inspection (Circular No. 34/1957).

*Mental Health—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 75 of 20.10.60. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Mental Health Services.

D.H.S. Circular No. 76 of 26.10.60. Mental Health Act, 1959.

D.H.S. Circular No. 95 of 21.12.60. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960 (Appointed Day) Order, 1960, and Admission to Mental Hospitals Without Formality, (S.I. 1960, No. 2296 (S.124)).

*Midwifery—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 2 of 6.1.60. National Health Service Refresher Course for Midwives.

D.H.S. Circular No. 89 of 14.12.60. National Health Service Refresher Course for Midwives.

*Milk—*

D.H.S. Milk Circular No. 24 of 23.3.60. Bulk Storage and Collection of Milk.

D.H.S. Circular No. 71 of 6.10.60. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme. Grant in aid of Milk Officers' Salaries and Incidental Expenses.

D.H.S. Circular No. 82 of 23.11.60. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. The Ice-Cream (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960. (S.I. 1960, No. 2108 (S.107)).

D.H.S. Circular No. 99 of 28.12.60. "Certified Milk."

*National Health Service—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 35 of 20.5.60. National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Remuneration of General Medical Practitioners.

D.H.S. Memo No. 87 of 30.11.60. National Health Service Medical Council. Committee C. Remuneration of Public Health Medical Officers and of Medical Practitioners giving part-time services. (M.D.C. Circular No. 43.)

*Noise Abatement—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 80 of 3.11.60. Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

*Nursing—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 74 of 19.10.60. Local Authority Nursing Services, N.L.O. 7 and 24.

*Public Health—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 74 of 19.5.60. Refresher Course in Public Health for Medical Officers.

*School Health Service—*

S.I. No. 746 (S.33) of 19.4.60. School Premises (Standards and General Requirements) (Scotland) (Amendment No. 1) Provisional Regulations.

D.H.S. Circular No. 56 of 1.8.60. School Health Service (A) Annual Selection of Age Groups for Routine Medical Inspection.

*Statistics—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 10 of 25.1.60. Scottish Health Statistics.

D.H.S. Circular No. 86 of 30.11.60. Scottish Health Statistics.

*Town and Country Planning—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 40 of 2.6.60. Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts, 1947/59. Green Belts.

D.H.S. Circular No. 59 of 17.8.60. Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts, 1947/59. Land Transactions.

D.H.S. Circular No. 69 of 29.9.60. Town and Country Planning (General Development) (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1960—(a) Betting Offices, (b) Motor Salerooms (S.I. 1960, No. 2014 (S.102)).

*Venereal Disease—*

D.H.S. Circular No. 64 of 1.9.60. Venereal Disease in Scotland.

## APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—GLASGOW, 1960.—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 ...	44,693	234	—	44,927	1,167	38
2. Parkhead ...	17,650	361	—	18,011	819	22
3. Dalmarnock ...	33,658	6	—	33,664	487	69
4. Calton ...	19,634	916	—	20,550	404	51
5. Mile-end ...	32,152	259	—	32,411	443	73
6. Dennistoun ...	23,373	9	—	23,382	689	34
7. Provan ...	58,384	1,923	—	60,307	4,846	12
8. Cowlairs ...	22,272	1,067	—	23,339	645	36
9. Springburn ...	35,870	1,995	—	37,865	2,118	18
10. Townhead ...	26,130	1,840	—	27,970	301	93
11. Exchange ...	11,427	3,450	31	14,908	507	29
12. Anderston ...	22,052	1,461	252	23,765	530	45
13. Park ...	17,061	994	—	18,055	317	57
14. Cowcaddens ...	20,207	282	—	20,489	488	42
15. Woodside ...	19,781	473	—	20,254	170	119
16. Ruchill ...	47,514	464	—	47,978	1,962	24
17. North Kelvin	22,314	98	—	22,412	278	81
18. Maryhill ...	25,474	153	2	25,629	2,210	12
19. Kelvinside ...	17,930	1,741	—	19,671	1,160	17
20. Partick (East)	18,243	1,015	71	19,329	351	55
21. Partick (West)	22,648	38	—	22,686	464	49
22. Whiteinch ...	20,866	86	—	20,952	894	23
23. Yoker ...	26,847	240	52	27,139	1,213	22
24. Knightswood	43,514	93	—	43,607	1,614	27
25. Hutchesontown	22,546	8	—	22,554	387	58
26. Gorbals ...	25,200	13	—	25,213	252	100
27. Kingston ...	20,728	—	80	20,808	355	59
28. Kinning Park	23,355	128	472	23,955	402	60
29. Govan ...	28,893	143	61	29,097	489	60
30. Fairfield ...	20,433	1,239	465	22,137	1,351	16
31. Craigton ...	37,318	251	—	37,569	1,566	24
32. Pollokshields	39,907	2,400	—	42,307	3,239	13
33. Camphill ...	19,663	304	—	19,967	481	42
34. Pollokshaws ...	51,727	78	—	51,805	3,223	16
35. Govanhill ...	23,572	270	—	23,842	365	65
36. Langside ...	24,731	864	—	25,595	801	32
37. Cathcart ...	50,284	267	—	50,551	2,737	18
CITY ...	1,038,051	25,163	1,486	1,064,700	39,725	27

\* 1951 Census.

† Includes squatters.



TABLE II.—GLASGOW, 1960.—INHABITED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD AS AT WHITSUNDAY, 1960.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	INHABITED HOUSES				Empty Houses
	1960	1959	Decrease	Increase	
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ... ..	13,170	13,265	95	—	59
2. Parkhead ... ..	5,596	5,628	32	—	25
3. Dalmarnock ... ..	11,284	11,450	166	—	127
4. Calton ... ..	6,504	6,575	71	—	115
5. Mile-end ... ..	10,315	10,471	156	—	187
6. Dennistoun ... ..	8,246	8,229	—	17	100
7. Provan ... ..	16,509	15,426	—	1,083	42
8. Cowlairs ... ..	7,435	7,506	71	—	79
9. Springburn ... ..	9,185	9,175	—	10	55
10. Townhead ... ..	8,648	9,001	353	—	195
11. Exchange ... ..	3,817	3,935	118	—	122
12. Anderston ... ..	6,938	7,196	258	—	177
13. Park ... ..	5,900	5,970	70	—	279
14. Cowcaddens ... ..	6,478	6,529	51	—	150
15. Woodside ... ..	6,939	7,098	159	—	201
16. Ruchill ... ..	12,472	12,577	105	—	50
17. North Kelvin ... ..	8,216	8,234	18	—	163
18. Maryhill ... ..	7,801	7,818	17	—	84
19. Kelvinside ... ..	7,297	7,305	8	—	221
20. Partick (East) ... ..	6,984	6,961	—	23	201
21. Partick (West) ... ..	7,803	7,937	134	—	253
22. Whiteinch ... ..	6,958	6,960	2	—	66
23. Yoker ... ..	7,905	7,924	19	—	31
24. Knightswood ... ..	13,333	12,887	—	446	6
25. Hutchesontown ... ..	7,511	8,007	496	—	153
26. Gorbals ... ..	7,336	7,515	179	—	195
27. Kingston ... ..	6,489	6,582	93	—	106
28. Kinning Park ... ..	7,747	7,852	105	—	106
29. Govan ... ..	8,448	8,718	270	—	129
30. Fairfield ... ..	6,824	6,595	—	229	60
31. Craigton ... ..	11,043	11,051	8	—	58
32. Pollokshields ... ..	9,769	9,777	8	—	108
33. Camphill ... ..	7,873	7,866	—	7	117
34. Pollokshaws ... ..	11,995	11,770	—	225	69
35. Govanhill ... ..	8,655	8,629	—	26	76
36. Langside ... ..	8,963	8,878	—	85	114
37. Cathcart ... ..	17,560	17,480	—	80	77
CITY ... ..	325,946	326,777	831	—	4,356

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
1949-53 (do.)	90	108	2,402	2,230	288	2	5,120
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
1960	613	403	2,860	264	43	2	4,185

TABLE IV.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT SPRINGBURN PUBLIC PARK.

MONTHS 1960	TEMPERATURE			RAINFALL		SUNSHINE Hours
	Highest Temp. in Shade	Lowest Temp. in Shade	Mean Temp.	No. of Days	Amount Collected in inches	
January ...	51	27	37.1	16	3.49	27.6
February ...	56	12	36.4	18	3.20	83.4
March ...	57	27	41.9	16	2.25	78.5
April ...	63	32	48.7	15	2.83	141.0
May ...	71	34	54.0	13	3.20	168.7
June ...	79	44	59.4	15	2.61	225.5
July ...	68	47	57.5	26	4.07	118.5
August ...	77	41	57.7	21	4.17	151.0
September ...	67	37	53.1	19	2.41	128.7
October ...	60	33	48.7	21	3.05	55.9
November ...	55	26	41.3	25	4.82	56.0
December ...	49	24	36.1	25	5.22	25.0
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
1960 ...	79	12	47.7	230	41.32	1,260

