

[Report 1925] / Medical Officer of Health, Lanark County Council.

Contributors

Lanarkshire (Scotland). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1925.

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF LANARK.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY AND DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

GLASGOW :

PRINTED BY ROBERT ANDERSON, 142 WEST NILE STREET.

MCMXXVI.

CONTENTS

SEPARATE REPORTS INCORPORATED IN THIS VOLUME.

	PAGES
County,	1-58
Bacteriological Laboratory,	19-22
Chemical Laboratory,	23-26
Rivers Pollution Prevention,	27-44
Food and Drugs,	45-54
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs,	55-56
Shops Acts,	56-58
 Upper Ward District,	 59-119
Medical Officer,	59-93
Sanitary Inspector,	94-116
Midwives (Scotland) Act,	117-119
District Sanatorium, Roadmeetings,	81-82
 Burgh of Biggar,	 120-124
Medical Officer,	120-121
Sanitary Inspector,	122-124
 Middle Ward District,	 125-368
Medical Officer,	125-254
County Sanatorium, Shotts,	161-165
" " Stonehouse,	166-175
" Hospital, Dalserf,	176-177
" Sanatorium, Uppertown,	178-185
Hairmyres Colony,	186-203
County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill,	222-238
County Convalescent Home, Calderbank,	239-241
County Hospital, Blantyre,	242-243
Midwives (Scotland) Act,	244-250
Buildings Inspector,	255-258
Meat Inspector,	259-268
Sanitary Inspector,	269-314
County Hospital, Motherwell,	315-368
 Lower Ward District,	 369-434
Medical Officer,	369-391
Sanitary Inspector,	392-423
Midwives (Scotland) Act,	424-426
Lightburn Joint Hospital,	427-434

	PAGES.			
	County.	Upper Ward.	Middle Ward.	Lower Ward.
Staff,	4-5	60	126	370
Area and Population,	5-6	61	129	371
Vital Statistics—Births and Deaths, ...	6-9	61	129	371
Infectious Diseases,	9-13	64, 116	136	373, 413
Smallpox,	—	66	137	375
Diphtheria,	10	68	137	375
Scarlet Fever,	11	71	139	376
Typhoid Fever,	12	73	142	377
Measles and Whooping-cough,	12	75	145	379
Cerebro-Spinal Fever,	—	74	143	378
Erysipelas,	—	74	143	378
Pneumonia,	—	74	144	378
Dysentery,	—	74	137	—
Puerperal Fever,	—	75	143	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis,	—	75	145	—
Malaria,	—	—	145	—
Ringworm,	—	—	146	—
Scabies,	—	—	146	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases,	—	—	145	—
Tuberculosis,	13	78	149	381
Acute Infectious Jaundice,	—	—	145	—
Encephalitis Lethargica,	—	—	145	—
Institutional Accommodation,	13	77	146	380
Venereal Diseases,	15	77	146	380
Anthrax,	—	77	146	380
Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, ...	—	82	160	385
Maternity and Child Welfare,	15	83	207	385
Housing,	16	94	250, 269	392
Water Supply,	—	102	252, 293	396
Drainage and Sewage Disposal,	—	107	291	397
Scavenging,	—	108	296	405
Lighting,	—	109	—	—
Special Districts,	—	109	—	408
Nuisances,	—	110	303	412
Schools,	—	76, 113	146, 306	380, 414
Private Streets,	—	—	302	—
Cinemas,	—	—	304	—
Common Lodging-houses,	—	—	307, 309	—
Burial Grounds,	—	115	313	417
Interments,	—	116	307	—
Tents and Vans,	—	—	306	—
Seasonal Workers,	—	116	—	416
House Drains,	—	—	—	409
Common Closets, Stairs, &c.,	—	—	—	411
Public Conveyances,	—	—	304	—
Coal Mines Acts,	—	112	—	—
Workshops,	—	113	305	414
Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses, ...	—	91, 112	259, 310	—
Food Inspection,	—	—	310	419
Offensive Trades,	—	93	309	413
Piggeries,	—	—	—	417
Dairies,	—	115	307	415
Graded Milk,	17	88	253	390
Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds, ...	17	89	204	390

STAFF.

County and District Medical Officer.

J. HUME PATTERSON, F.R.F.P.S. (G.), D.P.H.

Assistant Health Officers and Tuberculosis Officers.

Middle Ward District—

J. M'CALLUM LANG, M.D., D.P.H.

J. R. SUTHERLAND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.

JOHN A. C. GUY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Upper Ward District—

ALEX. FRASER, M.D., D.P.H.

Lower Ward District—

JOHN P. CRICHTON, L.R.C.P.&S., D.P.H., L.D.S.

Bacteriologist.

JAMES L. BROWNLIE, M.D., D.P.H.

Chemist.

WALTER BROWN, F.C.S.

Senior Inspectors—Food and Drugs, Rivers Pollution, &c.

CHARLES MACARA.

FRANK M'ARTHUR.

District Sanitary Inspectors.

Middle Ward District—

JOHN MILLAR.

Upper Ward District—

WILLIAM PATERSON.

Lower Ward District—

JOHN B. PHILIP.

COUNTY OF LANARK

(EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS).

Report of the County and District Medical Officer.

Year 1925.

Staff.

In addition to the Medical Staff given on the opposite page, a temporary female assistant medical officer of health was appointed during the year, and took up duty in the Middle Ward District.

Two assistant medical officers are also employed in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in the Middle Ward District.

Under the Superannuation Scheme Mr. W. S. Bruce, Chief Sanitary Inspector in the Lower Ward area, retired from duty, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. John B. Philip, the senior assistant in the Lower Ward area.

With deep regret I have to record the death, on 1st January, 1926, of Mr. Thomas Russell, senior assistant in the Bacteriological Laboratory. Mr. Russell joined the staff in 1911, and discharged his duties faithfully and conscientiously. He was always courteous and obliging, and the County Council have lost an official who was wholeheartedly devoted to his work.

Statistics.

The *Area* of each of the three Sanitary Districts of the County is as follows:—Middle Ward, 184,937 acres; Upper Ward, 326,803 acres; and Lower Ward, 24,643 acres.

The *Population*, as ascertained at the Decennial Censuses, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921, as well as the estimated population for the years 1922-25, are given in the following tabular statement. The

population, estimated to the middle of the year, is based upon the number of occupied houses, according to the Valuation Roll and the institution population in the annual Police Census :—

(*Census Population.*)

Year.	Middle Ward.	Upper Ward.	Lower Ward.	County.
1891, -	142,548	37,005	30,261	209,814
1901, -	179,363	40,420	*41,531	261,314
1911, -	202,663	42,978	56,974	302,615
1921, -	218,817	46,701	29,933	295,451

(*Estimated Population.*)

1922, -	224,790	46,870	30,220	301,880
1923, -	232,700	47,700	31,500	311,900
1924, -	237,000	48,400	32,600	318,000
1925, -	237,000	48,200	33,000	318,200

* Does not include the population (5,642) in the area annexed to the Burgh of Govan as from 15th August, 1901.

The reduction in the area and population through extension of Burgh Boundaries since the year 1891 was as follows :—

	Acreage.	Estimated Population.
1896—City of Glasgow, - - -	450	632
Burgh of Wishaw, - - -	465	1,100
1899—City of Glasgow, - - -	370	399
1901 Burgh of Govan, - - -	209	5,642
Do. Hamilton, - - -	67	—
1906— Do. Rutherglen, - - -	469	3,000
1908— Do. Motherwell, - - -	438	3,600
Do. Lanark, - - -	214	260
1912—City of Glasgow, - - -	1,706	28,490
1913—Burgh of Renfrew, - - -	216	18
1914— Do. Coatbridge, - - -	32	4
1920— Do. Motherwell and Wishaw, - - -	296	500
1924— Do. Coatbridge, - - -	250	10
1925— Do. Hamilton, - - -	931	84

Rates.—For the purposes of comparison, Table A shows birth and mortality rates of each Sanitary District for the last three decennial periods, and for the years 1921-1925. It will be observed that the rates are highest in the Middle Ward District, where the employment of the population is chiefly in mining and manufacturing industries.

In each district there has been a marked decline in the birth-rate and death-rate since the decennial period of 1901-1910, the birth and death-rates in the Upper Ward District being the lowest yet recorded.

The Natural Increase of the Population—i.e., the excess of births over deaths—also shows a considerable decline since the decennial period 1891-1900, the figures for the three decennial periods 1891-1920, and for the last five years being as follows:—

	Annual average.			1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920					
Natural increase, ...	4,563	5,844	4,843	5,425	4,239	4,574	4,060	4,333
Natural increase per 1,000 of the Population, ...	19.3	20.5	16.7	18.3	14.0	14.6	12.7	13.6

TABLE A.—SHOWING BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY SANITARY DISTRICT; BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION; AND INFANTILE DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	Average. 1891-1900.	Average. 1901-1910.	Average. 1911-1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
MIDDLE WARD.—								
Births, ...	6,232	7,412	6,820	7,023	6,364	6,218	6,251	6,176
Birth-rates, ...	39.1	38.9	32.5	32.1	28.3	26.7	26.3	26.0
Infant Deaths (under one year), ...	809	921	754	632	650	481	620	577
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births, ...	129.9	124.2	110.4	89.9	102.1	77.3	99.2	93.4
Deaths, ...	2,908	3,118	3,000	2,660	2,936	2,620	3,023	2,706
Death-rates, ...	18.1	16.3	14.3	12.1	13.0	11.2	12.7	11.4
UPPER WARD.—								
Births, ...	1,222	1,209	1,143	1,225	1,097	1,144	1,119	1,041
Birth-rates, ...	31.6	28.9	25.9	26.2	23.5	23.9	23.1	21.5
Infant Deaths (under one year), ...	116	104	91	76	101	74	86	67
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births, ...	95.5	86.5	80.2	62.0	92.0	64.6	76.7	64.3
Deaths, ...	606	552	561	541	584	512	581	488
Death-rates, ...	15.6	13.2	12.7	11.5	12.4	10.7	12.0	10.1
LOWER WARD.—								
Births, ...	1,200	1,576	869*	672	643	664	625	649
Birth-rates, ...	32.9	33.4	24.1*	22.4	21.2	21.0	19.1	19.6
Infant Deaths (under one year), ...	150	174	88*	60	48	48	48	52
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births, ...	125.2	110.8	98.2*	89.3	74.6	72.3	76.8	80.1
Deaths, ...	577	683	428*	294	345	320	331	339
Death-rates, ...	15.9	14.4	12.2*	9.8	11.4	10.1	10.1	10.2

* By the Glasgow Boundaries Act 1912, an area of 1,706 acres, with a population of 28,490 was annexed by the City of Glasgow, which affected the statistics from 1st January, 1913.

Details with regard to the various causes of death and the births and deaths in each parish will be found in the district reports.

The following Table B gives the deaths in each of the three County sanitary areas, classified according to cause, and the death-rates per 1,000 of the population :—

TABLE B 1925.

Cause of Death.	MIDDLE WARD.		UPPER WARD.		LOWER WARD.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
Enteric Fever,	4	·01	—	—	1	·03
Measles,	13	·05	1	·02	—	—
Scarlet Fever,	20	·08	2	·04	2	·06
Whooping-Cough,	131	·55	11	·22	16	·48
Diphtheria,	15	·06	3	·06	5	·15
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis,	1	·00	—	—	—	—
Influenza,	55	·23	9	·18	12	·36
Erysipelas,	8	·03	1	·02	1	·03
Other Septic Diseases,	27	·11	6	·12	3	·09
Cerebro-spinal Fever,	4	·01	—	—	3	·09
Chickenpox,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enc. Lethargica,	6	·02	1	·02	2	·06
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	133	·56	22	·45	17	·51
Meningeal „	40	·16	2	·04	3	·09
Abdominal „	47	·19	8	·16	1	·03
Other Forms „	13	·05	5	·10	3	·09
Malignant Diseases,	206	·86	54	1·12	30	0·92
Rheumatic Fever,	10	·04	3	·06	2	·06
Meningitis (simple),	24	·10	4	·08	3	·09
Cerebral Hæmorrhage,	152	·64	43	·89	23	·69
Convulsions,	22	·09	8	·16	1	·03
Other Nervous Diseases,	47	·19	14	·29	10	·30
Organic Heart Disease,	255	1·07	45	·93	32	·97
Bronchitis,	140	·59	15	·31	11	·33
Pneumonia,	220	·92	29	·60	31	·94
Laryngitis,	1	·00	1	·02	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases,	28	·11	19	·39	4	·12
Diarrhœa,	53	·22	3	·06	3	·09
Appendicitis and Typhlitis,	31	·13	3	·06	6	·18
All Liver Diseases (normal),	11	·04	4	·08	—	—
Acute Infective Jaundice,	1	·00	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases,	63	·26	9	·18	9	·27
Nephritis and Bright's Disease,	65	·27	18	·37	8	·15
Puerperal Sepsis,	19	·98	1	·02	—	—
Dis. and Acc. of Pregnancy,	20	·08	4	·08	—	—
Congenital Malformations,	37	·15	5	·10	1	·03
Premature Birth,	132	·55	9	·18	6	·18
Atrophy, Debility, &c.,	95	·40	8	·16	12	·36
Atelectasis,	14	·05	2	·04	—	—
Injury at Birth,	5	·02	1	·02	—	—
Suffocation—Overlying,	3	·01	—	—	—	—
Syphilis,	2	·00	—	—	—	—
Rickets,	1	·00	—	—	1	·03
Violence,	128	·54	32	·66	16	·48
Suicide,	11	·04	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases,	339	1·43	82	1·70	59	1·79
Ill-Defined Diseases,	54	·22	1	·02	2	·06
Total,	2,706	11·41	488	10·12	339	10·2

The following table gives a comparison of the County birth and mortality rates with those of the Burgh areas for the year 1925. This information has been extracted from the Annual Report of the Registrar-General. It should be noted that the figures for the three County Sanitary Districts are slightly different from the figures published by the Public Health Department, due to the fact that the Registrar-General's estimated population differs from that of the Public Health Department :—

YEAR 1925.				
	Population estimated by Registrar General.	Birth-rate. Corrected for Transfers.	Death-rate. Corrected for Transfers.	Infantile Mortality Rate. Corrected for Transfers.
COUNTY OF LANARK—				
Middle Ward, -	232,273	26·7	11·7	93
Upper Ward, -	48,044	21·6	10·2	65
Lower Ward, -	32,722	19·9	10·3	77
BURGHES—				
Glasgow, - -	1,033,999	24·6	14·8	102
Motherwell and Wishaw, -	70,386	24·3	12·1	88
Coatbridge, -	44,758	26·6	13·9	119
Hamilton, -	39,706	27·7	12·0	83
Airdrie, - -	24,913	26·7	13·2	98
Rutherglen, -	24,463	20·2	13·4	89
Lanark, - -	6,297	21·4	14·3	59
Biggar, - -	1,525	13·8	17·0	48

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

Table C gives the cases and deaths due to the various infectious diseases in each Sanitary District during the year :—

TABLE C.

	Middle Ward.		Upper Ward.		Lower Ward.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox, - - -	1†	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, - - -	267	15	114	3	48	5
Scarlet Fever, - - -	1,128	20	205	2	97	2
Typhoid „ - - -	25	4	1	—	2	1
Paratyphoid B., - - -	—	—	2	—	—	—
Continued Fever, - - -	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever, - - -	6	4	—	—	3	3
Erysipelas, - - -	196	8	26	1	17	1
Puerperal Fever, - - -	53	19	5	1	5	—
Infantile Paralysis, - - -	6	1	1	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, - - -	157	—	3	—	8	—
Malaria, - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tetanus, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Pneumonia, - - -	1,021	220	29	29	106	31
Influenzal „ - - -	54		5		18	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, - - -	377	133	37	22	36	17
Non-Pulmonary „ - - -	468	100	24	15	33	7
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - -	28	6	1	1	2	2
Infective Jaundice, - - -	4	1	—	—	—	—
* Measles, - - -	—	13	—	1	—	—
* Whooping-Cough, - - -	—	131	—	11	—	16
* Chickenpox, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Not being notifiable the number of cases cannot be ascertained.

† Diagnosed as Dermatitis.

Diphtheria.

A—Cases per 10,000 population.

B—Deaths per 10,000 population.

C—Deaths per 100 cases.

	Middle Ward.			Upper Ward.			Lower Ward.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
1891-95, -	13.9	4.9	35.1	20.0	3.69	17.8	7.5	2.47	32.6
1896-1900, -	8.5	2.0	24.3	22.0	1.46	6.53	8.4	1.73	20.4
1901-05 -	8.0	1.8	22.3	16.0	1.6	10.3	11.0	1.5	13.5
1906-10 -	19.3	2.0	10.8	36.6	1.74	4.75	26.0	1.9	7.2
1911-15 -	16.3	1.5	9.9	21.8	1.83	8.40	23.0	1.9	8.6
1916-20 -	14.2	1.3	10.0	18.0	1.5	8.5	12.0	1.2	9.7
1921, -	14.3	1.5	10.5	19.0	0.9	4.4	20.0	1.3	6.4
1922, -	12.6	2.0	16.1	15.0	1.5	9.7	18.0	0.6	3.6
1923, -	12.8	1.0	8.0	9.0	0.8	8.7	11.0	0.9	8.3
1924, -	14.6	1.1	8.0	14.4	0.4	2.9	10.7	0.3	2.8
1925, -	11.2	0.6	5.6	23.6	0.6	2.6	14.5	1.5	10.4

In the Middle Ward District there was a considerable decline in the number of cases, while the fatality-rate is the lowest yet recorded in that area.

In the Upper Ward District, 114 cases were notified compared with 68 in the previous year, but the fatality-rate still remains low.

In the Lower Ward District 48 cases were notified, an increase of 13 compared with the previous year. The fatality-rate is the highest recorded since 1920.

The deaths all occurred in hospital, but it should be emphasised that in none of these cases where death occurred was antitoxin administered before admission. This is very disappointing when a supply of antitoxin is available to medical practitioners at the Constabulary Stations throughout the district.

Scarlet Fever.

A—Cases per 10,000 population.

B—Deaths per 10,000 population.

C—Deaths per 100 cases.

	Middle Ward.			Upper Ward.			Lower Ward.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1891-95. -	74.2	2.2	3.06	78.8	1.77	2.3	55.1	2.6	4.6
1896-1900,	61.3	2.4	3.98	82.7	2.28	2.7	58.5	2.4	4.0
1901-05, -	34.4	1.3	3.90	45.6	0.97	2.13	29.6	0.9	2.9
1906-10, -	46.7	1.1	2.54	55.2	0.70	1.27	42.1	1.2	2.7
1911-15, -	57.0	1.3	2.43	60.3	1.14	1.9	59.0	1.6	2.8
1916-20, -	43.6	0.9	2.61	35.0	0.5	1.5	21.0	0.2	1.2
1921, -	56.1	1.1	2.11	56.3	0.2	0.3	25.7	—	—
1922, -	56.1	1.1	2.06	85.9	2.3	2.7	23.8	0.3	1.4
1923, -	53.3	0.9	1.77	55.5	0.6	1.1	31.4	—	—
1924, -	41.3	0.7	1.83	87.8	1.8	2.1	27.9	0.3	1.0
1925, -	47.5	0.8	1.77	42.5	0.4	0.9	29.3	0.6	2.0

In the Middle Ward District the number of cases notified amounted to 1,128 compared with 979 the previous year.

In the Upper Ward District there was a considerable decrease, there being only 205 cases notified compared with 425 in the previous year.

In the Lower Ward District 97 cases were notified—an increase of 6 when compared with 1924.

The type of disease was mild as evidenced by the low fatality-rates.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.

A.—Cases per 10,000 population.

B.—Deaths per 10,000 population.

C.—Deaths per 100 cases.

	Middle Ward.			Upper Ward.			Lower Ward.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
1891-95, -	30.9	4.2	11.95	12.2	1.5	12.4	14.0	2.2	15.5
1896-1900, -	20.7	2.6	12.73	6.9	1.2	17.6	11.3	1.5	13.0
1901-05, -	15.6	2.1	13.54	4.9	0.9	18.8	8.8	1.2	13.3
1906-10, -	10.4	0.9	9.40	2.9	0.5	17.4	7.6	0.6	8.4
1911-15, -	5.4	0.5	11.09	1.4	0.3	23.3	2.5	0.5	19.2
1916-20, -	4.0	0.5	12.74	0.7	0.02	5.9	1.7	0.06	3.8
1921, -	4.8	0.6	13.2	0.2	—	—	0.6	—	—
1922, -	2.0	0.1	8.7	—	—	—	0.3	—	—
1923, -	2.6	0.2	8.2	0.4	0.2	50.0	0.6	—	—
1924, -	1.6	0.08	5.0	0.2	—	—	0.6	—	—
1925, -	1.0	0.1	16.0	—	—	—	0.6	0.3	5.0

The decline in cases from this disease is still marked, there being only 25 cases notified in the Middle Ward District, and 2 in the Lower Ward District.

Measles and Whooping-Cough.

DEATH-RATES PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.

	MEASLES.			WHOOPIING-COUGH.		
	Middle Ward.	Upper Ward.	Lower Ward.	Middle Ward.	Upper Ward.	Lower Ward.
1891-95, -	9.3	3.4	5.2	6.2	5.6	2.8
1896-1900, -	6.5	2.2	6.2	5.2	2.9	5.3
1901-05, -	4.2	0.5	4.8	5.7	2.3	6.3
1906-10, -	5.7	2.1	4.5	4.8	2.7	5.4
1911-15, -	5.3	0.8	3.0	6.1	1.6	3.4
1916-20, -	4.4	1.3	2.0	3.9	1.8	2.6
1921, -	0.4	—	0.6	6.0	3.6	1.0
1922, -	6.3	1.7	3.6	3.7	2.1	0.9
1923, -	1.9	0.8	0.6	2.8	2.5	1.5
1924, -	6.3	2.6	2.1	3.3	2.0	0.6
1925, -	.5	.2	—	5.5	2.2	4.8

There was a considerable decrease in the prevalence of measles, but whooping-cough showed a considerable increase. 47.9 per cent. of the deaths from measles and whooping-cough were of infants under one year of age, and 95.9 per cent. were of children under five years of age.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Morbidity. A—Cases per 10,000 population.

Mortality. B—Deaths per 10,000 population.

Fatality. C—Deaths per 100 cases.

	Middle Ward.			Upper Ward.			Lower Ward.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
1891-95 -	—	13.5	—	—	12.0	—	—	12.8	—
1896-1900,	—	11.4	—	—	11.9	—	—	11.7	—
1901-05, -	—	10.0	—	—	10.5	—	—	12.4	—
1906-10, -	14.6	8.8	60.3	8.4	8.1	97.2	12.2	11.3	87.7
1911-15, -	16.2	8.1	50.3	11.4	7.0	64.0	14.5	6.8	47.4
1916-20, -	16.4	7.5	46.1	9.6	6.3	65.1	14.0	7.3	52.4
1921, -	17.3	6.3	36.9	7.0	4.3	60.6	15.3	4.0	26.1
1922, -	16.3	5.8	35.6	10.2	4.5	43.7	13.9	7.3	52.4
1923, -	18.1	6.3	34.8	10.7	6.9	64.7	14.3	8.2	57.8
1924, -	17.5	5.5	31.8	8.6	4.1	47.6	17.4	4.6	26.3
1925, -	15.9	5.6	35.2	7.6	4.5	59.4	10.9	5.1	47.2

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Morbidity. A—Cases per 10,000 population.

Mortality. B—Deaths per 10,000 population.

Fatality. C—Deaths per 100 cases.

	Middle Ward.			Upper Ward.			Lower Ward.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
1891-95, -	—	9.7	—	—	6.2	—	—	7.1	—
1896-1900,	—	8.9	—	—	4.4	—	—	6.8	—
1901-05,	—	8.2	—	—	4.9	—	—	7.2	—
1906-10,	—	8.9	—	—	4.4	—	—	7.6	—
1911-15,	—	6.9	—	—	2.8	—	—	5.8	—
1916-20,	16.3	5.3	32.4	5.6	3.3	60.0	10.3	3.5	35.5
1921,	21.9	4.7	21.6	6.8	3.2	46.8	10.0	2.7	26.6
1922,	22.2	4.8	22.0	6.8	3.6	53.1	11.2	3.6	32.3
1923,	20.4	5.2	25.9	6.2	2.3	36.6	13.0	2.5	19.5
1924,	20.2	5.0	25.0	8.6	2.6	30.9	9.5	2.1	22.5
1925,	19.7	4.2	21.3	4.9	3.1	62.5	10.0	2.1	21.2

Institutional Accommodation.

All the institutional accommodation in the County is provided by each of the three District Committees, and details of the work carried out at the various institutions are given in the District Reports. The

following tabular statement shows the institutions throughout the County and the nature of the work carried out :—

INSTITUTION.	Nature of Work.
<i>Middle Ward District—</i>	
County Hospital, Motherwell,	All forms of acute infectious disease ; surgical tuberculosis ; indoor and out-door treatment of venereal diseases ; X-rays, with radiographic equipment. Recognised as a training school for nurses by the General Nursing Council.
Hairmyres Colony, by East Kilbride,	Treatment and training of adult cases of tuberculosis ; light treatment ; treatment and education of children ; especially those in early stages of the disease and those in whom the disease is quiescent.
County Sanatorium, Stonehouse,	Non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis, including orthopædic treatment — both sexes. X-ray, with radiographic equipment.
County Sanatorium, Shotts,	Pulmonary tuberculosis — both sexes. Outdoor V.D. clinic for males and females.
County Sanatorium, Uppertown, Longriggend.	Pulmonary tuberculosis—both sexes.
County Hospital, Bellshill,	Maternity Hospital for simple and complicated cases of labour. Has special wards for ante-natal and post-natal cases. Recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a training school for midwives.
County Convalescent Home, Calderbank House, Baillieston.	For mothers and children under 5 years requiring convalescent treatment.
County Hospital, Blantyre,	For mothers and babies.
County Hospital, Dalserf,	This small hospital is used for emergency purposes, but during the year was used in conjunction with the County Sanatorium, Stonehouse.
<i>* Upper Ward District—</i>	
District Sanatorium, Roadmeetings, Carluke.	Pulmonary tuberculosis—both sexes.
<i>Lower Ward District—</i>	
† Lightburn Joint Hospital, Shettleston.	All forms of acute infectious disease ; one pavilion is set aside entirely for the treatment of Lower Ward tuberculosis patients ; out-door clinic for V.D. Recognised as a training school for nurses by the General Nursing Council.

* Upper Ward acute infectious diseases are admitted to the Lanark Burgh Hospital by arrangement with the Lanark Town Council when accommodation is available pending the provision of a new district isolation hospital.

† This institution is owned jointly by the Lower and Middle Ward District Committees and by the Corporation of Glasgow in the following proportions : Lower Ward, $\frac{2}{5}$ ths ; Middle Ward, $\frac{2}{5}$ ths ; and Glasgow, $\frac{1}{5}$ th.

Venereal Diseases.

Since the year 1921 a joint-scheme has been in operation in the County of Lanark, this scheme including the Burghs of Airdrie, Coatbridge, Hamilton, Motherwell, and Wishaw, Rutherglen, Lanark, Biggar, and Kirkintilloch. In the County area there are three clinics, viz., one at the County Hospital, Motherwell; one at Lightburn Joint Hospital, Shettleston; and one at the County Sanatorium, Shotts. In addition to the three clinics in the County area, there are also three clinics situated in the Burgh areas, viz., Coatbridge, Wishaw, and Hamilton.

The following tabular statement shows the number of new cases belonging to the County area dealt with at these centres :—

	Middle Ward.		Upper Ward.		Lower Ward.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis,	31	20	4	1	1	—
Gonorrhœa,	63	26	7	1	3	1
Mixed Infection,	—	2	—	—	—	—
Soft Sores and others,	37	10	—	—	—	1
	131	58	11	2	4	2

These cases were treated at the following centres :—Motherwell, 148; Hamilton, 17; Lightburn, 7; Wishaw, 15; Shotts, 7; Coathill, 14.

Maternity Service and Child Welfare.

The schemes drawn up under the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, are all administered by the respective District Committees, and the details of the work carried out under these schemes are given in the District Reports. Two Assistant Medical Officers are employed by the Middle Ward District Committee to devote the whole of their time to this work, and the Assistant Health Officers also act as Medical Officers at various centres. In addition to the staff of Nurse Health Visitors employed by the District Committees, the services of District Nurses are obtained in certain rural areas as part-time Health Visitors.

Details of the work carried out at Bellshill Maternity Hospital, Calderbank Convalescent Home, and the small Institution at Blantyre are given in the Report for the Middle Ward District.

Housing.

The number of *Occupied* and *Unoccupied Houses* as given in the Valuation Roll, for each year since 1919, was as follows :—

Year	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
UPPER WARD—							
Occupied, -	9,652	9,719	9,754	9,858	10,109	10,225	10,218
Unoccupied,	178	136	112	102	110	117	135
MIDDLE WARD—							
Occupied, -	41,227	41,309	41,565	42,507	44,020	44,836	44,928
Unoccupied,	349	285	157	706	554	356	362
LOWER WARD—							
Occupied, -	5,760	5,757	5,779	5,842	6,092	6,322	6,433
Unoccupied,	39	32	14	18	53	16	42
COUNTY—							
Occupied, -	56,639	56,785	57,098	58,207	60,221	61,383	61,579
Unoccupied,	566	453	283	826	717	489	539
TOTAL HOUSES,	57,205	57,238	57,381	59,033	60,938	61,872	62,118

The figures referring to unoccupied houses include a number which were in course of erection but which would not be occupied for some time. The remainder were mansion houses and houses about farm steadings.

The number of persons per house in the County shows a decrease of .08 when compared with 1924. This figure shows that steps have been taken to meet the housing requirements of the district, but much more will require to be done before these requirements are adequately met. At the close of the year it was estimated that 4,755 houses were still required in the Middle Ward District to replace dwellings which should be closed and demolished, and to relieve overcrowding. In the Lower Ward District it is proposed to erect 1,000 houses for this purpose, and in the Upper Ward District about 300 houses are still to be erected.

A considerable amount of progress has been made in the introduction of modern domestic and sanitary conveniences to existing dwellings. This matter is referred to in detail in the Reports of the District Sanitary Inspectors.

Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1923.

In the County area there are 18 producers, who have licences under the above Order, viz., 6 Certified Milk, 10 Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, and 2 Grade A Milk. A tabular statement is given in the District Reports, with the names of the licence-holders for the various grades produced in the County.

The clinical examination and tuberculin tests have been carried out periodically by the District Veterinary Surgeon. Samples of milk have been taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector throughout the year, and these were examined in the bacteriological and chemical laboratories. In only two instances were the samples found not to comply with the conditions laid down. In one case coliform bacilli were present in .01 of a c.c., and in the other case coliform bacilli were found in .1 of a c.c. In the latter sample the fat content was only 3.4 per cent. The other samples taken throughout the year from the two vendors concerned were of excellent quality.

In addition to the above, four applications for licences were refused as the conditions required were not complied with either in respect of bacterial content, chemical content, or tuberculin test, &c.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.

The inspection of dairy herds throughout the County was carried out as formerly by the Veterinary Inspector and his Assistant. Details as to the number of herds examined will be found in the District Reports. As on former occasions, samples of milk were drawn from all udders, which upon examination showed conditions suspicious of tubercle. In this way 232 samples were taken and sent to the bacteriological laboratory, where 37 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

When the Tuberculosis Order came into force, on 1st September, the animal was slaughtered forthwith under that Order, but previous to that date notice was sent to the owner directing his attention to the requirements of Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, which came into force on 1st September, 1925, it is an offence to sell milk from a cow suffering from *any disease* liable to infect or contaminate the milk. Samples of milk are therefore taken from any animal which is suffering from any suspicious condition of the udder. If on examination in the bacteriological laboratory such samples are found to contain

streptococcus mammitis or other infective germs, a letter is sent to the owner of the animal in the following terms :—

“ DEAR SIR,

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

I beg to inform you that the Veterinary Surgeon has certified the undernoted cow in your herd, which he inspected onto be suffering from disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk, viz.,.....

.....and your attention is specially directed to the requirements of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, Section 13 (1) and (2), and Section 24 (1) and (2), which read as follows :—

“ Section 13—(1) It shall be an offence under this Act for any
“ person to consign, sell, offer, or expose or keep for sale for
“ human food, or to use or suffer to be used in the manufacture
“ of products for human consumption, the milk of any cow which
“ is suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, or from tuber-
“ culosis of the udder, or from any sore on the teats, accompanied
“ by suppuration or bleeding, or from any disease liable to infect
“ or contaminate the milk, or of any cow which is giving tuber-
“ culous milk, unless he proves that he did not know and had no
“ reason to suspect that the milk was the milk of such a cow.

“ (2) Where milk is sold or exposed or kept for sale, it shall
“ be presumed to be sold or exposed or kept for sale for human
“ consumption, or for use in the manufacture of products for
“ human consumption, unless the contrary is proved.

“ Section 24—(1) Every person who shall fail to comply with
“ any of the requirements of this Act or of any Order made
“ thereunder, or who obstructs any person acting under the
“ authority or employed in the execution thereof, shall be guilty
“ of an offence under this Act. Every person who shall be guilty
“ of an offence under this Act shall be liable for every such
“ offence, except where otherwise provided, to a penalty not
“ exceeding ten pounds, and if such offence shall continue, to a
“ further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during
“ which the offence continues.

“ (2) In addition to any pecuniary penalty imposed on any
“ dairyman for an offence against this Act, or against any Order
“ or Bye-law made under this Act, the Sheriff may by summary
“ Order suspend his certificate of registration in respect of any
“ premises for such period as may be specified in the Order, or
“ cancel such certificate, but in the latter case without prejudice
“ to the right of the dairyman to make application for a new
“ certificate of registration. The dairyman shall be entitled to
“ appeal against the Order of the Sheriff to the Lord Ordinary
“ on the Bills in manner provided by Section One hundred and
“ fifty-six of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.”

I shall be glad to know what arrangements you are making to comply with the requirements of the statute.

(Signed) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.”

DESCRIPTION OF COW.

.....
.....
.....

Bacteriological Laboratory.

JAS. L. BROWNLIE, M.D., D.P.H.

The following table shows the total number of specimens dealt with since the opening of the Laboratory in 1903, and the sources of supply :—

RECORD OF WORK DONE SINCE 1903.

Year.	Specimens.	Sources of Supply.					
		Med. Pract.	P.H. Staff.	Hosp. Staff.	Sch. Med. Staff.	Vet. Surgeons.	Slaugh. Staff.
1903	569	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	791	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	2,061	1,651	142	209	...	59	...
1907	5,678	2,739	1,794	1,094	...	40	11
1908	8,311	4,310	1,813	1,911	...	249	28
1909	7,774	3,202	1,148	3,041	...	336	47
1910	6,945	2,951	406	3,200	29	322	37
1911	5,949	2,890	494	2,250	99	191	25
1912	6,715	3,542	753	2,193	91	117	19
1913	6,199	3,006	627	2,190	120	244	12
1914	7,193	2,481	1,314	2,985	96	295	22
1915	6,497	2,370	1,212	2,848	2	52	13
1916	3,730	2,161	535	952	...	79	3
1917	4,725	1,990	480	2,136	...	117	2
1918	6,283	1,941	745	3,514	...	81	2
1919	8,595	2,741	1,219	4,446	23	166	...
1920	9,162	3,075	1,205	4,483	90	302	7
1921	10,409	3,118	1,794	5,139	67	285	6
1922	9,702	3,108	2,475	3,803	41	243	31
1923	10,485	3,294	2,062	4,785	84	241	19
1924	11,030	3,537	2,280	4,936	70	189	18
1925	11,193	3,758	2,495	4,517	56	357	10

The following table shows the specimens received from the three sanitary districts of the County and from other areas:—

	Upper Ward.		Middle Ward.		Lower Ward.		County Total.		Other Areas.		Total.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o	+	o	+	o	+	o
SPECIMENS OF HUMAN ORIGIN—												
Tuberculosis, -	48	129	646	1,667	12	96	706	1,892	109	416	815	2,308
Typhoid Fever, -	1	13	55	273	—	17	56	303	14	76	70	379
Diphtheria, -	66	530	153	2,024	48	1,097	267	3,651	132	682	399	4,333
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, -	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	5
Venereal Diseases, -	7	24	104	883	7	59	118	966	141	297	259	1,263
Miscellaneous, -	28	17	246	354	5	9	279	380	76	63	355	443
SPECIMENS FROM ANIMALS—												
Tuberculosis Milk, -	10	112	24	63	3	20	37	195	1	12	38	207
Anthrax, -	10	—	10	—	1	—	21	—	1	—	22	—
Scabies, -	1	8	3	7	2	1	6	16	1	1	7	17
Miscellaneous, -	2	12	25	10	—	—	27	22	1	—	28	22
Milk for bacterial count, -	—	62	—	117	—	36	—	215	—	8	—	223
TOTAL, -	1,080		6,666		1,415		9,161		2,032		11,193	

The specimens from other areas were received from the following Local Authorities:—Hamilton, 510; Motherwell and Wishaw, 166; Airdrie, 205; Coatbridge, 453; Rutherglen, 152; Kirkintilloch, 92; Lanark, 226; Biggar, 16; and other Authorities, 212.

Tubercle.

3,123 specimens were examined for the presence of *B. tuberculosis*, with the following results:—

	Sputa.		Urine.		Others.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, -	82	510	7	21	1	20
" " Burghs, -	108	394	—	10	—	7
Hospital Physicians, -	578	1,090	3	11	2	33
Public Health Staff, -	32	210	2	2	—	—
	800	2,204	12	44	3	60

Typhoid Fever.

449 specimens were examined, with the following results:—

	Agglutination Test.		Blood Cultures.		Fæces.		Urines.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—								
County, -	15	105	—	—	—	1	—	1
Burghs, -	14	68	—	—	—	7	—	1
Hospital Physicians, -	38	49	2	20	—	33	—	3
Public Health Staff, -	1	87	—	—	—	2	—	2
	68	309	2	20	—	43	—	7

Included in the above totals are 36 specimens of blood, 1 of urine, and 1 of fæces from members of the County Hospital staff inoculated against enteric fever.