TABLE V.—GLASGOW.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH WARD FOR THE YEAR 1960, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Births 1960	Birth- rate 1960	Birth- rate 1959	Illegitimate Births.	
				No.	% Total Births.
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	879	19,668	18,892	38	4.3
2. Parkhead ... ..	285	16,147	16,772	16	5.6
3. Dalmarnock ... ..	1,056	31,374	33,092	54	5.1
4. Calton ... ..	523	26,637	26,947	50	9.6
5. Mile-end ... ..	999	31,071	28,413	47	4.7
6. Dennistoun ... ..	533	22,804	21,272	18	3.4
7. Provan ... ..	1,207	20,673	20,247	47	3.9
8. Cowlairs ... ..	604	27,119	25,832	29	4.8
9. Springburn ... ..	594	16,560	15,956	40	6.7
10. Townhead ... ..	861	32,951	30,551	50	5.8
11. Exchange ... ..	292	25,554	29,443	32	11.0
12. Anderston ... ..	594	26,936	23,791	42	7.1
13. Park ... ..	407	23,856	19,774	50	12.3
14. Cowcaddens ... ..	667	33,008	33,263	41	6.1
15. Woodside ... ..	639	32,304	30,709	49	7.7
16. Ruchill ... ..	787	16,564	16,155	60	7.6
17. North Kelvin ... ..	697	31,236	28,496	33	4.7
18. Maryhill ... ..	569	22,336	20,403	26	4.6
19. Kelvinside ... ..	298	16,620	16,640	9	3.0
20. Partick (East) ... ..	359	19,679	17,691	25	7.0
21. Partick (West) ... ..	562	24,815	20,768	18	3.2
22. Whiteinch ... ..	450	21,566	18,919	6	1.3
23. Yoker ... ..	332	12,366	10,849	10	3.0
24. Knightswood ... ..	730	16,776	17,895	38	5.2
25. Hutchesontown ... ..	838	37,168	36,789	40	4.8
26. Gorbals ... ..	774	30,714	29,100	73	9.4
27. Kingston ... ..	668	32,227	29,137	31	4.6
28. Kinning Park ... ..	662	28,345	27,108	36	5.4
29. Govan ... ..	787	27,238	24,570	38	4.8
30. Fairfield... ..	447	21,876	20,060	13	2.9
31. Craigton... ..	369	9,888	10,243	11	3.0
32. Pollokshields ... ..	481	12,053	12,138	25	5.2
33. Camphill ... ..	356	18,105	15,086	11	3.1
34. Pollokshaws ... ..	739	14,287	14,209	39	5.3
35. Govanhill ... ..	596	25,284	23,976	21	3.5
36. Langside ... ..	339	13,707	13,731	6	1.8
37. Cathcart ... ..	1,081	21,498	24,420	32	3.0
Institutions ... ..	31	—	—	28	—
Harbour ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ... ..	23,092	21,689	21,006	1,232	5.3

TABLE VI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1960, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1959 AND 1958.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Deaths 1960	Death-rates		
		1960	1959	1958
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	486	10,874	11,274	11,912
2. Parkhead ... ..	221	12,521	12,717	14,188
3. Dalmarnock ... ..	402	11,944	11,262	11,309
4. Calton ... ..	282	14,363	13,991	15,668
5. Mile-end ... ..	395	12,285	11,687	11,556
6. Dennistoun ... ..	304	13,006	13,602	14,224
7. Provan ... ..	509	8,718	9,678	10,202
8. Cowlairs ... ..	248	11,135	12,428	12,672
9. Springburn ... ..	342	9,534	8,892	9,701
10. Townhead ... ..	319	12,208	12,992	11,795
11. Exchange ... ..	156	13,652	14,559	15,346
12. Anderston ... ..	290	13,151	12,677	12,383
13. Park ... ..	250	14,653	15,729	16,106
14. Cowcaddens ... ..	228	11,283	11,828	11,068
15. Woodside ... ..	250	12,638	12,410	13,349
16. Ruchill ... ..	547	11,512	11,337	12,195
17. North Kelvin ... ..	255	11,428	12,792	11,503
18. Maryhill ... ..	256	10,049	12,312	12,698
19. Kelvinside ... ..	276	15,393	15,226	14,995
20. Partick (East) ... ..	298	16,335	15,932	15,333
21. Partick (West) ... ..	302	13,335	12,937	12,181
22. Whiteinch ... ..	251	12,029	14,083	11,387
23. Yoker ... ..	343	12,776	12,026	12,334
24. Knightswood ... ..	383	8,802	9,405	9,239
25. Hutchesontown ... ..	236	10,467	12,263	11,608
26. Gorbals ... ..	254	10,079	12,466	10,747
27. Kingston ... ..	240	11,579	11,448	10,846
28. Kinning Park ... ..	309	13,231	14,334	12,125
29. Govan ... ..	328	11,352	11,312	12,389
30. Fairfield ... ..	284	13,899	13,308	11,695
31. Craigton ... ..	466	12,487	13,586	11,476
32. Pollokshields ... ..	361	9,046	8,649	9,290
33. Camphill ... ..	355	18,054	17,220	14,988
34. Pollokshaws ... ..	483	9,337	8,380	8,212
35. Govanhill ... ..	298	12,642	13,599	14,687
36. Langside ... ..	383	15,487	14,129	14,588
37. Cathcart ... ..	594	11,813	11,169	12,432
Institutions ... ..	851	—	—	—
Harbour ... ..	2	—	—	—
CITY ... ..	13,037	12,244	12,582	12,476

TABLE VII.—GLASGOW.—NUMBER OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFER DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1960.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Outward Transfers	Inward Transfers
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	17	48
2	Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	—	—
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	1	—
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ... ..	5	2
4	Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ... ..	1	4
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ... ..	—	—
8	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—
14	Measles ... ..	—	—
15	Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases ... ..	1	—
16	Malaria ... ..	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	6	1
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ... ..	458	239
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ... ..	14	11
20	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	11	5
21	Anaemias ... ..	11	3
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ... ..	153	128
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	3	3
54	Other Nervous Diseases (including Mental Disorders) ... ..	22	34
24	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	—	—
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	31	11
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ... ..	295	220
27	Other Diseases of Heart... ..	28	17
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	20	11
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ... ..	14	8
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	40	38
30	Influenza ... ..	—	3
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ... ..	65	36
32	Bronchitis ... ..	31	25
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	16	7
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	22	6
34	Appendicitis ... ..	10	1
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	23	4
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis ... ..	1	—
	Enteritis } Under 2 years (except Diarrhoea of Newborn)... & Colitis } 2 years and over ... ..	4 16	— 1
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	14	4
56	Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	38	3
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	23	3
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	18	3
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ... ..	2	1
41	Congenital Malformations ... ..	65	18
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ... ..	46	14
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia ... ..	9	1
	“ “ Diarrhoea ... ..	2	—
	“ “ Others ... ..	2	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ... ..	21	7
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ... ..	6	22
46	All Other Diseases ... ..	49	20
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes ... ..	94	92
	TOTAL ... ..	1,708	1,054

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1960, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1959 AND 1958.

No.	CAUSE.	Deaths 1960	Annual Death Rate per Million.		
			1960	1959	1958
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	297	279	266	350
2	Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	4	4	3	6
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	1	1	4	3
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	13	12	18	13
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ... ..	27	25	23	7
4	Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ... ..	11	10	9	2
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ... ..	—	—	—	1
8	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ... ..	4	4	6	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ... ..	10	9	4	9
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
14	Measles ... ..	—	—	6	—
16	Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	40	38	27	32
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ... ..	2,365	2,221	2,173	2,170
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ... ..	64	60	59	57
20	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	92	86	101	95
21	Anaemias ... ..	59	55	46	33
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ... ..	1,902	1,786	1,844	1,795
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	13	12	13	12
54	Other Nervous Diseases ... ..	253	238	192	198
24	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	3	3	3	6
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	176	165	204	198
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ... ..	3,423	3,215	3,093	3,155
27	Other Diseases of Heart ... ..	189	178	189	191
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	212	199	216	227
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ... ..	95	89	109	116
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System... ..	330	310	284	274
30	Influenza ... ..	43	40	109	45
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ... ..	533	501	651	562
32	Bronchitis ... ..	658	618	847	760
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	94	88	92	98
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	95	89	84	97
34	Appendicitis ... ..	9	9	20	19
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	79	74	58	65
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ... ..	5	5	2	1
	Enteritis and Colitis—				
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn) ... ..	23	22	30	18
	2 years and over ... ..	47	44	32	41
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	51	48	53	49
56	Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	104	98	85	89
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	62	58	64	77
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	48	45	52	46
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ... ..	10	9	7	14
41	Congenital Malformations ... ..	141	132	158	144
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ... ..	233	219	248	218
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia ... ..	21	20	21	22
	Do. do. Diarrhoea ... ..	6	6	10	3
	Do. do. Others ... ..	2	2	7	6
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	129	121	110	147
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ... ..	169	159	134	128
46	All Other Diseases ... ..	240	226	206	197
7/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes ... ..	652	612	610	667
13	Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—
	Total ... ..	13,037	12,244	12,582	12,476

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1960.—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	8	16	36	77	51	28	218
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	5
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	10	1	17
4	Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	6
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	3	4	21
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	—	—	3	2	2	1	4	15	48	187	433	392	259	1,346
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	9	5	8	29
20	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	4	6	20
21	Anaemias ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	4	14
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	14	49	119	234	369	794
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	14	15	8	8	61
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	45	223	469	562	562	1,871
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	4	12	23	38	86
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	19	31	30	87
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	7	10	11	38
30	Influenza ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	7	7	5	26
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	37	8	4	1	—	1	1	—	2	8	42	65	106	275
32	Bronchitis ...	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	40	139	169	101	466
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	18	15	10	61
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	13	28	18	74
34	Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	8	16	40
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	2 years and over ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	14
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	11	8	2	32
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	7	7	2	22
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	32	48
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital Malformations ...	51	1	3	4	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	60
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
43	Infections of the Newborn—														
	Pneumonia ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Diarrhoea ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	11	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	5	12	20	11	19	8
46	All other Diseases ...	7	1	1	—	3	—	2	1	2	8	19	24	20	8
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	26	6	11	17	5	13	17	44	51	55	72	39	50	40
54	Other Nervous Diseases ...	4	1	4	—	3	4	2	5	10	14	18	18	28	11
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	12	41	77	13
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	4	10	9	4
	Total ...	406	26	38	30	18	21	30	118	242	720	1,578	1,809	1,834	6,877

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1960.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES  
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (FEMALES).

CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total Females.	Total Both Sexes.
1 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	15	16	12	14	8	9	79	297
2 Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
51 Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
52 Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	2	8	13
3 Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	10	27
4 Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	11
7 Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Whooping Cough ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
10 Meningococcal Infections ...	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
12 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	1	5	19	40
18 Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	22	49	162	226	282	271	1,019	2,365
19 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	15	6	7	35	64
20 Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	12	34	21	72	92
21 Anaemias ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	30	45	59
22 Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	11	56	128	337	572	1,108	1,902
23 Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6	13
24 Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
25 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	19	25	30	25	8	115	176
26 Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	58	243	454	777	1,552	3,423
27 Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	15	24	58	103	189
28 Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	13	45	60	125	212
29 Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	16	27	57	95
30 Influenza ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	11	17	43
31 Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	27	4	3	1	—	—	1	2	7	11	19	49	134	258	533
32 Bronchitis ...	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	30	58	79	192	658
53 Other Respiratory Diseases	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	2	4	15	33	94
33 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7	10	21	95
34 Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	5	9
35 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	16	14	39	79
36 } Gastritis and Duodenitis ... Enteritis and Colitis— Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	23
	2 years and over ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	6	8	13	33	47
37 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	5	3	19	51
38 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	1	6	13	3	35	62
39 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
40 Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	10	10
41 Congenital Malformations	60	3	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	75	141
42 Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	233
43 Infections of the Newborn—															
Pneumonia ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	21
Diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Others ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
44 Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	129
45 Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	7	11	46	85	169
46 All other Diseases ...	2	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	13	30	41	52	152	240
77/50 Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	16	2	9	4	3	8	4	14	18	20	15	41	92	246	652
54 Other Nervous Diseases ...	4	1	—	1	1	2	—	5	11	13	14	31	59	142	253
55 Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	15	42	127	191	330
56 Other Digestive Diseases ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	10	17	26	62	104
Total ...	337	14	25	15	14	21	18	89	184	425	889	1,594	2,542	6,167	13,037



TABLE X.—GLASGOW.—STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEARS 1960 AND 1959

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Still-births 1960	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1960	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1959	Deaths -1 year 1960	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1960	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1959
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	21	23	35	31	35	28
2. Parkhead ...	8	27	19	7	25	43
3. Dalmarnock ...	38	35	30	44	42	38
4. Calton ...	15	28	27	19	36	60
5. Mile-end ...	24	23	31	25	25	47
6. Dennistoun ...	15	27	21	10	19	32
7. Provan ...	33	27	26	38	31	35
8. Cowlares ...	14	23	27	16	26	50
9. Springburn ...	21	34	28	24	40	34
10. Townhead ...	20	23	22	32	37	49
11. Exchange ...	12	39	32	15	51	39
12. Anderston ...	17	28	28	24	40	25
13. Park ...	8	19	19	11	27	28
14. Cowcaddens ...	16	23	25	23	34	35
15. Woodside ...	18	27	23	23	36	36
16. Ruchill ...	14	17	23	34	43	36
17. North Kelvin ...	16	22	23	19	27	31
18. Maryhill ...	14	24	29	7	12	27
19. Kelvinside ...	2	7	3	8	27	29
20. Partick (East)	6	16	29	6	17	30
21. Partick (West)	15	26	22	18	32	31
22. Whiteinch ...	7	15	29	16	36	20
23. Yoker ...	4	12	17	4	12	17
24. Knightswood ...	18	24	30	21	29	25
25. Hutchesontown	22	26	22	23	27	56
26. Gorbals ...	18	23	37	30	39	52
27. Kingston ...	16	23	19	26	39	39
28. Kinning Park	14	21	26	22	33	37
29. Govan ...	23	28	34	29	37	34
30. Fairfield ...	7	15	21	22	49	37
31. Craigton ...	13	34	28	16	43	28
32. Pollokshields ...	15	30	34	9	19	23
33. Camphill ...	7	23	6	9	25	23
34. Pollokshaws ...	20	26	29	26	35	43
35. Govanhill ...	13	21	26	15	25	23
36. Langside ...	8	23	23	6	18	23
37. Cathcart ...	19	17	29	33	31	21
Institutions ...	2	—	—	2	—	—
Harbour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	573	24	26	743	32	35

\* Live and Stillbirths.

† Live Births.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALES.						FEMALES.						Total —1 year Both Sexes.
	Age in Months.						Age in Months.						
	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	Total.	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	Total.	
I. Congenital Malformations ... ..	33	10	5	1	2	51	43	9	5	1	2	60	111
II. Diseases of Early Infancy—													
(a) Injury at Birth ... ..	57	1	—	—	—	58	39	—	—	—	—	39	97
(b) Atelectasis ... ..	81	1	1	—	—	83	53	—	—	—	—	53	136
(c) Pneumonia of Newborn ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	11	21
(d) Diarrhoea of Newborn ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	6
(e) Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (Erythroblastosis) ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	7	18
(f) Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Ill-defined Causes ... ..	5	1	1	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	6	13
(g) Premature Birth ... ..	42	—	—	—	—	42	39	—	—	—	—	39	81
(h) Others ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	7	11	1	—	—	—	12	19
III. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	24	21	4	3	55	2	14	13	8	7	44	99
IV. Diseases of Digestive System—													
(a) Diarrhoea ... ..	—	4	2	1	1	8	—	8	4	—	—	12	20
(b) Others ... ..	4	4	2	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	3	13
V. Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	2	1	3	8	1	1	1	2	1	6	14
VI. Tuberculous Diseases—													
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
(b) Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Forms ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Infectious Diseases—													
(a) Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Varicella-Chickenpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
(c) Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
(d) Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
(g) Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Overlying ... ..	4	10	4	3	5	26	4	5	4	—	—	13	39
X. Other Violence ... ..	4	11	4	2	—	21	6	7	6	1	—	20	41
XI. All Other Causes ... ..	266	68	43	14	15	406	228	48	34	16	11	337	743
Total ... ..	266	68	43	14	15	406	228	48	34	16	11	337	743

TABLE XII.—GLASGOW, 1958-1960—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS.

	1960	1959	1958
Total Number of Notifications ... ..	23,827	23,367	23,553
Doctor at Home ... ..	6,966	7,043	7,394
Doctor in Nursing Home ... ..	590	713	810
Doctor in Institution ... ..	14,869	14,176	13,455
Maternity Hospital (Outdoor) Nurse ...	333	381	429
Midwife in Nursing Home ... ..	698	621	763
Certified Midwife ... ..	—	—	—
Municipal Midwife ... ..	365	426	695
Others ... ..	6	7	7
Total Cards issued ... ..	23,827	23,367	23,553
Total Cards returned ... ..	23,754	23,781	23,271
Full Information ... ..	23,509	23,540	22,973
Others ... ..	245	241	298

TABLE XIII.—GLASGOW, 1958-1960—BIRTHS NOTIFIED SHOWING MEDICALLY AND NOT MEDICALLY ATTENDED.

	1960	1959	1958
Notifications Received— <i>less Duplicates</i> —			
Total ... ..	23,827	23,367	23,553
Live-births ... ..	23,260	22,757	22,956
Still-births ... ..	567	610	597
Per cent. Still-births to Total ...	2.4	2.6	2.5
Medically attended—			
Births at Home ... ..	6,966	7,043	7,394
Births in Nursing Home ... ..	590	713	810
In Institutions ... ..	14,869	14,176	13,455
Total ... ..	22,425	21,932	21,659
Per cent. ... ..	94	94	92
Still-births at Home ... ..	75	92	88
Still-births in Nursing Home ... ..	12	10	19
Still-births in Institutions ... ..	469	494	468
Not Medically attended—			
Maternity Hospital, Outdoor Nurse ...	333	381	429
Certified Midwives in Nursing Home	698	621	763
Certified Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	—
Municipal Midwives ... ..	365	426	695
Others ... ..	6	7	7
Total ... ..	1,402	1,435	1,894
Per cent. ... ..	6	6	8
Still-births ... ..	11	14	22

TABLE XIV.—GLASGOW, 1960 and 1959.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF THESE TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS, &amp;C.

	1960				1959			
	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total
<i>A. Notifiable—</i>								
Anthrax ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	42	5	5	52	67	8	2	77
Continued Fever ...	18	2	—	20	26	3	1	30
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	2,201	555	1,861	4,617	2,378	567	1,806	4,751
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	35	3	38	76	47	—	50	97
Food Poisoning ... ..	73	31	454	558	93	7	295	395
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	†1	—	—	1
Leprosy ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Malaria ... ..	7	—	1	8	5	—	1	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	21	13	34	1	36	44	81
Pneumonia—								
Acute Influenzal ...	—	3	29	32	4	19	52	75
Acute Primary ...	2,624	703	416	3,743	2,765	1,055	649	4,469
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—								
Paralytic ... ..	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ...	117	4	2	123	*91	3	2	96
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	80	58	9	147	*114	91	8	213
Scarlet Fever ... ..	237	28	384	649	380	25	521	926
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma ... ..	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary ... ..	593	—	499	1,092	624	—	535	1,159
Other forms ... ..	42	—	67	109	59	—	61	120
Typhoid Fever (and Paratyphoid B) ...	21	1	—	22	9	—	1	10
Whooping Cough ...	371	23	3,351	3,745	216	4	2,091	2,311
<i>B. Not Notifiable—</i>								
Chickenpox ... ..	268	13	8,708	8,989	159	5	5,237	5,401
Gastro-enteritis ...	335	93	55	483	414	38	11	463
German Measles ...	12	2	316	330	6	1	158	165
Measles ... ..	30	4	554	588	583	34	10,786	11,403
Others ... ..	71	24	305	400	14	39	122	175
	7,178	1,573	17,071	25,822	8,066	1,936	22,435	32,437
Notified but diagnosis altered to Non Infectious Disease ...	3,483	10	12	3,505	3,305	15	7	3,327
	10,661	1,583	17,083	29,327	11,371	1,951	22,442	35,764

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 1960.