Diphtheria.

4,732 specimens were examined from the following sources:—

	Throat.		Nose.	
	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County,	102	790	—	—
Burghs,	132	682	—	—
Hospital Physicians, - - -	133	1,249	13	161
Public Health Staff, - - -	16	1,441	3	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	383	4,162	16	171
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the primary swabs examined in direct smear preparation, 57 gave positive results.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Five specimens were examined for the presence of meningococcus, with negative result in each case.

Venereal Diseases.

Syphilis. — 1,225 specimens of blood were submitted to the Wassermann test for syphilis, and gave the following results:—

	Blood.	
	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, - -	22	135
Burghs, - -	47	92
Hospital Physicians, - - - -	170	750
Public Health Staff, - - - -	3	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	242	983
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Gonorrhœa. — 144 specimens were examined, with the following results:—

	Smears.	
	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, - -	7	47
Burghs, - -	3	25
Hospital Physicians, - - - -	2	58
Public Health Staff, - - - -	—	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	132
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—153 specimens were examined for the presence of gonococci, and 5 of these gave positive results. Of the 148 specimens giving negative results, 2 showed streptococcus, 3 Fraenkel's pneumococcus, 4 Koch Weeks' bacillus, 34 staphylococcus, and 39 bacillus xerosis.

Miscellaneous Specimens.

Vaccines.—43 were prepared, 36 for medical practitioners and 7 for hospital physicians. These were for the treatment of inflammation of the bladder, boils, abscesses, pyorrhœa, nasal catarrh, asthma, and bronchitis.

Vincent's Angina.—19 specimens were examined, with positive result in 15.

Urine for Albumen.—290 specimens gave 110 positive results.

Others.—The other miscellaneous specimens included pus and urine for pathogenic bacteria, fæces for dysentery, blood films for pernicious anæmia and other blood diseases, hairs for ringworm, and potable waters.

Specimens from Animals.

Milk for Tubercle.—245 samples of milk were received from the County Veterinary Inspector, of which 15·5 per cent. were found positive.

Anthrax.—22 specimens were submitted by the County Veterinary Inspector, and all were positive.

Scabies.—24 specimens were examined, 7 of which were found positive.

Contagious Abortion in Cows.—Three specimens of blood were examined by the sedimentation test. All gave positive results. One specimen of discharge was examined, with negative result.

Bacterial Content of Milk.—223 samples were received for examination, the results of which were as follows:—

	Certified Milk.	Grade "A" (TT) Milk.	Grade "A" Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Ordinary Milk.
Under 5,000 bacteria per c.c.	13	22	1	2	6
„ 10,000 „ „	5	9	3	1	12
„ 20,000 „ „	10	11	5	3	14
„ 30,000 „ „	3	6	4	2	9
„ 100,000 „ „	2	3	7	3	36
„ 200,000 „ „	—	3	2	—	5
Over 200,000 „ „	—	1	—	3	17
Coliform Bacillus present,	2	3	4	8	49

The above tabular statement includes under the various headings samples examined in connection with applications for licences, and it should be explained that in only two samples taken from licence-holders was the standard required not complied with.

Destruction of Rats.

1,228 bottles of Rat Virus were supplied, free of charge on application, to farmers, householders, shopkeepers, &c.

Chemical Laboratory.

WALTER BROWN, F.C.S.

The number of samples analysed or examined during the year amounted to 2,212, an increase of 977 over last year.

The following table shows for each year since 1920 the number of samples analysed :—

SAMPLES EXAMINED IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THEY WERE OBTAINED.

Year.	Rivers Pollution.			Public Health Department.		Food and Drugs.	Total.
	Sewage Works.	Trade Effluents.	Streams.	Water Supplies.	Special.		
1920	26	123	142	26	28	217	562
1921	20	54	62	20	97	201	454
1922	50	38	66	32	60	318	564
1923	52	48	84	17	117	155	473
1924	12	101	489	30	100	503	1,235
1925	14	413	757	83	116	829	2,212

Samples of Sewage.

SEWAGE WORKS. — 14 samples from the following purification works :—Annathill, 3; Stonehouse, 2; Lesmahagow, 2; Chryston, Muirburn, Bellefield, Carluke, Salsburgh, Hairmyres Colony, and Carbarns, Burgh of Wishaw, 1 sample each.

Samples of Trade Effluents.

413 samples were examined from the following sources :—

Effluents.	Samples.
Coal Washers,	288
Pit Water,	15
Paper Mills,	77
Print Works,	3
Ammonia Works,	7
Lead Mines,	13
Creamery,	1
Nail Works,	9

Streams.

757 samples were examined, of which 445 were analysed for evidence of sewage pollution and 312 in connection with trade waste discharge.

Streams affected by Trade Effluents.—The following tabular statement gives the number of samples taken from streams, the source of pollution affecting same, and the number of samples of effluent examined :—

Streams.	No. of Samples.	Affected by	No of Samples of Effluent.
Allanton Burn, - - - -	37	Allanton Colliery, - - - -	11
Abbey Burn, - - - -	1	Do. (pit water), - - - -	3
Barbauchlaw Burn, - - - -	14	Dewshill Colliery, - - - -	6
Blind Burn, - - - -	—	Do. (pit water), - - - -	1
Bothlin Burn, - - - -	5	Stane Colliery, - - - -	4
Bedlay Ditch and Mollin Burn, -	8	Auchengeich Colliery, - - - -	4
Broomfield Ditch and Dalserf Burn, 13		Do. (phenols), - - - -	3
Butter Burn, - - - -	2	Bedlay Colliery (phenols), - - - -	2
Baton Ditch and Currie Burn, -	14	Broomfield Colliery, - - - -	2
Coal Burn, - - - -	8	Cadzow Colliery, - - - -	1
Cadzow Burn, - - - -	2	Baton Colliery, - - - -	6
Cameron Burn, - - - -	1	Dalquhandy Colliery, - - - -	1
Carfin Ditch, - - - -	2	Neilsland Colliery, - - - -	—
Divoty and Quarter Burns, -	5	Darngavil Colliery, - - - -	—
Forrest Burn, - - - -	4	Holytown Colliery, - - - -	1
Do. - - - -	—	Quarter Colliery, - - - -	2
Glengonnar Water, - - - -	9	Forrestburn Colliery, - - - -	1
Greenfield Burn and Nameless Stream, - - - -	2	Papperhill (pit water), - - - -	1
Gain Burn, - - - -	4	Leadhills Mines, - - - -	13
Gateside Burn, - - - -	—	Tarbrax Ammonia Works, - - - -	1
Garrion Burn, - - - -	1	Gain Quarry, - - - -	2
Do. - - - -	—	Gateside Colliery, - - - -	3
Hassockrigg Ditch and River Almond, - - - -	18	Castlehill Colliery, - - - -	—
Hall Burn, - - - -	2	Shawfield Colliery, - - - -	3
Hill Glen Burn, - - - -	6	Hassockrigg Colliery, - - - -	6
Hattonrigg Ditch, - - - -	3	Do. (pit water), - - - -	2
High Blantyre Ditch, - - - -	1	Ryeland Creamery, - - - -	1
Lingore Burn, - - - -	2	Westwood Colliery, - - - -	7
Muir Burn, - - - -	9	Hattonrigg Colliery, - - - -	2
Mollsmire Burn, - - - -	2	High Blantyre Colliery, - - - -	—
Mill Burn, - - - -	8	Knowton Colliery, - - - -	1
Milnwood Ditch, - - - -	6	Do. (pit water), - - - -	1
North Calder, - - - -	8	Auchlochan Colliery, - - - -	8
Do. - - - -	—	—	—
Do. - - - -	2	Swinhill Colliery, - - - -	—
Do. - - - -	8	Milnwood Colliery, - - - -	9
Do. - - - -	20	Gartness Colliery, - - - -	39
Do. - - - -	—	Do. (pit water), - - - -	1
North Calder and Eastfield Burn, 3		Rosehall Colliery, - - - -	3
		Brownieside Colliery, - - - -	31
		Stepends Colliery, - - - -	35
		Caldercruix Paper Mills, - - - -	45
		Moffat Paper Mills, - - - -	32
		Glengowan Print Works, - - - -	3

Carry forward, - - - -

Streams.	No. of Samples.	Affected by	No. of Samples of Effluent.
<i>Brought forward, - - -</i>	-	- - - - -	-
Newton Burn, - - -	3	Newton Colliery, - - -	9
Do. - - -	—	Clyde Nail Works, - - -	9
Park Burn, - - -	2	Wester Auchengeich (pit water), -	1
Powmillon Burn, - - -	2	—	—
Pow Burn, - - -	1	Uddingston Gas Works, - - -	—
Do. - - -	—	Viewpark Colliery - - -	3
Polmadie Burn, - - -	1	—	—
River Mouse and Home Seat Level, 18	18	Wilsontown Colliery, - - -	11
Ravel Burn, - - -	7	Bredisholm Colliery, - - -	1
Do. - - -	—	Tannochside Colliery, - - -	1
Robroyston Ditch, - - -	1	Robroyston Colliery, - - -	—
Ross Inundation, - - -	2	Ross Colliery, - - -	1
River Clyde, - - -	2	Broomside Colliery, - - -	10
Do. - - -	—	Blantyreferme Colliery, - - -	2
Do. - - -	—	Palace Colliery, - - -	1
Do. - - -	—	Cambuslang Gas Works, - - -	1
Spittal Burn, - - -	4	Loanend Colliery, - - -	1
Do. - - -	1	Bardykes Colliery, - - -	—
Do. - - -	—	Dechmont Colliery, - - -	2
South Calder, - - -	—	North Motherwell Colliery, - - -	2
Do. - - -	24	Jerviston Colliery, - - -	42
Do. - - -	—	Carfin Colliery, - - -	2
		Do. (pit water), - - -	2
Shotts Burn, - - -	4	Hirst Colliery, - - -	3
Swinstie Burn, - - -	2	Howmuir Colliery, - - -	1
Todhole Burn, - - -	2	Coursington Colliery, - - -	1
		Do. (pit water), - - -	1
Thankerton Ditch, - - -	5	Thankerton Colliery, - - -	8
West Burn, - - -	1	—	—
		Dykehead Colliery, - - -	1
Total, - - -	312	Total, - - -	413

Streams affected by Sewage.—River Clyde, 406; Gain Burn, 13; Shirrel Burn, 8; Cander Water, 4; River Nethan, 3; Ditch at Stonehouse Sanatorium, 3; Bothlin Burn, 2; Ditch at Hairmyres Colony, 2; Kittoch Water, 2; Jock's Burn, Carluke, and Ditch at Brancumhall, East Kilbride, 1 sample each.

Water Supplies.

83 samples of water were analysed, 21 being from public supplies and 62 from private sources.

The *public supplies* examined were:—Carluke, 9 samples; Blackwood, 8; Crawfordjohn and Ponfeigh, 2 samples each.

The *private supplies* examined were:—Auchenheath House supply, 4; Greenbank, Carluke, 3; Loaningdale, Biggar, 1; Auldtoun, Lesmahagow, 2; Covanhill, Carstairs, 1; Lawriesmuir, Lesmahagow, 1; Waterside School, 1; Braidwood House, 1; Covington School, 4; Buchanan's Well, Covington, 1; Smithy Well, Covington, 1; Well on

Bonnet Knowe, Covington, 1; The Manse, Covington, 1; Heathery Hall, Covington, 1; Warrenhill, Covington, 1; Meadowflatt, Covington, 1; Douglas Castle, 1; Wiston School, 2; Lower Stobwood, 1; Carlton, Symington, 1; Yieldshields School, 1; Grange Farm, Avondale, 8; Stonehouse Public Park, 1; Stramolloch, Chapelton, 1; Drumbuie, Chapelton, 1; Back Row, East Kilbride, 2; Cloverhill, Strathaven, 2; Blairmuckhill Colliery, 1; Whitehills Farm, Glasford, 3; O'wood, Holytown, 1; Dripps Mill, Busby, 1; Whiteshaw House, Strathaven, 1; Craigmuir Road, High Blantyre, 1; Springhill Farm, 1; Shotts Baths, 6; and Loanhead, by Croy, 1 sample.

Food and Drugs.

829 samples were examined, consisting of the following :—

	No. Examined.	No. not Genuine.
Sweet Milk,	731	17
Skimmed Milk,	19	—
Butter Milk,	1	—
Cream,	1	—
Butter,	17	3
Margarine,	4	—
Whisky and Diluted Spirits, ...	46	9
Ham,	3	—
Flour,	7	—

Milk of Hygienic Quality.

97 samples of graded milk were examined, of which 4 samples did not contain the requisite amount of butter fat, 3 of the latter being examined in connection with applications for licences.

Special Samples.

19 samples were examined, consisting of :—wall plaster, 4 samples; dried milk, 8 samples; human milk, 1 sample; white lead paint, turpentine, bean meal, lysol, and mince for poison, 1 sample each.

Rivers Pollution Prevention.

SENIOR INSPECTOR, FRANK M'ARTHUR.

The work done during the year by the staff of three Inspectors is summarised in the following table. All the sources of industrial pollution discharge their effluents to streams. They do not include sources of pollution which discharge their effluents to public sewers:—

SOURCES OF POLLUTION.—INSPECTIONS AND POLLUTIONS DETECTED.

NATURE.	SOURCES LIABLE TO POLLUTE.				POLLUTIONS DETECTED.	
	NUMBER.	NUMBER INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.	SAMPLES TAKEN.*	NUMBER OF SOURCES.	NUMBER DETECTED.
Coal-Dross Washers, - - -	75	75	727	277	29	141
Lead Washer, - - -	1	1	3	8	1	3
Ammonia Works, - - -	19	7	28	8	1	1
Paper Mills, - - -	2	2	75	78	2	42
Print, Dye Works, &c., - -	4	2	6	4	—	—
Chemical Work, - - -	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sewage Works and Outfalls, 102		57	227	55	13	21†
Streams, &c., - - -	—	149	2,081	800	1‡	1
TOTAL, - - -	—	—	3,148	1,230	47	209

* The samples analysed are dealt with in the Report of the work done in the Chemical Laboratory.

† Only one pollution is recorded against Westthorn Sewage Works, but the discharge of crude sewage was continuous during most of the year.

‡ Clyde Nail Works.

Trade Pollutions.

The total mining and manufacturing pollutions detected amounted to 188. Of these 141 were from coal-dross washers, and 42 from the two paper mills in the County.

Coal-Dross Washers.—75 were under observation, 727 inspections made, 277 samples taken, and 141 pollutions, involving 29 collieries, detected.

Two new washers were brought into operation during the year, one at Forrestburn Colliery, near Harthill, and one at Robroyston

Colliery in the Lower Ward area. The former is a very small plant dealing with only a few tons of dross per day. No means of purification of the washings had been provided and pollution of the Forrest Burn occurred. A report was forwarded to the County Clerk and the owners agreed to provide preventive measures, but these had not been completed at the close of the year. With regard to the washer at Robroyston Colliery, which was brought into operation in the month of June, the outfall is to a stream which becomes the Park Burn, and flows into Dunbartonshire at Boghead, near Lenzie, eventually forming the boundary between Lanarkshire and Dunbartonshire and joining the Kelvin near Kirkintilloch. Means were taken to prevent pollution.

The construction of a large washer was completed during the year at Douglas Castle Colliery, but it had not been brought into operation at the close of the year. Washers, capable of a large output, were also under construction at Kingshill Colliery, near Newmains, and Muirhead Colliery, West Benhar.

Pollutions were detected at the following collieries:—

*Allanton.	*Hassockrigg.
Auchengeich.	Holytown.
Auchlochan, No 9.	*Jerviston.
Baton.	*Milnwood.
*Blantyreferme.	Newton.
Bredisholm.	*Quarter.
Broomside.	Rosehall.
*Brownieside.	*Shawfield.
Dalquhandy.	Stane.
*Dewshill.	*Stepends.
*Forrestburn.	*Swinhill.
*Gartness.	*Thankerton.
Hamilton Palace.	Viewpark.
Hattonrig.	*Westwood.
	*Wilsontown.
* Specially Reported to the County Clerk.	

Brief reference to the conditions found at the collieries specially reported to the County Clerk might be made.

Allanton Colliery, near Hamilton.—In the report for the preceding year reference is made to the unsatisfactory method of disposal of the washings from this colliery and to the continued serious pollution of the Allanton Burn and River Clyde and to the consideration which

had been given to the question of taking legal proceedings against the owners to restrain them from causing pollution. On the expiry of the four month's period given to them to provide satisfactory preventive measures, subsequent to the inspection by the Chief Engineer of the Scottish Board of Health on 17th July, 1924, it was found that such measures had not been provided, and they were given a further period of two months in which to do so. This extension of time expired on 12th February, 1925, when it was found that the conditions were still most unsatisfactory, and the Public Health Committee on 18th February gave instructions for the consent of the Scottish Board of Health to the institution of legal proceedings being obtained. There was great delay in obtaining this consent, and serious pollution continuing, the Public Health Committee on 9th September instructed that the Chairman, County Clerk, and County Medical Officer should interview the Board in the matter. On being communicated with the Board thought it advisable that, in the first instance, their Chief Engineer should make another inspection. This inspection was accordingly carried out on 3rd December, when the preventive measures (settling ponds) which the owners agreed they would provide, and which had been under construction since the spring of the year, were found to be unfinished. They promised, however, that they would be completed by the end of the year. These settling ponds were to have a direct outlet to the Allanton Burn, the pipe to the inundation near the River Clyde being discarded.

Blantyreferme Colliery, Uddingston.—At an inspection, made in October, a polluting overflow from a coal washings collecting well or pond to a pit water drain, which discharges to the River Clyde, was observed, and for which a remedy was provided. Other conditions observed, however, suggested that the washings from the silt-recovery tank were not being regularly pumped from the collecting well referred to, to the settling pond on the bing, as a consequence of which gross intermittent pollution of the Clyde would occur. In previous years cause for complaint in such circumstances also arose. The owners of the colliery were written to on the subject.

Brownieside Colliery, Plains.—The effluent from the settling ponds at this colliery as discharging to the North Calder Water was frequently found to be unsatisfactory, although not seriously polluting. Additional settling ponds were provided towards the close of the year.

Dewshill Colliery, Salsburgh.—Serious pollution of the Barbauchlaw Burn having been detected towards the close of the previous year, a period of two months was given to the owners to put their preventive measures into a satisfactory condition. This period expired on 13th February, and satisfactory remedial measures were found to be in operation shortly after that date. Pollution was detected on four occasions during the time the work was being carried out. The preventive measures now consist of a new settling area and a deep brick-built sump in which all the washings are collected and thence pumped to the settling area. A series of brick-built settling ponds were also constructed, but these have not been used yet. In the month of November, however, serious pollution, due to the settling area having been allowed to become silted up, again occurred. A remedy was provided by raising the bank of the area several feet.

Forrestburn Colliery, near Harthill.—This very small colliery is above referred to as a new source of pollution.

Gartness Colliery, Moffat Mills.—Slight pollution of the North Calder Water occurs at this colliery due to the absence of satisfactory means for dealing with surface drainage and drainage from the dross hoppers, which discharges to the outfall stream with pit water. The main flow of coal washings, however, continues to be satisfactorily dealt with. The surface drainage pollution referred to has been frequently complained of.

Hassockrigg Colliery, near Shotts.—In the report for the preceding year, under the heading "Streams" reference is made to complaints of intermittent pollution of the River Almond by coal-dross washings discharges from this colliery. The complaints made by the farmer at Easter Baton continued and the alleged pollution was believed to be due to leakages from the washer gaining access to the pit water outfall and thence to the Almond. Every effort was made at the colliery to prevent the pollution, and it was thought that cause for complaint had been removed, but in view of further pollution having been detected and the further complaints referred to, the matter was reported to the County Clerk. In the autumn the construction of a new washer was commenced, and it is expected that it will be possible to make drainage arrangements in connection therewith which will prevent cause for complaint. It might also be noted that the settling accommodation for the washings from the silt-recovery tank was increased during the year.

Jerviston Colliery, near Motherwell.—In view of the fact that more or less continuous pollution of the South Calder Water occurred after the expiry early in February of the period of two months given to the owners within which to provide satisfactory preventive measures, the Public Health Committee, on 11th February, gave instructions for the consent of the Scottish Board of Health to the institution of legal proceedings to be obtained. Pollution continued throughout the year, but it was not until 3rd December that an inspection was made on behalf of the Board, who thereafter gave the consent craved.

Milnwood Colliery, Bellshill.—This colliery was observed to be a source of serious pollution in May and December, due either to the settling areas being silted up or to their banks having given way at some point. On several occasions in the month of June also the washings were being discharged on to the bank of one of the areas at a point at which it had gone on fire and were a source of pollution. Means were taken to remove cause for complaint, although the condition of the bed of the outfall stream near its junction with the South Calder Water indicated that the colliery had been a source of very serious pollution.

Quarter Colliery, Quarter.—A complaint was made with regard to pollution of a small stream known as the Divoty Burn. This was found to be due to an escape of effluent from the settling area by a drain which runs away from the Low Quarter Burn, which is the normal drainage outlet. Satisfactory means were taken to prevent the pollution complained of.

Shawfield Colliery, Law.—In October serious pollution of the Garrion Burn was detected due to the bank of the settling area having given way at several points. A new pond was constructed and proved satisfactory.

Stepends Colliery, Plains.—On many occasions during the year the effluent from the settling ponds on the bank of the North Calder Water was found to be of a polluting nature, and no satisfactory improvement in the construction or management of these ponds had been effected at the close of the year.

Swinhill Colliery, near Larkhall.—The pollution reported to the County Clerk was due to the settling pond being silted up to the level of the outlet. The outlet was raised and cause for complaint of pollution of the Mill Burn removed.

Thankerton Colliery, Holytown.—This colliery was under special observation late in the year as a result of the outfall ditch being found in a seriously silted up condition, which raised the question of the adequacy of the preventive measures or as to whether they were not being misused. These special inspections showed that serious pollution of the stream (a tributary of the Shirrel Burn) from the settling pond for the silt-recovery tank effluent occurred intermittently, and the matter was taken up and discussed with the colliery officials. The outfall stream from the colliery to near its junction with the Shirrel Burn, a distance of several hundred yards, was at once cleaned out after attention was drawn to its silted up condition, and measures to prevent a recurrence of serious pollution were completed at the close of the year. These consisted of the discarding of the settling pond referred to, the alteration of the silt-recovery tank connections, and the installing a line of pipes so that the tank washings can be pumped over the washer dirt bin to an area of ground which acts as a settling pond. The arrangements for dealing with surface drainage remain as formerly.

Westwood Colliery, near Newmains.—In the month of August evidence of serious intermittent pollution of the Hill Glen Burn having been observed, a series of special inspections were made during which serious pollution was actually detected. This was found to be due mainly to an overflow discharge from the silt-recovery tank for which no preventive measures were then in operation. On the circumstances being reported to the Public Health Committee the owners of the colliery were given a period of two months within which to provide satisfactory measures to prevent pollution. This was done so far as the silt-recovery tank overflow was concerned, but the means for dealing with surface and other drainage were not improved, and a further report to this effect was transmitted to the County Clerk in the month of November. They were still unsatisfactory at the close of the year.

Wilsontown Colliery, Wilsontown.—This colliery was the source of very serious pollution of the Mouse Water during the second half of the year. On 2nd June, the effluent from the settling pond was found to be unsatisfactory, and subsequently the attention of the local officials was drawn to the fact that the pond was unserviceable, and that further settling accommodation would require to be provided. There was, however, considerable delay in taking adequate measures to prevent pollution. Temporary measures were taken, but the

cleaning out of the old settling pond, which is of large area and contained a very large amount of silt, had not been commenced at the close of the year. The arrangements for this work involved the laying of an electric cable, and the provision of a motor and motor house, hutchway, &c.

At the following other collieries improvements in, or additions to, the remedial measures in use were made:—

Baton Colliery, Shotts.—A new deep bing pond was brought into use, and the large ground settling area banked up.

Bredisholm Colliery, near Uddingston.—The silt-recovery tank, the construction of which was commenced in the preceding year, was completed, and the tank brought into operation on 24th August.

Dalquhandy Colliery, Coalburn.—The washings were discharged by an old shaft to disused workings, but towards the end of the year, however, they had risen in the shaft and overflowed to the Coal Burn, causing pollution. Remedial measures were provided by obtaining a pump and the necessary piping and conveying the washings to a depression in the adjoining moor. Two old ponds were also cleaned out so that they could be utilised for surface drainage.

Gateside Colliery, Cambuslang.—A new bing pond was formed.

Hirstrigg Colliery, Salsburgh.—Another small pond was formed at the base of the bing.

Knowton Colliery, Shotts.—The extensive ground settling area was banked up.

At Loanend Colliery, Blantyre; Newton Colliery; and Stane Colliery, Shotts, new bing ponds were brought into use.

Dechmont Colliery, Cambuslang.—The question of road surface water (and water from the higher-lying ground) gaining access to the colliery drain and coal-dross washings settling ponds and thus making, during heavy rains, satisfactory purification of the washings a difficult matter, was raised by the owners of the colliery. A suggestion was made that this water should be conveyed by itself in a drain to the outfall ditch, and that the attention of the Road Surveyor might be drawn to the matter. This was accordingly done, and a meeting held at the colliery, when the question was fully gone into. The Road Surveyor pointed out that the colliery owners were bound to take this water, as its natural flow was through their ground,

but that, without prejudice, he was willing to provide a certain amount of the labour required to construct a new drain from the highway to the outfall ditch. No agreement was come to in the matter, however, and the method of disposal of the surface water referred to remains as formerly.

Lead Washer.—At the three inspections made at this washer and of the Glengonnar Water during the year the effluent was still found to be unsatisfactory, and reports were submitted to the County Clerk and Public Health Committee, who continued the matter in the hands of the County Medical Officer. Certain improvements were effected in the preventive measures, but these are not considered entirely satisfactory.

Ammonia Works. The number of ammonia works on the register continues at 19, and includes blast furnace and gas works in burgh areas. The number of inspections made during the year was 28; 8 samples were taken; and only one pollution is recorded. Serious pollution arises in connection with the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia at Uddingston Gas Works and Cambuslang Gas Works (affecting the Myers Burn and River Clyde respectively). No remedial measures have yet been provided by the Middle Ward District Committee, who own these Gas Works. The method of disposal of spent liquor at Tarbrax Oil Works and Wilsontown Colliery continued to be satisfactory. The blast furnaces in the County continued to be almost entirely inoperative.

Manufactories.—The sources of manufacturing pollution, excluding those which drain to public sewers, is now 8, Clyde Nail Works, Newton, having now been added to the list. Excluding these works eighty-two inspections were made, 82 samples taken, and 42 pollutions detected, all of which were from Caldercruix and Moffat Paper Mills. Serious pollution was also detected from the Nail Works in the month of September.

Caldercruix Paper Mills.—Pollution of the North Calder Water was continuous during the year. The period of six months given to the owners in the preceding year in which to complete a proposed scheme of reconstruction of the settling ponds, &c., expired on 8th February, at which date the work referred to was not completed. The position of matters at that date was duly reported to the Public Health Committee, who, being satisfied that serious efforts were being made to effect a remedy, agreed to give the owners of the mills further

time to complete their scheme. The work of cleaning out the settling ponds and their reconstruction was completed during the summer, the whole of the eight ponds being in use from some time in the month of August, as a result of which there was an improvement in the character of the effluent discharged to the North Calder. During the months of August to December a large number of inspections were made of the preventive measures and samples of the effluents taken, which were not considered satisfactory. In 17 samples analysed the amount of suspended solids ranged from 17·2 to 33·0 parts per 100,000. Two reports were forwarded to the County Clerk, one referring to an inspection made on 12th November, when all the settling ponds were found to be almost fully silted up, and the other to an inspection made on 22nd December, when the sludge pit was full and overflowing. The new sludge settling area was also found on the latter date to be almost full of sludge. The County Clerk communicated with the owners regarding these unsatisfactory conditions, which continued until the close of the year.

Moffat Paper Mills.—The effluent from these mills was also found on many occasions during the year to be unsatisfactory, due to the settling ponds being silted up and in some measure to the practice of using only one section of the ponds at a time instead of both sections. Serious pollution was also detected in the month of September due to the defective condition of the channel conveying the crude effluent to the settling ponds, which allowed of a large volume of polluting effluent to enter the North Calder direct. Reports were forwarded to the County Clerk. The defective inlet channel referred to was repaired and all the settling ponds were brought into use at one time, but the effluent during the last quarter of the year, in 10 samples taken during that period, contained suspended solids varying from 7·5 to 43·6 parts per 100,000, which is not regarded as satisfactory. It might also be noted that on 22nd December it was observed that all the settling ponds were fully silted up, and that the large pond to which the sludge from the settling ponds is pumped was found to be almost full. These matters were under correspondence with the owners at the close of the year.

Tannoch Chemical Works.—At an inspection made at Luggiebank in March, local information was obtained of the occurrence of intermittent pollution, and a note of the conditions found at the works was transmitted to the County Medical Officer for Dunbartonshire,

in whose area they are situated. The preventive measures are situated on the Lanarkshire side of the Luggie Water, which forms the boundary between the two counties.

Clyde Nail Works, Newton.—Intermittent pollution of the Newton Burn by discharges from these works was detected on 19th September, after repeated observations of the outfall, consequent on a complaint received on 2nd September. The polluting effluent came from the acid pickling baths and has the effect of causing serious pollution, the physical evidence of which is an ochry discolouration of the outfall stream. This condition was also, on one occasion two years ago, observed in the River Clyde itself. It has been ascertained that the discharges referred to occur once or twice a week, evidence of pollution only lasting for an hour or so. No means are taken to prevent pollution. A full report on the observations made of the stream and outfall, together with a report on the analyses of samples taken, were forwarded to the County Clerk, who communicated with the owners of the works, and the provision of preventive measures was considered, but these were not completed at the close of the year. The works are situated within Newton and Flemington Special Drainage District.

Solid Matter Pollution.

No complaints of serious pollution of streams by solid matter which could be dealt with under Section 2 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, were received during the year. Reference, however, is made under the heading "Streams" to two instances of complaints referring to the silting up of streams due to discharges containing solid matter in suspension.

Sewage Pollution and Sewage Disposal.

In connection with sewage pollutions, 227 inspections were made of sewage purification works and sewage outfalls, and 55 samples were taken.

Unsatisfactory conditions, resulting in pollution, were detected at the undernoted sewage purification works:—

Purification Works.	Dates of Inspection.	Notes of Inspection.
Annathill,	During July, August, and September,	Condition of works and effluent unsatisfactory.
Birdsfield (Blantyre),	6th October, 16th November,	Sewage passing direct to Park Burn. Works in bad order. Septic Tank full and filter unsatisfactory.

Purification Works.	Dates of Inspection.	Notes of Inspection.
Busby,	12th October,	Crude sewage passing direct from grit chamber to River Cart.
Carbarns (Wishaw),	27th April, 7th May, 3rd June,	Crude sewage being discharged to River Clyde. Serious pollution complained of and traced to Carbarns outfalls.
East Kilbride,	6th March, 26th March,	Effluent unsatisfactory. Filters not in operation on 6th March.
Coursington (Motherwell),	10th August,	Sewage being bye-passed crude to South Calder Water.
Lesmahagow,	11th August, 26th „ 7th September,	Effluent a source of pollution of the Nethan.
Merryton (Larkhall),	6th May,	Tank being pumped and sewage discharged crude to Avon. Grit chamber defective and not in operation.
Muirburn (Coalburn),	4th June,	Crude sewage passing direct to Muir Burn after heavy rain.
Stepps,	6th November,	Slight overflow of tank effluent to Garnkirk Burn.
Stonehouse,	29th July, 4th September, 5th October,	Crude sewage discharging direct to Cander Water. Effluent unsatisfactory and evidence of previous discharge of crude sewage in Cander Water.
Westthorn (Tollcross),	From April to end of year,	Sewage discharged direct to River Clyde. Works under reconstruction.

Further reference is made to the more serious of these pollutions in the following paragraphs:—

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.—Barony.—Tenders for the reconstruction of Westthorn Sewage Purification Works to the activated-sludge (air diffusion) method of purification were received in the month of April, and the work commenced in the following month. The work was not nearly completed at the close of the year. The reconstruction of the outfall sewer is also to be carried out. Since the month of April the sewage has been discharged to the River Clyde without treatment.

Bellshill and Mossend.—On 21st and 22nd October, a ditch which joins the Shirrel Burn was found to be seriously polluted by an overflow

of crude sewage from the Hattonrig branch sewer, understood to have been due to subsidence caused by mineral workings. Similar pollution had previously been observed. The District Engineer had means taken to remove cause for complaint.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.—The new sewage purification works on the Ames Crosta Method of activated-sludge purification were practically completed at the close of the year.

Blackwood and Auchenheath.—Additional drainage facilities were provided in the Blackwood area of this district, and a septic tank provided to deal with the drainage which formerly discharged in a crude state to a ditch which joins the Nethan.

Busby.—Inspections were made and reports submitted with regard to a small discharge of sewage into the River Cart immediately below Busby Bridge from a number of houses which could not be drained into the main drainage system and sewage purification works. Means of dealing with this outfall by providing a small tank were considered and approved of. In the course of these inspections other sources of pollution of the Cart outwith Busby Special Drainage District, but in the vicinity of Busby, in both the Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire areas, were observed and reported on. These are referred to under the heading "Streams." Means were taken to prevent the recurrence of pollution from Busby Sewage Purification Works referred to in the above table, due to the passage of crude sewage to the Cart from the grit chamber.

Coalburn.—The cleaning of the tanks at Muirburn Sewage Purification Works was completed on 16th January. The attention of the local drainage Superintendent was directed to the pollution detected on 4th June, which was due to his having bye-passed the sewage to the Muir Burn during heavy rain and neglecting to turn it into the tanks when the flow of storm water had ceased.

East Kilbride.—The sewage purification works were specially inspected on the 6th and 26th March in view of complaints received as to pollution of the Kittoch Water and as to nuisance arising therefrom. The effluent and condition of the stream were found to be very unsatisfactory, and the extension and improvement of the works are urgently called for. The circumstances have been under consideration of the local committee and District Engineer for some considerable time, and proposals have been made for increasing the tank capacity at the works, the flow to which has been largely increased by new

houses at East Kilbride. Reports were forwarded to the County Clerk and District Clerk.

Lesmahagow.—The septic tanks at the sewage purification works were cleaned out for the first time in the month of January.

Complaint was made early in August by the proprietor of Auchtyfardle Estate as to pollution of the River Nethan by the effluent from these works, and several inspections were made. These inspections (made during a period of dry weather when the flow in the Nethan was very small) showed that the effluent in the circumstances was a source of considerable pollution. Samples were taken for analysis and reports on the complaint forwarded to the County Clerk. It might be noted that the sewage only receives tank treatment, and that at an inspection made on 26th August it was found that only one of the two tanks was in use, a practice which had only been started two days before and has now, it is understood, been discontinued. These circumstances did not, however, affect the conditions when complaint was made, which was at a time of abnormal drought. At an inspection made on 7th September, when, as there was a much larger flow of water in the Nethan, pollution was less evident. The complaint was considered by the local drainage committee, but it was not considered necessary to take any action in the matter meantime.

The drainage of Birkwood Castle, acquired by the Lanark District Board of Control, was connected up to the special drainage district sewer at Turfholm.

Stepps.—The sewage purification works were extended and improved by increasing the capacity of the septic tanks, converting the Dortmund tank or separator into a grit chamber, constructing a new separator and substituting two Fiddian distributors for the existing tray filters. The work was commenced in February and completed towards the end of September. The estimated cost was £1,260. The sludge pit was also extended. Pollution of the Garnkirk Burn was continuous during the time the work was being carried out.

Stonehouse.—The arrangements for the disposal of the sewage on the new irrigation field on the Cander Water were unsatisfactory, the effluent on several occasions being found to be a source of pollution. The complaints of nuisance arising from the field, referred to in the report for the preceding year, continued, and an action was raised against the District Committee, as a result of which new sewage purification works, consisting of tanks and filters, are to be constructed to take the place of irrigation.

Symington.—A scheme of drainage for Symington, which was formed into a special district in 1914, was carried out. There are two outfalls direct to the River Clyde for which septic tanks have been provided.

Populous Places, &c., Outwith Special Drainage Districts.

Annathill.—Complaints were received of sewage pollution of the Gain Burn by a farmer who had acquired Wester Myvot Farm, the lands of which are situated about a mile below the Annathill outfall. Inspection showed that the sewage purification works were in an unsatisfactory condition, and samples of the stream taken and analysed also showed that the stream below the outfall was unfit for the watering of cattle. Complaint was made to the owners of the purification works, who had the tanks cleaned out and certain improvements effected. Complaints continued to be received, however, and the question of further improving the sewage work's effluent was carefully gone into, and was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Birdsfield Estate, Blantyre.—The small sewage purification installation provided for properties on this estate was found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, and has frequently been the subject of complaint.

Hairmyres Colony.—An inspection was made of the sewage purification works in the month of November, when samples were taken, the results of analysis of which showed the outfall ditch to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Ryeland Creamery.—Inspections were made of the outfall from this creamery, which is a source of serious pollution of a ditch and the Hall Burn, and possibly also of the River Avon. In addition to the usual creamery drainage, large quantities of whey from cheese-making are discharged, and no means of any kind are taken to prevent pollution. Reports were submitted to the County Clerk, and the matter was considered by the Public Health Committee. On complaint being made to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., who own the creamery, representatives of the Society met the County Clerk and County Medical Officer and explained that they had difficulty in taking measures to prevent pollution and were unwilling to incur expense in that direction. The matter was not disposed of at the close of the year.

BURGHs.—*Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw.*—Complaint was received in the month of April that there was evidence of sewage pollution of the River Clyde in the vicinity of Camp Bridge, and inspections and inquiries were made which showed that the source of pollution was the Carbarns outfalls from the Wishaw area of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw, the irrigation fields at Carbarns being found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. Formal complaint was made to the Town Clerk through the County Clerk, who, on 15th May, received an explanation to the effect that owing to mineral subsidence, the under drainage, together with the outfall drains of the whole of the irrigated area, had been wrecked, and that the sewage had to be taken off the fields to allow of redraining. After completion of this work the sewage was irrigated to some extent, with improvement to the effluent, but there is still cause for complaint, as, apart from the conditions caused by mineral subsidence, the area of ground available for irrigation has been very much reduced in recent years.