	MONTH												YEAR	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Hosp.	Home
Enteric, including Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	1	2	6	7	2	1	1	1	—	—	22	—
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	—	3	2	2	2	2	6	—	1	2	—	—	20	—
Puerperal Fever ...	7	7	10	12	14	13	3	12	14	5	12	14	121	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	9	6	14	18	15	16	15	15	14	8	6	11	138	9
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	97	71	89	42	47	37	28	24	34	64	58	58	265	384
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	6	8	8	9	3	1	2	6	8	15	7	38	38
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	9	10	9	1	3	4	4	4	2	1	1	4	47	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	7	5	3	1	5	4	—	2	1	4	21	13
Trachoma ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
Acute and Chronic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
† Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	457	415	335	327	344	232	157	159	192	260	302	563	3,327	416
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	8	1	—	3	6	3	—	—	2	—	4	5	3	29
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	7	1
Dysentery ...	415	456	428	471	401	342	266	361	389	381	424	283	2,756	1,861
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	79	97	95	95	85	96	87	102	83	91	102	80	593	499
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	6	6	7	6	10	11	11	10	15	12	9	6	42	67
Measles ...	13	18	38	30	45	12	8	8	30	35	90	261	34	554
German Measles ...	21	18	52	40	37	31	3	4	10	16	32	66	14	316
Whooping Cough ...	446	491	505	473	559	351	148	154	216	122	160	120	394	3351
Chickenpox ...	1,065	1,458	2,121	1,393	1,240	435	15	39	132	219	434	438	281	8,708
Food Poisoning ...	31	11	13	11	49	148	31	43	49	67	92	13	104	454
Gastro Enteritis ...	27	26	36	44	47	42	29	36	60	60	41	35	428	55
Total ...	2,696	3,102	3,770	2,983	2,924	1,786	823	980	1,251	1,354	1,784	1,969	25,422	—
Hospital ...	839	844	752	756	774	638	514	595	640	679	727	898	8,656	—
Home ...	1,857	2,258	3,018	2,227	2,150	1,148	309	385	611	675	1,057	1,071	—	16,766
† Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	305
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,493	12
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,244	17,083

† Paralytic

\* { Pemphigus Neonatorum, 13; Mumps, 113  
Infective Hepatitis, 274Add Others\*  
Altered Diagnosis

TABLE XVI.  
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION, 1960.

1. (a) General	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
Nuisances and defects removed or remedied ... ..	5,208	13,926	8,225	4,495	8,359	40,213	42,428
Consisting of—							
Apartments, Lobbies, or W.C.'s, with insufficient light or ventilation, or otherwise defective in construction ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	5
Defective Chimneys causing nuisance ... ..	33	63	11	29	33	169	247
Disrepair or dampness in Dwelling-houses ... ..	572	1,226	411	431	960	3,600	4,009
Offensive smells from Drains, or other reasonable grounds—smoke test ... ..	—	—	2	—	1	3	1
Drains, Conductors, Soil-pipes, or Rones choked or defective ...	2,484	6,585	4,273	2,295	4,189	19,826	20,078
Sanitary Fittings choked or defective ... ..	259	594	269	247	448	1,817	2,229
Dirty Houses and Bedding ...	4	20	500	—	11	535	788
Dirty Closets, Stairs, etc. (daily and bi-weekly cleaning) ...	60	280	294	23	76	733	652
Houses overcrowded ... ..	—	864	611	—	—	1,475	1,517
Common passages, stairs or staircases not in a cleanly state (limewashing or painting) ...	368	860	349	230	965	2,772	4,089
Animals or Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance ... ..	—	4	2	—	—	6	1
Accumulation of Garbage or Rubbish ... ..	74	197	18	31	27	347	291
Smells from Decaying Animal Matter or other cause ... ..	5	8	—	5	9	27	50
Stagnant Water ... ..	1	—	—	3	7	11	30
Premises infested with Rats or other vermin ... ..	820	804	663	916	526	3,729	3,675
Sink accommodation and Water Supply required ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Water-Closet accommodation required ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Water Storage Cisterns dirty, uncovered, or unventilated ...	1	1,027	3	77	—	1,108	93
Water Supply Pipes defective—tenants without water ... ..	98	83	35	41	431	688	743
Other Irregularities ... ..	—	10	8	9	2	29	18
Reports to Gas Manager ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
" Master of Works ... ..	238	768	266	64	418	1,754	1,941
" Superintendent of Cleansing ... ..	2	21	—	—	4	27	41
" Water Engineer ... ..	188	510	510	94	252	1,554	1,920
Prosecutions—Sheriff Court ...	51	10	17	9	11	98	124
" Police Court ... ..	1	2	1	—	2	6	69
Number Successful ... ..	52	12	9	9	13	95	184
Amount of Fines and/or expenses ... ..	£55 13	£11 10	£75 4	£29 8	£68 4	£239 19	£659 19
Number of Rotation Cards for Cleansing of Common Stairs, Lobbies, and W.C.'s served on Tenants ... ..	259	511	79	199	151	1,199	1,121

TABLE XVI—Continued.

## OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
<b>2. Drain Testing.</b>							
Number of Tests to Old Property	1	—	16	—	—	17	} 1,974
Number of Tests to New Property	269	245	538	757	19	1,828	
<b>3. Common Lodging Houses.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	5	3	2	—	1	11	13
With accommodation for ...	1,075	1,070	635	—	—	2,780	3,963
Number of irregularities ...	3	9	22	—	—	34	34
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>4. Boarding Houses for Emigrants and Seamen.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
With accommodation for ...	168	—	—	—	—	168	168
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>5. Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of inspections by day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fines ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>6. Farmed-out Houses.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	58	—	—	58	84
Number of inspections by day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—Continued.

## OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
<b>7. Caravan Sites.</b>							
Number of Sites licensed during the year ... ..	—	6	—	2	—	8	} †
Number on Register ... ..	5	6	5	2	1	19	
Number of Vans accommodated	23	65	70	6	30/40 (accommodation for)	—	
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>8. Mech. Bakehouses.</b>							
Number measured and registered	4	—	3	2	—	9	5
Total number now on register ...	44	37	63	68	23	235	250
Number dirty ... ..	—	1	9	1	—	11	21
Number overcrowded ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Number with sanitary convenience required ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	2	8
Number of other nuisances ...	—	9	11	1	—	21	20
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>9. Non. Mech. Bakehouses.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total number now on register ...	2	2	—	15	2	21	37
Number dirty ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Number overcrowded ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number with sanitary conveniences required ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Not shown previously



TABLE XVI—Continued.  
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
<b>10. Mech. Factories.</b>							
Number registered ... ..	120	38	47	4	17	256	255
Total number now on register ...	1,325	545	868	480	511	3,729	3,869
Number with sanitary conven- iences dirty ... ..	30	122	92	5	60	309	306
Number defective in light or ventilation ... ..	25	17	19	6	11	78	75
Number with sanitary conven- iences required ... ..	4	3	17	1	4	29	40
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	26	95	38	1	28	188	154
Number of other nuisances ... ..	35	42	38	2	34	151	187
Number of prosecutions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other parts of factory— Number of other nuisances ...	30	40	50	1	6	127	129
<b>11. Non-Mech. Factories.</b>							
Number measured and registered	10	—	3	—	2	15	22
Total number now on register ...	116	16	88	81	61	362	376
Number dirty ... ..	6	1	6	—	9	22	20
Number overcrowded ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	8
Number with sanitary conven- iences required ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of other nuisances ... ..	4	1	3	—	2	10	14
Number of prosecutions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>12. Shops (other than Food Premises).</b>							
Number ... ..	*	1,136	*	*	*	*	†
Number dirty ... ..	—	—	—	10	—	10	16
Number defective in ventilation, temperature or lighting ... ..	—	—	—	6	3	9	41
Number with sanitary conven- iences required ... ..	—	—	—	11	—	11	20
Number with washing facilities required ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	—	3	—	1	—	4	15
Number of other nuisances ... ..	37	58	19	44	15	173	227

\* Survey not yet complete.

† Not shown previously.

TABLE XVI—Continued.

## OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
<b>14. Offices.</b>							
Number ... ..	*	772	*	1,185	*	*	†
Number dirty ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Number defective in light or ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences required ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with washing facilities required ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	29	—	4	—	1	34	4
<b>15. Homeworkers' Dwellings.</b>							
Total number now on register ...	7	11	6	10	11	34	73
Number found dirty ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>16. Bothies, Chaumers.</b>							
Number ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	2	†
Number dirty ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>17. Workplaces.</b>							
Number ... ..	Nil	339	Nil	184	39	562	†
Number dirty ... ..	1	5	—	—	—	6	4
Number defective in light and ventilation ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc. ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	3	2
Number of other nuisances ...	13	13	2	4	—	32	17
<b>18. Piggeries.</b>							
Total number now on register ...	6	11	15	4	2	38	41
Number of inspections ... ..	6	85	15	—	2	108	184
Number found dirty ... ..	—	1	10	—	—	11	8
Number of other nuisances ...	2	2	3	—	—	7	1
Number of prosecutions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>19. Offensive Trades.</b>							
Total number now on register ...	—	5	36	—	1	42	48
Number of irregularities ... ..	—	4	2	—	—	6	17
Number of prosecutions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Survey not yet complete.

† Not shown previously.

TABLE XVI—Continued.

## OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
<b>20. Rag Flock.</b>							
Total number now on register ...	21	10	17	16	12	76	89
Number licensed ... ..	2	1	2	4	—	9	10
Total number of visits ... ..	23	26	—	20	14	83	61
Samples submitted for analysis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Certified not to conform to standard ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>21. Broker's Premises.</b>							
Number licensed ... ..	7	18	19	9	6	59	†
Number dirty ... ..	—	1	2	—	—	3	—
Number of other nuisances ... ..	—	1	4	—	—	5	4
<b>22. Cemeteries.</b>							
Number ... ..	4	6	6	7	2	25	†
Number of visits ... ..	4	12	—	—	—	16	4
<b>24. Food Premises</b>							
Number of Premises visited ...	1,446	815	479	800	768	4,308	}
Number defective in light and ventilation ... ..	25	8	—	3	5	41	
Number drainage defective ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	2	
Number sanitary conveniences defective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Number sanitary conveniences insufficient or unsuitable ... ..	1	28	—	1	—	30	
Washing facilities required ... ..	134	150	—	3	12	299	
Disrepair ... ..	4	—	—	—	16	20	
Number dirty ... ..	8	6	1	1	1	17	
Rats or other vermin ... ..	39	19	19	2	1	80	
Food exposed to contamination	4	143	—	1	27	214	
Lack of personal cleanliness in foodhandler ... ..	111	469	—	36	13	629	
Dirty or unsuitable equipment	—	13	—	—	—	13	
Non-compliance with regulations regarding washing of utensils	—	51	—	6	—	57	
Faulty treatment of certain foods	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unsatisfactory disposal of refuse	9	72	—	8	6	95	
Cleanliness and construction of forecourt and yards ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	2	
Food room used as sleeping accom- modation ... ..	—	6	—	—	—	6	
Miscellaneous (including accom- modation for clothing, etc.) ...	47	148	1	3	14	213	

† Not shown previously.