The tanks at Coursington Sewage Purification Works were cleaned out during July and August. For about two weeks of the time during which this work was in progress it was found necessary, owing to the centre wall of the septic tanks having given way, to bye-pass the sewage in a crude state to the South Calder. The necessary repairs were effected before the sewage was again turned into the tanks.

Streams.

In connection with trade and sewage pollutions, 2081 inspections were made and 800 samples taken. The samples, as in the previous year, included special weekly samples of the River Clyde and certain of its tributaries.

The following complaints of alleged pollution of streams were investigated and reported on:—

Abbey Burn, Forth.—Inquiries were made into a complaint alleging pollution of this burn, which is a tributary of the River Mouse. These inquiries showed that the burn received pit water discharges from Climpy Colliery, that there was little or no cause for complaint, and no ground at all on which action could be taken under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts. A report was transmitted to the County Clerk.

Mollin Burn, at Mollinsburn.—Numerous inspections were made of this stream, which is a tributary of the Luggie Water, in con-

nection with pollution by oil contained in the discharges from Bedlay Colliery and Ammonia Works. Measures were taken to effect an improvement in the condition of the stream in this respect.

Newton Burn.—A report was transmitted to the County Clerk with regard to the pollution of this stream by oily and other matter from Hallside Steel Works. The owners, on being communicated with, undertook to effect an improvement.

North Calder Water, at Plains.—Inspections and inquiries were made with regard to the silting up of a dam at Barblues Forge, near Plains, alleged to have been caused by the discharges from Caldercruix Paper Mills, and in connection with which a claim for compensation and threat of legal action had been made against the owners of the mills. The circumstances were reported to the County Clerk.

Powmillon Burn, Strathaven.—Attention was called to the occurrence of pollution of the Powmillon Burn, due to operations in connection with the cleaning out of the dam or reservoir situated to the north-east of Threestanes Farm, and which impounds the water of the Powmillon so as to maintain a power supply for the Town Mill. It was ascertained in the course of inspections and inquiries that the dam had been in existence for very many years and had become silted up to near the overflow level of the weir, and that for the purpose of cleaning the dam the millowner had made broad channels through the silt and had caused the silt to be cut down or loosened with the object of, when there was a good flow of water in the stream, scouring out the dam and thus removing the silt. The result of these operations was that a very large quantity of sand or earthy matter which had naturally deposited in the dam was washed down the stream within short spaces of time, causing pollution. The millowner stated that he had cleaned out part of the silt in this manner last year, and that he intended to do a part of it each year. There was some doubt as to whether any action could be taken under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, and the circumstances were fully reported to the County Clerk, who took the matter up with the millowner. Subsequently, he had an interview with the millowner, who explained that the method he had adopted of cleaning out the dam was the one usually adopted by other millowners, but that as he was anxious to avoid cause for complaint he would in future arrange for any silt being disposed of in small quantities when the stream was in spate.

Rotten Calder, at Crossbasket.—In 1922 and 1923 complaints were made of pollution of the Lees Burn, a tributary of the Rotten Calder (which it joins at Crossbasket), by the drainage from several piggeries, and, consequent thereon, means were taken to prevent cause for complaint. In March of this year, complaint was again made by the occupier of Crossbasket House, alleging pollution of the Rotten Calder by drainage from extensive piggeries at Brancumhall Farm, owned by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and situated some considerable distance from Crossbasket. Full inquiries were made into the complaint, when the tank which receives the piggery drainage was found to be completely silted up, and from the condition of the small stream into which the drainage discharges before it enters the Rotten Calder, and the information obtained as to the attention given to the cleaning of the tank, it was quite clear that serious pollution had occurred. Formal complaint was made to the Farm Manager, who promised to see that no further cause for complaint arose. At an inspection made in the month of June the tank was found to be in good order, and no further complaint has been received. From 500 to 600 pigs were kept at these piggeries.

Shirrel Burn, Bellshill.—Special inspections were made and samples taken in connection with alleged sewage pollution of the Shirrel Burn (from which the sewage from the main outfalls from Holytown and New Stevenston Special Drainage District was diverted a few years ago) and the question of a gravitation water supply to certain fields. The analyses of the samples taken showed that the stream was still affected by sewage from Carfin and Newarthill. Reports were forwarded to the District Clerk and District Engineer.

White Cart, Busby.—Numerous inspections were made of the White Cart at Busby, and full reports forwarded to the County Clerk with regard to sources of pollution in the Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire areas. These include in Lanarkshire, Busby Sewage Purification Works, from which a temporary overflow of crude sewage was observed, and a sewage outfall from a few houses (Bank Buildings) near Busby Bridge, and within Busby Special Drainage District, which was not taken into the sewer to the purification works. This sewage will now be passed through a small tank before discharging to the stream. Information was also obtained with regard to the discharge, twice yearly, of a quantity of coloured liquid from Busby Dye Works, which have not been in operation for many years, this practice being observed in connection with the preservation of the owners' water rights. The County Clerk communicated with them, and they have

agreed to discontinue the practice in the meantime. From Renfrewshire, discharges were observed from laundry premises, which caused serious pollution, and also from the Busby Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Works. Pollution by ashes and other solid matter from these works was also observed. The County Clerk communicated with the Renfrewshire Authorities with regard to these sources of pollution. The effluent from sewage purification works (septic tank) in the Renfrewshire area was also observed to have a polluting effect on the Cart.

Glasgow and Rutherglen Boundaries.—Numerous inspections were made and samples taken of the Kelvin, Polmadie, and other burns, &c., in connection with the Glasgow and Rutherglen Boundaries' Bills.

Food and Drugs.

Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer, - CHAS. MACARA.

The work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and relative Regulations and Orders is carried out by two inspectors. The following table shows the yearly average number of inspections, administrative samples taken and analysed, and the percentage found not genuine, and the total samples taken for special purposes, for the four quinquennial periods from 1900-1919, and the annual figures for the years 1920-1925 :—

Years.	Inspections.	Administrative Samples.			Special Samples.
		Procured.	Analysed.	Percentage Not Genuine.	
1900-04,	- 616	338	316	11·27	—
1905-09,	- 828	487	480	12·64	—
1910-14,	- 789	574	558	12·16	2,864
1915-19,	- 373	340	326	12·96	71
1920,	- 702	581	572	7·34	111
1921,	- 886	612	602	8·30	50
1922,	- 830	790	784	8·16	87
1923,	- 731	423	420	8·09	52
1924,	- 872	861	855	9·94	237
1925,	- 1,506	1,383	1,355	6·49	42

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the three districts of the County, and the Burgh of Biggar, and the manner in which the samples were procured, &c.

District.	Inspections made.	Samples procured.				Analysed.	
		Formal.	Informal.	Received Privately.	Total.	Public Analyst.	County Chemist.
Upper Ward,	- 256	101	99	185	385	104	271
Middle Ward,	- 1,093	388	432	14	834	393	424
Lower Ward,	- 132	66	45	32	143	67	75
Burgh of Biggar,	- 25	10	11	—	21	13	8
Total,	- 1,506	565	587	231	1,383	577	778

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased and received, the number analysed, and the number found not genuine :—

Article.	Procured.	Analysed.	Not-genuine.
Sweet Milk, - - - -	1,083	1,073	56
Skimmed Milk, - - - -	23	23	—
Cream, - - - -	1	1	—
Condensed and Dried Milk, -	15	14	—
Buttermilk, - - - -	1	1	—
Cheese, - - - -	15	15	—
Ice Cream, - - - -	3	3	—
Butter, - - - -	32	29	6
Margarine, - - - -	7	7	—
Preserved Cream, - - - -	3	3	—
Whisky, - - - -	93	93	20
Gin, - - - -	1	1	1
Rum, - - - -	3	3	—
Invalid Wine, - - - -	1	1	—
Spanish Wine, - - - -	1	1	—
Lime Juice and Wine Cordials, -	5	5	—
Lemon Curd, - - - -	1	1	—
Lemon Cheese, - - - -	1	1	—
Jam, - - - -	18	9	1
Marmalade, - - - -	1	1	—
Dripping, - - - -	3	3	—
Lard, - - - -	2	2	—
Sausages, - - - -	6	6	1
Belfast Ham, - - - -	4	4	—
Veal Loaf, - - - -	1	1	—
Cakes, - - - -	5	5	—
Flour, - - - -	7	7	—
Cinnamon, - - - -	2	2	—
Cream of Tartar, - - - -	1	1	—
Vinegar, - - - -	3	3	—
Tomatoes (tinned), - - - -	2	2	—
Borax, - - - -	2	2	—
Fluid Magnesia, - - - -	1	1	—
Calcined Magnesia, - - - -	2	2	2
Compound Rhubarb Pills, -	11	10	1
„ Tincture of Rhubarb, -	2	2	—
„ „ Benzion, -	1	1	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre, - - - -	1	1	—
Gregory's Mixture, - - - -	1	1	—
Seidlitz Powders, - - - -	1	1	—
Milk Foods, - - - -	1	1	—
Tea, - - - -	1	1	—
Cocoa, - - - -	2	2	—
Sugar, - - - -	4	—	—
Olive Oil, - - - -	1	1	—
Mustard, - - - -	2	2	—
Preserved Peas, - - - -	5	5	—
Confectionery, - - - -	1	1	—
	1,383	1,355	88

Of the 88 not genuine samples 38 were taken formally and 50 informally. Informations were lodged with the County Clerk with regard to the formal not genuine samples. The vendors from whom the informal not genuine were procured were kept under observation.

The following table shows the formal non-genuine samples dealt with and the action taken in each case :—

Reg. No.	Article.	Deficiency.	Action taken.
5	Sweet Milk,	7 per cent. milk fat,	Proof heard in Glasgow, on 23rd March, 1925. Admonished.
50	Do.,	6 per cent. in milk fat,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, on 13th March, 1925. Fined £6.
68	Do.,	2 per cent. milk fat,	No action taken owing to smallness of deficiency.
123	Do.,	9 do.,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, on 20th April, 1925. Fined £4.
125	Do.,	11 do.,	Proof heard at Airdrie, 1st March, 1926. Fined £25.
169	Do.,	6 do.,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, on 8th May, 1925. Fined 30s.
180	Do.,	2 do.,	No action taken owing to smallness of deficiency.
215	Do.,	9 do.,	Proof heard at Airdrie, on 25th June, 1925. Not proven.
234	Do.,	12 per cent. milk fat and 10 per cent. non-fatty solids,	Pled guilty at Lanark, on 30th June, 1925. Fined £5.
245	Do.,	2 per cent. milk fat,	No action taken owing to smallness of deficiency.
366	Do.,	12 do.,	Proof heard at Airdrie, 24th July, 1925. Fined £5.
568	Do.,	4 do.,	No proceedings taken owing to smallness of deficiency.
586	Do.,	15 do.,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, 4th September, 1925. Fined £7.
704	Do.,	13 do.,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 15th October, 1925. Fined £2.

Reg. No.	Article.	Deficiency.		Action taken.
708-709	Sweet Milk,	16 per cent. and 3 per cent. of milk fat, respectively,		Proof heard at Airdrie 15th October, 1925. Not proven.
713	Do.,	14 per cent. milk fat,		No action taken, only one cow's milk.
894	Do.,	6	do.,	No proceedings, owing to smallness of deficiency.
896	Do.,	6	do.,	No proceedings taken owing to smallness of deficiency.
987	Do.,	4	do.,	No proceedings, owing to smallness of deficiency.
1,093	Do.,	5	do.,	Do. do.
80	Whisky,	35.4° under proof,		Do. do.
175	Do.,	41°	do.,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 15th May, 1925. Fined £5.
176	Do.,	39.6°	do.,	Do. do.
252	Do.,	46.3°	do.,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 22nd May, 1925. Fined £5.
292	Do.,	35.9°	do.,	No proceedings, owing to smallness of deficiency.
300	Do.,	42.9°	do.,	Pled guilty at Glasgow, 9th June, 1925. Fined £20.
327	Do.,	41°	do.,	Proof heard at Hamilton, 17th July, 1925. Fined £3.
442	Do.,	41.9°	do.,	Pled Guilty at Airdrie, 10th December, 1925. Fined £2.
909	Do.,	39.8°	do.,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, 6th November, 1925. Fined 30s.
1,338	Do.,	39.1°	do.,	Pled guilty at Lanark, 12th March, 1926. Fined £10.
1,344	Do.,	41.3°	do.,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 9th February, 1926. Fined £2.
—	Do.,	—	—	Refusal to sell. Proof led at Airdrie, 10th. December, 1925. Not proven.
96	Compound Rhubarb Pills,	Contained	no Rhubarb,	Written caution given.

Reg. No.	Article.	Deficiency.	Action taken.
322	Lump Butter,	Certified to be Margarine,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 12th June, 1925, to charge of selling margarine in plain paper. Proof led 24th July, re sale of margarine as butter. Fined £5 to cover both offences.
476	Butter Blend Margarine,	Contravention of Margarine Act and Butter & Margarine Act,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 24th July, 1925. Fined £2.
1,132	Irish Lump Butter,	Certified Margarine,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, 18th December, 1925. Fined £5.
1,173	Gin,	37.7° under proof,	No proceedings, owing to smallness of deficiency. Written caution given.
1,116	Beef Sausages,	Contain 11.2 grains of metal turnings per pound.	No action taken as adulteration by metal turnings was due to an accident.

The question of smallness of the fines imposed by the Sheriffs for these offences was raised and considered at a meeting of the County Council, and the County Clerk was instructed to write to the Scottish Board of Health on the subject. A reply was received from the Board that they were officially drawing the attention of Sheriffs to the matter of the penalties in Food and Drugs Cases.

Milk.—1,073 samples of sweet milk were analysed and 56 certified to be not genuine, but when the analyses of all the samples are compared with the presumptive standard set up by the Board of Agriculture in 1901 (3 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat), which standard is now recommended as a legal limit by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Milk (Scotland), we find there are altogether 87 deficient samples, 31 being so slightly low in one or other of the constituents of milk as to be passed as genuine. The total samples may be classified as follows:—

On and above standard in fat and non-fatty solids,	-	984
Under standard in both fat and non-fatty-solids,	-	4
Under standard in fat only,	- - - -	37
Under standard in non-fatty solids only,	- - - -	46

1,071

Every case of deficient sweet milk is investigated with a view to finding out the party responsible for it. In the case of a retailer, samples are taken in course of delivery from the producer or wholesaler who supplies him. If necessary, and as a last resort an "appeal to the cows" is arranged. Two "appeals to the cows" fall to be reported. The herds consisted of three cows and one cow respectively. The herd of three cows was milked in presence of the inspector at the morning and evening milkings. Analyses showed that one of the cows fell to 2.9 per cent. of fat at the morning milking, but otherwise the mixed milk was of excellent quality, the average analysis being 3.9 per cent. of milk fat, and 9.1 per cent. of non-fatty solids for each milking. In the case of the one cow, analysis of the morning milk produced in presence of the inspector, showed that it contained 4.1 per cent. of fat and 9.0 per cent. of non-fatty solids. 587 samples were procured informally, most of them being procured from the second barrel on milk carts at the time of purchase of official samples, and some procured by means of agents. These samples were analysed in the Chemical Laboratory, and any deficient samples were followed up by procuring official samples from the vendors concerned. 231 samples were received privately from creameries, farmers, and dairy-men anxious to have milk analysed for their own information. These samples are analysed in the Chemical Laboratory, and the results of analysis transmitted to the senders. As an outcome of this work, it was found that three different farmers were supplying deficient milk to a creamery. Warning was given by the Manager of the creamery that unless the milk supplied by them improved, samples would be taken in course of delivery under the Food and Drugs Act. The milk supply improved after the warning was given.

Milk of Special Quality.—In making investigations and taking samples in connection with the granting of licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 91 inspections were made during the year and 53 samples taken for examination in the County Laboratories.

74 of the informal samples procured under the Food and Drugs Act were examined in the bacteriological laboratory with a view to finding out the cleanliness or otherwise of the milk retailed to the consumer within the County. As a result of this examination, about 50 per cent. of the samples were found to be unsatisfactory, and 14 re-inspections were made and further samples taken in order to ascertain the party responsible for the contamination of the milk.

An investigation was made into a complaint regarding ropy milk. Five samples were procured from the farm as well as at the house

of the consumer. Examination in the bacteriological laboratory showed that the sample taken from the consumer was ropy. Twenty-four samples were subsequently taken from individual cows of the herd as well as samples of washings of the setting out basins in the milk house. These were found on examination to be negative. The milk house was thoroughly lime-washed and cleansed at the time, and no further complaints were received.

Three of the creameries within the County were inspected during the year.

Skimmed Milk.—Five samples of skimmed milk were procured, but in two of these the analyses showed too high a figure for milk fat in skimmed milk.

Butter.—Thirty-two samples were purchased, the services of an agent being employed on 23 occasions for the detection of the practice of selling margarine for butter. The practice is not prevalent to any great extent. Two formal samples and four informal samples were supplied in plain wrappers. Many of the samples were supplied in margarine wrappers, although the article demanded was butter. It seems, however, that in poorer localities people can still be deceived by certain merchants selling margarine in plain wrappers for butter. Two such cases were detected during the year. It is a difficult matter detecting these offences, as the offenders are extremely wary and detective methods have to be adopted. Customers who send in complaints refuse to act as agents owing to their disinclination to appear in court, and a neutral agent has to be employed as a customer for some time before the official sample is procured. In this manner a shopkeeper and an itinerant merchant with a motor van were detected and, after conviction, were each fined £5.

Whisky.—93 samples, 48 formal and 45 informal, were procured during the year. Of these 22 (11 formal and 11 informal) were found on analysis to be weaker than statutory strength. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in the case of 9 of the formal non-genuine samples, the remaining 2 being deficient so slightly that it was not deemed advisable to prosecute, but a written caution was given to the offenders. There was also a case of "refusal to sell" whisky from a particular bottle labelled whisky. Proceedings were instituted, but the Sheriff found the case not proven.

Margarine Contraventions.—The following tabular statement shows the number and nature of the contraventions of the Margarine Acts.

Nature of Contraventions.

Want of statutory labels,	-	-	-	-	17
Want of wrappers,	-	-	-	-	8
Illegal description of margarine,	-	-	-	-	2

Verbal cautions were given in all these cases, with the exception of the two dual offences referred to under the heading of butter, and one case where margarine was advertised and sold as butter blended margarine. Successful legal proceedings were instituted in these cases.

Miscellaneous Articles.—Of 11 samples of compound rhubarb pills all were certified to conform to the British Pharmacopœia standard with one exception, which was certified to be not genuine, as the pills were composed of colocynth and contained no rhubarb. This sample was supplied by a female assistant in the pharmacy of a medical man. The doctor was communicated with, and he explained that a mistake had been made in selling what are known as “Hamilton” pills, instead of compound rhubarb pills. He promised to exercise greater care in the future.

Of the 18 samples of jam, 9 were analysed. 8 of these were certified to be genuine or to be mixed with apple jelly in accordance with a notice on the jar, that the jam was mixed with other fruit juices. The remaining sample, which was sold as strawberry jam, was certified to be non-genuine, in respect that the pulp consisted entirely of pulp other than strawberry pulp. No action was taken.

Of the 15 samples of cheese 9 were purchased as ordinary cheese and 6 as cream cheese. The latter were made up in tinfoil and were higher in price than ordinary cheese. On analyses, the fat content of the ordinary cheese was found to range from 31 to 48 per cent., and in the cream cheese 26 to 28 per cent. It will thus be seen that contrary to expectation, the fat content of the so-called cream cheese is lower than in the ordinary cheese, and, indeed, lower than the standard of 30 per cent., which has been recommended by some authorities. In the absence, however, of a legal standard, which the Board of Agriculture has power to fix, no action was taken.

Two samples of calcined magnesia sold in paper packets were certified to be not in conformity with the standard laid down in the British Pharmacopœia, due to the improper method of packing in paper whereby the contents changed through contact with the atmosphere. The manufacturers were communicated with, and in

reply stated that they had withdrawn from sale all the paper packages and would in future use bottles for the purpose.

Of the six samples of sausage purchased one sample of link sausages purchased from a large firm of multiple shops was found on analysis to contain 11.2 grains of metal turnings per pound. The manufacturers were communicated with so that the sale of the sausages might be stopped, and a representative of the firm called and explained that the presence of the metal turnings in the sausages was due to an accidental breakdown of the mincing machine in the factory, whereby metal turnings were set free by the action in the machine of a broken knife. This statement was afterwards verified and no legal action was taken.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, &C., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.

The Scottish Board of Health issued the above regulations, dated 17th August, 1925, which are based on the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on the use of preservative and colouring matters in food.

These regulations prohibit the use of all preservatives in food-stuffs, with the exception of sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid. The amounts of preservative permissible are prescribed for the different articles in Part I of the first schedule of the regulations. Part II of the first schedule specifies certain colouring matters which may not be added to articles of food. The second schedule of the regulations contains provisions for labelling articles of food containing preservative and of preservatives.

In order that the trade may have time to make the necessary adjustments in their processes of manufacture and trade, the regulations do not come into operation until the 1st day of January, 1927, and so far as they relate to butter and cream, they do not come into operation until the 1st January, 1928. As regards articles which contain preservative introduced through their preparation with preserved bacon, ham, or margarine, they shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1927, and, in the case of articles in which preservative has been introduced by the use of butter, on 1st day of July, 1928.

Since the passing of the above regulations samples of sausage taken show that manufacturers have been working in accordance with the requirements of the regulations and sulphurous dioxide used in place of boracic acid as a preservative.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONDENSED MILK AND DRIED MILK
REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1923.

Fourteen samples of condensed milk (7 full cream and 7 machine skimmed) and one sample of dried milk (modified) were procured and certified genuine. One of the samples of condensed milk was from some old stock and did not comply with the regulations as regards labelling. The vendor was cautioned and the tins were sent back to the manufacturer.

SALE OF FOOD ORDER.

At all inspections attention is given to the requirements of this order which relates to the labelling of imported meat, excepting ham and bacon, and the prohibition of the use of the words "fresh" or "new laid" in connection with the sale of imported eggs. The following contraventions were detected:—

Imported eggs not labelled, -	-	-	-	1
Imported meat not labelled, -	-	-	-	3

Legal proceedings were taken with regard to the exposing of foreign eggs for sale labelled "Irish" and a conviction was obtained, a fine of £2 being imposed. With regard to the other contraventions the offenders were cautioned.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Thirty-one inspections were made, and 27 samples of fertilisers (8 formal and 19 informal), and 5 of feeding stuffs (informal) obtained. The formal samples were taken at the request of the Avondale Farmers' Trading Association. All the samples were certified by the Agricultural Analyst to be conform to the guarantee on the invoices, with the exception of a sample of bone meal, which was deficient in phosphates to the extent of .8 per cent., but within the limits of error laid down in the regulations. Of 19 informal samples of fertilisers, one was received privately and the others were taken from consignments at railway stations, the consignees being afterwards communicated with for a copy of the invoice containing the guarantee. Five of these, viz., 3 grain manure, 1 superphosphate, and 1 muriate of potash, were slightly deficient in various constituents, but within the limits of error. Of the 5 informal samples of feeding-stuffs, 3 were taken from consignments at railway stations and 2 were received privately. The latter comprised a sample of "Thrivo," which had been purchased at a high price under a special guarantee that it would produce an increased quantity of milk and a sample of compound dairy meal, which it was complained gave an oily taste and smell to the milk yielded by cows fed with it. On analysis they were all found to conform to the guarantee on the invoices. The analyst observed that the oil obtained from the sample of compound dairy meal is an edible oil, and not of an objectionable nature. Copies of the Agricultural Analysts' certificates were sent to all the consignees. The following table shows the number of samples obtained and number found deficient:—

Fertilisers.			Feeding Stuffs.		
Name.	Obtained.	Deficient.	Name.	Obtained.	Deficient.
Sulphate of Ammonia,	2	—	"Thrivo,"	1	—
Bone Meal, - -	1	1	Dairy Cakettes,	1	—
Ground Mineral Phos-			Dairy Meal, -	1	—
phate, - -	1	—	Compound Dairy		
Superphosphates, -	5	1	Meal, - -	1	—
High Grade			Dairy Cakes, -	1	—
Fertiliser, -	1	—			
Grain and Grass					
Manure, - -	5	3			
Potash salts, - -	3	—			
Concentrated Root					
Manure, -	1	—			
Concentrated Corn					
Manure, - -	1	—			
Concentrated Potato					
Manure, - -	1	—			
Kainit, - - -	2	—			
Basic Slag, - -	1	—			
Muriate of Potash, -	1	1			
Sulphate of Potash, -	1	—			
Liquid Fertiliser, -	1	—			
Total,	27	6	Total,	5	—

Shop Acts, 1912 to 1921

The administration of the Acts is carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors on the same lines as formerly, with a view to assisting shopkeepers and their assistants to obtain the benefit of better working conditions conferred on them by the statute. Legal proceedings against offenders are only instituted as a last resort, where cautions have not been effective in putting a stop to infringement of the terms of the statute. In the main, offenders are generally smaller shopkeepers and itinerant hawkers. Table D shows the number of inspections to localities, visits to shops, and contraventions detected under the Acts for the three wards of the County. There were 248

contraventions. These consisted of 16 cases of failure to close at the time fixed on weekly half-holidays and under Closing Orders; 2 cases of street trading; 16 cases of selling non-exempted goods; 1 case of failure to give assistants a weekly half-holiday at 1-30 p.m.; and 213 failures to exhibit notices in terms of the Act.

The following statutory notices were issued to shopkeepers:—

Shop assistants' weekly half-holiday,	-	-	4
Mixed shop for exempted goods,	-	-	61

The following paragraphs give more particulars regarding inspections made in connection with the administration of the Acts, and the irregularities detected.

Shops' Weekly Half-Holiday.—The weekly half-holiday orders operative in the County area apply to (1) the Middle Ward; and (2) the Parish of Carluke. By these orders, Wednesday is fixed as the day of the weekly half-holiday. In all the other areas of the County the shopkeepers arrange amongst themselves with regard to the day which they will choose for closing their premises in the afternoon and intimate such arrangement by means of a notice exhibited on their premises. 132 localities were visited on the days fixed for the weekly half-holiday, and, generally speaking, the closing of shops at 1 p.m. was very well observed. 232 contraventions were detected, consisting of 3 failures to close promptly; 14 cases of sale of non-exempted articles; 2 cases of street trading, and 213 cases of failure to exhibit the statutory notices.

Early Closing of Shops in the Evening.—A general closing order is in force for all shops in the Parish of Cambuslang, and in Blantyre Parish a closing order which applies to butchers only. There is also a closing order for barbers and hairdressers which applies to the Special Lighting Districts of Aitkenhead and Tannochside, Bellshill, and Mossend, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang, and Uddingston.

Twelve evening inspections were made in connection with the Closing Orders, and the Shops (Early Closing) Act. 15 contraventions were detected. Thirteen of these consisted of want of promptness in closing the shops. The services of an agent were used on two occasions to test some of the shops, but in all cases a sale was refused. The remaining two contraventions consisted of the sale of cigarettes after 8 p.m. The offenders were cautioned.

Street Trading.—One contravention was detected. The offender pleaded ignorance of the law and was verbally cautioned.

Assistants' Weekly Half-Holiday.—At all inspections special attention was given with a view to ascertaining that the provisions of the Act were carried out. One contravention was detected where a girl did not get a fixed half-holiday. The girl's employer was cautioned and the matter was remedied.

Employment of Young Persons under 18 years more than 74 hours per week.—No contraventions were detected.

Communications.—Many special visits were made as the result of communications received from traders requesting information regarding the provisions of the Act.

Shops Acts.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, &C., AND CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE THREE WARDS OF THE COUNTY, 1926.

Inspections and Contraventions.	Upper Ward.	Middle Ward.	Lower Ward.	Total for County.
Inspections to Localities, - - -	12	119	22	153
Visits to Shops, &c., - - -	44	270	59	373
<hr/>				
Contraventions—				
Failure to close: Weekly Half-holiday and under Closing Orders, - - - - -	—	15	1	16
Supplying non-exempted goods, - - - - -	—	14	2	16
Street Trading, - - - - -	—	2	—	2
Failure to give assistants weekly half-holiday at 1.30 p.m., - - - - -	—	1	—	1
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals, - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Failure to provide seats for female assistants, - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons under 18 years more than 74 hours per week, - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act, - - - - -	11	190	12	213
Total Contraventions, - - - - -	11	222	15	248

By-Laws Regulating Places of Public Refreshment.

Sixteen inspections were made in connection with the application of eight registered refreshment vendors for permission to make structural alterations to their premises, so as to allow them to conduct a carrying-out trade after the hours prescribed by the By-laws. Reports dealing fully with each application were sent to the County Clerk.

COUNTY OF LANARK

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER WARD

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

1925

Medical Officer of Health,	-	-	County Offices, Hamilton.
Asst. Medical Officer of Health,		}	District Offices, Lanark.
Sanitary Inspector,	-		

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. HUME PATTERSON, F.R.F.P.S.(G.), D.P.H.

Asst. M.O.H. and Tuberculosis Officer.

ALEXANDER FRASER, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector.

WILLIAM PATERSON.

Asst. Sanitary Inspectors.

WILLIAM Y. PARK

(Certificated Meat Inspector).

ROBERT FRASER

(Appointed 26th October, 1925).

Nurse Health Visitors, 3.

District Hospital, Roadmeetings, Carlisle.

Physician-Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	Dr. ALEXANDER FRASER.
---------------------------	---	---	---	---	-----------------------

Consulting Physician,	-	-	-	-	Dr. ROBERT B. BARR
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	--------------------

Matron,	-	-	-	-	Miss I. RAMSAY.
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Meat Inspector.

JOHN JARVIE, M.R.C.V.S.

Slaughter-house Superintendents, 4

COUNTY OF LANARK.

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER WARD

(AREA, 326,803 ACRES).

Report by the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The **Population**, as estimated for the year 1925, was 48,200. The population of the various parishes is given in Table B.

The number of *inhabited houses*, according to the Valuation Roll, amounts to 10,218, while there are 135 *uninhabited houses*, the latter being 18 more than in the previous year.

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth and death-rates per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births for the decennial periods 1891-1900, 1901-10, and 1911-20, as well as those for the years 1921-25.

Table B shows the population, births, and deaths for the year in each parish and registration district, with the deaths classified according to cause.

Table C shows the deaths classified according to cause and age periods.

The **Births** registered in the district, after correction for transfers, numbered **1,041**—males, 525; females, 516—giving a birth-rate of **21·5** per 1,000 of the population. The number of births is the lowest since 1919, when 981 births were registered, while the birth-rate for the year is the lowest yet recorded.

The number of *illegitimate births* registered in the district, after correction for transfers, numbered 63—males, 33; females, 30—giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 6 per 100 births.

The **Deaths** registered in the district, after correction for transfers, amounted to **488**, giving a death-rate of **10·1** per 1,000 of the population, being the lowest death-rate yet recorded.

The deaths of infants under 1 year numbered **67**, giving an infantile mortality rate of **64·3** per 1,000 births.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 553, constituting the *natural increase* of the population.

Infectious Diseases.—The deaths due to notifiable infectious diseases numbered 71, as compared with 84 during the previous year, and were made up as follows:—Diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 2; tuberculosis, 37 (pulmonary, 22; meningeal, 2; abdominal, 8; other forms, 5); pneumonia, 29.

The deaths due to non-notifiable diseases numbered 15, as compared with 37 during the previous year. Whooping-cough, 11; measles, 1; diarrhoea (under 2 years), 3.

Respiratory Diseases.—During the year the deaths, excluding pulmonary tuberculosis, numbered 73, being a decrease of 60 as compared with the previous year, and were as follows:—Pneumonia, 29; bronchitis, 15; influenza, 9; other respiratory diseases, 20. The following statement shows the deaths from respiratory diseases according to months:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pneumonia,	- 4	5	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	9
Bronchitis,	- 3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Influenza, -	- 2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases,	- —	4	3	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	2	4
Total, -	- 9	15	7	5	2	2	1	2	4	1	8	17

The age periods of these deaths are to be found in Table C.

TABLE B.—UPPER WARD.—Year 1925.—Population, Births, and Deaths in each Registration District, with Deaths classified according to cause.

[illegible]

TABLE C.—UPPER WARD.—Year 1925.—Deaths classified according to Cause and Age Periods.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Registered in District.	Transferred from other Districts.	Transferred to other Districts.	Nett Deaths.	NETT DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																		Rate per 1000 Population.		
					Weeks.				Months.				Years.												
					-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-			
Esteric Fever, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Scarlet Fever,	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Whooping-Cough,	10	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Diphtheria,	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
Influenza,	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18
Erysipelas, . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	0.02
Other Septic Diseases,	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	0.12
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	26	1	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	4	2	5	...	0.45
Meningeal "	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	0.04
Abdominal "	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	0.16
Other Forms, "	8	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0.10
Malignant Diseases,	46	8	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	7	13	15	10	1.12
Rheumatic Fever,	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
Measles (simple),	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08
Cerebral Hemorrhage,	42	3	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.89
Convulsions,	8	...	...	8	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	22	13	0.16
Encephalitis Lethargica, . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Other Nervous Diseases,	12	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0.29
Organic Heart Disease,	44	3	2	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.93
Bronchitis,	15	2	2	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31
Pneumonia,	26	4	1	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	7	4	3	0.60
Laryngitis,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Other Respiratory Diseases,	19	1	1	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39
Diarrhoea (under 2 years),	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	2	0.06
Appendicitis and Typhilitis, . . . . .	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
All Liver Diseases (normal),	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.08
Other Digestive Diseases,	5	4	...	9	3	...	2	3	1	0.18
Nephritis and Bright's Disease,	15	3	...	18	1	1	1	3	7	1	0.37
Puerperal Sepsis,	1	...	1	1	0.02
Dis. and Acc. of Pregnancy,	3	4	2	2	0.08
Congenital Malformation,	4	1	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
Premature Birth,	9	9	7	1	1	0.18
Atrophy, Debility, &c.,	6	2	...	8	3	1	2	1	1	0.16
Atelectasis,	2	2	2	0.04
Injury at Birth,	1	1	1	0.02
Suffocation—Overlying,	—
Syphilis,	—
Rickets,	—
Violence,	22	13	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	5	6	3	4	1	5	...	0.66
Suicide,	—
Other Defined Diseases,	77	10	5	82	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	3	13	16	37	1.70
Ill-Defined Diseases,	1	...	1	0.02
Total,	434	78	24	488	17	4	6	3	9	10	7	11	33	9	12	21	26	25	35	72	100	88	10.12		

The undernoted statistics show the deaths and death-rates per thousand of the population for the past six years :—

Year.	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Influenza.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1920	34	·75	22	·48	5	·11	13	·28
1921	33	·71	27	·58	4	·09	10	·21
1922	54	1·15	30	·64	20	·43	19	·41
1923	28	·58	19	·39	2	·04	14	·29
1924	40	·82	46	·95	27	·55	20	·41
1925	29	·60	15	·31	9	·18	20	·41

Malignant Diseases.—The deaths falling under this heading numbered 54—males, 21; females, 33—thus showing a slight increase in the deaths from malignant disease when compared with the figure of 43 for the previous year, also a preponderance of female deaths over males. The age periods at death will be found in Table C.

The type of disease according to certified cause of death was :—Carcinoma or cancer, 41; sarcoma, 1; epithelioma, 2; malignant disease, 10. The location of the disease was as follows :—some portion of the gastro-intestinal tract, 37 cases; the genito-urinary tract, 5; liver, 1; breast, 5; glands, 2; lung, 3; eye, 1.

TABLE A.—BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION. INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Net Deaths.	Death-rate.	Infants under 1 year.	
					Deaths.	Death-rate.
Average.						
1891 } to 1900 }	1,222	31·6	606	15·6	116	95·5
Average.						
1901 } to 1910 }	1,209	28·9	552	13·2	104	86·5
Average.						
1911 } to 1920 }	1,143	25·9	561	12·73	91	80·23
1921	1,225	26·23	541	11·58	76	62·04
1922	1,097	23·40	584	12·45	101	92·06
1923	1,144	23·9	512	10·7	74	64·6
1924	1,119	23·1	581	12·0	86	76·7
1925	1,041	21·5	488	10·1	67	64·3

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The diseases included under this heading are classified in relation to notification, and are divided into two groups. Group I includes diseases which are compulsorily notifiable (*a*) under the Notification Act, (*b*) by adoption under the Notification Act, and (*c*) by order of the Scottish Board of Health, and Group II not compulsorily notifiable diseases. The diseases included in these groups are as follows:—

GROUP I.

(<i>a</i>)	(<i>b</i>)	(<i>c</i>)
	August, 1906.	1st August, 1912.
Smallpox	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Diphtheria		1st July, 1914.
Scarlet Fever	24th October, 1912.	All forms of Tuberculosis
Typhus Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	1st November, 1918.
Enteric Fever	Tetanus	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Puerperal Fever	Anthrax	1st August, 1919.
Erysipelas	Glanders	Malaria
	Actinomycosis	Dysentery
		Trench Fever
		Acute Influenzal-Pneumonia
		Acute Primary do.
		26th December, 1924.
		Infective Jaundice

GROUP II.

*Measles	Chickenpox	Ringworm
German Measles	Mumps	Scabies
*Whooping-Cough		

* Primary cases of those diseases under five years of age have been made notifiable under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Table D shows the number of cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring in each parish, and in the following paragraphs the prevalence and distribution of each disease is summarised.

All outbreaks were carefully inquired into, and the usual recognised methods of investigation, isolation, and disinfection were carried out to control the spread of the disease. Where the patient was in any way connected with a dairy farm, special precautions were taken to discover the source of infection, and in all cases, except one which was isolated at home, prompt removal to hospital was obtained. In the case of diphtheria, throat swabs were taken for bacteriological examination from all members of the household.

There has been a definite decrease in the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease as compared with the previous year. Excluding tuberculosis, the total number of cases of infectious disease notified was 391, in comparison with last year's figure of 610, while including tuberculosis, the total number of cases notified was 452, in comparison with the figure of 695 for the previous year.

TABLE D.—Number of Cases of Infectious Sickness recognised in each Parish during 1925.

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Paratyphoid "B."	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Erysipelas.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
Biggar, . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	8
Carluke, . . .	12	14	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	10	6	50
Carmichael, . . .	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11
Carnwath, . . .	61	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	81
Carstairs, . . .	13	42	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	60
Covington and Thankerton, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Crawford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4
Crawfordjohn, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coulter, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dolphinton, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas, . . .	57	7	—	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	74
Dunsyre, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamington, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark, . . .	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	1	31
Lesmahagow, . . .	32	21	1	1	3	2	—	11	22	1	1	10	10	115
Libberton, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pettinain, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symington, . . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14
Walston, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wiston and Roberton, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total, . . .	205	114	1	2	5	3	1	26	29	5	1	37	24	453

The following tabular statement shows the housing in relation to the incidence of infectious disease:—

Disease.	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts. and over.	Institution.	Total.
Scarlet Fever, - - -	18	95	52	35	5	205
Diphtheria, - - -	7	59	28	20	—	114
Acute Poliomyelitis, - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paratyphoid B., - - -	—	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal Fever, - - -	2	3	—	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, -	—	3	—	—	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica, -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas, - - -	1	13	6	5	1	26
Acute Primary Pneumonia, -	—	22	5	1	1	29
Influenzal-Pneumonia, - -	—	1	2	2	—	5
Dysentery, - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	3	17	8	4	5	37
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	2	12	7	2	1	24

From the above table it will be seen that the greatest number of cases of infectious disease occurred in two-apartment houses, but it must be remembered that a very large proportion of the population in the Upper Ward occupies houses of this size. It is therefore necessary to study the incidence in the various apartment houses in relation to population. The following table gives the cases per thousand of population in the various apartment houses for the more important infectious diseases and shows that the incidence was greatest in three-apartment houses:—

CASES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS APARTMENT HOUSES.

	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts.	Over 6 apts. Institutions.	District incidence.
Scarlet Fever, -	4.4	4.6	6.3	3.0	4.0	4.4	1.7	4.2
Diphtheria, -	1.7	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.6	1.1	—	2.3
Pneumonia, -	—	1.1	0.8	0.7	—	—	0.2	0.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	—	0.9	0.7
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	—	0.2	0.5
All Diseases, -	7.8	11.1	13.3	8.5	7.9	5.6	3.3	9.4

Smallpox.

No case occurred during the year, the last case notified being in the year 1904.

Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907.—The returns received from the Registrars showing the number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination are tabulated here according to registration district, in quinquennial periods and for the year 1925.

	Annual Average.				Year
	1908-10.	1911-15.	1916-20.	1921-25.	
Biggar, - - - -	0·25	0·6	2	3	—
Carlisle, - - - -	62	98	107	103	108
Carmichael, - - -	15	18	21	20	25
Carnwath, - - - -	7	15	9	12	11
*Forth and Haywood, -	43	60	59	50	47
Tarbrax, - - - -	—	—	—	—	24
Carstairs, - - - -	5	6	7	8	6
Covington, - - - -	0·6	1	1	1	3
Crawford, - - - -	2	3	4	3	4
Leadhills, - - - -	—	1	1	3	3
Crawfordjohn, - - -	2	2	4	3	1
Coulter, - - - -	0·2	—	0·6	0·4	—
Dolphinton, - - -	—	0·2	1	0·2	—
Douglas, - - - -	3	9	20	28	34
Dunsyre, - - - -	—	0·4	0·4	—	—
Lamington, - - - -	—	0·4	0·8	0·8	—
Lanark, - - - -	6	14	15	14	2
Lesmahagow, - - -	54	108	130	89	88
Kirkfieldbank, - - -	3	9	5	6	7
Coalburn, - - - -	—	—	—	30	34
Libberton, - - - -	—	0·4	1	1	—
Pettinain, - - - -	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	—
Symington, - - - -	—	0·4	1	1	—
Walston, - - - -	—	0·6	0·2	0·8	—
Wiston, - - - -	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·4	—
Annual Average, -	206	348	389	385	397

*During the year 1925 Forth and Haywood were made into one registration district. Tarbrax is now a registration district.

Diphtheria.

The following tabular statement shows the prevalence of this disease since 1892, as well as the number of deaths, and the respective rates :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Average, 1892-95,	- 78	14	17.9	2.0	3.7
Average, 1896-1900,	- 89	6	6.7	2.2	1.4
Average, 1901-05,	- 66	7	10.6	1.6	1.6
Average, 1906-10,	- 156	7	4.4	3.6	1.7
Average, 1911-15,	- 95	8	8.4	2.1	1.8
Average, 1916-20,	- 82	7	8.5	1.8	1.5
1921, -	- 89	4	4.4	1.9	0.9
1922, -	- 72	7	9.7	1.5	1.5
1923, -	- 46	4	8.7	0.9	0.8
1924, -	- 68	2	2.9	1.4	0.4
1925, -	- 114	3	2.6	2.3	0.6

The number of deaths from the disease amounted to 3, in comparison with last year's figure of 2, while the total number of notifications showed an increase of 46, in comparison with the number of cases notified in the year 1924.

Of the 114 cases notified, 101 or 88.5 per cent. were removed to hospital. The monthly distribution of cases throughout the year was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7	1	7	—	6	8	10	8	13	29	21	4

It will be seen that the prevalence of the disease was greatest during the third and last quarters of the year.

The age incidence of the cases and deaths was as follows :—

Ages,	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-55	55-65
Cases,	1	17	27	37	22	9	1
Deaths,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

Table D shows the number of cases notified in each parish, from which it will be seen the greatest number was notified in the parish of Carstairs. These occurred principally in Carstairs Junction.

The cases were distributed as follows:—

Carlisle Parish.—Carlisle, 12 (1 death); Braidwood, 2.

Carmichael Parish.—Douglas Water, 2; Carmichael, 2;

Carnwath Parish.—Carnwath, 4; Forth, 3; Haywood, 2 (1 death);
Stobwood, 1; Tarbrax, 1; Kaimend, 1.

Carstairs Parish.—Carstairs Junction, 39; Carstairs Village, 3.

Douglas Parish.—Douglas, 5; Happendon, 2.

Dunsyre Parish.—1 death which occurred outwith the district.

Lanark Parish.—New Lanark, 9; Lanark, 5.

Lesmahagow Parish.—Coalburn, 14; Lesmahagow, 7;

Return Cases.—3 cases gave rise to 8 return cases all amongst the relatives of the initial cases. 2 of the initial cases were found to have positive swabs after discharge from hospital and were re-admitted.

Dairy Farms.—The disease occurred at dairy farms in 2 instances. 1 case was removed to hospital, and after examination of the various inmates, the milk supply was allowed to continue, while in the other case, the patient was isolated at home, and the milk supply voluntarily stopped.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—Of the 52 cases of diphtheria treated in Lanark Burgh Fever Hospital, only 5 had received antitoxin before admission. There were no deaths in hospital during the year.

Outbreak of Septic Throats at Carstairs Junction.—From the beginning of the year, cases of diphtheria had been notified from time to time which appeared to have no communication with each other, and no source of infection could be traced. Towards the end of the year, in the month of October, a definite and sudden increase in the number of notifications took place, and continued throughout the month of November and as suddenly decreased.

The following statement shows the notifications of diphtheria received from Carstairs Junction during the year according to month:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
4	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	4	13	11	—

From these figures the increased prevalence in the latter part of the year is marked.

The age periods of the cases notified were as follows:—

-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45
—	5	12	14	5	3

Bacteriological Examination of Swabs.—Of the total 39 cases, 28 families were affected. No definite connection could be made out between individual cases except in the case of suspected return cases, and in this connection many swabs were taken from cases after return from hospital.

All the pupils attending Carstairs Junction School were swabbed, but all proved negative, and no carrier of diphtheria was discovered amongst the children.

From a detailed list of patients for the whole year (notified as diphtheria), the number of patients admitted to hospital with positive swabs is especially small, and even counting those in whom a positive swab was obtained after admission, and also those cases admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell, which were returned as diphtheria, the proportion of positive cases bacteriologically was still a small number of the total cases notified.

Five patients appear to have had positive swabs on admission to hospital (including one re-admission of case found with positive swab, throat, and nose after discharge). These cases apparently showed positive swabs after admission (including one case re-diagnosed scarlet fever and diphtheria), while information from the County Hospital, Motherwell, showed that five cases were said to be diphtheria (two of which had negative swabs before admission) giving thirteen positive cases out of a total of 39 notified during the year.

Milk Supply.—The milk supply of the Junction is obtained from two farms. These were visited repeatedly, and no case of any suspicious illness could be discovered. Swabs were taken from all those who handled the milk, but all were returned as negative.

In view of the many cases of apparently non-diphtheritic throats, a bacteriological examination of the milk supply was suggested for the presence of streptococcus mammitis. Samples were therefore taken of the supplies in the Junction and the village, and, on examination in the bacteriological laboratory, two of the supplies were found to contain this germ. Further investigations were made by the County Medical Officer accompanied by the Veterinary Inspector at the two farms concerned, but only one cow was found to be producing milk containing streptococcus mammitis, and instructions were given that this milk should not be used for human consumption. Further samples were thereafter taken, in the course of delivery and examined, with a negative result. The finding of streptococcus mammitis in the milk supply does not entirely prove that the milk was the cause of infection, but it is significant that when the milk supply was found to be free from this germ no further cases of illness were brought to the notice of the Department.

Return Cases.—Two cases, after discharge from hospital, could be definitely stated as being the cause of four return cases. Case No. 9 was admitted to hospital showing a positive swab, while 13 days after discharge case No. 15—a sister—was admitted to hospital showing a positive swab.

Case No. 12 was admitted to hospital, a swab being returned as negative on admission. Within a period of 5-10 days from the discharge of this patient, three relatives were admitted to hospital showing positive swabs. The swabs from throat and nose of case 12 were found to be positive, and the case re-admitted to hospital.

Conclusion.—It is perfectly evident that amongst all these cases notified during the year, diphtheria has been present, but during the last two months of the outbreak, many of the cases notified as diphtheria, and whose immediate removal to hospital was requested, were not cases of diphtheria, but simply suffered from septic throats. Many of the notified cases were seen before removal to hospital, while others which were not notified were seen along with the medical attendant, and were certainly not cases of clinical diphtheria.

Some of the cases presented the appearance of a follicular tonsillitis, while others merely showed a slight amount of exudate on one or other tonsil, which could easily be wiped off.

There was practically no elevation of temperature or any constitutional disturbance in the slight cases, and where the septic condition of the throat was definite, the temperature ranged about 102°F. The throat condition and temperature subsided quickly on appropriate treatment, usually clearing up in 24-36 hours.

Scarlet Fever.

The following tabular statement shows the prevalence of this disease since 1892, as well as the number of deaths, and the respective rates:—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Average, 1892-95,	- 299	7	2.3	7.88	1.77
Average, 1896-1900,	- 326	9	2.7	8.27	2.28
Average, 1901-05,	- 187	4	2.1	4.56	0.97
Average, 1906-10,	- 235	3	1.2	5.5	0.70
Average, 1911-15,	- 264	5	1.9	6.03	1.14
Average, 1916-20,	- 156	2	1.5	3.4	0.5
1921,	- 263	1	0.3	5.6	0.2
1922,	- 403	11	2.7	8.6	2.3
1923,	- 265	3	1.1	5.5	0.6
1924,	- 425	9	2.1	8.7	1.8
1925,	- 205	2	.9	4.2	0.4

The monthly distribution of the cases was as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
25	24	34	24	15	10	15	12	11	13	9	13

From these figures it will be seen that the disease was most prevalent during the first and second quarters of the year. There had been a definite decrease during the year of the cases notified—205 in comparison with 425 cases during the previous year. Of the 205 cases notified, 156 or 76 per cent. were removed to hospital.

The age incidence of the cases and deaths was as follows:—

	Ages,	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65
Cases,		6	40	82	44	18	12	3
Deaths,		—	1	—	—	—	1	—

Table D shows the number of cases occurring in each parish, and it will be noted that the disease was prevalent in the more populous areas.

Two deaths occurred, both being from the anginous type of the disease.

The greatest number of cases occurred in the Parishes of Carnwath and Douglas, the distribution according to locality being as follows:—

Biggar Parish.—Biggar, 4.

Carluke Parish.—Carluke, 7 (1 death); Law, 4; Braidwood, 1.

Carmichael Parish.—Douglas Water, 5.

Carnwath Parish.—Tarbrax, 8; Wilsontown, 15; Forth, 19 (1 death); Haywood, 3; Braehead, 5; Auchengray, 3; New Woolfords, 3; Carnwath, 2; Lampits, 2; Newbigging, 1.

Carstairs Parish.—Carstairs Village, 7; Ravenstruther, 3; Carstairs Junction, 3.

Douglas Parish.—Douglas, 44; Douglas West, 6; Rigside, 5; Parishholm, 2.

Lanark Parish.—New Lanark, 4; Lanark, 3.

Lesmahagow Parish.—Coalburn, 9; Kirkmuirhill, 8; Lesmahagow, 6; Kirkfieldbank, 5; Blackwood, 3; Auchenheath, 1.

Libberton Parish.—Cormiston, 1.

Symington Parish.—Symington, 13.

The type of the disease on the whole was mild.

Return Cases.—8 cases were counted to be return cases, and the interval which elapsed between the date of dismissal from hospital of the infecting cases and the onset of illness in the return cases was as follows:—

-1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	Total.
3	2	3	8

Dairy Farms.—In 12 instances the disease occurred at a dairy farm. Immediate removal of the cases to hospital was obtained in all instances, and, after the usual medical examination of the inmates and disinfection of the premises, the milk supply was continued.

The following table shows the percentage of cases occurring at the various ages :—

Year.	-1	-5	-15	-25	-45	-65	65 and over.
1914, -	1.9	19.8	62.2	10.1	5.6	.4	—
1915, -	1.3	23.7	63.6	7.6	3.2	.6	—
1916, -	1.5	26.0	53.2	14.0	4.5	.8	—
1917, -	—	27.4	50.7	17.8	2.7	1.4	—
1918, -	—	18.8	73.2	6.5	1.5	—	—
1919, -	.7	31.	58.5	7.7	2.1	—	—
1920, -	.6	14.7	58.2	16.	8.	2.5	—
1921, -	.8	22.0	63.1	9.5	4.2	.4	—
1922, -	.5	23.1	61.1	11.7	3.3	.3	—
1923, -	.8	25.3	61.1	9.8	2.6	.4	—
1924, -	1.8	23.5	59.9	10.8	3.8	.2	—
1925, -	2.9	19.5	61.5	8.8	5.8	1.5	—

Enteric Fever.

The following tabular statement shows the prevalence of this disease since 1892, as well as the number of deaths, and the respective rates :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Average, 1892-95,	- 46	6	12.4	1.2	1.5
Average, 1896-1900,	- 27	5	17.6	0.6	1.2
Average, 1901-05,	- 20	4	18.8	0.4	0.9
Average, 1906-1910,	- 13	2	17.4	0.3	0.5
Average, 1911-15,	- 6	1	23.3	0.13	0.3
Average, 1916-20,	- 3	0.2	5.9	0.01	0.02
1921, -	- 1	—	—	.02	—
1922, -	- —	—	—	—	—
1923, -	- 3	1	16.6	.06	.02
1924, -	- —	—	—	—	—
1925, -	- —	—	—	—	—

This table shows that during the period of County administration the disease has practically disappeared. No cases occurred in the year 1924, and none were reported during the present year.

Paratyphoid Fever.

Two cases were reported during the year, and were confirmed by bacteriological examination to be due to the *B. paratyphosus* "B." One case was reported in the month of September, and was isolated at home, while the other occurred in the month of December and was removed to hospital. The cases were in no way connected with each other, and both made good recoveries. Careful inquiries were made as to the source of infection, but no source could be discovered.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Erysipelas.

26 cases of this disease were notified during the year. One case was admitted to hospital. No deaths occurred. The age periods of incidence are as follows:—

15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Total.
2	1	7	7	4	5	26

The distribution of cases according to parish will be found in Table D.

Pneumonia.

The notifications of acute primary pneumonia numbered 29, while 5 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, both figures showing a decrease in comparison with the notifications of last year. No cases were removed to hospital, as hospital accommodation was not available. The age periods of incidence are as follows:—

Acute Primary Pneumonia—

-1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Total
6	11	4	2	2	1	—	2	1	29

Influenzal Pneumonia—

—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The death-rate and number of deaths will be found under the heading of respiratory diseases.

Dysentery.

One notification was received during the year, but on the patient's admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case of this disease was notified, and was found to be in a general hospital at time of notification.

Puerperal Fever.

Five cases of this disease occurred during the year, and three of the cases were admitted to hospital. One death occurred in hospital. Further particulars regarding these cases will be found under Maternity and Child Welfare.

Non-notifiable Diseases.

The sources of information available to the Department regarding the prevalence of measles, whooping-cough, mumps, chicken-pox, &c., are as follows:—(1) Information sent by headmasters for the purpose of certification of scholars absent on account of infectious disease; (2) application made by school authorities for closure of schools when the attendance is interfered with by epidemic prevalence; (3) information obtained by the Nurse Health Visitors in the course of their duties; (4) the return of deaths received from the local registrars; and (5) notification of primary cases of measles and whooping-cough under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Measles.—After the epidemic of the previous year, cases of measles were not so numerous throughout the district. In all, 114 cases came to the knowledge of the Department. These occurred in the following parishes:—Carluke, 44; Carnwath, 1; Covington, 23; Coulter, 4; Douglas, 1; Dunsyre, 2; Lamington, 9; Lanark, 6; Lesmahagow, 19; Symington, 5—total, 114.

1 death occurred in the Parish of Carluke, congestion of the lungs being the ultimate cause of death.

The age periods of incidence and death are as follows:—

Age.	-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10 and over	Total.
Cases,	4	11	26	57	16	114
Deaths,	—	1	—	—	—	1

Whooping-Cough.—This disease was more prevalent during this year, and in all 455 cases came to the knowledge of the Department. These occurred in the following parishes:—Carluke, 120; Carmichael, 1; Carnwath, 38; Carstairs, 40; Crawford, 1; Douglas, 70; Lanark, 37; Lesmahagow, 114; Libberton, 3; Pettinain, 4; Symington, 1; while 26 cases came from Lanark Burgh—total, 455.

11 deaths occurred in the district during the year, the ultimate cause of death being broncho-pneumonia, 5; congestion of lungs, 2; convulsions, 2; spasmodic croup, 1; whooping-cough only, 1.

The age periods of incidence and deaths were as follows:—

	-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10 and over.	Total.
Cases, -	87	142	132	93	1	455
Deaths, -	6	5	—	—	—	11

The registration districts in which the deaths took place will be found in Table B.

The following tabular statement shows the death-rate per 10,000 of the population and actual number of deaths during the past five years:—

Year.	Measles.		Whooping-Cough.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 10,000.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 10,000.
1921, -	—	—	17	3·6
1922, -	8	1·7	10	2·1
1923, -	4	·8	12	2·5
1924, -	13	2·6	10	2·0
1925, -	1	·2	11	2·2

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes primary cases of measles and whooping-cough in children under 5 years have now been made notifiable.

Hospital Accommodation for Measles and Whooping-Cough.—Arrangements were made whereby severe cases or cases where the home conditions were not satisfactory could be admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell. 2 cases of whooping-cough were treated in hospital. 1 death occurred in hospital.

School Closure.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease. It was found necessary, however, to make several visits to schools for the purpose of examination of scholars, with a view to detecting unrecognised cases of infectious disease. These included Carstairs Junction, Carstairs Village, Carmichael, Covington, and Douglas. In addition, owing to the outbreak of sore throats in Carstairs Junction during the latter part of the year, all pupils attending Carstairs Junction School were swabbed, for the purpose of detecting any carrier of diphtheria.

Anthrax.

Ten outbreaks of this disease in cattle were reported in the district during the year. No cases of suspicious illness occurred amongst the persons in contact with the diseased animals.

The following table is appended, showing the outbreaks classified according to parish, for the years 1920-25 :—

Parish.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Biggar, - - -	1	3	1	—	—	—
Carluke, - - -	1	1	1	—	—	2
Carmichael, - - -	1	1	—	1	1	2
Carnwath, - - -	2	5	3	3	5	1
Carstairs, - - -	1	4	—	1	1	—
Covington, &c., - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—
Crawford, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawfordjohn, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coulter, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dolphinton, - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—
Douglas, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dunsyre, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamington, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark, - - -	2	—	1	—	2	1
Lesmahagow, - - -	6	6	2	2	1	2
Libberton, - - -	2	1	1	2	—	—
Pettinain, - - -	2	1	—	1	—	—
Symington, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1
Walston, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wiston, &c., - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total, - - -	18	25	11	11	10	10

Venereal Diseases.

During the year, 10 cases received treatment — syphilis, 4; gonorrhœa, 5; others, 1. Of these, 9 cases received outdoor treatment, while 1 case of gonorrhœa was admitted to hospital. The total attendances at the various clinics numbered 165 — syphilis, 60; gonorrhœa, 95; others, 10. Blood specimens for the Wassermann test numbered 17, of which 10 were negative, while 10 bacteriological smears for gonococci were all returned as negative.

Hospitals.

Infectious disease was less prevalent than in the previous year, but again at times there was the same difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation for the two more prevalent diseases—scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The admissions during the year were as follows:—

	Burgh Hospital, Lanark.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	Total.
Scarlet Fever, - - - -	113	43	156
Diphtheria, - - - -	52	49	101
Paratyphoid B., - - - -	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever, - - - -	—	3	3
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - - -	—	1*	1
Erysipelas, - - - -	—	1	1
Dysentery, - - - -	—	1*	1
	165	99	264

* Diagnosis revised.

Towards the end of the year the Scottish Board of Health agreed that the proposed new infectious disease hospital at Roadmeetings should be proceeded with, on the understanding that if the proposed Joint Sanatorium Board ever came into existence, the Board would have control of the sanatorium beds as regards patients to be treated therein, but the whole institution, including the sanatorium beds, would continue to be managed by the Upper Ward District Committee.

Tuberculosis.

The Burghs of Lanark and Biggar being included in the Upper Ward District Tuberculosis Scheme, statistics relating to the three areas are given separately.

Upper Ward.—The following tabular statement shows a marked decline in the deaths and death-rate from tuberculosis:—

Annual Average—	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.		
	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Death-rate per 10,000 Population.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Death-rate per 10,000 Population.
1891-95, - —	—	45	12·0	—	23	6·2
1896-1900, - —	—	47	11·9	—	17	4·4
1901-05, - —	—	43	10·5	—	20	4·9
1906-10, - 36	36	35	8·1	—	15	4·4
1911-15, - 50	50	32	7·0	—	13	2·8
1916-20, - 43	43	28	6·3	25	15	3·3
1921, - - 33	33	20	4·3	32	15	3·2
1922, - - 48	48	21	4·5	32	17	3·6
1923, - - 51	51	33	6·9	30	11	2·3
1924, - - 42	42	20	4·1	42	13	2·6
1925, - - 37	37	22	4·5	24	15	3·0

Mortality.—The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 37, and were classified as follows:—Pulmonary, 22; meningeal, 2; abdominal, 8; other forms, 5. The deaths will be found classified according to parish in Table B.

The death-rate for all forms of the disease was .76 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate of the various forms of the disease, and also the age incidence of the deaths, will be found in Table C.

Deaths in relation to Notification.—There are still a number of cases in which medical practitioners fail to carry out their legal duties, and notify punctually when the case becomes known. Some cases are not notified until death is approaching, and in others the case only becomes known when the local Registrar's return of deaths is received.

Of the 37 net deaths from tuberculosis, 22 were of the pulmonary form. Of these, 14 were notified (1 at death), leaving 8 not notified. Of the total net deaths, 6 occurred in institutions.

The period elapsing between notification and death was:—Under 1 month, 4 cases; 1-3 months, 1; 3-6 months, 4; 6-9 months, 2; 9-12 months, 0; 1-2 years, 2; over 2 years, 1.

Of the 37 net deaths from tuberculosis, 15 were of the non-pulmonary form. Of these, 7 were notified (1 at death), leaving 8 not notified. Of the total net deaths, 8 occurred in institutions.

The period elapsing between notification and death was:—Under 1 month, 3 cases; 6-9 months, 1; 1-2 years, 2; over 2 years, 1.

Notifications.—The number of cases notified amounted to 61—pulmonary, 37; non-pulmonary, 24; showing a decrease of 24 in comparison with last year. Of the 37 new pulmonary cases, 11 died, 3 left the district, and in 2 cases the diagnosis was revised, thus leaving 21 on record at the end of the year. Of the 24 non-pulmonary cases, 3 died, 1 left the district, thus leaving 20 cases on record.

Housing in relation to notification:—

	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	Institution.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	- 3	17	8	4	5	37
Non-Pulmonary, - - -	2	12	7	2	1	24

The age incidence of the cases notified was as follows :—

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total.
Pulmonary,	—	—	6	9	15	6	1	37
Meningeal,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Abdominal,	—	4	5	—	2	—	—	11
Other Forms,	—	6	3	1	2	—	—	12
Total,	—	10	14	10	20	6	1	61

The *occupations* of the cases notified were classified thus :—Housewives, 12; scholars, 15; miners, 4; farm workers, 4; railwayman, 1; painter, 1; forester, 1; printer, 1; factory workers, 3; no occupation or none stated, 19.

Total Cases on Record.—The total cases on record, as shown in the following statement, amounted to 193—pulmonary, 107; and non-pulmonary, 86 :—

Changes during 1925.

	Cases in District 1-1-25	New Cases.	Total on Record.	Left District.	Died.	Off List.	Cases in District 31-12-25.
Pulmonary,	99	37	136	7	19	3	107
Non-Pulmonary,	77	24	101	4	11	—	86

The cases receiving *domiciliary treatment* numbered 17.

The cases receiving *institutional treatment* are dealt with under the heading “Sanatoria.”

Burgh of Lanark.—During the year there were 3 deaths from tuberculosis—pulmonary, 3.

The *notifications* received numbered 4. The notifications, according to the form of the disease, were as follows :—Pulmonary, 2; non-pulmonary, 2.

The *occupations* of the cases notified were classified thus :—Scholar, 1; housewife, 1; teacher, 1; gas worker, 1.

The *age incidence* of the cases notified was as follows :—

	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total.
Pulmonary,	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Non-Pulmonary,	—	1	—	1	—	—	2

Institutional Treatment.—4 cases—2 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary—received treatment in the District Sanatorium, Road-meetings.

Domiciliary Treatment.—3 cases received treatment.

Burgh of Biggar.—During the year 1 death was registered from tuberculosis of the pulmonary form.

No cases were notified during the year.

SANATORIA.

District Sanatorium, Roadmeetings.

The District Hospital at Roadmeetings is reserved for the treatment of tuberculosis. During the year 49 cases were admitted—44 from the Upper Ward; 4 from the Burgh of Lanark; and 1 from the Burgh of Biggar.

Patients Treated.—15 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary cases were in residence at the beginning of the year, and during the course of the year 31 pulmonary and 18 non-pulmonary were admitted, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 68.

During the year 30 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary cases were discharged, and 6 pulmonary cases and 1 non-pulmonary case died, leaving 10 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary cases under treatment at the close of the year.

Place of Residence.—The parishes of residence of the cases discharged were as follows:—Carnwath, 6; Carluke, 15; Lesmahagow, 8; Lanark, 6; Crawford, 3; Carmichael, 1; Carstairs, 1; Douglas, 2; Burgh of Lanark, 4.

Age and Sex.—The cases discharged are shown in the following table, classified according to age and sex, and according to age groups for both sexes. In each age group the number of pulmonary, non-pulmonary, and non-tuberculosis cases are shown:—

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Non-Tuber.	Total.
-5	1	2	3	Pre-school age.	—	3	—	3
-10	2	4	6	School age.	5	6	—	11
-15	2	3	5					
-20	3	5	8	Adolescence.	9	5	—	14
-25	2	2	4					
-30	—	2	2					
-35	3	3	6	Early Maturity.	8	1	—	9
-40	3	—	3					
-45	—	—	—					
-50	2	3	5	Late Maturity.	8	1	—	9
-55	4	—	4					
-60	—	—	—					
	22	24	46		30	16	—	46

Pulmonary Cases Discharged.

Duration of Illness.—The duration of illness on admission, stated in monthly periods, was as follows:—

Months,	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24	Total.
	10	5	7	—	4	4	30

Earliest Manifestations.—From the histories of illness, taken on admission, the earliest signs or symptoms indicative of a departure from normal health were:—Cough, 9; pleurisy, 2; influenza, 5; pneumonia, 1; loss of weight, 1; hæmoptysis, 4; debility, 8—total, 30.

General Results.—The general condition on discharge may be given as follows:—Very much improved, 21; improved, 3; unchanged, 6—total 30.

Non-Pulmonary Cases Discharged.

The cases discharged during the year numbered 16. These may be classified as follows:—Abdominal, 6; adenitis, 2; ostitis, 7; meningitis, 1; total, 16.

Duration of illness.—The duration of illness on admission, stated in monthly periods, was as follows:—

Months,	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24 and over.	Total.
	3	3	5	—	1	4	16

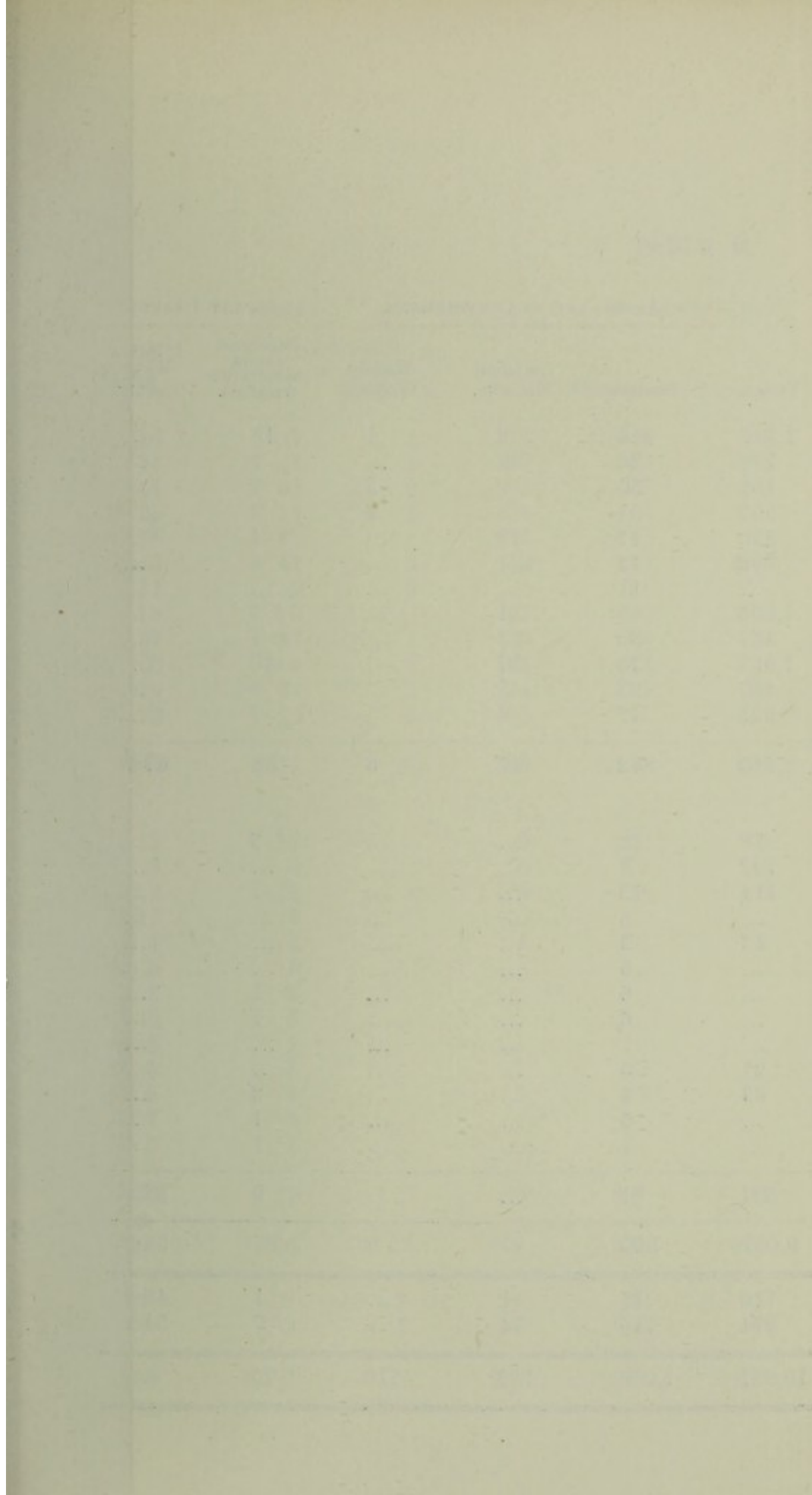
General Results.—The general condition on discharge may be given as follows:—Very much improved, 12; improved, 1; unchanged, 3; total, 16.

Other Institutions.

In addition to the cases treated at the District Sanatorium, cases were treated in other institutions in the County, viz.:—County Hospital, Motherwell, 5; Hairmyres Colony, 4; Shotts, 2; Uppertown, 1.

Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme.

A Medical Board has now been set up which is responsible for the periodic examination of all workers connected with the above scheme, but under paragraph 33 of the 1925 scheme the Tuberculosis Officer is responsible for the initial examination of all workmen newly employed on receipt of notification from the employer. No such examinations were carried out during the year.



REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.			Reg- ist (cor- rect- ness of train- ing)
<i>Chiefly Industrial.</i>			
Carluke, ...	...	...	2
Carmichael, ...	...	...	1
Carnwath, ...	...	...	1
Forth, &c., ...	...	...	1
Tarbrax, ...	...	...	1
Carstairs, ...	...	...	1
Leadhills, ...	...	...	1
Douglas, ...	...	...	1
Lanark, ...	...	...	1
Lesmahagow, ...	...	...	2
Kirkfieldbank, ...	...	...	1
Coalburn, ...	...	...	1
Total, ...	...	...	14
<i>Chiefly Agricultural.</i>			
Biggar, ...	...	...	1
Covington, ...	...	...	1
Crawford, ...	...	...	1
Crawfordjohn, ...	...	...	1
Coulter, ...	...	...	1
Dolphinton, ...	...	...	1
Dunsyre, ...	...	...	1
Lamington, ...	...	...	1
Libberton, ...	...	...	1
Pettinain, ...	...	...	1
Symington, ...	...	...	1
Walston, ...	...	...	1
Wiston, &c., ...	...	...	1
Total, ...	...	...	13
Combined Total,			1, 08
Burgh of Biggar, ...	...	...	1
Burgh of Lanark, ...	...	...	14
Total, ...	...	...	1, 15

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

While the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark are included in the Upper Ward Scheme, the statistics relating to the three areas are given separately.

Upper Ward.—Staffing Arrangements.—The staffing arrangements remain as stated in previous reports. Three whole-time Nurse Health Visitors are employed, and the services of the District Nurses in Biggar, Crawford, Thankerton, Forth, and Lesmahagow are obtained as part-time Health Visitors in connection with this scheme.

Births.—The number of births registered in the Upper Ward, corrected for transfers, numbered 1,041—males, 525; females, 516; the birth-rate for the year being 21·5 per 1,000 of the population. Of the 1,041 births, 63 were illegitimate—males, 33; females, 30; giving an illegitimate rate of 6 per 100 births.

Notifications of Birth.—Of the total births, 980 were registered in the district, and of these, 973 were notified, or 99·2 per cent. In addition, 23 still-births were notified—20 by the Medical Practitioner in attendance, and 3 by certified midwives. Of the total births, 903 were attended by doctors, 94 by certified midwives, and 8 by uncertified midwives.

Table E shows the births registered, births notified, visits made by the Nurse Health Visitors, the attendant at confinement, as ascertained at the first visit, infant deaths registered, and the infantile death-rate, the information being tabulated according to registration districts, and sub-divided into agricultural and industrial areas.

Infantile Mortality.—After correction for transfers, the deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 67—males, 34; females, 33, showing a decrease in the infant deaths as compared with the previous year. Of the total infant deaths, 62 were registered in the district. Classified according to groups of diseases, 23 or 34·3 per cent. were due to developmental causes which include prematurity, atrophy, &c. Of these 23 deaths, 18 or 78·2 per cent. occurred during the first four weeks of life. Of the acquired diseases the largest number of deaths was due to respiratory diseases:—Pneumonia, 8; bronchitis, 4; other respiratory diseases, 4; equalling a total of 16 deaths, being 23·8 per cent. of the total deaths. In the infectious

disease group whooping-cough was the cause of 6 deaths, and diphtheria, 1, equalling a total of 7, being 10·4 per cent. of the total infant deaths.

Infantile Mortality Rates.—Infant deaths amounted to 67, giving an infant mortality rate of 64·3 per 1,000 births for the year. 64 were legitimate infants—males, 32; females, 32, giving a legitimate mortality rate of 61·4 per 1,000 births, while the illegitimate deaths numbered 3—males, 2; females, 1, giving an illegitimate mortality rate of 2·8 per 1,000 births.

Table F shows the infant deaths arranged according to the classification requested by the Board of Health.

TABLE F.

	Age Periods.					Total.
	Weeks.		Months.			
	-1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12		-12
Chickenpox, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	6	6
Diphtheria and Croup, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Disease, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous), - - - - -	—	—	—	—	3	3
Hydrocephalus, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions, - - - - -	3	1	—	1	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms), - - - - -	—	1	2	2	3	8
Influenza, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	2	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, - - - - -	—	2	1	—	—	3
Other Digestive Diseases, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation, - - - - -	1	1	—	1	—	3
Congenital Heart Disease, - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth, - - - - -	7	1	1	—	—	9
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - - - -	3	1	2	1	—	7
Atelectasis, - - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth, - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Suffocation (overlying), - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes, - - - - -	—	4	2	3	2	11
	17	13	9	10	18	67

Maternal Mortality.—Inquiry is now made into all deaths that occur within four weeks after confinement, with a view to ascertaining the cause of these deaths. With the exception of cases removed to hospital within the County, the first intimation of these deaths comes from the returns of the local registrars.