TABLE XVI—Continued.  
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
<b>29. Work of Female Inspectors.</b>							
<b>(a) Verminous Children.</b>							
Number of visits to schools ...	154	261	532	62	98	1,107	999
Number of children submitted for inspection ...	9,609	25,588	48,461	6,587	6,344	96,589	93,969
Number of children found infested ...	1	8	264	3	2	278	213
Number of children found infected ...	1,635	4,818	5,680	383	559	13,075	13,350
Number of children found with fleas ...	—	25	55	3	5	88	166
Number of children found dirty	—	131	1,591	105	239	2,066	1,690
Number of written notices ...	—	10	240	38	7	295	224
Number of children cleaned by guardians ...	120	1,090	5,575	7	675	7,467	6,869
Number of children cleaned by officers ...	10	—	146	—	—	156	15
Number of special visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children re-inspected	6,570	6,173	14,735	224	2,411	30,113	28,975
<b>(b) Homes of Verminous Children.</b>							
Number of houses inspected ...	661	832	1,859	113	528	3,993	3,825
Number of houses found dirty	—	—	9	4	—	13	7
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	5	—	—	5	2
Number of written notices ...	—	—	13	6	—	19	7
Number of re-inspections ...	154	1	273	54	13	495	489
Number of houses cleaned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of bedding cleaned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>(c) Miscellaneous Visits.</b>							
Care of old people ...	146	545	178	1,333	2,279	4,481	4,089
Smokeless zones ...	35	—	—	36	—	71	32,078
Other ...	213	263	1,102	163	1,619	3,360	2,274

TABLE XVI—Continued.

## OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—Continued.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
<b>30. Work of Housing Health Visitors.</b>							
<b>(a) House-to-House Visitation.</b>							
Number of houses visited ...	8	106	52	60	—	226	23
Number of houses found dirty	—	1	—	3	—	4	—
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Number of houses—Written notices ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of houses—Re-visits ...	32	7	—	64	—	103	23
Number of houses found cleaned	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of houses—Bedding found cleaned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>(b) Pre-rehousing.</b>							
Number of houses visited ...	2,425	1,024	15	8	—	3,472	3,21
Number of revisits ...	1	283	8	11	—	303	10
<b>(c) Re-housing Scheme Visitation.</b>							
Number of visits ...	1,584	32,200	60,128	4,908	9,237	108,057	111,33
Visits to houses found clean ...	1,258	17,527	33,095	4,252	6,494	62,626	65,55
Visits to houses found fair ...	349	14,576	26,790	693	2,714	45,122	45,03
Visits to houses found dirty ...	—	95	325	4	14	438	74
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	2	16	44	—	—	62	7
Number of written notices ...	—	2	345	—	2	349	63
Number of re-visits ...	778	172	1,170	182	159	2,461	2,62
Number of houses found cleaned	8	19	267	54	7	355	87
Number of bedding found cleaned ...	—	12	32	—	—	44	8
<b>(d) Intermediate Housing Scheme Visitation.</b>							
Number of houses visited ...	1,418	1,851	3,052	917	19	7,257	11,45
Number of houses found clean	1,190	1,409	2,694	800	4	6,097	9,42
Number of houses found fair ...	324	440	315	100	8	1,187	2,04
Number of houses dirty ...	—	—	26	5	—	31	5
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
Number of written notices ...	—	—	27	—	—	27	4
Number of re-visits ...	499	1	41	43	398	982	1,16
Number of houses found cleaned	—	—	22	—	—	22	28
Number of bedding found cleaned ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	1

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1960	1959
<b>30. Work of Housing Health Visitors—<i>continued.</i></b>							
<b>(e) Ordinary Housing Visitation</b>							
Number of houses visited ...	6,915	266	9,352	7,108	98	23,739	18,506
Number of houses found clean	6,487	224	8,132	6,466	79	21,388	17,145
Number of houses found fair ...	598	39	1,146	751	1	2,535	2,133
Number of houses found dirty	1	3	73	12	—	89	53
Number of written notices ...	—	—	82	—	—	82	47
Number of re-visits ...	674	6	280	1,289	66	2,315	3,885
Number of houses found cleaned	279	5	73	—	—	357	863

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
1960	1,064,700	23,092	13,037	21·7	12·2	743	32

\* 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**

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE

GLASGOW INFECTIOUS DISEASES

HOSPITALS

1960



## APPENDIX B

REPORT ON THE WORK  
OF THE  
GLASGOW INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS,  
1960

During the year 1960 the number of cases dealt with in the individual hospitals was as follows :—

Belvidere ... ..	5,047	(5,393)
Knightswood ... ..	775	(1,055)
Ruchill ... ..	4,220	(4,566)

The figures in brackets are the totals for 1959.

## STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

*Scarlet fever* was confirmed in 115 cases; there were no deaths. This disease is so mild that it should no longer qualify for special arrangements for hospital admission. *Erysipelas* was responsible for the admission of 32 cases. These represent the severest forms of the illness. Although occasional cases of severe facial infection are still seen, the majority of the admissions have an erysipelas of the leg which can still constitute a severe form of streptococcal infection.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Although 51 cases were admitted with this diagnosis it was confirmed in none. This is the third successive year in which no cases have been recorded.

## INFECTIONS PRINCIPALLY INVOLVING THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

*Pneumonia*.—This was the diagnosis in 2,102 cases, which is 134 less than in 1959. There were 183 deaths, giving a crude mortality of 8.6 per cent. The age distribution of cases and deaths was as follows :—

		Age in Years								
		—1	—2	—5	—15	—25	—45	—65	65+	Total
Cases	...	599	209	221	136	54	153	372	358	2,102
Deaths	...	26	5	4	—	1	1	38	108	183

There is need to re-emphasize the continuing problem of respiratory infection in the first year of life. Despite the achievements of anti-bacterial chemotherapy in reducing pneumonia mortality—and this is

very apparent between the age of 2 years and 45 years in which 564 cases were treated with only 6 deaths—babies in the first year of life respond less satisfactorily. Many explanations for this may be put forward and among these must bulk large the fact that in a majority of these cases the social background is extremely bad. But it is now known that the primary causes of these respiratory illnesses are viruses, and there is great need to study at this age means of reducing the incidence or of raising the resistance to infection. To pin-point the recurring character of this problem the figures for the last 10 years are appended.

#### HOSPITAL MORTALITY RATE FROM RESPIRATORY INFECTION.

		0-1 years age-group.		
		Total Cases Admitted	Total Deaths	Mortality per cent.
1951	...	250	33	13.2
1952	...	490	32	6.5
1953	...	240	23	9.6
1954	...	256	34	13.3
1955	...	441	30	6.8
1956	...	354	29	8.2
1957	...	565	38	6.7
1958	...	643	37	5.8
1959	...	523	37	7.1
1960	...	599	26	4.3
Total 10-year Experience ...		4,361	319	7.3

*Measles.*—Only 20 cases of measles with no deaths were dealt with. It may be expected that this is the low inter-epidemic experience and that 1961 will show the upward swing. More will need to be said of this infection in the future for there is now available a live measles vaccine which will need to be studied and its relevance as a prophylactic procedure assessed.

*Pertussis.*—There were 391 cases of pertussis with 4 deaths, a mortality of 1.1 per cent. The age-distribution was :—

		-1 year	-2 years	-5 years	5+ years	Total
Cases	...	192	72	95	32	391
Deaths	...	2	1	1	—	4

In the first year of life 94 cases were male and 98 cases female.

#### INFECTIONS OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYSTEM.

*Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.*—Although four cases of typhoid fever and 16 cases of paratyphoid were dealt with there was in fact

no special prevalence of these diseases. It should be noted that sporadic cases are frequently encountered nowadays during the summer and autumn among returning visitors from some of the Southern European countries.

*Dysentery.*—The total number of cases treated was 1,455, a welcome reduction from last year. Dr. Rankin has again made a detailed analysis of the cases admitted to Belvidere Hospital.

There were 1,283 cases admitted to the wards notified as suffering from *Shigella dysentery*. The diagnosis was confirmed in 561 patients. In addition, there were 33 cases misdiagnosed as follows, bringing the dysentery total of 594 :—

Thirteen *Shigella sonnei* infections notified as :—Infective gastro-enteritis 7, cerebro-spinal meningitis 2, scarlet fever 1, food poisoning 1, pneumonia 1 and whooping cough 1.

Eighteen cases of *Shigella flexneri* infections admitted as :—Infective gastro-enteritis 8, pneumonia 5, cerebro-spinal meningitis 3, pyrexia of unknown origin 1, and paratyphoid fever B 1.

Two "clinical" infections notified as meningitis.

Of the total 594 cases, 172 were suffering from *sonnei* dysentery, 397 from *flexner* dysentery and 25 were "clinical" infections.