5 maternal deaths occurred, the cause of death being:—Eclampsia, 1; embolism, 2; cardiac failure, 1; puerperal sepsis, 1. Three of these deaths occurred in hospital, the remaining 2 at home.

Puerperal Sepsis.—5 cases occurred during the year. 3 were removed to and treated in hospital, while 2 cases were treated at home. 1 death occurred in hospital.

The details of cases are as follows:—

- (1) Age 25. M. Labour natural. No instrumental interference. Rise of temperature four days after confinement. Developed a septic rash, with definite tenderness over uterus, which had contracted fairly well. Lochia offensive. Patient had history of previous uterine trouble.
- (2) Age 34. M. Patient was admitted to hospital as a case of marked debility following confinement. Puerperal sepsis was recognised. Confinement was stated to be a natural one. Patient died in hospital.
- (3) Age 22. M. Case of delayed labour. Forceps used. Two days after confinement rise of temperature with abdominal tenderness took place. Lochia scanty. Removed to hospital.
- (4) Age 18. N.M. Ante partum hæmorrhage present. Instrumental delivery. Adherent placenta. Two days after confinement rise of temperature with rigor. Lochia offensive. Removed to hospital.
- (5) Age 34. M. Prolonged labour due to face presentation. Instrumental delivery. Three days after confinement rise of temperature with scanty lochia.

The following statement shows the cases of puerperal sepsis and deaths during the past five years:—

Year.	Cases.	Cases per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 births.
1921,	—	—	—	—
1922,	1	·9	—	—
1923,	1	·8	—	—
1924,	3	2·6	3	2·6
1925,	5	4·8	1	·9

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year 3 cases were notified by the medical practitioners in attendance. Visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitors, and the cases classified as mild. All cases made complete recoveries with no impairment to vision. No cases were admitted to hospital.

Measles and Whooping-Cough.—Details regarding the prevalence, &c., of these diseases will be found under the heading of non-notifiable diseases.

Home Visitation.—The visits made under the Scheme, excluding the two burghs which are given later, numbered 9,031, of which 804 were first visits, 7,234 subsequent visits, and 993 special visits. Of these visits, 672 first visits, 6,246 subsequent visits, and 952 special visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitors. The visits made by the District Nurses numbered 132 first visits, 988 subsequent visits, and 41 special visits, giving a total of 804 first visits, 7,234 subsequent visits, and 993 special visits. Special visits included expectant mothers, 195; whooping-cough, 650; measles, 109.

The total visits, including the two burghs, were as follows:—917 first visits, 8,001 subsequent visits, and 1,103 special visits, giving a total of 10,021 visits paid under this Scheme.

Child Welfare Centres.—The attendances and consultations at the four Child Welfare Centres were as follows:—

	Mothers.	Babies and Children.	Consultations.
Lanark, - - -	690	855	61
Carluke, . - -	858	1,012	71
Coalburn, . - -	237	259	27
Douglas Water, -	233	304	27

Necessitous Cases.—The number of cases receiving assistance amounted to 173. These cases were certified on medical grounds, and consisted of children, 120; nursing mothers, 37; expectant mothers, 16.

The following table shows the medical conditions for which these cases were assisted:—

Diseases—

	Mothers.		Children.		Total.
	<i>Expec.</i>	<i>Nurs.</i>	-1	-5	
Debility, - - -	16	23	22	22	83
Inability to Nurse. -	—	12	—	—	12
Loss of Weight, - - -	—	—	6	3	9
Marasmus, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Malnutrition, - - -	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Forward, - - -</i>	16	35	30	30	105

Diseases—Continued.

	Mothers.		Children.		Total.
	<i>Expec.</i>	<i>Nurs.</i>	-1	-5	
<i>Forward, -</i>	16	35	30	30	105
<i>Infectious Diseases (debility following)—</i>					
Measles, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping-Cough, - - -	—	—	3	35	38
Scarlet Fever, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Respiratory Diseases—</i>					
Bronchitis, - - -	—	—	1	4	5
Pneumonia, - - -	—	—	1	8	9
<i>General Diseases—</i>					
Anæmia, - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Rickets, - - -	—	—	—	2	2
<i>Digestive Diseases—</i>					
Gastritis, - - -	—	—	2	1	3
Gastro-Enteritis, - - -	—	—	3	—	3
All other Causes, - - -	—	1	2	2	5
Total, -	16	37	41	79	173

Hospital Admissions.—During the year there were 39 admissions to the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, which were as follows:—Normal confinements, 17; abnormal confinements, 13; illness connected with pregnancy, 9.

To the County Hospital, Blantyre, there were 4 admissions:—Children under 5 years, 4.

To the County Hospital, Motherwell, there were 6 admissions:—Puerperal sepsis, 3; children under 5 years, 3.

To the County Convalescent Home, Calderbank, there were 3 admissions:—Illness connected with pregnancy, 1; children under 5 years, 2.

Burgh of Lanark.—The number of births in the burgh, after correction for transfers, amounted to 136, of which 4 were illegitimate, giving a birth-rate of 20·9 per 1,000 of the population. The attendants at birth will be found in Table E, which also gives the number of births notified and the visits made by the Nurse Health Visitors.

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 7, giving an infantile mortality rate of 51·4 per 1,000 births. The causes of death were:—Premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 2; convulsions, 1; debility, 1; enteritis, 1; other defined diseases, 1.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified during the year.

Hospital Admissions.—During the year 13 cases were admitted to hospital:—County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, 12—normal cases of confinement, 8; abnormal cases of confinement, 3; illness connected with pregnancy, 1. County Convalescent Home, Calderbank—1 child under 1 year.

Necessitous Cases.—The number of cases who received assistance during the year numbered 16, as follows:—Children under 5 years, 12; expectant mothers, 4.

Burgh of Biggar.—The number of births, after correction for transfers, amounted to 22—males, 9; females, 13; giving a birth-rate of 14 per 1,000 of the population. Of these births 2 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate rate of 9 per 100 births.

Notifications of birth and the attendants at birth, as well as the visits made by the Nurse Health Visitor, will be found in Table E.

Infantile Mortality.—There was 1 death under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 45·4 per 1,000 births.

Hospital Admissions.—There was 1 admission to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified.

Necessitous Cases.—Nil.

GENERAL SANITATION.

In the Report of the District Sanitary Inspector, which is incorporated, will be found an account of the work done under the headings "Housing," "Water Supply," "Drainage and Sewage Disposal," "Scavenging," "Nuisances," "Tents, Vans, and Sheds," "Workshops," "Sanitary Condition of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops," &c., &c.

Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1923.

There are now eleven producers of graded milk in the district, and there appears to be little difficulty in disposing of the supply, although most of it is sent out of the district, with the exception of a certain amount retailed in Biggar, Lanark, and Carlisle areas.

The following licences were held during the year:—

Grade of Licence.	Name and Address of Licensee.	Gallons produced daily.	Where sold.
CERTIFIED.	Andrew Murdoch, Teaths, Lesmahagow.	55	Carlisle and Crossford.
Do.,	John Russell, Walston Mansions, Dunsyre.	70	Edinburgh.

Grade of Licence.	Name and Address of Licensee.	Gallons produced daily.	Where sold.
GRADE A (T.T.) (Bottler's Licence).	T. B. M'Gregor, Lessertinn, Lanark.	65	Lanark.
GRADE A (T.T.)	Gavin Hamilton, Auldtoun, Lesmahagow.	50	Glasgow.
Do.,	James Hodge, Brownhill, Carnwath.	35	Edinburgh.
Do.,	John Kirkwood, Scorrieholm, Lesmahagow.	55	Glasgow and County Institutions.
Do.,	James A. Brown, Cormistont Towers, Biggar.	70	Biggar, and Motherwell and Wishaw Institutions.
Do.,	Samuel Ballantyne, Eastwood, Lesmahagow.	80	Glasgow and Middle Ward Institutions.
Do.,	Right Hon. Earl of Home, Newmains, Douglas.	20	Estate Workers.
Do.,	John Ballantyne, Woods, Auchenheath.	16	Glasgow.
GRADE A.	Archibald Affleck, Barnhills, Douglas Water.	35	New Stevenston.

The bacteriological and chemical examination of samples of milk from the above herds all proved very satisfactory, being within the standard allowed in all cases, with one exception, in which coliform bacillus was found in one-tenth of a c.c. The milk-fat per cent. never fell below the standard allowed (3.5), and in most samples was over 4 per cent.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.

The prevalence of tuberculosis of the udder among dairy stock is detailed in the following table, which shows the work done in the Upper Ward during the year. Samples of milk were drawn from all udders, which, upon examination, showed conditions suspicious of tuberculosis. 92 samples of milk were taken in this way, and sent to the County Laboratory for examination, when 10 proved positive.

In the positive cases certificates were granted by the County Veterinary Surgeon, stating that the animal suffered from tuberculosis of the udder. Notice was sent to the owner by the Medical Officer of Health, directing his attention to the requirements of Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, suggesting, at the same time, that the animal should be sent for slaughter. The owner was requested to communicate with the Public Health Department,

stating as to how and when it was intended to dispose of the animal. When the Tuberculosis Order came into force on 1st September, however, there was no longer any necessity for this procedure as the animal was slaughtered forthwith under that Order.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, which came into force on 1st September, 1925, it is an offence to sell milk from a cow suffering from *any disease* liable to infect or contaminate the milk. Samples of milk are therefore taken from any animal which is suffering from any suspicious condition of the udder. If on examination in the Bacteriological Laboratory such samples are found to contain streptococcus mammitis or other infective germs, a letter is sent to the owner of the animal pointing out that it is an offence to use the milk from such a cow for human consumption.

Since 1st September eleven such letters have been sent.

1925.—VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

PARISH.	Herds.	Cows.	Samples of Milk.	Suspected Tubercle.				Suspected Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Mammitis.	Induration N.T.	Eruption on Teats	Totals.
				Result.									
				+	-	+	-						
Biggar,	27	172	3	...	3	...	...	2	7	3	1	...	13
Carluke,	58	927	17	1	2	1	13	5	20	3	6	1	35
Carmichael,	35	793	10	...	1	...	9	1	28	6	12	2	49
Carnwath,	57	1,181	26	1	2	2	21	6	24	4	12	...	46
Carstairs,	21	632	7	1	4	3	...	4	16	1	7	...	28
Covington	16	332	6	...	3	...	3	1	11	1	...	...	13
Crawford,	12	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Crawfordjohn,	26	402	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	5	...	12
Coulter,	16	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dolphinton,	21	238	2	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	3	...	9
Douglas,	18	395	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	6	2	26
Dunsyre,	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamington,	12	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark,	27	495	1	...	...	...	1	5	26	3	3	1	38
Lesmahagow,	169	3,441	9	...	2	3	4	9	64	23	26	3	125
Libberton,	19	486	7	...	...	1	6	3	10	5	3	2	23
Pettinain,	23	467	2	...	1	...	1	2	10	1	8	...	21
Symington,	19	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Walston,	27	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wiston, ...	21	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Totals for													
Upper Ward,	625	10,958	92	3	20	10	60	41	244	55	96	15	451

Public and Private Slaughter-houses.

There are in the Upper Ward District 4 public and 7 private slaughter-houses, the latter including a large sheepery.

The public abattoirs are situated in Carluke, Douglas, Forth, and Lesmahagow; and the private slaughter-houses in the following areas:—Abington, Carnwath, Carstairs Junction, Crawford, Douglas Water, Leadhills, and Symington.

All the slaughter-houses within the district were regularly visited, and with few exceptions were conducted in accordance with the By-laws.

The following tables give a record of (a) the animals killed and dues collected; and (b) the carcasses totally destroyed or partially condemned during the year in the various public abattoirs:—

1925.

RECORD OF ANIMALS KILLED.

Abattoir	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Totals	Fees, Dues, Offals, &c. Sums Collected		
Carluke, - -	36	564	110	230	2,989	800	3,258	7,987	£929	8	4
Douglas, - -	2	138	...	8	1	231	6	386	31	3	0
Forth, - - -	...	186	1	122	...	212	68	589	57	5	8
Lesmahagow, -	90	228	307	105	...	697	182	1,609	289	10	5
Totals, -	128	1,116	418	465	2,990	1,940	3,514	10,571	£1,307	7	5

1925.

RECORD OF CARCASSES TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Abattoir	CATTLE.				CALVES.		SWINE.			
	Complete Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Heads	Internal Organs	Complete Carcasses	Internal Organs	Complete Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Heads	Internal Organs
Carluke, - - -	22	15	28	98	5	13	2	...	67	74
Douglas, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forth, - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lesmahagow, -	4	8	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	3
Totals, - - -	27	23	31	121	5	13	2	...	67	77

Carluke Abattoir.—As mentioned in last year's Annual Report, the Committee had under consideration the question of adding suitable cooling room, condemned meat room, and weighing facilities at Carluke Abattoir, and at the close of the year this work had been commenced.

Private Slaughter-houses.—Licences are due for renewal in the month of May of each year, and it is now necessary for the Local Authority, in granting the renewal of licences, to specify thereon the days and hours upon which slaughtering may be carried out.

The following arrangements were made after consultation with the butchers concerned, and the days and hours allotted to them were endorsed upon their licences:—

Robert Colthart & Sons, Abington.—Mondays, 5 to 6 p.m.;
Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

John Orr, Carnwath.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

James Dick, Carstairs Junction.—Mondays, 5 to 6 p.m.;
Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Aaron C. Lewis, Crawford.—Mondays, 5 to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays
and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Robertson Brothers, Douglas Water.—Mondays, 5 to 6 p.m.;
Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Robert M'Adam, Leadhills.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to
3 p.m.

W. & R. Jackson, Symington.—No stated hours.

The following table gives a record of the animals slaughtered at the undermentioned private slaughter-houses:—

1925.

RECORD OF ANIMALS KILLED.

Slaughter-house	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Totals
Abington, - - -	...	54	...	23	8	192	32	309
Carnwath, - - -	...	86	...	11	...	146	...	243
Carstairs Junction, ...	...	190	...	...	...	290	51	531
Crawford, - - -	...	70	...	...	...	177	4	251
Douglas Water, -	4	95	...	24	...	182	3	308
Leadhills, - - -	...	...	12	46	7	124	...	189
Totals, - - -	4	495	12	104	15	1,111	90	1,831

CONDEMNATIONS.

Carnwath, - - - 1 ox liver.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two businesses are conducted under this category in the Upper Ward District. These are (1) knacker's yard at Whitelees, Lanark; and (2) bone-degreasing plant at Braidwood.

No complaints were received during the year in respect of either business.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Housing.

Building By-Laws.—76 sets of plans were lodged during the year, in terms of the Building By-Laws. These plans related to new buildings and to alterations and additions to existing properties. The plans, together with the relative schedules of information, were examined, reported upon, and submitted to the Public Health Committee.

Plans, in order to be considered by the Committee at their ordinary monthly meetings, must be lodged with the District Clerk, and all points in connection therewith adjusted with the Inspector of Buildings, not later than the eighth day of each month. It is again desirable to emphasise this fact, as too frequently plans are sent in late, causing delay and disappointment.

When the plans are approved by the Committee, they are returned, together with three forms of intimation, which are later to be forwarded to the District Clerk in the following order, indicating the progress of the work :—(1) commencement of work ; (2) drain testing ; and (3) completion of buildings.

In all 511 inspections were made of new buildings, and 59 smoke tests were applied to drainage systems. In addition to these, a number of smoke tests were applied to drains of existing buildings.

The tabular statement appearing on opposite page shows the number of plans dealt with in the course of the year, arranged according to parishes.

During the year 16 houses were provided by private enterprise. Details of these are as follows :—

Cottage of 5 apartments, bathroom, store, &c., at Stanehead, Biggar.

Temporary offices and caretaker's house at Cairneypark, Kirkfieldbank.

House of 8 apartments, scullery, bathroom, &c., at Burnhead Road, Symington.

Teacher's house of 4 apartments, scullery, bathroom, &c., at Yieldshields, Carluke.

Dwelling-house of 5 apartments, bathroom, &c., at Market Road, Carluke.

House of 4 apartments, bathroom, &c., at Stanehead, Biggar.

Bungalow of 6 apartments, bathroom, &c., at West Avenue, Carluke.

Composite wood and iron cottage of 2 apartments, scullery, &c., Craigiehall Farm, Carnwath.

Cottage of 4 apartments, with scullery, bathroom, &c., at New Lanark Road, Lanark.

Bungalow of 3 apartments, scullery, &c., at Crawford.

Cottage of 6 apartments, bathroom, &c., at Kirkton Street, Carluke.

Dwelling-house of 6 rooms, kitchen, scullery, bathroom, &c., at Symington.

Bungalow of 4 apartments, bathroom, &c., at Birkwood Mains, Lesmahagow.

Caretaker's house of 3 apartments, bathroom, &c., over offices and repair shop at Stonebyres Falls, Lanark.

Caretaker's house of 3 apartments, bathroom, &c., over offices and repair shop at Bonnington Falls, Lanark.

House of 4 apartments, bathroom, &c., at Canninghill, Kirkmuirhill.

In addition to the above, the following 9 houses were erected under the subsidy scheme, whereby a grant of £82 for each house was approved:—

Cottage of 4 apartments, bathroom, scullery, &c., at Carwood, Biggar.

Bungalow of 4 apartments, bathroom, &c., at Hyndford Bridge, Lanark.

Cottage of 4 apartments, bathroom, scullery, &c., at Thankerton.

Cottage of 4 apartments, scullery, and bathroom, at Milton Street, Carluke.

Two semi-detached cottages, each comprising 3 apartments, scullery, and bathroom, at Hill of Kilncadzow, Carluke.

Cottage of 4 apartments, scullery, bathroom, &c., at Lanark Road, Braidwood.

Bungalow of 5 apartments, scullery, and bathroom, at Clyde Street, Carluke.

Cottage of 3 apartments, bathroom, &c., at Gilkerscleugh, Abington.

Plans were also lodged in connection with the erection of a new hospital, to be known as the Kello Hospital, Biggar.

The other plans submitted related to alterations and additions to existing buildings, &c., among which were the following:—

Restoration of manse, destroyed by fire, at Kirkfieldbank; alterations and additions to Post Office, Carluke; addition of kitchen and bedroom, scullery and water-closet to house at Townfoot, Symington; tailor's workshop at Carstairs Junction; addition of classroom, lavatory, and heating chamber, and reconstruction of latrines at Lamington School; garage and ice-house at Townhead, Douglas; addition of flat to existing house, consisting of 4 apartments, bathroom, &c., at High Street, Carluke; alterations and additions to out-buildings, and sub-division of schoolroom, at Hawksland Primary School; addition of bathroom, 2 bedrooms, pantry, &c., at Viewpark, Law; boot and shoe shop and workroom at Main Street, Leadhills; alterations at Yieldshields School, Carluke; addition of 2 bedrooms, scullery, and bathroom, at Westraw Lodge, Pettinain; workshop at Market Road, Carluke; addition of 2 rooms to house at Woodmailing, Symington; erection of 4 shops and offices for Coalburn District Co-operative Society, Limited, at Coalburn; reconstruction of dairy byre at Draffan Muir, Lesmahagow; alterations to shop and dwelling-house at corner of Hamilton Street and Kirkton Street, Carluke; addition of operating room and engine room to cinema at Main Street, Kirkmuirhill; alterations and additions to house at Victoria Cottage, Carluke; garage at Mount Cairn, Carluke; garage at Braidwood; garage at Carstairs Junction; garage and showrooms at Stewart Street, Carluke; alterations and additions to Gilkerscleugh, Abington; restoration of buildings destroyed by fire at Hyndshaw Farm, Carluke; petroleum, oil, and motor spirit depot at Cleghorn Railway Station; transforming sub-station for Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company, at Carluke Railway Station; transforming sub-station for Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company at side of old curling pond, Braidwood; garage at Main Street, Forth; addition of scullery, water-closet, and coal cellar to each of 16 houses, at Pleasance Row, Wilsontown; public hall, with bowling hall and two retiring rooms, at Braidwood Village, Carluke; addition of scullery, bathroom, and bedroom at Violet Bank, Blackwood; addition of two rooms and bathroom at Burnhouse Farm, Wiston; tile-drying shed at Waterlands, Law; confectioner's shop at Coalburn; addition of bathroom at Hyndshaw Farm, Carluke; addition of water-closet at Lye Cottage, Underbank;

addition of two bedrooms, water-closet, &c., at Townfoot, Symington; alterations and additions to house and shop at Main Street, Lesmahagow; internal alterations at The Inn, Forth; alterations to house at Main Street, Carnwath; shop and store at Main Street, Coalburn; additions to motor garage at Temperance Hotel, Biggar.

State-Aided Housing Schemes.—The appended table shows the progress of the various housing schemes completed or about to be undertaken by the District Committee, under the various subsidy schemes approved by the Scottish Board of Health.

NOTE OF HOUSES BUILT AND PROPOSED TO BE BUILT BY THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE UNDER THE VARIOUS SCHEMES.

Situation.	Houses Built under Addison (1919) Scheme.	Houses built under Scheme for Improvement of Insanitary Areas	Houses being built under Chamberlain (1923) Scheme.	Houses being built under Wheatley (1924) Scheme.	Further Instalment of Houses proposed to be built under the Wheatley (1924) Scheme.			Total Number of Houses Built and proposed.
					2 Apart.	3 Apart.	4 Apart.	
Auchenheath, -	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Blackwood, -	22	...	...	...	8	4	...	64
Coalburn, -	54	32	...	12	...	...	...	128
Lesmahagow, -	86	...	...	...	24	16	...	146
Douglas, -	104	...	...	12	...	...	...	56
Ponfeigh and Rigside, -	42	...	24	...	16	12	4	98
Forth, -	58	40	...	...	36	4	...	138
Carlisle, -	102	28	...	104	28	20	8	290
Law, -	46	...	...	16	12	4	...	78
Carstairs, -	14	...	...	12	8	4	...	38
Carstairs Junction, -	50	...	...	20	20	12	...	102
Carnwath, -	...	...	12	16	8	8	...	44
Kirkfieldbank, -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Pettinain, -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Thankerton, -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Crawford, -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Glespin, -	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12
Abington, -	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Symington, -	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
Libberton, -	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Dunsyre, -	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Braidwood, -	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Biggar, -	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
	618	100	36	236	178	100	16	1,284

Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909.—In the course of the year, 316 houses were inspected and reported upon, in terms of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning &c., Act, 1909.

Of this number, 158 houses were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

Representations were made to the Local Authority in respect of 16 properties, comprising the above 158 houses, which were situated in the following parishes : — Lesmahagow, 62 ; Carnwath, 61 ; Carluke, 35.

The following table shows the position of affairs as at 31st December, 1925 :—

Property.	Number of Houses.	Houses Closed.	Demolished.
<i>Parish of Lesmahagow.</i>			
Bankend Rows, Coalburn, - - -	41	8	—
Sawdust Row, Coalburn, - - -	4	—	—
Temperance Hotel, Lesmahagow, -	5	5	Converted into 1 house
Brocketsbrae, - - - - -	6	6	—
Auchenbegg Rows, Coalburn, -	6	6	6
<i>Parish of Carluke.</i>			
25 Clyde Street, Carluke, - - -	1	1	—
Heather Row, Carluke, - - -	6	6	6
Kirkton Street, Carluke, - - -	4	4	4
66, 68, 70 Chapel Street, Carluke,	3	1	—
82, 84, 86 Chapel Street, Carluke,	3	2	—
Moulders' Buildings, Carluke, -	6	(Defects remedied)	—
119, 121, 123 Carnwath Road, Carluke, - - - - -	3	3	—
Old Mauldslee Row, Law, - - -	2	2	2
Engine Row, Carluke, - - - -	7	7	7
<i>Parish of Carnwath.</i>			
Haywood, - - - - -	55	14	14
Bank Row, Forth, - - - - -	6	5	—

Appeals were lodged against the closing of the houses at Bankend Rows and Sawdust Row, Coalburn, and the Sheriff decided to have a neutral report by an architect. Having heard the report, the Sheriff dismissed the appeals and confirmed the Closing Orders.

With regard to an appeal against the Closing Order made by the Committee in respect of Moulders' Buildings, Carluke, the owner submitted a plan and specification of the improvements which the appellants were prepared to carry out on the property, provided the Committee were willing to accept same as making the houses reasonably habitable.

The improvements carried out to the six houses were as follows :—
A porch was erected at each door, with a water-closet entering there-

from; the water supply was laid on to each house, and a suitable sink provided; new fireclay drains, including a connection to the wash-house, were laid and connected to the main sewer; new windows were provided, roofs made watertight; defective floors and ceilings were repaired; ventilation under wood floors was improved, and additional ventilating gratings put in; existing ashpits and privies were removed and ashbins provided.

The Committee approved.

Under the scheme for the clearance of slum properties, whereby 100 houses of two apartments, scullery, and bathroom were to be erected—28 at Carluke, 32 at Coalburn, and 40 at Forth—this work is nearing completion.

The 28 houses at Carluke and the 32 houses at Coalburn are all occupied, as well as 32 of the houses at Forth, the tenants being drawn from houses to which Closing Orders had been applied. The remaining eight houses at Forth were nearing completion at the close of the year.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.—During the year under review much time was devoted to inspecting properties for the purpose of obtaining information for the making of Closing Orders, but the question of providing water-closets, sinks, &c., to existing houses was not lost sight of, as will be seen from the detailed statement of sanitary conveniences introduced.

Special attention continues to be given to those areas comprising special scavenging districts where the dry conservancy system is still in existence, and particularly those areas where drainage facilities are available.

The sanitary conveniences provided at the instance of the Public Health officials are detailed in the following pages, and indicate that during the year 96 water-closets, besides a considerable number of bathrooms, sinks, &c., were introduced to existing properties.

Carluke. — 56 water-closets—5 water-closets for 10 tenants at Foresters' Buildings, Law; 2 water-closets for 6 tenants at Hamilton Street; 3 water-closets for 6 tenants at Church Lane; bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin for house at Curatehill, Law; 1 water-closet for 1 tenant at Curatehill, Law; 1 water-closet and 2 sinks for 2 tenants at Marshall's property, Kirk Road; 3 water-closets and 2 sinks for 3 tenants at Jarvie's property, Stewart Street; 5 water-closets for 12 tenants at James Street; 1 water-closet and 2 sinks for 2 tenants at Gray's property, John Street; bathroom, water-closet, &c., at Kirkton Avenue; 2 water-closets for 4 tenants at Ivy Bank, Law; 1 water-closet for 3 tenants at 37-41 Chapel

Street; 2 water-closets for 4 tenants at Prentice's property, Stewart Street; bath, water-closet, sink, &c., for 1 tenant at Carnwath Road; 1 water-closet for 1 tenant at Carnwath Road; 6 water-closets and 6 sinks for 6 tenants at Moulders' Buildings, Stewart Street; 4 water-closets and 8 sinks for 8 tenants at James Street; 1 water-closet for 2 tenants at Rankin Street; 1 water-closet and 1 sink for 1 house at High Street; bathroom and water-closet for 1 tenant at Lawhill Road; 1 water-closet for 2 tenants at Lawhill Road; 1 water-closet for 1 tenant at John Street; 1 water-closet and 3 sinks for 3 tenants at Carnwath Road; 1 water-closet for 2 tenants at 22-24 Market Place; 2 water-closets and 1 sink for 2 tenants at Chapel Street; 3 water-closets and 3 sinks for 3 houses at Stewart Street; 1 water-closet and sink for 1 house at Stewart Street; 2 water-closets for 4 tenants at 134-140 Stewart Street; 1 water-closet, sink, &c., at Gray's cottage, John Street.

Carnwath.—3 water-closets—1 water-closet for 1 tenant at Main Street, Forth; 2 water-closets for 6 tenants at Castle Buildings, Carnwath.

Carstairs Village.—13 water-closets—1 water-closet for 4 tenants at Commercial Buildings; 1 water-closet and 1 sink for 3 tenants at A. P. Gray's property; 1 water-closet and water to scullery for A. P. Gray's cottage; 1 water-closet for 3 tenants at Walkinshaw's property, Avenue Road; 2 water-closets for 4 tenants and water to wash-house at Walkinshaw's property; 2 water-closets for 5 tenants and water to wash-house at Railway View; 2 water-closets for 4 tenants and water to wash-house for Mrs. Spence; 1 water-closet and sink for James Watson; 1 water-closet and sink for W. Ballantyne; bath, water-closet, and sink for Andrew Brown.

Crawfordjohn.—5 water-closets—bath, water-closet, &c., at Blairhill, Crawfordjohn; bath, water-closet, &c., for W. Kerr, Abington; water-closet, wash-house, and coal cellar for cottage at Abington; bath for Mr. Taylor's house at Abington; bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin at Post Office, Abington; water-closet for cottage at Abington.

Douglas.—1 water-closet—water-closet, wash-house, and 3 coal cellars for 3 tenants, 2 sinks and water for 2 houses, at Townhead, Douglas, for Wilsons and Clyde Coal Company.

Lesmahagow.—16 water-closets—water-closet for J. Clark, Blackwood; 2 water-closets for 2 houses for J. Scott, Blackwood; 1 water-closet for house at Crossford; 1 water-closet and wash-house for Holm Cottage, Coalburn; 1 water-closet to house at Braehead, Coalburn; 1 water-closet and sink to house at Gladstone Place, Coalburn; 2 water-closets for 8 tenants at Ramoth, Kirkfieldbank; 3 water-closets for 8 tenants at Stewart's Buildings, Kirkmuirhill; bath, water-closet, &c., for house at Blackwood; 2 water-closets at Lime Row, Coalburn; 1 water-closet at Kirkmuirhill Farm.

Roberton.—1 water-closet—water-closet at Mr. Drummond's house, Roberton.

Symington.—1 water-closet—bath, water-closet, &c., at Eastfield Farm, Symington.

WATER SUPPLY.

Special Water Supply Districts.

There are 16 special water supply districts in the Upper Ward, no new areas having been formed during the year under review.

The special water supply districts comprise the following:—
Blackwood, Braidwood, Carluke, Carnwath and Carstairs Junction, Carstairs Village, Crawford, Crossford and Hazelbank, Douglas, Forth, Kirkfieldbank, Law, Lesmahagow and Coalburn, Ponfeigh, Robertson, Symington, and Thankerton.

Of the above-mentioned water districts, 11 are either wholly or partly supplied from the trunk pipes owned by the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw and the Middle Ward District Committee.

For particulars of assessment, see page 109.

The following is a statement of the rainfall for the past 10 years, as recorded at Coldstream Reservoir, Carluke:—

Year.						Rainfall in Inches.
1916,	-	-	-	-	-	48·30
1917,	-	-	-	-	-	34·35
1918,	-	-	-	-	-	34·75
1919,	-	-	-	-	-	31·85
1920,	-	-	-	-	-	38·75
1921,	-	-	-	-	-	39·70
1922,	-	-	-	-	-	30·15
1923,	-	-	-	-	-	38·65
1924,	-	-	-	-	-	31·90
1925,	-	-	-	-	-	35·00

Average for the 10 years, 36·34 inches.

In recent Annual Reports all the special water supply districts have been fully reported upon, and, therefore, in this report reference has only been made to districts where anything of special importance occurred.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that the several supplies over the whole district were well maintained during the year.

Carlisle Water District.—An investigation was made with a view to the augmentation of the supply to this district if that was found necessary, and 6 samples were taken for analysis from the following sources :—

1. Westerhouse Spring.
2. Springfield Tank (existing supply).
3. Moorfoot East Spring.
4. Moorfoot West Spring.
5. Hill Burn opposite Craighead.
6. Spring east of Damhead.

The Chemist reported as follows :—“ These waters are all of sufficient purity for domestic purposes, and only require some slight treatment to remove suspended matter. In order of merit I would place the Moorfoot East and West Springs first, although the hardness of the East Spring is considerable. It has to be noted, however, that a mixture of these two springs would yield a water not harder than the present supply, No. 2 sample.

“ The spring east of Damhead is also a splendid water, containing only slightly more ammonia than the Moorfoot Springs. The Hill Burn is free from pollution, but is not so desirable as, owing to the nature of the suspended matter, more difficulty would be experienced in obtaining a clear supply.

“ The Westerhouse Spring is inferior in quality to all others.”

In addition, two samples were taken in the vicinity of Springfield—(1) from field drain containing spring water and discharging direct to the Hill Burn; and (2) from field drain containing spring water, at its junction with the Hill Burn. Both these samples were considered quite unsuitable for domestic use on account of the excessive iron present.

As it was alleged that other supplies were getting into the pipe supplying the tank at Springfield, a sample of water was taken from a standwell at Crawfordwalls Bridge. The results of analysis afforded no evidence of nitrogenous organic contamination.

Blackwood Water District.—Investigations were made in the month of May with regard to the advisability of introducing a further supply of water into this district, and samples were taken for analysis from eight springs at Starbirns. The Chemist reported on these as follows :—“ These samples are each of a remarkable purity. Sample

“ No. 4 is quite evidently from the same source as the Dunduff Spring.
 “ Samples Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are waters which in every respect
 “ are suitable for domestic purposes. With regard to samples Nos.
 “ 1, 3, and 4, I wish to call particular attention to the low amount of
 “ alkalinity. It is due to the absence or presence of an amount of
 “ alkalinity that waters are either plumbo solvent or not, and the
 “ amount available in these respective samples is practically within
 “ the limit of what is generally accepted as a safe amount. Under
 “ these circumstances, I would not advise that No. 4 spring be
 “ included for supply purposes until further information is available
 “ with regard to the alkalinity present in the mixed water as
 “ distributed to the consumer.”

Ponfeigh Water District.—As complaint was made regarding the turbid condition of the water supply and the presence of animalculæ, two samples were taken for analysis, viz., (1) from Ponfeigh Burn, just before it enters the intake; and (2) from a pipe which discharges the water from two springs into the same intake. Both these samples were found to be of excellent quality.

Other than Special Districts.

Crawfordjohn.—Owing to complaint with regard to the quality of water at this village, two samples were taken for analysis, viz., (1) from public well; and (2) from intake on lands of Crawfordjohn Farm. The results of analysis showed that these waters were suitable in every respect for domestic purposes.

Auchenheath.—Four samples were taken of the water supply to Auchenheath House, viz. :—

1. From ditch on lands of Blackhill Farm, immediately before entering Hallhill Burn;
2. From Hallhill Burn, at a point below Blackhill Farm;
3. From inlet to settling tank at private water-filtration plant for Auchenheath House; and
4. From tap in bathroom, Auchenheath House.

The results of analyses of these samples showed that this water was quite unfit for domestic purposes.

Greenbank Farm, Carlisle.—Two samples of water were taken for analysis, viz., (1) tank in field (nearest to steading); and (2) tank in field (furthest from steading). The results of analysis showed that both samples were of great purity, but that No. 1, owing to its solvent

action on metals, was unsuitable for domestic purposes. Analysis was also made of a sample of the hot water, and the results showed that very definite action on the tank and piping was taking place.

Yieldshields School, Carlisle.—At the request of the School Medical Officer a sample of water was taken from bore at this school. The Chemist's report stated that the water was not satisfactory for domestic use, but if the matter in suspension were removed a supply of clean, hard water would be obtained.

Covington Public School.—At the request of the School Medical Officer two samples of water were taken from the supply to this school for analysis—(1) sample from wash-house; and (2) sample from scullery. The analyses indicated that nitrogenous pollution was taking place, and the supply was, therefore, unsuitable for domestic use. A further two samples taken at a later period also showed that the water was not sufficiently pure for domestic results. An inspection was thereafter made by the County Medical Officer, and samples taken from four supplies in the village, but it was found that none of these was suitable, either through lack of purity or insufficiency, as a supply for the school. A further inspection was made, and samples were taken of three supplies on lands some distance from Covington. These three samples were quite satisfactory, but it was doubtful if any of them were abundant enough to supply the school. The Education Authority are now going into the matter of providing a sufficient water supply.

Auldtoun, Lesmahagow.—This farm receives a gravitation water supply, but it was thought desirable to augment this by taking water from a spring on the farm lands. On analysis this water was found to be free from nitrogenous organic pollution, but attention was called to the alkalinity, which was very low, and to the fact that waters having little alkalinity may possess plumbo solvent properties. By suitable treatment with lime an increase in alkalinity was obtained, and a further sample examined showed that all danger of corrosive action had been removed.

Lawriesmuir Farm, Lesmahagow.—A sample of water was taken at this farm, when it was found to be free from nitrogenous organic pollution, but containing little temporary hardness.

Waterside Public School.—As there was liability to pollution of the supply to this school through surface water getting access to the

well during wet weather, a sample was taken for analysis. The results indicated that this water was of great purity and suitable in every respect for domestic use.

Loaningdale, Biggar.—A sample of well water was taken for analysis. The results showed that this water was not a suitable supply for domestic purposes, but would be quite safe for use as a hot-water supply.

Covanhill Farm, Carstairs.—As there was a possibility that the supply to this farm was polluted by drainage, a sample of water was taken for analysis. The results afforded no evidence of nitrogenous organic pollution, and showed that the water was of sufficient purity for domestic or dairy purposes. The physical character of the water, however, could be improved by filtration.

Douglas.—A sample of water was taken from a tap in the scullery at Douglas Castle, and the results show that this water was of great purity.

Braidwood House.—Owing to a complaint of illness, which it was thought might have been attributable to the water supply, a sample of water was taken for analysis. The analysis showed that this was a water of great purity.

Wiston Public School.—Two samples of water were taken for analysis—(1) from present supply; and (2) from proposed supply. The present supply was found to be unsuitable for domestic purposes, but the Chemist was of the opinion that if the suspended matter were removed the water was sufficiently pure to provide a satisfactory supply. The proposed supply was in every way suitable for domestic purposes.

Carlton, Symington.—Owing to the occurrence of sore throat illnesses at this house, which it was thought might be attributable to the water supply, a sample of water was taken for analysis. The results of analysis showed that the water was of great purity, but contained little or no temporary hardness and only a very small degree of alkalinity.

Lower Stobwood, Forth.—A sample of water from a well at Lower Stobwood was taken for analysis. The results showed that this was of doubtful purity.

DRAINAGE.

Special Drainage Districts.

In all there are 13 Special Drainage Areas in the Upper Ward District, and these comprise the following:—Blackwood and Auchenhath, Braidwood, Carluke, Carnwath, Carstairs Village, Coalburn, Crosslaw, Douglas, Law, Lesmahagow, Ponfeigh, Symington. and Thankerton.

There were no new districts formed during the year.

Crosslaw.—The owner of the irrigation fields having complained that the ground was becoming soured through constant use, and having stated that it was desirable that an extension to the distributing sewer should be made, the Committee agreed to extend the sewer to meet the farmer's wishes.

Symington.—The village of Symington was formed into a Special Drainage District in 1914, but owing to the high cost of carrying out the necessary sewerage and sewage purification works, the scheme was deferred.

The Committee reopened the question during 1925 and decided to proceed with the work, which at the end of the year was nearing completion.

Quite a number of the owners of property in the district have already taken advantage of the new drainage facilities, and not only made connections to the sewer, but also provided all modern conveniences for their properties.

As all the other districts were fully reported upon in last year's Annual Report, it is not considered necessary to go further into the question on this occasion.

Other than Special Districts.

Crossford.—The village of Crossford was formed into a special water district in 1923, a plentiful supply being obtained from the Wishaw main at Braidwood. The question of proper drainage facilities now arises here, as the existing drains are unsatisfactory.

Hazelbank.—Hazelbank is included within the boundaries of Crossford Special Water Supply District. The drainage from all the houses on the high side of the road is discharged into an open ditch which runs down the side of the public road.

During warm weather this matter is the subject of frequent complaint, and now that there is sufficient water to flush a properly constructed drain, it would be a decided sanitary improvement to have this ditch piped in.

Leadhills. — Glengonnar Burn passes through the centre of the village, and not only receives all the sewage but also the lead-washings from the mines. The latter causes the bed of the burn to be silted up, which necessitates periodical cleaning. The Manager of Leadhills Mining Company was approached with a view to having the bed and sides of the burn laid with concrete from the point where the outfall from the washery at the mines is discharged.

The Company instructed the Manager to have this work carried out at a later date, but so far nothing has been done in the matter.

SCAVENGING.

Special Districts.

There are 14 special scavenging districts in the Upper Ward area, being an increase of 1 over last year.

The following is a list of the special scavenging districts:—Blackwood and Kirkmuirhill (which includes Auchenheath), Carluke, Carnwath, Carstairs Junction, Carstairs Village, Coalburn, Crosslaw, Douglas, Forth and Wilsontown, Haywood, Law, Leadhills, Lesmahagow, and Ponfeigh.

Coalburn.—Coalburn was formed into a special scavenging area, and the arrangement was put into force in the month of October. The work is contracted for, but the Committee have provided a suitable covered dust-cart.

As each special district was dealt with at length in recent Annual Reports it is not necessary on this occasion to go into detail. It might be mentioned, however, that in four of the special scavenging districts enumerated above, namely, Carluke, Douglas, Forth, and Lesmahagow, the Committee have provided their own horses and labour, while the scavenging in the remaining 10 areas is contracted for. The former arrangement has many advantages over the system of contracting.

The Public Health officials continue to press for the introduction of water-closets, particularly in special scavenging districts, as this improvement makes it possible for ash-pits to be discontinued, and the more modern method of refuse collection adopted.

As will be seen from the information given under the Housing Section of this report, this work has met with a fair degree of success, and many marked improvements have been effected.

LIGHTING.

Special Lighting Districts.

There has been no addition during the year 1925 to the number of special lighting districts enumerated in last year's Annual Report; this number remains at 5, and comprises the following areas:—Carluk, Crosslaw, Douglas, Law, and Lesmahagow.

While the village of Law has been formed into a special lighting area, the Committee has not yet found it possible to give any facilities, pending a definite arrangement regarding the introduction of electric current.

Nothing of outstanding interest falls to be reported regarding any of the other special districts, a full service having been maintained throughout the lighting season.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS.

The special districts for the purposes of water supply, drainage, scavenging, and lighting are shown in the following table. The rates of assessment (half-proprietor, half-tenant) for the year 1925-1926 are also shown. A blank in the assessment column means that no district has been formed for the special purposes indicated.

District.	Water	Drainage.	Scavenging.	Lighting.	Total Assessment.
Blackwood, ...	1/9	2/-	3½d.	...	4/0½
Braidwood, ...	1/-	1/-	...	...	2/-
Carluk, ...	9d.	8d.	3½d.	5½d.	2/2
Carnwath, ...	1/2½	1/3	6d.	...	2/11½
Carstairs Junction, ...	1/2½	...	4½d.	...	1/7
Carstairs Village, ...	2/5	1/0½	7d.	...	4/0½
Crawford, ...	1/6	...	...	...	1/6
Crossford and Hazelbank, ...	1/6	...	...	...	1/6
Crosslaw, ...	...	1½d.	2½d.	8d.	1/-
Douglas, ...	9d.	3d.	4d.	2½d.	1/6½
Forth, ...	3/1	...	6½d.	...	3/7½
Haywood, ...	...	...	1/3	...	1/3
Kirkfieldbank, ...	1/-	...	...	...	1/-

District.	Water.	Drainage.	Scavenging.	Lighting.	Total Assessment.
Law, ...	4d.	3d.	1½d.	*	8½d.
Leadhills, ...	...	...	6d.	...	6d.
Lesmahagow, ...	1/-	7d.	3½d.	3½d.	2/2
Coalburn, ...	1/-	1/10	3½d.	...	3/1½
Ponfeigh, ...	1/6	9d.	5d.	...	2/8
Roberton, ...	2/-	...	...	...	2/-
Symington, ...	1/5	†	...	...	1/5
Thankerton, ...	9d.	3d.	...	...	1/-

* District formed but not yet in operation.

† No assessment proposed for this year.

NUISANCES.

79 complaints were received in the course of the year. The subject of complaint in each case was carefully inquired into, and, where necessary, steps were taken to secure the discontinuance or abatement of the nuisance.

In addition to these a great many inspections were made with a view to the detection of nuisances, and as a result 104 intimations were served upon the authors under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

While in many instances the existence of nuisances was brought to the notice of the authors verbally and remedial measures were undertaken without further intimation, it was found necessary in three instances to have Statutory Notices served upon defaulting authors, in terms of Section 20.

Two of the Statutory Notices served related to the properties which are the subject of the following report:—

Report by the District Sanitary Inspector on Properties situated at

- (1) 2 to 16 James Street, Carluke, and
- (2) 53 to 69 Hamilton Street, Carluke.

These properties, consisting in all of 25 separate dwelling-houses, recently reverted to the Superior of Kirkton Estate, Carluke, at the expiry of the lease (99 years), and are all more or less in a state of disrepair.

For the past few years I have been in constant communication with the respective factors of these properties with a view to having

necessary repairs carried out, and also to have modern sanitary conveniences introduced, but owing to the short period of the lease remaining at the time, the owners objected strongly to spending money on modernising the properties as they were uncertain as to the renewal of their leases. These leases have not been renewed, and I have had a meeting with the Superior on the ground, when the necessary repairs, the introduction of sufficient water-closet accommodation to be placed in suitable positions, and the provision of a suitable domestic water supply, were discussed.

I recommended the introduction of water-closets in the proportion of one to every two tenants, that a sink be provided for each house with water laid on to it, and that suitable wash-house accommodation with water supply be provided, and that the necessary external and internal repairs to the houses should be carried out. The Superior demurred to providing water-closet accommodation in the proportion above mentioned, and refused to consider the introduction of a water supply to the houses, and wished to defer the necessary external and internal repairs to the houses.

(1) I may mention that the existing sanitary accommodation for the 12 tenants in the property at James Street consists of two privy-middens. These middens are lined with wood and are below the level of the ground, thus becoming flooded in wet weather, constituting a recurring nuisance; while, in the process of emptying them, the filth has to be barrowed out to the street, and this is a menace to health. For the disposal of household liquids two wooden troughs, untrapped, are placed at the stairheads, while at the front of the property there is one gully trap.

The water supply for the 12 tenants is from a tap placed at the front of the property. No wash-houses are provided.

(2) With regard to the Hamilton Street property, the sanitary accommodation is also of the most primitive type and consists of four privies and three ashpits for the 13 tenants, and these constitute a recurring nuisance. When the ashpits are cleaned the filth has to be dug out and barrowed through the passage to the main street in order to be carted away.

There are three small wash-houses, but no water laid on, the domestic water supply having to be carried from a standpipe about 100 yards distant.

To add to the insanitary conditions, several tenants have small poultry runs, while others keep pigeons.

I would be glad to have the Committee's ruling on any further action with regard to the existing state of affairs at these properties.

While the owner of the properties above referred to promised to give effect to the recommendations contained therein, nothing had been done to improve matters at the close of the year.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

A notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Mines intimating the abandonment of Glebe Colliery, Douglas, and directing attention to the provisions of Section 26 of the 1911 Act, requiring the erection of suitable fencing or other means sufficient to prevent accident.

On inspection it was found that the provisions of the Act had been given effect to, suitable fencing having been erected.

SALE OF MEAT OR MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

Article 12 of the Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland), 1923, which has been adopted by the Local Authority, provides, *inter alia*, that:—

“No person other than a person keeping open shop for the sale of meat or meat food products shall, by himself or by any other person employed by him, sell or offer or expose for sale any meat or meat food product from any cart or other vehicle or from any basket, barrow, booth, or stance, unless he holds a certificate from the Local Authority of the district in which the accommodation used by him for the storage of the meat or meat food products is situate, approving such accommodation.”

3 certificates were granted during the year to the following merchants:—

Alexander Corrison, butcher, 70 Kirkton Street, Carlisle.

Premises presently occupied as a meat store were formerly a small hall. An up-to-date refrigerator has been installed, and on the frequent visits I have made I have found the place well kept.

John Millar, jun., Braehead Cottage, Coalburn.

The above-named is a fish merchant, but, in addition, he sells a small quantity of potted meat. These meat products are retailed from his van. The store accommodation provided is quite satisfactory.

William Thomson, Townfoot, Crawford.

This man is also a fish merchant, but sells sausages and other meat products. The store accommodation is quite satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

There are 51 public schools within the Upper Ward District. Periodical visits were paid to a number of these in connection with the occurrence of infectious sickness.

Plans were submitted and approved of for (1) addition of classroom, lavatory, and heating chambers, and reconstruction of latrines at Lamington School; (2) alterations and additions to outbuildings, and sub-division of classroom at Hawksland Primary School, Lesmahagow; and (3) alterations to school and erection of new house for schoolmistress at Yieldshields, Carluke.

WORKSHOPS.

The following table gives a detailed list of the workshops within the district, arranged according to parishes, and all of which were inspected during the year.

474 inspections were made. One notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, which related to want of proper water-closet accommodation at a bakery. A notice was served upon the owner, and in due course suitable water-closet accommodation was provided.

Two lists of outworkers were received in the course of the year; the home-workers' premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Parish.	Bakers.	Blacksmiths.	Cabinetmakers.	Coachbuilder.	Cooper.	Cycle Repairers.	Dressmakers.	French Polishers.	Garages and Motor Repairs.	Ham Curers.	Joiners.	Milliners.	Painters.	Photographers.	Plumbers.	Saddlers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Upholsterers.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Totals.
Biggar, -	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	5	2	5	2	3	1	3	2	9	13	...	2	61
Carlisle, -	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Carmichael, -	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	2	6	3	...	1	38
Carnwath, -	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	11
Carstairs, -	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Covington and Thankerton, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	15
Crawford, -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Crawfordjohn, -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coulter, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dolphinton, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Douglas, -	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	2
Dunsyre, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lamington, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lanark, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lesmahagow, -	6	5	...	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	3	1	13	7	...	1	56
Libberton, -	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pettinaid, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Symington, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Walton, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wiston and Robertson, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total, -	27	29	2	1	1	2	11	2	24	2	38	2	5	1	6	6	41	31	1	5	237

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.—On the coming into force on 1st September, 1925, of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, Local Authorities were required to compile two separate registers of persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, one register to refer to Milk Producers (selling wholesale) and the other to Milk Purveyors (selling retail).

The Act also required Local Authorities to prepare by-laws providing for :—

- (a) Inspection of cattle in dairies;
- (b) Prescribing and regulating the structure, lighting, ventilation, &c. ;
- (c) Prevention of impurities in milk, intended for human consumption, &c. ; and
- (d) Precautions to be taken by dairymen against infection and contamination.

The Local Authority have prepared such by-laws and these will be submitted to the Scottish Board of Health for approval.

A form of application for registration was sent out to all known producers and retailers of milk in the district and at the close of the year a large number of applications had been received.

The work of visiting the farms has been pushed forward and at the end of the year was well in hand.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is undertaken by the County Council, and full information as to the samples taken for analyses and other work done will be found in the County Report.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

The administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act is undertaken by the County Council and information as to the action taken will be found in the County Report.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

No complaint was received during the year regarding any burial ground in the district.

Two interments were carried out at the instance of the Local Authority, under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, at a total cost of £5 9s.

The following is a summary of the interments undertaken by the Local Authority from 1921 to 1925, showing in each year the cost to the Committee, and over all, the average cost per interment:—

BURIALS.

SUMMARY FOR YEARS 1921-1925.

Year.	No. of Interments.	Cost.	Recovered.	Cost to Committee.
1921,	1	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	—
1922,	2	17 5 5½	17 4 10½	£0 0 7
1923,	1	3 10 0	—	3 10 0
1924,	5	17 2 3	2 17 10	14 4 5
1925,	2	5 9 0	—	5 9 0
1921-1925,	11	44 6 8½	21 2 8½	23 4 0
Average Cost to Committee per Interment,				2 2 2

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.

43 intimations were received from farmers, and others, of their intention to accommodate seasonal workers.

Each farm was visited, the premises to be occupied measured, and the farmer instructed as to the number of persons he could accommodate. Every farmer was furnished with a copy of the By-laws.

It was found necessary in five instances to report defaulters to the Local Authority, and proceedings were instituted in each case. Two farmers were fined in £10, one in £5, while two potato merchants were fined £4 and £2 respectively.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

3,406 visits of inquiry were paid.

592 notices were issued to headmasters.

338 houses or premises were disinfected.

263 patients were removed to hospital.

Fuller details as to the infectious diseases will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

WILLIAM PATERSON,
District Sanitary Inspector

COUNTY OF LANARK
DISTRICT OF THE UPPER WARD
(Including the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark)

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915

NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1925

The Medical Officer of every Local Authority shall report annually to that Authority of the administration of the Act within the District of that Local Authority, and he shall transmit a copy of such report to the Central Midwives Board and to the Local Government Board for Scotland.—Section 23.

STAFF.

Administrative Officer.

J. HUME PATTERSON, F.R.F.P.S.(G), D.P.H.

Executive Officer and Inspector of Midwives.

ALEXANDER FRASER, M.D., D.P.H.

Nurse Health Visitors and Assistant Inspectors of Midwives.

(All hold C.M.B. Certificate.)

HELEN MACGREGOR.

ANNIE H. BELL.

HELEN O. LOCHHEAD.

Practising Midwives.—*Upper Ward District.*—15 midwives notified their intention to practise in the Upper Ward District.

Burgh of Lanark.—2 midwives notified their intention to practise in the Burgh of Lanark.

Burgh of Biggar.—No midwives are practising in the Burgh of Biggar.

Both in the Upper Ward District and in the Burgh of Lanark, these midwives are in *bona-fide* practice, and certified under the Act, though, however, many of them practise seldom by themselves, preferring to attend chiefly on doctors' cases.

Attendances at Confinements.—*Upper Ward District.*—The total number of births allocated to the district amounted to 1,041, of which 980 were registered in the district.

Notifications.—996 births were notified, of which 973 were live births, and 23 still-births. From these notifications it was found that in 903 cases a medical practitioner was in attendance; in 94 a certified midwife; and in 8 an uncertified midwife. The percentage of births registered in the district which were attended by certified midwives was 9·6.

Burgh of Lanark.—After correction for transfers, the number of births belonging to the burgh was 136, of which 128 were registered in the burgh.

Notifications.—132 notifications were received, of which 130 were live births, and 2 still-births. From these notifications it was found that in 116 cases a medical practitioner was in attendance; in 14 cases a certified midwife; and in 2 cases an uncertified midwife. The percentage of births registered in the burgh which were attended by certified midwives was 10·9.

Burgh of Biggar.—After correction for transfers, the number of births allocated to the burgh was 22.

Notifications.—18 notifications of birth were received, of which 2 were still-births. 17 were attended by medical practitioners, and 1 by a certified midwife.

Still-Births.—In the *Upper Ward District* 23 still-births were notified. In 20 cases a medical practitioner was in attendance, and in 3 cases a certified midwife.

In the *Burgh of Lanark* 2 still-births were notified, both being attended by a medical practitioner.

In the *Burgh of Biggar* 2 still-births were notified, both being attended by a medical practitioner.

Inspection of Midwives.—*Upper Ward.*—The routine inspections made during the year showed that the personal conditions were satisfactory in 5 cases, and fair in the remainder. A register was kept in 14 instances, 1 midwife attending only doctors' cases.

Puerperal Septicæmia.—*Upper Ward.*—During the year 5 cases occurred, 1 being diagnosed after admission to hospital. 3 of the cases were removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell. 1 death occurred from puerperal septicæmia.

No cases occurred in the *Burghs of Biggar and Lanark*.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—*Upper Ward.*—During the year 3 notifications were received. All cases were notified by the medical practitioner in attendance. Visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitor, and the cases classified as mild. All cases made complete recovery, with no impairment to vision.

Burgh of Lanark.—No cases were notified during the year.

Burgh of Biggar.—No cases were notified during the year.

Medical Assistance.—*Upper Ward.*—2 notifications of the calling in of medical assistance were received during the year, 1 being a case of delayed labour, the other being face presentation.

Liability to be a source of Infection.—1 notification was received.

Form of having Laid out a Dead Body.—No notifications were received.

Form of Notification of Still-Birth.—No notifications were received.

Offences.—Nil.

BURGH OF BIGGAR

(Area 62 Acres)

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR

1925

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics.

The **population**, as estimated to the middle of the year 1925, was 1,525.

The **births** registered in the burgh amounted to 21, and after correction for transfers numbered 22—males, 9; females, 13; giving a birth-rate of 14·4 per 1,000 of the population. Of these births 2 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate rate of 0·1 per 100 births.

The **deaths** registered in the burgh numbered 22, and after correction for transfers amounted to 26—males, 11; females, 15 giving a death-rate of 17 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the cause and age periods at death:—

Causes of Death.	-1	1-	5-	10-	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	Total.
Influenza, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis, -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Malignant								
Diseases, -	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Meningitis								
(simple), -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Organic Heart								
Disease, -	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
Bronchitis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia, -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Premature Birth, 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Violence, -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other defined								
diseases, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	9
Total, -	1	—	1	1	4	6	13	26

Prevalence of Infectious Disease.

Notifiable Diseases.—11 cases of infectious disease were notified. The notifications were as follows:—Scarlet fever, 9; influenzal pneumonia, 2. The cases removed to hospital numbered 5—scarlet fever 5. The cases treated in hospital are as follows:—Burgh Fever Hospital, Lanark—scarlet fever, 4; County Hospital, Motherwell—scarlet fever, 1. Visits of inspection were made to the homes where the cases occurred, and disinfection carried out. All precautions to prevent the spread of disease were taken.

Tuberculosis.—No cases were notified during the year.

Institutional Treatment.—No cases were admitted during the year to the District Sanatorium, Roadmeetings, while 1 case was in Sanatorium at the beginning of the year.

Domiciliary Treatment.—No case received domiciliary treatment.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—2 deaths occurred from tuberculosis during the year, both being from the pulmonary type.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Burgh is included in the Upper Ward Scheme. The District Nurse acts as Nurse Health Visitor for the Burgh and the surrounding County district.

Notifications of Births.—18 notifications were received, and the attendant at birth in each case was a medical practitioner. 2 still-births were notified by the medical practitioner in attendance.

Infantile Mortality.—1 death under 1 year was recorded; thus the infantile mortality rate for the year is 45 per 1,000 births.

Necessitous Cases.—No cases received assistance during the year

Hospital Treatment.—There was 1 admission to hospital during the year.

Venereal Diseases.

The Burgh is included in the scheme of the Joint-Committee for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases.

General Sanitation.

Water supply, drainage and sewage disposal, scavenging, and other matters are referred to in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Workshops.—These are dealt with in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Food and Drugs Acts.—The County Council administer these Acts within the Burgh.

The **Public Slaughter-house** is situated outside the Burgh boundary. A record of the animals killed and dues collected is given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

The **water supply** for the Burgh is obtained from King's Beck Burn, situated about seven miles south of Biggar. The Council made their annual inspection to the inlet of the dam in the month of August last, and were satisfied that the supply was adequate for all purposes.

The **Drainage and Sewage Systems** are dealt with in two portions, east and west. The sewage from the latter, after passing through three settling tanks, is allowed to run in open channels, and spread over the most part of ten acres of land, the property of the Town Council. The east portion, passing through two settling tanks, is run in open channels over about six acres of land, which is owned by the Town Council.

The present system of sewage disposal continues to prove very satisfactory.

In connection with the **scavenging system**, the ashes and night soil from dry closets are removed on alternate days, that is on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from the west end of the Burgh, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from the east end. On Friday there is a general collection of rubbish. The whole of the rubbish is deposited in a coup about one mile outside the Burgh.

During the year 1 water-closet was erected and the use of 2 dry closets discontinued.

Nuisances.—Several cases were dealt with during the year. After due notice having been given, they were removed by the owners or tenants, no legal proceedings being necessary.

The **High School** was visited frequently, and found clean and in good order.

There are 16 properties without water and sink inside the dwelling-house within the Burgh.

Visits (39) of inspection were made to tents and living vans—local and temporary. These were found to be clean and tidy.

Cowkeepers and Sellers of Milk.—There are two cowkeepers within the Burgh. Inspections (40) were made, and the cowsheds, shops, and dairies were found in good order. 13 cows are kept.

Pig-styes.—Visits of inspection (32) were made to pig-styes, and all were found to be in good order.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There is none within the Burgh.

Burial Ground.—The burial ground is situated partly within the Burgh and partly in the County area. It is well kept. The grass is frequently cut, and a good supply of water is given by the permission of the Town Council.

Infectious Diseases.—The cases of infectious diseases occurring in the Burgh are noted in the report of the Medical Officer of Health. Inquiries were made as to the source of infection, and frequent visits were made to the houses affected. Thorough disinfection of the houses and bedding was carried out.

Workshops.—There are 47 workshops in the Burgh. Visits of inspection (48) were made at different intervals. There are no underground workshops in the Burgh. The following is a list of the different workshops and the number of persons employed :—

Workshops.	No. of Shops.	No. of EMPLOYEES.			Total.
		Males.	Females.	Apprentices.	
Dressmakers and Milliners,	- 10	6	13	1	20
Tailors, - - - -	- 4	12	14	5	31
Bakers, - - - -	- 5	10	12	7	29
Cabinetmakers,	- 2	5	2	1	8
Jewellers, - - -	- 3	4	1	1	6
Harnessmakers,	- 1	3	1	1	5
Blacksmiths, - -	- 2	4	—	2	6
Shoemakers, - - -	- 5	9	3	1	13
Laundries, - - -	- 2	—	4	—	4
Engineers, - - -	- 5	14	2	2	18
Plumbers, - - -	- 2	7	1	5	13
Painters, - - -	- 3	11	—	4	15
Joiners, - - -	- 3	12	—	4	16
Total, - - -	- 47	97	53	34	184

Slaughter-house. — The slaughter-house is situated outside the Burgh boundaries. Visits of inspection were frequent, and the premises were found to be kept in a clean and tidy condition. The record of animals killed (which included 39,958 slaughtered for the London markets) and the dues collected is as follows:—

Cattle.	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total.	Dues Collected.
766	154	520	41,574	43,014	£373 13s. 6d.

Record of Inspections made:—

	No. of Inspections
High School, - - - - -	36
Workshops, - - - - -	48
Tents and Vans, - - - - -	39
Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, - - - - -	40
Pig-styes, - - - - -	32
Fish Shops, - - - - -	30
Slaughter-house, - - - - -	52
	<hr/> 277 <hr/>

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
Sanitary Inspector.

MIDDLE WARD.

Annual Report for 1925.

STAFF.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MIDDLE WARD DISTRICT.

County and District Medical Officer—

J. HUME PATTERSON, F.R.F.P.S.(G.), D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Officers and Assistant M.O.H.—

J. M'CALLUM LANG, M.D., D.P.H.

JOSEPH R. SUTHERLAND, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

JOHN A. C. GUY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant M.O. under Child Welfare Scheme—

HENRY J. THOMSON, M.D.

G. MACLEOD MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B.

Consulting District Sanitary Inspector—

JAMES DOBSON.

District Sanitary Inspector—

JOHN MILLAR.

Inspector of Buildings—

WILLIAM MARTIN.

District Meat Inspector, etc.—

ALEX. CAMERON.

LOCAL SANITARY INSPECTORS, &C.,	-	-	-	11
NURSE HEALTH VISITORS,	-	-	-	17
NURSE SANITARY INSPECTORS,	-	-	-	12
SUPERINTENDENTS OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES,	-	-	-	7
ASSISTANT BUILDINGS INSPECTORS,	-	-	-	2

STAFF.

PUBLIC HEALTH HOSPITALS.

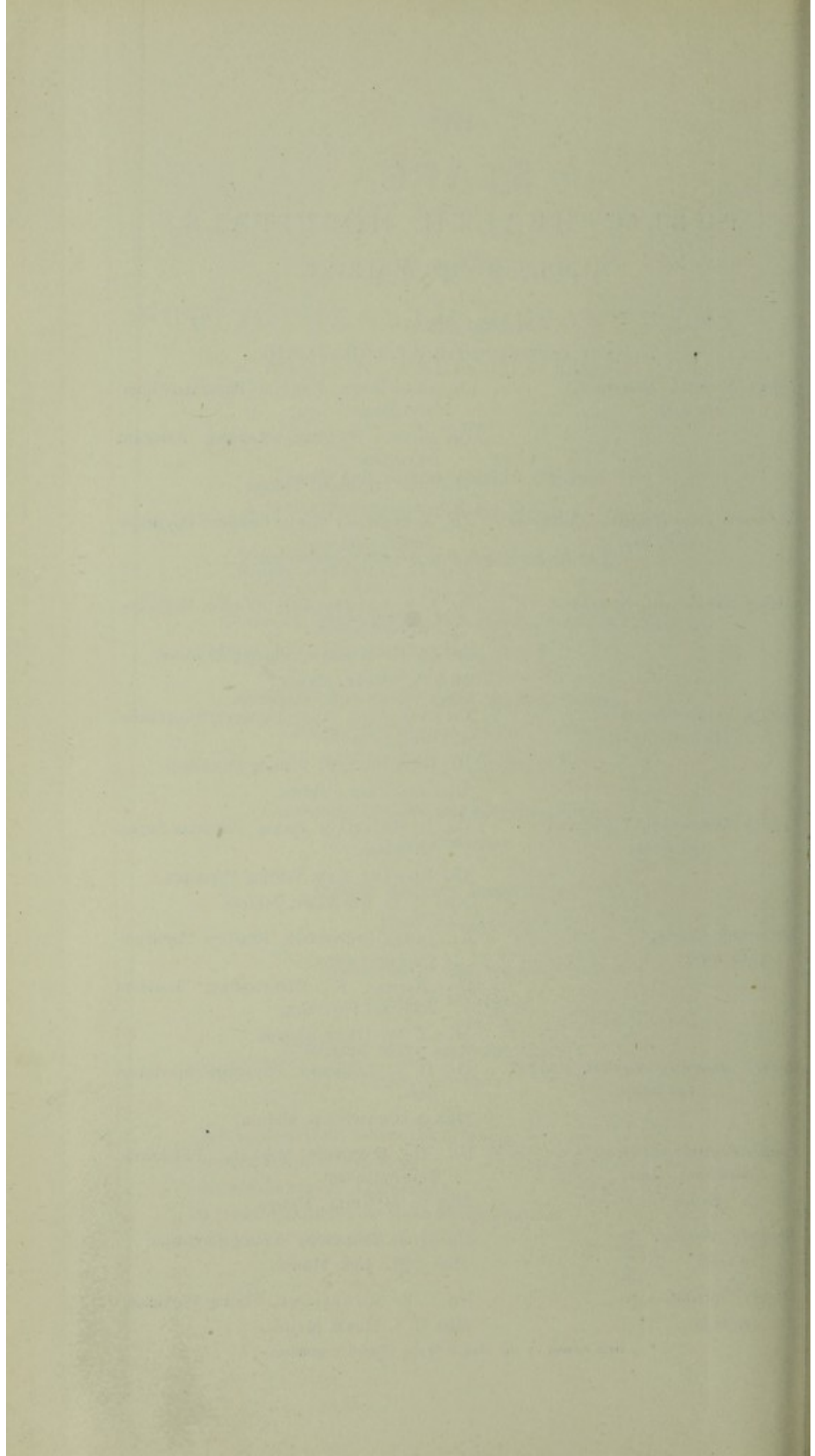
MIDDLE WARD DISTRICT.

Medical Officer—

J. HUME PATTERSON, F.R.F.P.S.(G)., D.P.H.

<i>County Hospital, Motherwell,</i> (150 beds)	- -	Dr. JOHN REID, Resident Physician-Superintendent. Dr. THOS. HUNTER, Resident Assistant Physician. Miss M. THOMSON, Matron.
<i>Lightbourn Joint-Hospital, Shettleston,</i> (60* beds)	-	Dr. G. STEWART REID, Resident Physician-Superintendent. Miss E. TOWNSEND, Matron.
<i>County Sanatorium, Stonehouse,</i> (60 beds)	- -	Dr. J. R. SUTHERLAND, Resident Physician-Superintendent. Dr. A. H. M'LEAN, Visiting Physician. Miss A. SHORE, Matron.
<i>County Sanatorium, Shotts,</i> (52 beds)	- -	Dr. JOHN A. C. GUY, Physician-Superintendent. Dr. J. M'MILLAN, Visiting Physician. Miss ISA KEIR, Matron.
<i>County Sanatorium, Uppertown,</i> (46 beds)	- -	Dr. J. M'CALLUM LANG, Physician-Superintendent. Dr. RICHARD RAE, Visiting Physician. Miss E. C. STEWART, Matron.
<i>Hairmyres Colony,</i> (232 beds)	- - -	Dr. JAMES JOHNSTONE, Resident Physician-Superintendent. Dr. Norman F. EDGECOMBE, Resident Assistant Physician. Miss I. W. GRAY, Matron.
<i>County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill,</i> (48 beds)	-	Dr. H. J. THOMSON, Physician-Superintendent. Miss A. CRAWFORD, Matron.
<i>County Convalescent Home, - Calderbank House,</i> (30 beds)	- -	Dr. G. MACLEOD MILLAR, Physician-Superintendent. Miss G. M'NEILL, Matron.
<i>Blantyre Hospital,</i> (10 beds)	- . .	Dr. H. J. THOMSON, Visiting Physician. Miss J. H. LEE, Matron.
<i>Dalserf Hospital,</i> (10 beds)	- . .	Dr. J. R. SUTHERLAND, Visiting Physician. Miss H. J. MORE, Matron.

* 15 beds owned by the Middle Ward District Committee.



COUNTY OF LANARK.

DISTRICT OF THE MIDDLE WARD.

(Area, 184.937 acres.)

Report by the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

I.—Vital Statistics.

The **Area** of the district at the close of the year was **184,937** acres.

Extensions of the Burghs of Coatbridge and Hamilton were responsible for a reduction of 250 and 931 acres respectively.

The acreage and population of each parish is stated in Table B.

The density of population was 1.28 persons to the acre.

The **population** at the middle of the year has been estimated, from local sources, at **237,000**, the same as last year.

The number of inhabited houses in the District, according to the Valuation Roll, was **44,928**, an increase of 92 compared with the year 1924. The number of uninhabited houses, according to the Roll, was 362, compared with 356 the previous year.

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth-rate and death-rate per thousand of the population, and the infantile deaths per thousand births. It also shows the birth and death rates and infantile deaths for each year since 1921 and the average rates for the decennial periods between 1891 and 1920.

Table B shows the acreage, births, and deaths for the year in each parish and registration district, with the deaths classified according to cause, and Table C shows the deaths classified according to cause and age periods.

The **Births** registered numbered **6,176**—males, 3,098; females, 3,078—293, or 4·7 per cent., were illegitimate. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was **26**, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Middle Ward District. The lowest rate previously recorded, viz., 26·38, occurred in 1924, and reference to Table A shows that for many years the rate has undergone an almost unbroken fall.

Deaths during 1925 numbered **2,706**, as compared with 3,023 in 1924; the respective death-rates for the two years being **11·41** and 12·77 per thousand. The fall in the death-rate as compared with last year is largely accounted for by decreased mortality in respect of three diseases, viz., measles, pneumonia, and influenza, the deaths from which, compared with the previous year, were less by 138, 99, and 67 respectively.

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 577, which is equivalent to 93·4 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 99·2 recorded last year. The deaths are referred to in detail in the portion of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

The number of births exceeded the deaths by 3,470, which constitutes the **natural increase** in population.

TABLE A.—BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION. INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Nett Deaths.	INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.		
				Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1891 to 1900	62,323	39·1	29,080	18·1	8,098	129·9
1901 to 1910	74,121	38·9	31,188	16·3	9,212	124·2
1911 to 1920	68,201	32·5	30,005	14·3	7,547	110·4
1921	7,023	32·1	2,660	12·1	631	89·9
1922	6,364	28·3	2,936	13·0	650	102·1
1923	6,218	26·7	2,620	11·2	481	77·3
1924	6,251	26·3	3,023	12·7	620	99·2
1925	6,176	26·0	2,706	11·4	577	93·4

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SITUATED WITHIN THE DISTRICT WHERE SOME PERSONS NOT BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT DIED AND WHOSE DEATHS ARE EXCLUDED.

Name of Institution.	Parish where situated.	Population. Police Census, Dec., 1925.	DEATHS.	
			Total during 1925.	Allocated to the Middle Ward District.
Kirklands Asylum,	- Bothwell,	284	20	5
Hartwood Asylum,	- Shotts,	1,339	116	32
Airbles House,	- Dalziel,	129	2	—
Thrashbush Home,	- New Monkland,	135	25	9
Omoa House,	- Shotts,	218	48	36
County Hospital, Motherwell,	- Dalziel,	345	111	102
County Sanatorium, Stonehouse,	- Stonehouse,	103	3	2
County Sanatorium, Shotts,	- Shotts,	71	20	19
County Sanatorium, Uppertown,	- New Monkland,	73	16	16
Hairmyres Colony,	- East Kilbride,	274	1	—
County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill,	- Bothwell,	82	53	46
County Convalescent Home, Calderbank House,	- Old Monkland,	52	5	5
County Hospital, Blantyre,	Blantyre,	25	9	8
County Hospital, Dalserf,	Dalserf,	21	1	1
Blantyre Cottage Hospital,	- Blantyre,	8	2	2
St. Vincent Home for Deaf and Blind Children,	- Old Monkland,	236	—	—
Maternity Home Hospital, Airdrie,	- New Monkland,	26	12	—
Collisdene Nursing Home, Strathaven,	- Avondale,	16	4	1
Allanton House, Allanton,	- Cambusnethan,	25	1	1
Homœopathic Hospital, Mount Vernon,	- Old Monkland,	35	6	2
Total,		3,497	455	287

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SITUATED OUTWITH THE DISTRICT WHERE SOME PERSONS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT DIED AND WHOSE DEATHS ARE INCLUDED.

<i>General Hospitals.</i>		<i>Poor Law Institutions.</i>	
Glasgow Royal Infirmary,	- 136	11 Bothwell Road, Hamilton,	- 12
Glasgow Western Infirmary,	- 25	Hospital Street, Coatbridge,	- 2
Glasgow Victoria Infirmary,	- 15		
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary,	- 6		
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospitals.</i>			
Lightburn Hospital,	- - 11	All other Institutions,	- - 103
Ruchill Hospital,	- - - 1		
	<hr/> 194		<hr/> 117
<hr/>			
TOTAL, 311			

DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE AND CAUSE.—Table C shows the deaths classified according to age and cause. The deaths are here arranged in recognised age-periods, and the percentage proportion of deaths at each age-period is given :—

Infant period,	under 1 year,	577 deaths or 21·32 per cent.
Under school age,	1·5 years, -	279 „ 10·31 „
School age,	5-15 „ -	126 „ 4·66 „
Adolescent,	15-25 „ -	141 „ 5·21 „
Early mature period,	25-45 „ -	294 „ 10·87 „
Late „ „	45-65 „ -	581 „ 21·47 „
Post „ „	65 years and upwards, -	708 „ 26·16 „

Reference to Table A shows that the infantile mortality rate decreased from 99·2 in 1924 to 93·4 in 1925, and that the general death-rate also showed a decrease from 12·7 to 11·4 per thousand of the population in respect of those two years. If, however, the above table be compared with that for 1924, it will be found that, while the percentage proportion of deaths of children between 1 and 5 years decreased appreciably, the percentage deaths at all other ages have increased slightly. Measles and pneumonia, in the order named, were

TABLE C.—MIDDLE WARD.—Year 1925.—Deaths classified according to cause and age periods, and corrected for Institutions, &c.