The following diseases were noted in the group of 722 misdiagnosed cases :—

Non-specific enterocolitis 385, pneumonia 65, dyspepsia or dietetic upset 44, no disease 41, upper respiratory tract infection 26, giardiasis 25, infective gastro-enteritis 21, bronchitis 14, salmonella typhimurium infection 11, tonsillitis 8, ulcerative colitis 7, otitis media 6, haemorrhoids 6, appendicitis 4, diverticulitis 4, chronic nutritional hypochromic anaemia 4, whooping cough 3, malignant disease of the intestine 3, malabsorption syndrome 3, pyelonephritis 3, congestive cardiac failure 3, paratyphoid fever B 2, chickenpox 2, megaloblastic anaemia 2, dermatitis 2, epilepsy 2, scabies 2, measles 1, mumps 1, primary tuberculosis 1, pulmonary tuberculosis and ulcerative colitis 1, staphylococcal food poisoning 1, taenia saginata infestation 1, virus meningitis 1, intussusception 1, coeliac disease 1, hiatus hernia 1, osteo-arthritis 1, burns of leg 1, congenital heart disease 1, cystocele 1, nephrosis 1, cholecystitis 1, mastitis 1, sensitisation erythema 1, cerebral thrombosis 1, congenital laryngeal stridor 1, lichen urticatus 1, chronic cervicitis 1, carcinoma of cervix uteri 1, Henoch's purpura 1.

In 313 *Sh. flexneri* cases the following types were isolated—type "X"—228, type 6 (Newcastle)—78 and type 3 (Z)—7.

The prevailing type of infection as in former years was mild and there were no deaths ascribed to dysentery. Two patients suffering from *Shigella flexneri* infections (type X) were, however, admitted

acutely ill. One patient, a girl of 14 years, had been taken suddenly ill 24 hours prior to admission with high fever, severe diarrhoea and vomiting. Loose bowel motions consisting of blood and mucopus had been passed at half hourly intervals from the onset of the illness and the patient had ultimately collapsed in her home. On admission to hospital she was in a semi-comatose, collapsed and shocked condition.

The other severe infection occurred in a boy aged 11 years admitted as a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis who had been ill for three days with severe headache, diarrhoea and vomiting and a temperature of 103°F. On admission signs of meningism with marked general weakness, prostration and dehydration were present.

In both cases immediate treatment was directed towards the control of shock and dehydration and the elimination of the infecting organism. Both patients recovered rapidly following intravenous fluid including glucose—saline, plasma, hydrocortisone and the administration of chloramphenicol.

Seventy-three of the dysentery patients were suffering from various intercurrent conditions. In 20 *Shigella sonnei* infections the following intercurrent conditions were noted :—

Pneumonia 13, giardiasis 5, infective gastro-enteritis (*E. coli* 0119) 1, and whooping cough 1.

In fifty-three *Shigella flexneri* infections the following conditions were present :—

Pneumonia 31, giardiasis 8, chickenpox 4, infective gastro-enteritis (*E. coli* 0119) 4, whooping cough 2, appendix abscess 1, *S. aureus* breast abscess 1, *S. aureus* cervical abscess 1 and *S. aureus* axillary abscess 1.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX OF DYSENTERY PATIENTS.

		AGE IN YEARS.														
		-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	70+	Total
<i>Sh. sonnei</i>	infections :															
	Recovered—															
	Males ...	4	22	12	9	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
	Females ...	9	12	10	18	10	14	5	6	10	3	—	5	4	4	110
		13	34	22	27	14	25	5	6	10	3	—	5	4	4	172
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sh. flexneri</i>	Infection :															
	Recovered															
	Males ...	19	41	32	26	17	13	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	152
	Females ...	25	28	27	17	13	50	11	9	28	11	7	5	6	8	245
		44	69	59	43	30	63	12	10	29	11	8	5	6	8	397
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

By a long standing administrative arrangement in regard to dysentery, all female patients and children under 5 years of age are admitted to Belvidere Hospital and all male cases over the age of 5 years are admitted to Ruchill Hospital.

## RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

	Sh. sonnei Dysentery			Sh. flexneri Dysentery			"Clinical" Dysentery		
	Total	Success	Failure	Total	Success	Failure	total	Success	Failure
Chlorstreptin	136	132	4 (2.9%)	291	279	12 (4.1%)	21	21	—
Streptomycin	21	20	1 (4.8%)	75	74	1 (1.3%)	2	2	—

Courses of treatment were limited to 5 days. Patients were released from isolation when physically fit, passing normal stools and shigella organisms were absent from three consecutive stools or rectal swabs on successive days.

In 58 sonnei and 112 flexner cases the more stringent criterion of six consecutive negative stool cultures or rectal swabs was adopted before dismissal from hospital. These cases were children returning to nurseries, institutions, food handlers, contacts of food handlers, nurses and patients returning to general hospitals. Seven patients (3 *Sh. sonnei* and 4 *Sh. flexneri* infections) left the hospital irregularly before obtaining the necessary criteria.

## BACTERIAL AND VIRAL INFECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

*Bacterial Meningitis.*—In Ruchill Hospital during 1960 a bacterial meningitis was confirmed in 49 cases, and these case records were reviewed by Professor Anderson. These were distributed by cause as follows:—

Meningococcus	...	...	...	...	21
Pneumococcus	...	...	...	...	9
<i>H. influenzae</i>	...	...	...	...	6
<i>M. tuberculosis</i>	...	...	...	...	4
<i>B. proteus</i>	...	...	...	...	1
Assumed bacterial—no bacterium isolated					8*

\*These patients had all been given chemotherapy prior to admission which may have explained the negative findings.

The age and sex distribution of the main groups of cases shown in the subjoined table:—

Age (Years)	Meningococcus		Pneumococcus		H. influenzae		M. tuberculosis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	8	5	2	—	1(1)	1	1	—
- 2	3	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
- 5	1	1	3(1)	—	1	1	—	—
-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-65	—	—	—	3(1)	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	12	9	5(1)	4(1)	4(1)	2	1	3

Figures in brackets indicate deaths.

Such figures can never cease to astonish the older clinician for these forms of infection were almost uniformly fatal some quarter of a century ago. All of the meningococcal cases recovered despite the fact that more than half of them were under one year of age. *H. influenzae* has not usually been one of the common bacterial causes of meningitis in Glasgow, although it is in fact the commonest cause in many other parts of the world (e.g., America, Canada and Australia). It will be observed that of the acute causes, the pneumococcus was responsible for the only adult infections. This organism must always be suspected as the first possibility over the age of 45 years, and it is important to realise that chemotherapy often fails in such patients. In addition to the death in Ruchill Hospital, another patient, aged 48 years, died despite operation in Killearn Hospital to which she was transferred because of the development of a brain abscess.

The infection due to *B. proteus* presented a difficult therapeutic problem because of the resistance of the bacterium to most of the antibiotics. Complete recovery was, therefore, particularly gratifying. Special laboratory studies brought out two important points. First, the baby quickly developed humoral antibodies and rapidly cleared the organism from the blood. The cerebrospinal fluid, however, failed to develop bactericidal capacity until towards the end of the protracted illness. Second, it was possible to show that the *B. proteus* grown from (a) the blood, (b) the C.S.F., and (c) the bowel were all identical.

*Infection due to Leptospira canicola.*—Dr. Lawson has contributed the following account of a case of infection due to *L. canicola* which illustrates the role played by infected pigs—a well recognised source of human infection.

G.M., a male 16 years of age, was employed as a worker in a piggery in Stirlingshire. During the week commencing 1st December, 1960, he complained of frontal headache, backache and pains in the limbs. Intermittent attacks of fever and shivering ensued, culminating in sore throat and a severe cough associated with retrosternal pain. On 8th December he was admitted to a Glasgow hospital for investigation. Temperature was 100F°, there was exudate on the tonsils, generalised lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly. No abnormality was detected in the central nervous system but tenderness of the calf muscles was recorded as a presenting feature. There was clinical evidence of bronchitis and a mild degree of bronchospasm. Blood and serological tests excluded glandular fever. The Schuffner test was inconclusive but the Widal reaction showed a positive agglutination with *S. typhi* H to a titre of 1:125. The patient was transferred to Ruchill Hospital on 13th December.

On arrival at Ruchill Hospital it was noted that the patient's temperature had subsided following penicillin therapy. Lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly were present. Apart from the fact that the patient suffered from congenital ichthyosis, there was no cutaneous rash. There was no evidence of meningeal irritation. In view of the positive Widal test and the absence of previous TAB inoculations, a course of chloramphenicol was initiated pending further serological investigations.

The history and occupation suggested canicola fever and in spite of the fact that there was at no time clinical evidence of meningitis a lumbar puncture performed on 16th December (15th day of illness) revealed 110 lymphocytes per c.mm. Further serological tests did not support the diagnosis of typhoid fever but confirmed the presence of a canicola infection. The patient made an uneventful recovery.

#### LEPTOSPIRA AGGLUTINATION TESTS.

			L. icterohaemorrhagiae	L. canicola
14.12.60	...	...	1/300	1/750
22.12.60	...	...	1/300	1/750
30.12.60	...	...	1/150	1/1000
<i>Complement Fixation Test—</i>				
14.12.60	...	...	< 8	64
23.12.60	...	...	8	16

*Subsequent Investigations.*—The piggery where the patient was employed houses 400 pigs. Following confirmation of the diagnosis specimens of blood were obtained from the patient's employers, two brothers who have worked with pigs for twenty years. Neither of them gave a history of any illness suggestive of canicola fever. In one of these men the serum was found to contain agglutinating antibodies only to *L. canicola* to a dilution of 1 : 30, a titre which must be regarded of doubtful significance : the complement fixation titre was negative in both.

Mr. S. W. Michna of the Department of Pathology, University of Glasgow Veterinary School, carried out further investigations on pigs from the above piggery which had been slaughtered for human consumption. Of 20 samples of pig sera examined, all contained antibodies to *L. canicola*. In 8 out of the 20 pigs *L. canicola* was isolated from renal tissue.