132 B1

Population, 237,000; Acreage, 184,937; Registered Births, (Legitimate, M., 2,960; F., 2,923;
(Illegitimate, M., 138; F., 155; Total, 6,176. Deaths under 1 year, (Legitimate, 555.
(Illegitimate, 22.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Registered in District.	Transferred from other Districts.	Transferred to other Districts.	Nett Deaths.	NETT DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																		Rates per 1,000 Population.	Registered in Institutions in District.			
					Weeks.					Months.					Years.												
					-1	1-	2-	3-	Total -4	1-	3-	6-	9-	Total -12	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-			65-	75 and over.	
All Causes (Certified, - (Uncertified, -	2,573 2	340 1	210 ...	2,703 3	182 ...	24 ...	33 ...	23 ...	262 ...	94 ...	95 ...	61 ...	65 ...	577 ...	279 ...	71 ...	54 1	139 2	139 ...	155 ...	256 ...	325 ...	387 ...	321 ...	11-3962 -0126	456 ...	
Enteric Fever, - - -	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0168	3
Tetanus, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - -	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0548	1
Scarlet Fever, - -	20	2	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0843	17
Whooping-Cough, -	131	1	1	131	...	...	3	1	4	17	13	14	16	64	62	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-5527	6
Diphtheria, - - -	15	2	2	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0632	12
Acute Anterior Polio myelitis, - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0042	...
Influenza, - - -	54	1	...	55	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	5	5	6	8	5	11	7	...	-2320	2
Erysipelas, - - -	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	-0337	4
Other Septic Diseases, -	11	17	1	27	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	4	2	1	7	2	1	3	4	...	3	...	...	-1139	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, -	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0168	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	148	5	20	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	8	38	30	21	18	6	3	...	...	-5611	69
Meningeal Tuberculosis, -	39	4	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	8	20	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1687	12
Abdominal Tuberculosis, -	37	11	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	8	18	6	6	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	-1983	7
Other Tuberculosis, - -	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	-0548	3
Malignant Diseases, - -	173	44	11	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	8	14	32	68	54	28	...	-8691	16
Rheumatic Fever, - - -	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	-0422	...
(Encephalitis Lethargica, -	6	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	-0253	4
Meningitis (Simple), - -	22	2	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	5	12	8	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1012	3
Cerebral Hemorrhage, - -	150	10	8	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	19	31	55	43	...	...	-6413	15
Convulsions, - - -	23	...	1	22	3	...	2	1	6	4	3	2	1	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0928	2
Other Nervous Diseases, -	58	4	15	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	5	2	12	13	6	3	...	-1983	19
Organic Heart Disease, -	274	13	32	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	10	8	31	59	80	53	1-0759	46	
Bronchitis, - - -	138	5	3	140	...	2	1	6	9	5	4	7	3	28	8	...	...	1	5	14	22	30	32	...	...	-5907	6
Pneumonia, - - -	227	16	23	220	...	2	1	...	3	11	23	16	16	69	59	2	2	9	4	9	16	22	18	10	...	-9282	47
Laryngitis, - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0042	...
Other Respiratory Diseases, -	30	1	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	6	6	6	2	...	-1181	7
Diarrhoea, - - -	50	4	1	53	1	...	3	2	6	10	14	7	7	44	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2236	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis, -	4	29	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	8	6	2	4	3	3	...	...	...	-1308	3
All Liver Diseases (not Malignant), - - -	7	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	2	...	...	...	-0464	1
Acute Infective Jaundice, -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	-0042	...
Other Digestive Diseases, -	47	21	5	63	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	4	...	9	8	6	1	3	1	5	9	10	5	6	...	-2658	5
Nephritis & Bright's Disease, -	55	14	4	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	6	5	7	15	14	12	2	...	-2742	8
Puerperal Sepsis, - - -	19	2	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	-0801	17
Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy, &c., - - -	22	2	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	-0843	16
Congenital Malformations, -	32	5	...	37	10	4	2	1	17	10	4	1	2	34	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1561	1
Premature Birth, - - -	143	3	14	132	102	8	5	8	123	7	1	...	1	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-5569	37
Atrophy, Debility, &c., - -	94	3	2	95	43	5	10	1	59	18	13	...	2	92	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-4008	8
Astelectasis, - - -	13	1	...	14	11	1	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0590	...
Injury at Birth, - - -	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0210	...
Suffocation, overlying, - -	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0126	...
Syphilis, - - -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0084	1
Rickets, - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0042	...
Violence, - - -	94	52	18	128	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	13	12	2	19	17	21	20	11	5	7	...	-5400	2
Suicide, - - -	9	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	-0464	1
Other Defined Diseases, - -	315	49	25	339	3	1	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	8	1	2	3	7	21	19	28	38	85	127	1-4303	46
Ill-defined Diseases, - - -	52	8	6	54	3	...	...	...	3	4	3	...	...	10	4	3	1	3	...	4	5	12	11	1	...	-2278	2
Total, - - -	2,575	341	210	2,706	182	24	33	23	262	94	95	61	65	577	279	71	54	142	139	155	256	325	387	321	11-4177	456	

TABLE B.—MIDDLE WARD.—Year 1925.—Population, Acreage, Births, and Deaths* in each Registration District, with Deaths classified according to cause

[illegible]

*These are the Net or Adjusted Deaths, having been corrected for Institutions and other transfers in accordance with the Scottish Board of Health's instructions.

the chief contributory factors to the decreased mortality among children under 5 years.

Infectious Diseases.—The number of deaths due to infectious diseases which are compulsorily notifiable was 525, made up thus:—

Diphtheria, - - -	15	Tuberculosis (all other	
Erysipelas, - - -	8	forms), - - -	100
Scarlet Fever, - - -	20	Pneumonia, - - -	220
Typhoid Fever, - - -	4	Acute Infective Jaun-	
Puerperal Sepsis, - - -	19	dice, - - -	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever, - - -	4	Acute Anterior Polio-	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, - - -	133	myelitis, - - -	1

The deaths from infectious diseases not compulsorily notifiable amounted to 197:—Measles, 13; whooping-cough, 131; diarrhoea, 53. The prevalence of the various infectious diseases is further referred to in the second portion of the Report.

Respiratory Diseases.—The deaths during the year numbered 444, and the following statistics show the deaths and deaths-rates of the various forms for the past five years:—

PNEUMONIA.		BRONCHITIS.		INFLUENZA.		OTHER RESPIRA- TORY DISEASES.			
Year.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Total Deaths.
1921	189	0·86	162	0·74	47	0·21	40	0·18	438
1922	301	1·33	204	0·90	121	0·53	36	0·15	662
1923	195	0·84	123	0·53	38	0·16	29	0·12	385
1924	319	1·34	163	0·68	122	0·51	33	0·13	637
1925	220	0·92	140	0·59	55	0·23	29	0·12	444

It will be noted from the table given above that the mortality from respiratory diseases has decreased from 637 in 1924 to 444 in the year under review. The deaths from respiratory diseases, viz., 444, are more than three times as many as the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Malignant Diseases. — The deaths falling under this heading numbered 206, as compared with 201 in the previous year. The following table shows the distribution of the disease, according to age and sex, and according to the organs and parts of the body affected :—

Age Period.	Sex.	Digestive System.				Genito-Urinary System.				Mammary Gland.	Bones and Joints.	Medastinal Glands.	Larynx.	Cerebral.	Others.	Total.
		Stomach.	Intestines.	Digestive Glands.	Unclassified.	Others.	Uterus and Ovary.	Bladder.	Kidney.							
-1 Year	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 Years	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 "	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 "	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 "	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 "	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-30 "	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-35 "	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35-40 "	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-45 "	M.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
45-50 "	M.	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
50-55 "	M.	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	F.	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
55-60 "	M.	3	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21
	F.	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
60-65 "	M.	5	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
	F.	3	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	17
65-70 "	M.	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	F.	2	7	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
70-75 "	M.	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	F.	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
75 years and over,	M.	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	F.	3	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
All Ages, ...	M.	31	24	—	—	9	13	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	103
	F.	36	24	—	—	9	13	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	103

TABLE E—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED IN EACH PARISH DURING 1925.

PARISH.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Infantile Paralysis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Trench Fever.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenza-Pneumonia.	Tetanus.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Acute Infective Jaundice.	Total.
1. Avondale, -	-	5	4	47	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	8	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	92
2. East Kilbride, -	-	4	-	33	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	58
3. Glasgow, -	-	4	2	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	30
4. Stonehouse, -	-	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	24
First Division,																						
5. Blantyre, -	-	17	11	97	-	1	1	3	-	-	5	22	21	-	-	-	25	-	-	1	-	204
6. Bothwell, -	-	26	20	80	-	2	-	5	-	-	15	37	56	-	-	-	94	11	-	2	-	348
7. Cambuslang, -	-	97	68	381	-	4	-	11	2	1	26	130	150	1	-	-	494	10	-	7	2	1,384
8. Cambusnethan, -	-	25	23	109	-	-	2	12	2	1	28	58	42	-	-	-	165	12	-	3	1	483
9. Dalserf, -	-	14	13	63	-	1	-	2	-	-	15	26	31	-	-	-	38	3	-	1	-	207
10. Dalziel, -	-	17	6	37	-	6	-	3	1	-	18	18	38	1	-	-	34	1	-	6	-	186
11. Hamilton, -	-	2	3	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	30
Second Division,																						
12. New Monkland, -	-	189	138	704	-	13	3	38	5	3	106	291	335	2	-	-	848	38	-	20	3	2,736
13. Old Monkland, -	-	20	8	56	-	1	-	6	1	-	2	14	32	-	-	-	13	6	-	3	1	163
14. Shotts, -	-	18	16	140	-	-	-	4	-	3	6	22	24	-	-	-	79	6	-	2	-	320
Third Division,																						
Middle Ward, -	-	1	23	131	-	10	-	2	-	-	38	28	56	-	-	-	56	4	-	2	-	374
Cases notified in Institutions of persons belonging to other Areas, -	-	1	61	47	327	11	-	12	1	3	46	64	112	-	-	-	148	16	-	7	1	857
	-	1	267	196	1,128	25	4	53	6	6	157	377	468	2	-	-	1021	54	-	28	4	3,797
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	36

Cases notified in Institutions of persons belonging to other Areas,

II.—Prevalence of Infectious Disease.

The diseases included under this heading are classified in relation to notification, and are divided into two groups. Group I includes diseases which are compulsorily notifiable (*a*) under the Notification Act, (*b*) by adoption under the Notification Act, and (*c*) by order of the Scottish Board of Health; and Group II, not compulsorily notifiable diseases. The diseases included in these groups are as follows:—

GROUP I.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Smallpox.	<i>August, 1906.</i>	<i>1st August, 1912.</i>
Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Scarlet Fever.	<i>24th October, 1912.</i>	<i>1st July, 1914.</i>
Typhus Fever.	Tetanus.	All forms of Tuberculosis.
Typhoid Fever.	Anthrax.	<i>1st November, 1918.</i>
Puerperal Fever.	Glanders.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Erysipelas.	Actinomycosis.	<i>1st August, 1919.</i>
		Malaria.
		Dysentery.
		Trench Fever.
		Acute Primary
		Pneumonia.
		Acute Influenzal-
		Pneumonia.
		<i>21st December, 1925.</i>
		Infective Jaundice.
		Infantile Paralysis.
		Polio-Encephalitis.
		Encephalitis Lethargica.

GROUP II.

Measles.	Chickenpox.	Ringworm.
German Measles.	Mumps.	Scabies.
Whooping-Cough.		

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 243 cases notified. Decreases occurred as follows:—Primary pneumonia, 238; diphtheria, 81; influenzal pneumonia, 60; encephalitis lethargica, 48; typhoid fever, 13; pulmonary tuberculosis, 10; non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; infantile paralysis, 3; malaria, 2; dysentery, 1; puerperal fever, 1. Increases were recorded as follows:—Scarlet fever, 149; ophthalmia neonatorum, 60; erysipelas, 4; acute infective jaundice, 4; continued fever, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; and smallpox, 1.

The increase in the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum is more apparent than real, it having been decided about the middle of 1924 that every case in which a swab was taken should be included as a case of ophthalmia neonatorum, whereas previously only cases in which the swab gave a positive result were included.

**Typhus Fever, Anthrax, Glanders, Actinomycosis, Tetanus,
Trench Fever, Dysentery, and Polio Encephalitis.**

No notifications were received in respect of these diseases.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox were discovered in the district during the years 1921-1924, but on 30th April of the year under review a local practitioner reported by telephone that he was in attendance on a patient suffering from an illness suggestive of smallpox. An Assistant Medical Officer visited the case at once, and after making a careful examination of the patient, and inquiry into the history of the illness, he diagnosed the condition as dermatitis of unknown origin. The patient was removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell, where he died on 30th May, death being certified to be due to "pustular dermatitis: chronic bronchitis and emphysema."

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Table D1 shows the prevalence of diphtheria during the past five years and during each quinquennial period from 1891 to 1925:—

TABLE D1.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1891-95 (Average)	210	74	35.1	1.39	4.9
1896-1900	144	35	24.3	0.85	2.0
1901-05	151	34	22.3	0.80	1.8
1906-10	383	41	10.8	1.93	2.0
1911-15	336	32	9.9	1.63	1.5
1916-20	304	29	10.0	1.42	1.3
1921-25	303	29	9.6	1.31	1.3
1921	314	33	10.5	1.43	1.5
1922	285	46	16.1	1.26	2.0
1923	300	24	8.0	1.28	1.0
1924	348	28	8.0	1.46	1.1
1925	267	15	5.6	1.12	0.6

The number of cases of diphtheria is considerably reduced, and the great diminution in the number of deaths is most gratifying.

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 57 cases, as follows:—Sore throat, 24; scarlet fever, 16; whooping-cough, 4; tonsillitis, 3; tonsillar abscess, 2; laryngitis, 2; pharyngitis, 1; bronchial catarrh, 1; rhinitis, 1; croup (?), 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; naso-pharyngitis, 1. In addition, in 2 cases no evidence of diphtheria could be detected. 13 cases were regarded as doubtful, while in 3 cases the diphtheria was complicated with scarlet fever.

The cases and deaths during each month and at certain age-periods are shown below:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases,	22	26	18	21	19	22	14	23	25	31	21	25	267
Deaths,	3	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	15
Ages,		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+					All ages.
Cases,		10	86	134	23	11	3	—					267
Deaths,		4	8	3	—	—	—	—					15

The number of cases removed to hospital was 252, or 94·4 per cent. of the total.

Antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to 34 cases prior to their admission to hospital, and to 3 cases which were treated at home. 12 cases which were not removed to hospital received no serum, nor was it given to 218 cases before their admission.

During the year 384,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition to this, practitioners were supplied with 420,000 direct from the Public Health Department, or through local dispensaries.

The distribution of cases and deaths throughout the district was as follows:—

Avondale. — 5 cases; no death. All the cases occurred in Strathaven.

East Kilbride.—4 cases; no death. The cases were distributed as follows:—East Kilbride, 1; Hairmyres, 2; rural, 1.

Glasford.—4 cases; no death. All the cases were confined to the village of Glasford.

Stonehouse.—4 cases; no death. The cases were scattered throughout the parish.

Blantyre. — 26 cases; 2 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—Auchintibber, 1; Stonefield, &c., 12; High Blantyre, 9; Low Blantyre, 3; rural, 1.

Bothwell. — 97 cases; 3 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows: — Bellshill, 37; Bothwell, 5; Bothwellhaugh, 8; Carfin, 3; Carnbroe, 1; Chapelhall, 4; Holytown, 4; Mossend, 10; Newarthill, 5; Newhouse, 1; New Stevenston, 3; Tannochside, 8; Uddingston, 8.

Cambuslang.—25 cases; 2 deaths. 20 cases occurred in Cambuslang, 2 in Hallside, and 3 in Newton.

Cambusnethan.—14 cases; 1 death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Allanton, 1; Morningside, 5; Netherton, 2; Newmains, 2; Overtown, 2; Stane, 2.

Dalserf. — 17 cases; no death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Ashgill, 6; Larkhall, 9; Netherburn, 1; Rosebank, 1.

Dalziel.—2 cases; no death. 1 case occurred at Hamilton Road, and 1 at Shieldmuir.

Hamilton. — 8 cases; 3 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—Cadzow, 1; Eddlewood, 1; Ferniegair, 2; Limekilnburn, 1; Meikle Earnock, 1; Quarter, 2.

New Monkland.—20 cases; no death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Gartlea, 3; Glenboig, 3; Glenmavis, 3; Greengairs, 6; Longriggend, 2; Plains, 1; Riggend, 1; Whiterigg, 1.

Old Monkland.—18 cases; 1 death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Baillieston, 2; Bargeddie, 2; Calderbank, 4; Carmyle, 1; Gartgill, 4; Mount Vernon, 1; Tollcross, 4.

Shotts. — 23 cases; 3 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—Cleland, 3; Dykehead, 16; Harthill, 1; Hartwood, 1; Salsburgh, 2.

Scarlet Fever.

Table D2 shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past five years, and during each quinquennial period from 1891 to 1925.

TABLE D2.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1891-95 (Average)	1,116	34	3.06	7.42	2.2
1896-1900	1,035	41	3.98	6.13	2.4
1901-05	645	25	3.90	3.44	1.3
1906-10	927	24	2.54	4.67	1.1
1911-15	1,179	29	2.43	5.70	1.3
1916-20	929	21	2.61	4.36	0.9
1921-25	1,168	22	1.9	5.07	0.9
1921	1,229	26	2.11	5.61	1.1
1922	1,261	26	2.06	5.61	1.1
1923	1,242	22	1.77	5.33	0.9
1924	979	18	1.83	4.13	0.7
1925	1,128	20	1.77	4.76	0.8

The total number of cases notified was 1,128, which shows an incidence slightly lower than that for the quinquennial period. The notifications received each month averaged approximately 94, the actual number being below the average for the first eight months and above the average for the last four months of the year. The rise during these months was accounted for chiefly by the prevalence of the disease in Avondale, Bothwell, Dalserf, Hamilton, Old Monkland, and Shotts Parishes.

The predominating type of disease was mild, and many cases were so mild as to at first escape recognition. No common source of infection was discovered in any particular series of cases, infection being apparently conveyed by personal contact.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 1,028, or 91 per cent. of all the cases notified.

The age incidence of cases and deaths for the whole district was:—

Ages.	-	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	All ages.
Cases,	-	11	318	659	104	32	4	1,128
Deaths,	-	—	13	7	—	—	—	20

“*Return*” Cases.—22 of the cases discharged from hospital during the year were apparently still capable of carrying infection, and gave rise to 24 “return” cases. Of the infecting cases, it was found that in 13 no departure from apparently normal health could be found, 8 had developed a nasal discharge, and 1 a sore throat.

The interval which elapsed between the dismissal from hospital of the infecting cases and the onset of illness in the return cases was as follows:—

1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.
8	9	2	5

Altered Diagnosis.—Of the 1,028 cases admitted to hospital, the diagnosis of scarlet fever was regarded as doubtful in 17 cases, while in 45 no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected. The diagnosis was revised in 32 other cases, as follows:—Sore throat, 5; rubella, 1; abscess, 1; burn, 1; chickenpox, 3; otitis media, 4; measles, 3; impetigo, 2; adenitis, 1; constipation, 1; dermatitis, 1; diphtheria, 1; rhinitis, 3; encephalitis, 1; measles and pneumonia, 1; nephritis, 1; pneumonia and nephritis, 1; tonsillitis, 1. In 1 case the scarlet fever was complicated with measles, and in 1 case with abdominal tuberculosis.

The distribution of cases and deaths according to parish was as follows:—

Avondale. — 47 cases; no deaths. 37 of the cases occurred in Strathaven, and the remaining 10 were scattered throughout the parish.

East Kilbride. — 33 cases; no death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Busby, 2; East Kilbride, 14; Hairmyres, 2; Jackton, 7; Thorntonhall, 1; rural, 7.

Glasford. — 14 cases; no death. 13 of the cases occurred in the village of Glasford, and the other at a farm.

Stonehouse.—3 cases; no death. 1 case occurred in Stonehouse, 1 at the County Sanatorium, and the third at an outlying farm.

Blantyre. — 80 cases; 1 death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Auchintibber, 2; Blantyre, 50; Blantyre Ferme, 3; High Blantyre, 16; Low Blantyre, 9.

Bothwell. — 381 cases; 8 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—Bellshill, 112; Bothwell, 16; Bothwellhaugh, 25; Carfin, 5; Carnbroe, 12; Chapelhall, 40; Cleland, 1; Holytown, 10; Legbrannock, 1; Mossend, 70; Nackerty, 1; Newarthill, 26; Newhouse, 3; New Stevenston, 28; Tannochside, 8; Uddingston, 21; Viewpark, 2.

Cambuslang.—109 cases; 2 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—Cambuslang, 99; Halfway, 4; Hallside, 3; Newton, 3.

Cambusnethan.—63 cases; 3 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—Allanton, 1; Chapel, 6; Morningside, 21; Netherton, 6; Newmains, 17; Overtown, 3; Stane, 8; Waterloo, 1.

Dalserf. — 37 cases; 1 death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Ashgill, 4; Birkenshaw, 4; Larkhall, 26; Shawsburn, 1; Swinhill, 2.

Dalziel. — 9 cases; no death. 5 cases occurred in New Logans Rows, and the remaining 4 in outlying parts of the parish.

Hamilton. — 25 cases; no death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Cadzow, 8; Eddlewood, 3; Ferniegair, 3; Meikle Earnock, 3; Quarter, 5; rural, 3.

New Monkland.—56 cases; 2 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—Airdrie, 1; Caldercruix, 1; Gartlea, 3; Glenboig, 17; Glenmavis, 9; Greengairs, 1; Hillhead, 10; Longriggend, 2; Moffat Mills, 2; Plains, 9; Riggend, 1.

Old Monkland.—140 cases; 1 death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Baillieston, 47; Bargeddie, 3; Barrachnie, 1; Broom-

house, 4; Calderbank, 53; Carmyle, 7; Faskine, 5; Gartcosh, 1; Gartgill, 3; Gartsherrie, 1; Hollandhurst, 1; Mount Vernon, 1; Palace Craig, 3; Tollcross, 10.

Shotts. — 131 cases; 2 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—Blackridge, 2; Caldercruix, 1; Cleland, 24; Dykehead, 26; Gartness, 1; Harthill, 55; Hartwood, 2; Newhouse, 1; Northrigg, 7; Salsburgh, 1; Southrigg, 2; West Benhar, 7; Westcraigs, 2.

Typhoid Fever.

TABLE D3.—TYPHOID FEVER.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1891-95 (Average)	465	56	11.95	3.0	4.2
1896-1900 „	350	45	12.73	2.0	2.6
1901-05 „	294	40	13.54	1.5	2.1
1906-10 „	206	19	9.40	1.0	0.9
1911-15 „	111	13	11.09	0.5	0.5
1916-20 „	86	11	12.74	0.3	0.5
1921-25 „	55	6	10.4	0.2	0.2
1921 - -	106	14	13.2	0.4	0.6
1922 - -	46	4	8.7	0.2	0.1
1923 - -	62	5	8.2	0.2	0.2
1924 - -	38	2	5.2	0.1	0.08
1925 - -	25	4	16.0	0.1	0.16

The incidence of typhoid fever continued to show a progressive diminution, although the fatality-rate was high.

The monthly and age incidence of cases and deaths was as follows:—

Month—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases, -	2	1	1	1	—	3	6	1	6	4	—	—	25
Deaths, -	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ages.	-	-	-1	1.5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	All ages.				
Cases,	-	-	—	3	12	4	5	1	25				
Deaths,	-	-	—	—	2	1	1	—	4				

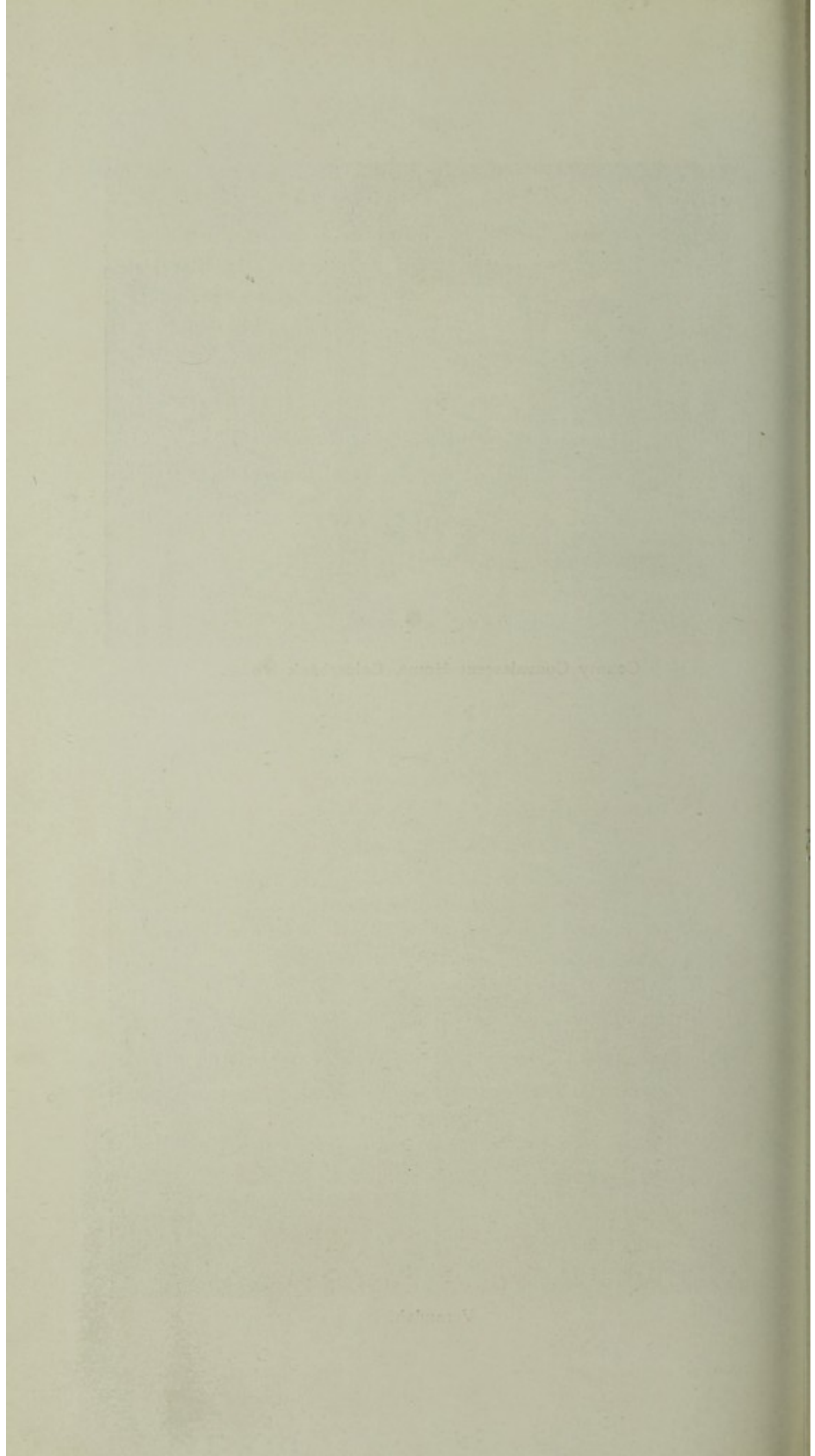
24 cases (96 per cent.) were removed to hospital, and in 7 cases the diagnosis of typhoid fever was found to require revision. The altered diagnoses were as follows:—Indefinite febrile illness (2 with positive Widal), 4; febricula, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; and paratyphoid B., 1. Deducting these cases, the number of actual cases of typhoid fever is reduced to 18.



County Convalescent Home, Calderbank House.



Verandah.



The distribution of cases and deaths according to parish was as follows:—

Avondale.—1 case; no death. This case occurred in Strathaven.

Blantyre.—2 cases; 1 death. Both cases occurred in Blantyre.

Bothwell.—4 cases; 1 death. The cases were distributed as follows:—Bellshill, 1; Carnbroe, 1; Holytown, 1; Mossend, 1.

Cambusnethan.—1 case; no death. This case occurred in Overtown.

Dalserf.—6 cases; 1 death. All the cases occurred in Larkhall, 3 of them being in Meadowhill Rows.

New Monkland.—1 case; no death. This case occurred at a farm near Mollinsburn.

Shotts.—10 cases; 1 death. All the cases occurred in Harthill, 4 of the patients being members of the same family.

No cases occurred in the parishes of East Kilbride, Glasford, Stonehouse, Cambuslang, Dalziel, Hamilton, or Old Monkland.

Continued Fever.

Four cases were brought to the notice of the Department, 1 from Avondale Parish, 2 from Cambuslang Parish, and 1 from Dalziel Parish. After treatment in the County Hospital, Motherwell, they were discharged well, three of the cases having been suffering from an indefinite febrile condition, and the other from an abdominal abscess.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Six cases were notified, and of those 5 died, although one of the deaths was certified to be due to broncho-pneumonia. All the patients received hospital treatment, and in the case of the survivor the diagnosis was altered to encephalitis lethargica.

Puerperal Fever.

The number of cases notified was 53, and the number of deaths 19, as compared with 54 cases and 15 deaths the previous year.

The disease is dealt with fully in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the report.

Erysipelas.

196 cases were notified, and 8 deaths registered. 47 cases were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

157 cases, as compared with 97 in 1924, were notified. The disease is dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the report.

Pneumonia.

1,093 cases of pneumonia were brought to the notice of the Department, 954 cases being notified, 65 were discovered from the Registrars' returns of deaths, and 74 were not notified.

166 cases were removed to hospital.

Mortality.—The deaths due to pneumonia (all forms) numbered 220, giving a fatality-rate of 20 per cent., and a death-rate of 0·92 per 1,000 of the population. The following table shows the annual number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 since 1921:—

	Year—1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths, -	189	301	195	319	220
Death-rate, -	·86	1·33	0·83	1·34	0·92

The distribution of cases and deaths throughout the year is shown below:—

Month—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases, -	99	121	107	91	60	59	64	27	44	108	133	180	1,093
Deaths, -	29	27	22	23	15	7	10	8	9	20	17	33	220

The age-distribution of cases and deaths, together with the fatality-rate in each age group, are given in the following table:—

			All ages.	- 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.	
Cases	(Primary,	-	-	1,039	151	389	200	85	92	68	54
	(Influenzal,	-	-	54	2	1	9	14	11	15	2
Total,		-	-	1,093	153	390	209	99	103	83	56
Deaths,	-	-	-	220	69	59	4	9	13	38	28
Fatality rate,	-	-	-	20%	45%	15%	2%	9%	12%	46%	50%

Of the 220 deaths from pneumonia, 90 had taken place before notification was received, 65 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, and of the remaining 65, the following tabular statement shows the day of illness on which notification was obtained:—

Day of Illness,	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Over 12	Total.
Fatal Cases															
Notified, -	-	-	—	3	8	6	10	6	6	5	6	3	3	—	7 65*

* In 2 deaths this information could not be obtained.

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 941 cases, as follows:—

Day of Illness,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Over 12	Died before Over Notification.
Cases														
Notified, -	8	24	64	91	115	116	98	94	60	41	30	28	82	90

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Six cases were notified, one of which died.

Malaria.

Two cases were notified, the patient in each instance being an adult male, who had been infected while on military service.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

Four cases were notified. These were all investigated by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and in three instances the diagnosis was revised as follows:—Simple catarrhal jaundice, 2; obstructive catarrhal jaundice, 1. The fourth case, a miner aged 48 years, was notified on the day of death. Two rats were trapped in the colliery where he had been employed, and submitted to the bacteriological laboratory for examination. The bacteriological report in both instances read “No leptospira ictero-hæmorrhagiæ.” The history of the illness was suggestive of infective jaundice, but, as no further cases occurred, and as it was impossible to obtain a *post mortem* examination of deceased, the diagnosis remained unconfirmed.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Although this disease was not made compulsorily notifiable until 21st December, 28 cases were brought to the notice of the department through voluntary notification. 23 patients were admitted to hospital. The diagnosis was revised in 9 cases as follows:—

Negative, 4; cerebral abscess, 1; constipation, 1; mania, 1; neuritis and bronchial plexus, 1; tuberculous meningitis, 1.

Diarrhoeal Diseases.

The annual number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the years 1921-1925 were:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths, - - -	112	71	73	67	53
Death-rate per 1,000.	0·51	0·31	0·31	0·28	0·22

All the deaths were of children under 2 years of age, 44 being of infants under 1 year and 9 of children from 1 to 2 years, a decrease of 2 and 12 respectively, compared with the corresponding figures for 1924.

Measles.

The deaths from measles show a considerable decrease, compared with the previous year.

The annual number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the years 1921-1925 were:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths, - - -	10	147	45	151	13
Death-rate per 1,000,	·04	·63	·19	·63	·05

Whooping-Cough.

The annual number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the years 1921-1925 were:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths, - - -	133	85	67	80	131
Death-rate per 1,000,	·60	·37	·28	·33	·55

46 per cent. of the deaths from measles and whooping-cough were of infants under 1 year of age, and 96 per cent. were of children under 5 years.

Ringworm.

89 cases of ringworm were brought under the notice of the Department, and 5 were treated with X-rays at the County Hospital, Motherwell.

Scabies.

During the year 130 cases were reported. Three cases were treated in the County Hospital, Motherwell.

Venereal Diseases.

The County scheme for the recognition and treatment of these diseases includes the Middle Ward District, and the work done under the scheme is given in the County Report, along with the number of cases dealt with from each area at the various treatment centres.

School Closure.

It was not found necessary to recommend the closure of any school or department of a school during the year.

Anthrax.

Under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, 12 outbreaks of anthrax, affecting 13 cattle, were reported by the Inspector under the Anthrax Order. The outbreaks were distributed as follows:—Avondale, 4; Cambusnethan, 3; East Kilbride, 2; Dalziel, 1; Glasford, 1; Hamilton, 1.

Institutions.

During the year 4,308 Middle Ward patients, and 388 patients from areas outwith the Middle Ward, were admitted to the various institutions, the total of 4,696 admissions being the highest so far recorded. The respective institutions are dealt with separately in another section of this report. At the County Hospital, Motherwell, the additional accommodation comprising a two-storey pavilion and an extension of the Nurses' Home, is practically ready for occupation.

The following statistical tables, F (a) and (b), give detailed information with regard to the admissions:—

TABLE F.—HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA. (a) PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM MIDDLE WARD DISTRICT.

HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA.	NATURE OF CASES ADMITTED DURING YEAR																					Total.				
	Cases in Hospital at the beginning of year.	Admitted during year from the Middle Ward.	Discharged.	Died.	Cases remaining in Hospital at the close of year.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis, All other forms.	Veneral Diseases.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Other Diseases.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.		Mothers.	Children.	Continued Fever.	Chickenpox.
Motherwell, -	168	1,566	1,436	100	198	225	867	23	5	39	41	126	—	10	90	58	9	21	41	4	—	—	—	2	1	156
Lightburn, -	30	240	224	11	35	26	161	1	—	5	4	32	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	240
Shotts, -	49	142	133	20	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
Stonehouse, -	66	74	73	2	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Longriggend, -	44	153	137	16	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
Hairmyres, -	170	217	213	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
Dalserf, -	15	23	21	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Bellshill, Calderbank	33	1,331	1,262	45	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	880	451	—	1,331
House, Blantyre	22	406	404	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	197	—	406
Hospital, -	15	156	147	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	65	—	—	156
TOTALS, -	612	4,308	4,050	209	661	251	1,028	24	5	44	45	158	1	328	371	58	9	21	56	7	4	1,180	713	4	1	4,308

TABLE F.—HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA. (b) PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM AREAS OUTWITH THE MIDDLE WARD DISTRICT.

AUTHORITY.	COUNTY HOSPITAL, MOTHERWELL.					COUNTY SANATORIA.					BELLSHILL HOSPITAL.		CALDERBANK HOUSE.		BLANTYRE HOSPITAL.				
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	X-Ray.	Tuberculosis.	Veneral Diseases.	Other Conditions.	Shots.	Stonehouse.	Uppertown.	Hairmyres.	Dalsert.	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.		
Upper Ward, -	50	45	1	3	1	3	3	11	2	1	1	3	—	26	13	3	1		
Lower Ward, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	31	16	19	15		
Airdrie, -	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
Coatbridge, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hamilton, -	1	1	—	2	—	4	6	3	2	1	—	10	—	9	5	—	1		
Motherwell and Wishaw, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		
Rutherglen, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—		
Argyllshire, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—		
Ayr, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bathgate, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Berwick, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Clydebank, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dunbartonshire, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
Fife, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Glasgow, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		
Kirkintilloch, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lanark, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	1	3		
Midlothian, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Perthshire, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Renfrewshire, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Roxburgh, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Stirlingshire, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ross and Cromarty, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sheffield, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals, -	54	47	1	5	3	7	38	14	4	2	1	50	—	73	39	23	20	5	2

Tuberculosis.