Formerly it has been accepted that dogs are the only carriers of *L. canicola*. Recent publications, however, have confirmed pigs as an important source of infection. Infected pigs are a danger to attendants, abattoir workers and butchers and may well present a public health problem. Coghlan, Norval and Seiler (1957) record that in a survey

of 47 piggery workers in 12 Edinburgh farms 19 (40%) had at some time been infected with *L. canicola*. Specimens of blood from pigs from 2 farms contained antibodies to *L. canicola* to a titre high enough to indicate a leptospiral infection. Five cases of canicola fever diagnosed on clinical and serological evidence, occurred during a period of five years among piggery workers engaged in farms in the environs of Edinburgh. Michna (personal communication) has found evidence of canicola infection of pigs in six farms on the outskirts of Glasgow. Working conditions in piggeries no doubt predispose to infection employees who suffer from cuts and abrasions. The case presented would be at special risk in view of the ichthyosis.

*Virus Infections.*—During 1960 an outstanding occurrence was that, for the second year, poliovirus was virtually absent as a cause of infection. There was, however, an extensive outbreak of a related enterovirus, namely, ECHO 9. The meningitis wards were, therefore, very busy during the summer.

Dr. John Stevenson analysed 72 of the 150 cases dealt with at Ruchill Hospital in which virological studies were complete, and the following is a brief account of some of the main features:—

Age and Sex Distribution			
Age (Years)	Male	Female	Total
— 1	3	3	6
1— 2	3	2	5
3— 5	14	3	17
6—10	3	16	19
11—20	—	14	14
21—30	—	7	7
31—40	—	3	3
41—50	—	1	1
Totals ...	23	49	72

(Sex differentiation over 5 years is invalid because of hospital allocation by sex above this age).

#### SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION

Month of Admission		
Month	...	Total Cases
May	...	2
June	...	10
July	...	18
August	...	19
September	...	15
October	...	8
Total	...	72

Virus Isolations		
Throat swab	...	1
Stool alone	...	22
Stool + C.S.F.	...	23
C.S.F. alone	...	26
Total	...	72



*Clinical Features.*—Headache (59/72) and vomiting (54/72) were the commonest symptoms. This appeared to result from cerebral irritation as normal values in the serum amylase and liver function tests tended to exclude such causes as pancreatitis or hepatitis. Fever was a common finding (55/72). In 17 the temperature was subnormal; between 98.4° and 101° in 43 and in 12 between 102° and 103°. It rose above the admission level in 39 of the 72 cases.

Other symptoms complained of were cough, backache, lower limb pains and photophobia. In 10 cases transient abdominal pain occurred in the differentiation of which appendicitis needed exclusion. Myalgia and diarrhoea occurred in three cases. Most patients were alert and co-operative, a few listless, drowsy or irritable, and only one frankly confused.

In most cases the duration of symptoms was less than one week, and the cases can be divided up as follows:—

Number of Cases ...	Days of illness prior to admission								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7-10	10-21
...	16	12	8	13	5	4	8	1	2

(Some of the longer cases had a biphasic illness).

*Contact.*—In 15 cases there seemed to be a definite history of contact in the family, among close friends or at school. Two sisters, a brother and sister and a mother and daughter were among the admissions.

*Rash.*—In 30 of the 72 cases (41.8 per cent.) a rash was noted on examination. This figure does not include cases where there was a story of a rash before admission nor 26 others in whom marked facial flushing without actual rash was noted. The exanthem comprised four types (*a*) a blotchy, discrete erythema of the face; (*b*) a maculopapular rash of the trunk and lower limbs; (*c*) a generalised maculopapular rash simulating rubella; (*d*) a pin-point petechial eruption on the neck and shoulders. In two cases an exanthem, consisting of small greyish-yellow vesicles situated on the palate in one and on the buccal mucosa on the other, was seen. Two had conjunctivitis.

*Neurological Features.*—Nuchal rigidity was present in 52/72 cases and a positive Kernig's sign in 27. Other neurological features which were of a transient nature included strabismus (3), extensor plantar responses (2), bulbar weakness (1), facial weakness (1) and head rolling (1).

*Other Features.*—In 39 cases the throat was inflamed ; in 31 there was moderate or marked lymphadenopathy, mainly of the cervical glands, but in some generalised. A transient splenomegaly was noted in three instances.

There is no doubt that ECHO 9 produced a more widespread epidemic than was to be inferred from the hospital admissions. Dr. Landsman was provided with an opportunity to study the illness as it presented in general practice by two practitioners in the Northern area of the city, and has submitted the following brief account :—

Twenty families were visited in their own homes between June and October. In most of them at least one case of febrile illness with rash had been reported by the practitioner in attendance. Records were kept of the course of illness in the reported case, and of any departure from normal health in any member of the household prior to the sickening date of the reported case or during the period of surveillance of the household (usually 10-14 days). All those who had some illness during this time ("sick" persons) are included in this analysis.

Specimens for virological examination were obtained whenever possible from patients and contacts, and consisted of throat swabs, rectal swabs or faecal specimens, and samples of serum. These specimens were examined by Drs. Eleanor J. Bell and Constance A. C. Ross in the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill Hospital.

TABLE I.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF "SICK" AND "WELL" IN 20 FAMILIES.

Age (Years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Sick*	Well	Sick*	Well	Sick	Well
— 1	3	—	1	—	4	—
— 5	15	4	2	—	17	4
— 15	5	1	5	5	10	6
15+	5	14	7	13	12	27
Total	28	19	15	18	43	37

\* The age range of those who were sick was 3 months to 32 years.

The 20 families visited consisted of 80 persons, 43 of whom reported "sick." Half of those "sick" were aged less than 5 years. Males exceeded females in a ratio of 1.4 : 1, and 60 per cent. of males compared with 45 per cent. of females were among the "sick." Fourteen families had two or more members "sick"; in 8 families the infection was introduced by a child of pre-school age.

Evidence of ECHO type 9 infection was found in 19 of the 20 families studied. In 18 families virus was isolated from one or more members and in 8 of these further evidence of infection was provided by serological tests. In one family the diagnosis of ECHO 9 infection was based solely on the finding of a four-fold rise in complement-fixing antibody titre during the course of illness.

TABLE II.

ISOLATION OF VIRUS FROM FAECAL SPECIMENS AND THROAT SWABS FROM 37 "SICK" PERSONS.

Type of Swab	Isolation of ECHO 9 virus		Total and per cent. Positive
	Positive	Negative	
Faecal ... ..	15	4	19 (79)
Throat ... ..	13	13	26 (50)
Total ... ..	28	17	45 (62)

Table II shows the number of positive results from the throat swabs and faecal specimens examined. Virus was isolated from 3 out of 4 throat swabs examined between 7 and 2 days prior to the onset of illness, and from 1 out of 3 throat swabs and 6 out of 8 faecal specimens examined between the 6th and 10th days of illness.

TABLE III.

RESULTS OF COMPLEMENT-FIXATION TESTS FOR ECHO 9 ANTIBODY IN 15 "SICK" PERSONS.

Number of Specimens	TITRE		
	Diagnostic of infection (Four-fold rise)	Not Diagnostic	Total
Single ... ..	4 (2)	3	7
Paired ... ..	8 (5)	—	8
Total ... ..	12 (7)	3	15

Figures in parenthesis indicate number of patients from whom virus was isolated.

Serological examination showed diagnostic titres of antibody in 12 of 15 "sick" persons (Table III).

There was a striking difference between adults and children in respect of the presence of rash in these ECHO type 9 infections, for only one of the 12 adults who reported "sick" had rash, whereas 23 of 31 children had this sign. Headache and vomiting were common at all ages, but sore throat was more often found in older patients. The percentage of children with lymphadenitis was 64, but this sign was recorded in only 17 per cent. of adults.

TABLE IV.

## PRESENTING FEATURES COMPARED IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN

Presenting Symptoms	Number of Children	Number of Adults*	Total
Rash ... ..	23	1	24
Headache ... ..	16	7	23
Lymphadenitis ... ..	20	2	22
Vomiting (or nausea)	15	6	21
Anorexia ... ..	11	3	14
Feverishness ... ..	11	2	13
Listlessness ... ..	8	2	10
Sore throat ... ..	4	4	8
Irritability ... ..	7	—	7
Drowsiness ... ..	6	—	6
Total ... ..	<u>31</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>43</u>

\*Six adults were not available for examination.

Abdominal pain, sweating, shivering, loose stools, photophobia and convulsions were each reported once or twice.

The pattern of illness in adults and in children also differed, in that the symptoms at onset in several of the adults suggested "influenza," with headache, shivering and generalised aches and pains. Most of the children's infections presented as a febrile illness with rash, in which vomiting and headache were often severe at onset. Four children had rash as the only feature of their infection. In the majority of instances the illness was mild, but one boy's recovery was complicated by the development of meningitis.

A feature of the illness of some importance is that a rash may be present which bears some similarity to that of German measles. In the present cases two forms were easily distinguished (1) a pink or even colourless eruption of minute papules and (2) a rash of larger maculo-papular elements, pink or red, often coalescing and suggestive of the blotchy rash of measles or German measles. The age-group under 5 years had the highest proportion of cases with rash (81 per cent.) although this group contained only 21 of the 43 "sick" persons.

An attempt was made to estimate the incubation period in those families in which multiple infections occurred. The range of intervals between index and secondary cases was 1 to 11 days with a mode of 5 days. This is in keeping with the incubation periods reported by other observers.

This small study presents an aspect of ECHO 9 infection not apparent from observation of hospital cases and draws attention to the effectiveness of co-operation between practitioner, virologist and epidemiologist in determining the cause of outbreaks of previously unrecognised illness—a form of combined effort which will probably play an increasing part in the work of the infectious disease units as new viruses are identified.

Dr. Peter McKenzie has been paying special attention to the cases of encephalitis admitted to Belvidere Hospital. This is an important problem which requires constant scrutiny for as his figures would suggest there is more than a suspicion that this type of illness is increasing in frequency.

*Acute Encephalomyelitis of Virus Origin.*—Inflammation of the brain may be met with under widely different conditions. It may occur as a primary condition in a variety of virus diseases and it may occur as a complication of the exanthemata, especially mumps, measles, vaccinia and chickenpox. It is also found as the result of pyogenic infection, but this report is concerned only with encephalomyelitis of virus or presumed virus origin—excluding poliomyelitis.

The signs and symptoms common to all forms of encephalitis are—clouding of consciousness (varying from drowsiness to coma) associated with headache, delirium, convulsions, local symptoms of irritation and paralysis.

*Encephalomyelitis associated with acute specific fevers.*—While the incidence of encephalitic complications of the acute specific fevers varies noticeably from time to time, there has been an unusually marked increase in association with mumps in 1960.

TABLE I.

ENCEPHALOMYELITIS ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE SPECIFIC FEVERS.  
NUMBER OF CASES IN BELVIDERE HOSPITAL.

Year	Measles	Mumps	Year	Measles	Mumps
1951	—	1	1956	—	2
1952	—	2	1957	—	1
1953	1	1	1958	1(D)	3
1954	1	2	1959	3	1
1955	1	1	1960	—	14
Total 1951-55	3	7	Total 1956-60	4	21

TABLE II.

	1951-1955					1956-1960				
	0-5	-10	-20	-30	Total	0-5	-10	-20	-30	Total
Mumps M.	3	2	—	—	5	4	12	—	—	16
F.	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	5
Total	3	2	1	1	7	5	14	1	1	21
Measles M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
F.	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
Total	3	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	4

As seen in Table I the number of cases of mumps with encephalitis in the period 1951-1955 was 7 compared with 21 in the period 1956-1960. The increase in the second quinquennial period was due to the high incidence in 1960. Of note also in 1960 was the occurrence of encephalitis in two members of one family, a brother and sister, aged 7 and 8 years respectively. In both cases the encephalitis began 5 days after the onset of the parotid swelling.

*Measles.*—From 1956-1960 there were 4 cases of measles encephalitis with 1 death. All 4 cases had E.E.G. changes typical of encephalitis. The 3 cases which survived occurred in 1959 and two of these were particularly severe, and one has been left with postencephalitic stigmata.

V.S., aged 3 years, was admitted 5 days after onset of measles rash. She was febrile, convulsing and had periods of respiratory depression alternating with clonic spasm of arms and legs. She remained almost completely comatose for nearly 2 months and was altogether 7 months in hospital. Two years later her manner is quite infantile, she has no speech, is incontinent, her vision is impaired and she is quite uneducable. In measles encephalitis, the general rule is that the victims die or get well or almost completely well. It would appear that in this case the extensive cerebral damage is now permanent.

B.A., aged 5 years, became comatose 6 days after the appearance of the measles rash. She remained comatose for 7 days, with fluctuating levels of consciousness for further 14 days. For 3 months thereafter she had personality changes but one year later she appeared to have made a complete recovery.

*Encephalomyelitis not associated with the exanthemata.*—Where encephalitis occurs in association with acute specific fevers, the diagnosis is easy, but when the clinical features suggest encephalitis and there is no association with the exanthemata, care must be taken to exclude the presence of space occupying lesions of the brain such as abscess or tumor.

From 1956 onwards all cases in this group had encephalograms taken. If the E.E.G. did not show unequivocal signs of generalised encephalitis and the clinical picture was suggestive of a space occupying lesion, then ventriculography was performed in Killearn Neurosurgical Unit.

TABLE III.

ENCEPHALOMYELITIS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXANTHEMATA  
ADMISSION TO BELVIDERE HOSPITAL.

	Year										
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
Unknown aetiology	—	—	6M	17M E	10F D	—	—	10M E	7M E	6M E	9M E
Associated with influenza A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34M E	—	—
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30M E	—	—
Associated with ECHO 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26F E
Total	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	3	

Age-years. M=male. F=Female. D=Death. E=E.E.G.

An impression that encephalitis of virus or presumed virus origin is on the increase during the last two or three years is certainly produced by the figures shown in Table III. From 1951-1955 there were 3 cases and from 1956-1960 there have been 7 cases, 6 of these occurring in 1959 and 1960.

Between January 1958 and December 1960 virological investigations were performed at Ruchill and Belvidere Laboratories for evidence of recent virus infections with enteroviruses, adenovirus group, herpes, mumps, influenza A, B and C, psittacosis and Q fever. In 4 cases the results were negative. In a further 3 cases, there was serological evidence of recent infection with influenza A in a male aged 34 years, influenza C in a male aged 30 years, and ECHO 9 virus in a female aged 26 years.

FEVER HOSPITALS—STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED ACCORDING TO SEX, ETC., BASED ON DISMISSALS AND DEATHS  
FOR YEAR 1960.

	Admitted		Dismissed		Died		Mortality Per cent.	Average Residence		Altered Diagnosis	Ruchhill		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
Typhus Fever	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	37	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	9	8	8	8	1	—	5.9	34	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	—
Paratyphoid Fever	11	14	12	14	—	—	—	16	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544	—
Continued and Undefined Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	407	—
Puerperal Fever	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	61	51	64	51	—	—	—	11	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,286	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	486	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	16	20	15	17	—	—	—	20	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	971	—
Erysipelas	28	18	28	20	1	2	6.5	20	2	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	23	—	1,395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1,276	862	1,157	762	104	79	8.5	16	15	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,373	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	7	1	7	1	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	725	700	735	717	1	2	0.7	15	23	1,267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—
Dysentery	39	22	37	22	1	—	1.6	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,310	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	9	8	10	—	—	6.7	153	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,718	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	14	14	8	12	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,751	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	—
German Measles	5	7	5	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—
Whooping Cough	177	200	186	201	2	2	1.1	25	13	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,755	—
Chickenpox	138	119	138	116	—	—	0.8	17	2	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,419	—
Mumps	55	36	52	33	—	—	—	14	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149	—
Veneral Diseases	169	35	161	35	6	—	3.0	20	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,987	—
Influenza	4	4	4	3	—	—	12.5	9	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Well's Disease—Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	199	176	201	170	—	5	1.3	26	18	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,683	—
Food Poisoning	44	34	43	36	1	—	1.3	21	14	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,634	—
Babies with Mothers	12	4	12	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—
Unclassified (Staff)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	—
No Apparent Disease	72	84	72	83	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	2,704	1,825	2,558	1,750	142	82	4.9	18	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,380	—
Impetigo	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,907	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—
Total	5,776	4,262	5,517	4,090	259	176	4.3	17	20	4,071	181	42	4,835	212	733	42	162,866	8,933	—
Phthisis	1,110	464	980	429	152	41	12.3	63	62	—	142	32	252	19	250	32	88,686	12,027	—



## APPENDIX B.—TABLE II.

FEVER HOSPITALS. DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1960.

	MALES										FEMALES																
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...																											
Cerebro-spinal Fever			1												1									1			2
Influenzal Pneumonia																											
Acute Poliomyelitis ...																											
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	16	2	1			1						58	104	10	3	3						1	1	11	50	79	
Enteric Fever ...																											
Dysentery ...												1	1										1		1	2	
Paratyphoid B. ...												1	1														
Pul. Tuberculosis ...													1														
Other forms of T.B. ...																									1	1	
Chickenpox ...														2													2
Measles ...																											
Whooping Cough ...	1	1													2	1											2
Scarlet Fever...																											
Malaria ...																											
Influenza ...																											1
Veneral Diseases ...																											
Others ...	8	1	6			1		4	8	13	30	70	142	9			3			2	3	2	7	13	43	82	
Gastro-Enteritis ...														4	1												5
Food Poisoning ...																											
Erysipelas ...																											
Infective Jaundice ...																											
Total ...	25	4	8			2		4	8	20	51	137	259	26	5	5	3			2	3	3	9	25	95	176	
Phthisis ...							1	4	9	22	62	85	153						1		5	6	7	9	12	40	

APPENDIX B.—TABLE III.  
 FEVER HOSPITALS. DISMISSALS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1960.

	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																											
Neonatorum																											
Enteric Fever																											
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1																			
Continued and Undefined Fever	1		1	3	2	1	1	1																			
Puerperal Fever																											
Puerperal Pyrexia																											
Ophthalmia Neon																											
Scarlet Fever	1	8	24	22	5		2																				
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup																											
Erysipelas	14	5	4	4																							
Cerebro-spinal Fever																											
Trachoma																											
Encephalitis Lethargica																											
Acute Poliio																											
Encephalitis																											
Acute Poliomyelitis																											
Acute Primary																											
Pneumonia	375	122	116	63	26	18	13	31	56	92	153	196	1,261	224	87	105	42	5	7	16	33	33	53	74	162	841	
Acute Influenzal																											
Pneumonia																											
Malaria																											
Dysentery	117	137	265	96	20	7	6	17	12	10	9	40	736	101	102	250	95	19	27	27	42	8	9	18	21	719	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis																											
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1		2	2	2		1																				
Measles	2	3		3																							
German Measles																											
Whooping Cough	94	29	45	19	1																						
Chickenpox	25	20	45	29	2	2	9	2	3		1																
Mumps		3	15	27	2	2	2	1																			
Veneral Diseases																											
Influenza																											
Leprosy																											
Anthrax																											
Weil's Disease																											
Infective Jaundice																											
Gastro Enteritis	189	9	2																								
Food Poisoning	7	4	4	3	6	1	2	5	1	3	4	4	44	6	5	3	4	3	1	1	5	2	5	2			
Babies with Mothers	12																										
Unclassified (Staff)	19	9	10	11	4	5	1	1	3	6	3		72	13	8	28	3	3	5	7	6	4	1	2	3	83	
No Apparent Disease	435	202	290	208	93	57	52	124	124	248	463	404	2,700	339	147	224	146	78	62	75	121	95	119	151	275	1,832	
Others																											
Impetigo		1																									
Total	1,293	555	827	498	168	108	110	235	241	392	672	677	5,776	974	428	763	367	132	133	147	235	154	200	260	473	4,266	
Phthisis				2	18	39	62	102	139	232	329	209	1,133	1		2	7	12	28	54	103	82	73	65	42	469	