Mortality.—The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 233, viz.:—Pulmonary, 133; meningeal, 40; abdominal, 47; and other forms, 13. In the following table the deaths are classified in age periods:—

Ages,	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total.
Pulmonary,	- —	4	5	8	38	30	21	24	3	133
Meningeal,	- 8	20	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	40
Abdominal,	- 8	18	6	6	5	2	1	1	—	47
Other forms,	- --	6	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	13
Total,	- 16	48	16	18	49	33	23	26	4	233

Death-rates.—The death-rates per 10,000 of the population were:—

	Pulmonary.	Meningeal.	Abdominal.	Other Forms.
1921,	- - 6.3	2.1	1.2	1.3
1922,	- - 5.8	1.7	1.9	1.2
1923,	- - 6.3	2.2	1.8	1.2
1924,	- - 5.5	2.5	1.8	0.7
1925,	- - 5.6	1.6	1.9	0.5

The average quinquennial death-rates per 10,000 of the population since 1891-1925, and for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925, are shown in the following table:—

Years.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	All Forms.
1891-1895,	- 13.57	9.88	23.45
1896-1900,	- 11.44	9.11	20.55
1901-1905,	- 10.00	8.31	18.31
1906-1910,	- 8.83	8.56	17.39
1911-1915,	- 8.16	6.53	14.69
1916-1920,	- 7.57	5.28	12.85
1921-1925,	- 5.93	4.83	10.76
1921,	- 6.35	4.75	11.10
1922	- 5.82	4.89	10.71
1923,	- 6.31	5.28	11.59
1924,	- 5.56	5.06	10.62
1925,	- 5.61	4.21	9.82

Notification.—There were on record at the beginning of the year 1,262 cases of pulmonary and 1,487 cases of non-pulmonary forms of the disease, and during the year 393 new cases of the former type and 470 new cases of the latter were brought to notice, giving a total of 1,655 and 1,957 cases respectively. The following tabular statement shows the number of new cases notified by medical practitioners, and

those not so notified, the latter being cases which came to the knowledge of the Department for the first time through the dispensaries, or from the Registrar's death returns:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
New cases notified, - - - -	274	341
„ „ not notified, - - - -	119	129
	<hr/> 393	<hr/> 470

The new cases were dealt with as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Admitted to Sanatorium, - - -	168	168
Refused to go to Sanatorium, - -	88	124
Died before or soon after notification, -	67	91
Inmates of asylums, &c., - - -	5	1
Visitors or left district, - - -	10	9
Unsuitable for institutional treatment, -	30	43
Waiting treatment towards end of year,	25	34
	<hr/> 393	<hr/> 470

Types of Non-Pulmonary Cases.—The 470 new cases are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification:—

Cervical glands, - - -	166	Special Organs—	
Abdomen, - - -	144	Eyes, 3; Kidney, 3;	
*Bones and joints, - - -	69	Bladder, 2; Testicle, 7;	
Meninges, - - -	54	Fistula-in-Ano, 1, -	16
General, - - -	9	Skin and Subcutaneous	
		tissue, - - -	10
		Lupus, - - -	2
			<hr/> 470

Distribution throughout District.—The parishes of residence are given in Table E.

Age, Sex, and Diagnosis.—The following table shows the new cases classified according to age, sex, and diagnosis. The diagnosis may not have been verified for a variety of reasons; *e.g.*, the patient may have been under observation for an insufficient period, may have refused examination, or the disease may have been found to be non-tuberculous:—

* *Bones and Joints—Detailed.*—Spine, 10; Hip Joint, 16; Knee Joint, 12; Ankle Joint, 2; Elbow Joint, 3; Sacro-Iliac Joint, 1; Tibia, 2; Dactylitis, 14; Ribs, 2; Jaw, 2; Wrist, 1; Femur, 2; Fibula, 1; Shoulder, 1.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—393 cases notified.

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total.	Diagnosis of Tuberculosis verified.
Males, -	14	24	22	38	29	31	35	2	195	95
Females,	8	41	24	39	47	18	16	5	198	99

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—470 cases notified.

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total.	Diagnosis of Tuberculosis verified.
Males, -	93	51	47	29	13	9	5	—	247	90
Females,	71	55	40	33	13	6	5	—	223	82

OCCUPATIONS.

Domestic Work—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Housewives, ...	65	26
Domestics, ...	8	23
Children, ...	29	173
Scholars, ...	110	182

Miners, &c.—

Miners, ...	64	28
Pithead Workers, ...	11	5

Metal Workers—

Steelworkers, ...	9	3
Plumber, ...	1	—
Boilermakers, ...	1	1
Labourers, ...	7	2
Moulder, ...	—	1
Others, ...	1	—

Factory and Workshop—

Weavers, ...	6	1
Machinist, ...	1	—
Watchmaker, ...	1	—
Laundress, ...	1	—
Joiners, ...	2	1
Others, ...	2	1
Shopkeepers, ...	10	5

Stone or Brickworkers—

Bricklayers, ...	1	1
Labourers, ...	5	2
Miscellaneous, ...	20	10
No Occupation, ...	38	5

393

470

Duration of Illness.—The duration of illness according to patients' own estimate at time of notification was as follows:—

Months,	- 1	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-18	18-24	24 & over.	Not Known.	Total.
Pulmonary,	29	36	31	63	25	9	49	6	109	36	393
Non-Pulmonary,	97	50	36	97	53	20	42	8	58	9	470

It will again be noticed from the above figures that a large number of the cases are not notified for a considerable period after the onset of symptoms.

Home Conditions.—The following tables show the number of apartments and types of houses occupied by the patients and their families:—

Pulmonary Cases—

Apartments.	Tenement.	Cottages.	Row.	Institutions.	Total.
1	43	4	44	—	91
2	83	14	77	—	174
3	26	18	3	—	47
4	4	19	3	—	25
Over 4	2	26	—	28	56
					<hr/> 393 <hr/>

Of the 393 cases recorded, 91 resided in houses of a single apartment, 174 of two apartments, 47 of three apartments, and 53 of four or more apartments, while 28 were institution cases. The total number of persons in each class of house, with the average number per house and per room, were:—

Apartments.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Total inmates, - - -	477	1,051	296	287
Average number per house,	5.24	6.04	6.29	5.41
„ „ per room,	5.24	3.04	2.09	under 1.35

Non-Pulmonary Cases—

Apartments.	Tenement.	Cottages.	Row.	Institutions.	Total.
1	49	6	94	—	149
2	116	28	84	—	228
3	24	28	2	—	54
4	7	16	1	—	24
Over 4	—	7	1	7	15
					<hr/> 470 <hr/>

Apartments.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Total inmates, - - -	791	1,433	344	207
Average number per house,	5.3	6.28	6.37	6.46
„ „ per room,	5.3	3.14	2.12	under 1.61

Institutional Treatment.—The following table shows the total number of all cases admitted and re-admitted to tuberculosis institutions. No case was sent to any institution outwith the County:—

Cases.	Shotts.	Stonehouse.	Uppertown.	Motherwell.	Lightburn.	Hairmyres.	Dalserf.	Total.
Pulmonary, 106	1	93	10	1	117	—		328
Non-Pul- monary, 36	62	60	90	1	100	22		371
	142	63	153	100	2	217	22	699

Deaths.—169 pulmonary cases and 121 non-pulmonary cases died. Of these, 103 and 101 respectively were of cases notified during the year.

The pulmonary death-rate for 1925 was 5.6 per 10,000 of the population, and the non-pulmonary 4.2. The mortality for pulmonary forms is given in the following table, which shows the average annual number of deaths in each Registration District since 1891:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN EACH REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF THE
MIDDLE WARD.—AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR
QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS 1891-1920, AND FOR THE YEARS 1921,
1922, 1923, 1924, AND 1925.

Registration District.	Population. Census 1921.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.	1906-1910.	1911-1915.	1916-1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Avondale, -	5,902	10·2	7·4	5	7	4	3·3	6	1	2	1	
East Kilbride, -	4,787	4·6	6·2	5·8	5·8	4·2	4·4	3	6	1	4	
Glasford, -	4,131	1·4	·8	1·2	1·2	3	·6	—	2	1	2	
Stonehouse, -	4,204	4·8	6·8	4·2	2	2·4	2·2	4	3	1	1	
Blantyre, -	18,154	18·2	17·6	22·2	15·6	19·3	16·1	24	12	20	15	
Bothwell, -	19,904	18	14·6	17·8	14	15·3	15·1	13	12	17	17	
Bellshill, -	20,934	10·6	18	13·6	15·4	16	19	13	15	18	20	
Holytown, -	18,579	13·4	11·4	13·4	16·8	13	14·1	10	8	10	8	
Cambuslang, -	26,130	28·4	25·4	27	19·4	24·1	25	12	16	20	12	
Cambusnethan, -	12,243	13·8	7·4	9·2	9·4	11·1	8	12	12	11	10	
Calderhead, -	4,007	2·2	2·8	2·8	2·6	1·4	4	1	3	2	2	
Dalserf, -	4,491	3·8	1·8	4·2	2·6	2·2	2·1	2	2	5	4	
Larkhall, -	14,974	12	14·2	12·6	7·4	7·3	7·4	9	5	9	3	
Dalziel, -	2,023	1·6	1·2	2·4	2·4	1·2	·8	—	1	—	—	
Hamilton, -	7,921	11	6·8	6	6·8	5·2	3·3	4	4	3	4	
New Monkland, -	13,773	14·6	18·2	11·6	14·2	9·2	7·4	9	3	6	5	
Old Monkland—												
East, -	2,435	2·2	1·2	1·8	2	2	1·4	—	2	3	1	
Coatbridge, -	2,910	2·8	2·6	1·8	2·6	2·3	1·4	—	3	—	1	
West, -	13,415	15·6	12	9·8	11·2	10·4	8·1	9	9	8	6	
Shotts—												
East, -	4,667	2·8	2·8	1·8	3	3	2·1	2	4	2	2	
Middle, -	3,605	1·2	1·6	1·6	2·2	1·1	1	2	2	1	1	
Calderhead, -	6,347	3	4·2	5·2	5·4	4·2	5·2	3	—	4	8	
West, -	4,660	4·6	5·8	4·8	4·6	3·1	3	2	6	2	5	
North, -	1,303	2·2	2·2	1·8	1·6	1·3	1·3	—	—	1	—	
TOTAL, -	218,817	203·2	193·0	187·6	175·0	168·1	161	140	131	147	132	1

Deaths in relation to Notification.—The table given below shows the deaths classified according to the time which elapsed between the receipt of notification and the occurrence of death, and also the deaths of unnotified cases:—

Year.	Total Cases.	Fatal Cases.		Fatal Cases Notified—Period between Notification and Death.				
		Unnoti- fied.	Noti- fied.	1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-12 Months.	Over 1 Year.
1908	301	43	141	40	36	21	18	26
1909	338	52	155	36	33	27	25	34
1910	370	30	131	34	30	16	22	29
1911	336	24	161	31	30	20	29	51
1912	365	22	138	30	20	26	19	43
1913	369	26	150	35	27	30	31	27
1914	274	16	123	21	21	17	17	47
1915	327	20	144	32	21	16	25	50
1916	340	17	149	32	25	20	22	50
1917	289	31	127	20	18	18	23	48
1918	395	50	124	29	22	17	16	40
1919	366	21	125	29	23	21	21	31
1920	355	17	144	43	19	19	21	42
1921	379	10	129	27	28	17	17	40
1922	368	11	120	37	21	17	17	28
1923	422	11	136	37	25	29	15	30
1924	415	11	122	24	18	23	11	46
1925	393	8	125	21	34	16	15	39

The proportion of cases notified only a few months before death remains high.

Of the total number of 1,655 pulmonary and 1,957 non-pulmonary cases dealt with throughout the year, the following table shows the changes which took place:—

	Cases in District on 1/1/25.	New Cases.	Total on Register.	Left District.	Died.	Off list. Disease arrested or diagnosis revised.	Cases in District on 31/12/25.
Pulmonary,	1,262	393	1,655	67	169	54	1,365
Non- Pulmonary,	1,487	470	1,957	66	121	118	1,652
	2,749	863	3,612	133	290	172	3,017

It should be noted that 18 pulmonary and 22 non-pulmonary cases died from some cause certified to be other than tuberculosis, viz.:—

Cases of tuberculosis dying and classified to causes other than tuberculosis:—

Pulmonary, 18 cases.—Pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping-cough, 4; cerebral tumour, 1; influenza, 1; influenza pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 2; bronchiectasis, 1; malignant disease of lung, 1; myocarditis, 1; cardiac disease, 1; cerebral hæmorrhage, 1; abscess, hip joint, 1.

Non-Pulmonary, 22 cases.—Lobar pneumonia, 1; influenza, 1; basal meningitis, 2; meningitis (simple), 4; whooping-cough, 4; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; lymphadenoma, 1; lymphatic leukæmia, 1; osteomyelitis of fibula, 1; acute osteomyelitis, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; gastric ulcer, 1; unknown, 1.

It is of interest to note that when tuberculosis appears as one of two causes of death, it is possible to find in the final classification that the other cause has taken preference; *e.g.*, tuberculosis in combination with malignant disease, measles, whooping-cough, or any of the diseases detailed in Groups 1 and 2 of the International List of causes of death.

New Cases.—Of the 393 cases notified for the first time, 93, or 23·6 per cent., gave a positive sputum result; 94, or 23·9 per cent., gave a negative result. In 206, or 52·5 per cent., no sputum examination was made, owing, *inter alia*, to many of these cases being children who had no cough or spit.

Off List—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 54 cases.—In 16 instances the disease was arrested, and the patients had been free of symptoms for a sufficiently long period to justify the removal of their names from the register.

The diagnosis was altered as follows in 38 cases:—Contact cases, 3; debility, 6; pulmonary fibrosis, 2; tonsils and adenoids, 2; deviated nasal septum, 1; chronic bronchitis, 6; convalescent pneumonia, 3; V.D.H., 1; anæmia, 1; emphysema, 1; abdominal and cervical glands (T.B.), 1; naso-pharyngitis, 1; no apparent disease, 10.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 118 cases.—In 77 instances the disease was regarded as arrested, and in 41 the diagnosis was altered as follows:—Sarcoma, 1; mucous colitis, 1; rachitis, 4; bursitis, 1; malnutrition, 4; tonsils and adenoids, 2; chronic septic adenitis, 1;

spastic hemiplegia, 1; enteritis, 3; injury (femur), 1; bronchial adenitis, 1; debility, 4; chronic otitis media, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; convalescent pneumonia, 1; congenital hip-joint disease, 1; specific disease, 1; otorrhœa, 1; chronic septic osteomyelitis, 1; goite, 1; chronic suppurative mastoid, 1; rheumatoid arthritis, 1; whooping-cough (debility), 1; peri-renal abscess (not T.B.), 1; no apparent disease, 5.

Cases under Observation—

In spite of the removal of names from the register for various causes, the cases dealt with each year have been steadily increasing, and since 1914 the number has risen from 421 to 1,655 in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and from 215 to 1,957 for non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Duration of Illness at Death.—The table given below shows the fatal cases classified according to the total duration of illness:—

Duration.	MONTHS.						YEARS.						Un-known.	
	1-3.	3-6	6-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10		10
Pulmonary, -	9	21	24	22	25	11	7	4	6	5	2	3	8	22
Non-Pulmonary, -	53	24	18	9	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2

Family History of Tuberculosis.—Of the 393 pulmonary cases and the 470 non-pulmonary cases brought to notice during the year a family history of tuberculosis was obtained, as follows:—

	Cases with Tuberculosis in other members of family.	Cases with Tuberculosis in other relatives.	Percentage of cases with positive family history.
Pulmonary, -	109	22	27·7
Non-Pulmonary, -	114	36	24·2

Dispensary Treatment.—Five dispensaries—situated at Bellshill, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Larkhall, and Shotts—were in use, and the table below gives a record of the attendances:—

	New Cases.	Revisits.
Bellshill, -	331	1,408
Blantyre, -	76	860
Cambuslang, -	152	1,192
Larkhall, -	335	903
Shotts, -	111	745
	1,005	5,108

DISPENSARIES.—NEW CASES.

The new cases attending the dispensaries are classified in the following tables according to age, sex, and diagnosis, and the persons who recommended them to attend:—

TABLE SHOWING CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN CASES NOTIFIED AND NOT NOTIFIED.

		0-5		5-15		15-25		25 and over.	
		Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.
Bellshill,	-	22	31	68	82	26	28	47	27
Blantyre,	-	11	6	30	14	6	2	3	4
Cambuslang,		7	11	12	58	4	10	12	38
Larkhall,	-	2	101	12	109	3	30	5	73
Shotts,	-	7	10	28	36	9	5	7	9
Total,	-	49	159	150	299	48	75	74	151

TABLE SHOWING ADULT CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN CASES NOTIFIED AND NOT NOTIFIED.

				Males.		Females.	
				Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.
Bellshill,	-	-	-	45	26	28	29
Blantyre,	-	-	-	4	3	5	3
Cambuslang,	-	-	-	8	26	8	22
Larkhall,	-	-	-	4	39	4	64
Shotts,	-	-	-	9	6	7	8
Total,	-	-	-	70	100	52	126

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFIED CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NOTIFICATION AND PROVISIONAL DIAGNOSIS.

				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Tuberculous.
Bellshill,	-	-	-	45	71	47
Blantyre,	-	-	-	12	32	6
Cambuslang,	-	-	-	17	17	1
Larkhall,	-	-	-	8	11	3
Shotts,	-	-	-	10	37	4
Total,	-	-	-	92	168	61

TABLES SHOWING CASES NOT NOTIFIED SENT TO THE DISPENSARIES BY DOCTORS IN THE DISTRICT, PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, SCHOOL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, OR CAME OF THEIR OWN ACCORD, CLASSIFIED TO TUBERCULOSIS—PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY, AND NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

SENT BY DOCTOR.

			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Tuberculous.
Bellshill,	-	-	13	16	61
Blantyre,	-	-	3	1	7
Cambuslang,	-	-	12	5	15
Larkhall,	-	-	3	8	12
Shotts,	-	-	4	11	7
Total,	-	-	35	41	102

SENT BY PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Tuberculous.
Bellshill,	-	-	4	13	24
Blantyre,	-	-	1	—	9
Cambuslang,	-	-	2	4	7
Larkhall,	-	-	2	13	28
Shotts,	-	-	5	9	3
Total,	-	-	14	39	71

SENT BY SCHOOL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Tuberculous.
Bellshill,	-	-	—	—	1
Blantyre,	-	-	—	—	—
Cambuslang,	-	-	1	1	—
Larkhall,	-	-	—	2	4
Shotts,	-	-	—	—	—
Total,	-	-	1	3	5

CAME OF THEIR OWN ACCORD.

			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Tuberculous.
Bellshill,	-	-	2	7	27
Blantyre,	-	-	—	1	4
Cambuslang,	-	-	16	6	48
Larkhall,	-	-	5	30	206
Shotts,	-	-	4	3	14
Total,	-	-	27	47	299

Domiciliary Treatment.—Cases suitable for treatment at home, or who could not for some reason receive institutional treatment, were kept under observation by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurse Inspectors, the latter of whom paid 21,022 visits during the course of the year.

During the year 302 cases received additional nourishment in the form of milk, eggs, butcher meat, and butter, at a total cost of £1,432. In addition, supplies of malt and cod-liver oil were provided for those and other cases.

Discharged Tuberculous Soldiers.—Among the cases notified for the first time during 1925, there were 15 discharged soldiers, all suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease. The relationship of the disease to military service is summarised, according to the Ministry of Pensions, thus:—Attributable to service, 2; aggravated by service, 1; non-attributable, 3; undecided, 9.

Institutional treatment—in sanatorium or farm colony—was given to 10 cases, while in 2 instances such treatment was offered but refused; 1 case was considered unsuitable for admission to institution, 1 died soon after notification, and 1 was waiting treatment towards the end of the year.

The total number of ex-service men dealt with throughout the year as suffering from tuberculosis was 168. In addition to domiciliary visits made to those cases by the Tuberculosis Officers and attendances made by the men at the dispensaries, 575 home visits were made by Nurse Inspectors—*i.e.*, 2·7 per cent. of the total visits paid by them.

Institutional Treatment.—The work at the various institutions dealing with cases of tuberculosis is described by the respective Physician-Superintendents in the institutional reports.

Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1919.

Eleven examinations (6 males and 5 females) were carried out at the Birkenshaw Brick Works, Larkhall, and careful records were made of the conditions found. This is the only work in the Middle Ward which comes under the scheme.

County Sanatorium, Shotts.

Physician-Superintendent—JOHN A. C. GUY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Visiting Physician—JOHN M'ILLAN, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—MISS KEIR.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—There is relatively little of importance to note during the year, but a word must be mentioned regarding the new gateways and closed iron fencing erected in the previous year. These have proved a great benefit to the Institution in every way, and have fully justified the expenditure incurred. The greenhouse erected against the boilerhouse wall, and used with no heating other than that given off by the boilerhouse wall, has given very gratifying results, and even in extreme frost the morning temperature remains compatible with the life of the plants, and is beyond what might have been expected with such an experiment.

The usual repairs to buildings have been carried out from time to time throughout the year, and the Institution has now quite recovered from the damage incurred by the underground workings some years ago. There is still a tendency for minor cracks to develop, but these are only to be expected and give no cause for alarm.

The question of extension is still being considered, and the urgent necessity of providing accommodation for the staff will require to be met at an early date. The fact that there is now no appearance of further interference from the mineral workings should strengthen the position for future development.

ACCOMMODATION. — This remains unchanged, and consists of 46 beds and 8 cots. Of the beds 30 are allocated for males, and 16 for females, but the relative proportion varies from time to time according to the number of patients of each sex requiring institutional treatment.

STAFF. — Medical staff is non-resident, and remains unchanged. Nursing staff:—2 sisters, 2 staff nurses, and 5 probationers. Domestic staff:—1 cook, 1 laundress, and 7 maids. Outdoor staff:—1 gardener-attendant, 1 assistant gardener, and 1 fireman.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.—145 patients were admitted, and 156 discharged during the year. In addition there were 51 patients in residence at the commencement of the year, and 40 at the end of the year.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—Of those discharged the following list shows their places of residence according to parish:—

MIDDLE WARD.

Avondale, - - - - 1	East Kilbride, - - - 4
Blantyre, - - - - 19	Glasford, - - - - 2
Bothwell, - - - - 50	Hamilton, - - - - 8
Cambuslang, - - - - 19	New Monkland, - - - 7
Cambusnethan, - - - - 12	Old Monkland, - - - 13
Dalserf, - - - - 3	Shotts, - - - - 10
Dalziel, - - - - 5	— 153
UPPER WARD, - - - - -	- - - - 2

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Burghs—Hamilton, - - - - -	1
Total, - - - - -	156

AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS.

Quinquen. Periods.	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.	No.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Non-Tub.	Doubtful.
1-5	7	9	16	Pre-School,	16	3	13	—	—
5-10	3	8	11	School, -	30	15	10	—	5
10-15	4	15	19						
15-20	6	7	13	Adolescence,	29	21	7	—	1
20-25	9	7	16						
25-30	7	11	18	Early, Maturity	63	54	1	—	8
30-35	11	7	18						
35-40	7	8	15						
40-45	8	4	12						
45-50	5	—	5	Late Maturity,	18	12	—	—	6
50-55	5	1	6						
55-60	6	—	6						
60-65	1	—	1						
Total,	79	77	156		156	105	31	—	20

DURATION OF RESIDENCE, in days, of all cases:—Average, 110; maximum, 542; minimum, 3.

Cases under treatment during the year were of the following type and numbers:—(a) Pulmonary tuberculosis, 105; (b) non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 31; (c) doubtful tuberculosis (pulmonary), 20.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—

(i) Cases classified according to duration of illness prior to admission:—

Months,	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24.	Indefinite.	Total.
Cases,	11	19	13	10	11	39	2	105

(ii) Classified according to earliest manifestations of disease :—

Cough and spit, 42; pleurisy, 10; hæmoptysis, 10; pneumonia, 9; bronchitis, 9; influenza, 9; general debility, 6; gassed, 4; pain in chest, 2; cervical adenitis, 1; tuberculosis of kidney, 1; dyspnœa, 1; G.S.W. chest, 1.

(iii) Cases grouped under a modification of the Turban-Gerhardt classification :—

	Number of Patients.	Disease Arrested.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Died.
Group I,	55	—	50	4	1	—
Group II,	20	—	16	4	—	—
Group III,	30	—	1	1	11	17
Total,	105	—	67	9	12	17

(iv) *Complications*.—38 cases showed complications grouped as follows :—

(a) *Tuberculous Complications*. — Laryngitis, 4; hæmoptysis, 2; tuberculosis of kidney, 2; enteritis, 2; cervical adenitis, 2; meningitis, 1; pleurisy with effusion, 1; multiple sinuses, 1; conjunctivitis, 1; abscess, 1.

(b) *Non-Tuberculous Complications*. — Anæmia, 22; goitre, 2; angioma, 1; chronic otitis media, 1; neurasthenia, 1; empyema, 1; pregnancy, 1; hernia, 1; paralysis of lower limbs, 1.

(v) *Sputum Examinations*. — 47 cases had positive spits, 42 proved negative, and 16 had no sputum. The following table shows sputum analysis according to groups :—

	TB+	TB-	No Spit.
Group I,	5	37	13
Group II,	16	4	—
Group III,	26	1	3
Total,	47	42	16

(b) *NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS*.—Number of cases, 31; grouped as follows :—Abdominal, 21; cervical adenitis, 2; bones and joints, 7; organs, 1.

Abdominal.—21 cases. With the exception of one adult, all the cases were children ranging in ages from 6 months to 15

years. Diarrhoea complicated several cases. In five, the diagnosis of tuberculosis was doubtful, and malnutrition and neglect were in all probability more responsible for the apparent condition than the activity of the tubercle bacillus. In the case of one infant of 6 months, who was admitted extremely emaciated and apparently dying, the recovery was extraordinary, and the credit must certainly stand to the care and attention of an excellent nursing staff.

The adult patient was a woman aged 36 years, admitted in a very emaciated condition. The persistent diarrhoea from which she had been suffering completely cleared up, and she gradually recovered her strength and weight. One case, a boy of 15 years, admitted in an advanced condition, showed little or no improvement when taken home by his parents.

The fatalities to be recorded include a case of peritonitis, which died after a period of 5 days in residence, and another, apparently progressing favourably, developed meningitis and died.

Bones and Joints.—7 cases. Of these, 3 cases involved the spine; one case developing enteritis died as a result. The other two cases were complicated by sinuses, one being transferred to Motherwell for operation, the other being sent to Stonehouse Sanatorium for further treatment.

Another case suffered from multiple abscesses, connected with tuberculous infection of various bones and joints, and was eventually transferred for operative treatment.

Two cases involving the hip joint were admitted for treatment, both having sinuses, which necessitated transfer for surgical interference.

The remaining case involved the ankle joint, was complicated with several sinuses, and showed no hope of improving. After much persuasion the patient was transferred to Stonehouse Sanatorium for amputation, and has since made a good recovery.

Cervical Adenitis.—2 cases. Both cases made good progress, in one, the complicating sinus closed and was completely healed on discharge.

Organs.—1 case of tuberculous disease of the eye. The condition was one of conjunctivitis, which with careful treat-

ment cleared up, and the patient was discharged much improved in every way.

- (c) DOUBTFUL TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY).—20 cases. Of these, 5 showed signs of chronic bronchitis. Of the remainder, 11 cases were probably merely suffering from debility, two being admitted immediately following an attack of influenza, and another just recovering from pneumonia. One case proved to be an acute pneumonia, and made a good recovery, but his general condition was affected by a goitre from which he suffered. Two other cases were diagnosed to be suffering from malignant disease, and another suffered from myocardiac degeneration, while the remaining case showed symptoms suggesting the after effects of encephalitis lethargica.

County Sanatorium, Stonehouse.

Resident Medical Superintendent—J. R. SUTHERLAND, M.B.,
B.Sc., D.P.H.

Visiting Physician—A. M'LEAN, M.B., C.M.

Visiting Dentist—J. HAY CAMPBELL, L.D.S.

Matron—Miss A. SHORE.

In view of the large number of persons in the Middle Ward of Lanark affected with non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and the increasing demand for treatment of the disease, the Medical Officer of Health recommended in February, 1920, that this institution should be "entirely utilised for non-pulmonary tuberculosis," and the Hospital Committee unanimously agreed that the work already done there in that respect "should be developed as much as possible, and that all necessary accommodation, equipment, and appliances for orthopædic work should be obtained" (Minutes, 27th February, 1920, page 387).

Accordingly, the Scottish Board of Health was asked in May, 1920, to approve the building of a 28-bedded pavilion, with operating theatre, X-ray, and orthopædic rooms attached; in 1922, of a 48-bedded pavilion; and in May, 1923, of a treatment pavilion, it being then considered better to give certain forms of treatment in an entirely separate building.

For sundry reasons, mainly financial, the Board felt constrained to withhold its approval till June, 1924, when it approved the building of the treatment pavilion alone. This was commenced shortly thereafter, and is now (May, 1926) nearing completion.

As will be seen from the plan there is provision for all the modern forms of treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the pavilion, which should, if properly equipped, add greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

In May, 1924, the Medical Officer of Health submitted to the Hospital Committee the desirability of acquiring the land on the east side of the present grounds and abutting on the Strathaven Road. He explained that the existing buildings were too near the public highway to permit the exposure of patients in a more or less nude condition to the sun's rays, as is necessary in natural heliotherapy; and that, if the feu were acquired, privacy could be secured by erecting a screen (a fence or a belt of trees) along the highway. A suitable entry could then be made through the acquired field at a reasonable distance from the wards.

This proposal having been agreed to, the land was purchased from Sir R. D. Sinclair Lockhart's Trust at a cost of £350. It is shown in Ordnance Survey Sheet XXIV as fields 637A and 636B, with an area of 4.602 and .724 acres respectively.

STAFF.—The male staff consists of a resident medical officer, a visiting physician, a visiting dentist, an engineer, two gardeners, and a fireman; the female staff of a matron, four general trained sisters, a non-resident teacher, eleven probationers, a cook, a laundrymaid, and nine maids.

As the home was designed to contain six of a nursing staff and ten of a domestic staff it is now greatly overcrowded. Indeed, no probationer nurse nor any maid, except the cook and laundrymaid, has a separate bedroom, the bedrooms delegated to their use each containing from two to four individuals, and this in spite of the fact that five nurses and two maids sleep outside the hospital. The house that they occupy, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the institution, has four bedrooms which, containing seven individuals, are also overcrowded.

ACCOMMODATION.—In 1914 the institution had accommodation for 52 patients, which number amply filled its wards. Now it accommodates 82 patients in summer, and 76 in winter, when 6 beds in open-air shelters cannot be used. The admission of the additional 30 patients has been made possible by the conversion of a dining-room into a ward capable of holding 8 patients, and by a system of crowding patients into the wards proper. This packing of patients commenced in 1920 when the institution was reserved solely for the treatment of non-pulmonary or surgical tuberculosis. It arose from the desire to give the benefit of special treatment to as many persons as possible, and under the belief that it would be only of a temporary nature. As, however, the negotiations that have been conducted with the Scottish Board of Health since 1920 to provide further ward accommodation have so far failed in their objective, both patients and staff have now suffered for five years from the pernicious effects of overcrowding. These are too numerous to state, but it may be mentioned that in some of the wards the beds are so close to one another and to the walls that nursing is almost impossible from lack of floor space, and that in still weather patients whose cure depends largely on their breathing fresh air are compelled to breathe a polluted atmosphere.

PATIENTS TREATED.—176 patients were dismissed during the year.

OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.—Of these 176 patients, 93 might be classed as outdoor patients. They were sent for treatment either by general

practitioners or County tuberculosis officers. All received operative treatment of some kind, and none remained in the institution 24 hours. Admitted generally in the morning, they were dismissed in the afternoon of the same day. In the following tables will be seen their place of residence, age, and sex distribution, the nature of their disease, and the treatment that they received:—

MIDDLE WARD.

Parish.	Number of Patients.		Parish.	Number of Patients.	
Avondale,	-	4	Hamilton,	-	4
Bothwell,	-	9	New Monkland,	-	1
Dalserf,	-	45	Shotts,	-	1
Glasford,	-	1	Stonehouse,	-	28
Total,					93

AGE AND SEX.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.
- 5	5	7	12
- 10	23	14	37
- 15	8	10	18
- 20	6	6	12
- 25	1	—	1
- 30	2	4	6
- 35	—	1	1
- 40	—	2	2
- 45	—	—	—
- 50	1	—	1
- 55	—	—	—
- 60	3	—	3
Total,	49	44	93

NATURE OF DISEASE AND TREATMENT.

Disease.	Number of Patients.	Treatment.
Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis,	15	Excision, 3 ; incision, 12.
Tuberculous Axillary Adenoids,	1	Excision.
Cold Abscess,	3	Aspiration.
Diseased Tonsils and Adenitis,	59	Enucleation and curretting.
Osteomyelitis of Femur,	1	Incision of abscess.
Hammer-toe,	2	Amputation of toe
Thyro-glossal Cyst,	1	Excision under chloroform.
Sebaceous Cyst,	8	Excision under local anæsthesia,
Prepatellar Bursitis,	1	Excision under chloroform.
Dental Caries,	2	Complete extraction under chloroform.
Phimosis,	2	Circumcision.

INDOOR PATIENTS.—These numbered 83. Similar tables are given showing whence they came and into what sex and age groups they fall.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE—

MIDDLE WARD.

Parish.	Number of Patients.	Parish.	Number of Patients.
Blantyre,	5	Hamilton,	5
Bothwell,	22	New Monkland,	1
Cambuslang,	6	Old Monkland,	1
Cambusnethan,	1	Shotts,	7
Dalserf,	15	Stonehouse,	14
Glasford,	2		
		Total,	79

LOWER WARD.

Cadder,	1
—	Total 1

BURGHES.

Hamilton,	3
—	Total, 3
	<hr/>
Total,	83
	<hr/>

AGE AND SEX.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
- 2	2	3	5
- 3	1	2	3
- 5	5	6	11
- 10	7	12	19
- 15	8	11	19
- 20	4	4	8
- 25	5	1	6
- 30	2	2	4
- 35	2	1	3
- 40	1	—	1
- 45	1	—	1
- 50	2	—	2
- 55	—	—	—
- 60	1	—	1
Total,	41	42	83

Six patients were found to be suffering from disease of a non-tuberculous character. The main features of these cases are tabulated below :—

NON-TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

Disease.	Number of Patients.	Treatment.	Result.
Sarcoma of the inguinal glands,	1	Excision,	Well.
Angioma of Chest-wall, - -	1	Excision,	Well.
Chronic Osteomyelitis of both tibiae, with sinuses, - -	1	General,	Well.
Rheumatoid arthritis, - -	1	—	I. S. Q.
Osteomyelitis of tibia, - -	1	Trephining,	Fatal (pyæmia).
Gangrene of the lung, - -	1	—	Fatal.

TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.—77 cases were dismissed during the year. They are hereafter dealt with according to the region affected :—

I. SPINE.	Region—	Number of		Result.			Average Duration in days.
		Cases.	Cured.	Imp.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	
	Sub-occipital,	- 1	—	—	—	1	1,712
	Cervical, - -	1	—	—	—	1	854
	Upper dorsal, - -	1	1	—	—	—	427
	Middle „ - -	7	6	—	—	1	479
	Lower, „ - -	1	—	1	—	—	282
	Dorso-lumbar „	3	2	—	1	—	229
	Total, - -	-	9	1	1	2	664

A boy, 10 years of age, who had suffered from spinal caries for 8 years, complicated with discharging psoas abscess, died of septicæmia after a residence of 479 days.

Two cases, both males, aged respectively 20 and 19 years, deteriorated under treatment. The latter had cervical caries, with sinuses on both sides of his neck of 16 years' duration, the result of incision of cold abscesses in infancy. The former, admitted with sub-occipital tuberculosis, subsequently developed numerous bony lesions. Several months after going home, both died of septicæmia and amyloid disease.

A girl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, was taken home after 18 days' residence, as her mother thought she was "fretting."

A girl, aged 3 years, was, at the urgent request of her parents, dismissed in an improved condition after 282 days. She relapsed, was re-admitted, and is still under treatment.

Of the cases that recovered the average duration of the disease was 14 months. Lumbar abscess was present in 2 cases, and a dorsal paravertebral abscess in 1. These were cured by aspiration. 8 recovered without deformity. One of long standing was left with a well-marked angular curvature in the dorso-lumbar region.

II. *Hip-Joint*—

Number of Cases.	Result.	
	Cured.	Improved.
7	6	1

The average duration of illness was 8 months. An external crural abscess was present in 2 cases. Each healed after repeated aspiration. Deformity existed in 1 case only in which there was subluxation. All recovered but one, a boy 5 years old, who was transferred after 184 days' residence to the County Hospital, Motherwell, owing to his having contracted diphtheria. He was re-admitted, and made a good recovery in 1926.

The average duration of treatment was 377 days.

III. *Knee-Joint*—

Number of Cases.	Result.	
	Cured.	Improved.
9	8	1

The average duration of illness was 20 months. 3 cases showed on admission subluxation; 1 of these also had several peri-articular sinuses. 8 cases made a good recovery. 1 having developed acute

mania was transferred after 50 days to Hartwood Asylum. The average duration of treatment was 540 days.

IV. *Ankle-Joint*—

Number of Cases.	Cured.
6	6

The average duration of illness was 10 months, and the average duration of treatment 515 days. In one case the disease was complicated with sinuses. In the rest the lesion was closed.

V. *Metatarsal*—

One case with spina ventosa of two metatarsals of one foot, in which the duration of illness was a year, recovered after treatment over a period of 1,036 days.

VI. *Shoulder Joint*—

One case was admitted with ankylosis of the shoulder-joint of indefinite duration and tuberculous cervical adenitis. Dismissed well 126 days later, osteotomy of the humerus having been performed to improve the range of movement of the upper arm.

VII. *Elbow-Joint*—

Two cases. Duration of illness, 6 weeks and 6 months. The latter was complicated with sinuses. Both recovered in 237 and 743 days respectively, with useful elbow-joints, although there was slight reduction in the degree of extension of the joint.

VIII. *Metacarpal*—

One case. Duration of illness, 1 year 3 months. Spina ventosa of metacarpal of the thumb. Recovery occurred in 332 days.

IX. *Phalanx*—

One case. Multiple dactylitis, with sinuses of both hands. Duration of illness, 3 months. Recovery in 766 days.

X. *Inferior Maxilla*—

One case. Duration of illness, 9 months. Recovery in 142 days.

XI. *Testicle*—

One case. Duration of illness 6 months. Testicle excised. Period of treatment 57 days.

XII. *Abdomen*—

Two cases. One with also subcutaneous tubercle of the face recovered in 169 days, the other was transferred in an improved condition to Hairmyres Colony after 99 days.

XIII. *Cervical Adenitis*—

Number of Cases.	Cured.	Improved.
31	22	9

A cure was effected in 5 cases of mono-glandular tuberculosis by excision of the gland. 4 other cases were cured by incision and curetting, and 2 by aspiration. The remainder were treated on general lines, by heliotherapy, open-air treatment, suitable dressings, &c. Diseased tonsils, adenoids, and carious teeth were treated appropriately. The average duration of treatment of cases cured was 107 days, of those improved 88 days. Given sufficient time, every case could, no doubt, have been cured. On several occasions patients had to be dismissed incompletely treated to make room for others whose illness was of a more acute nature.

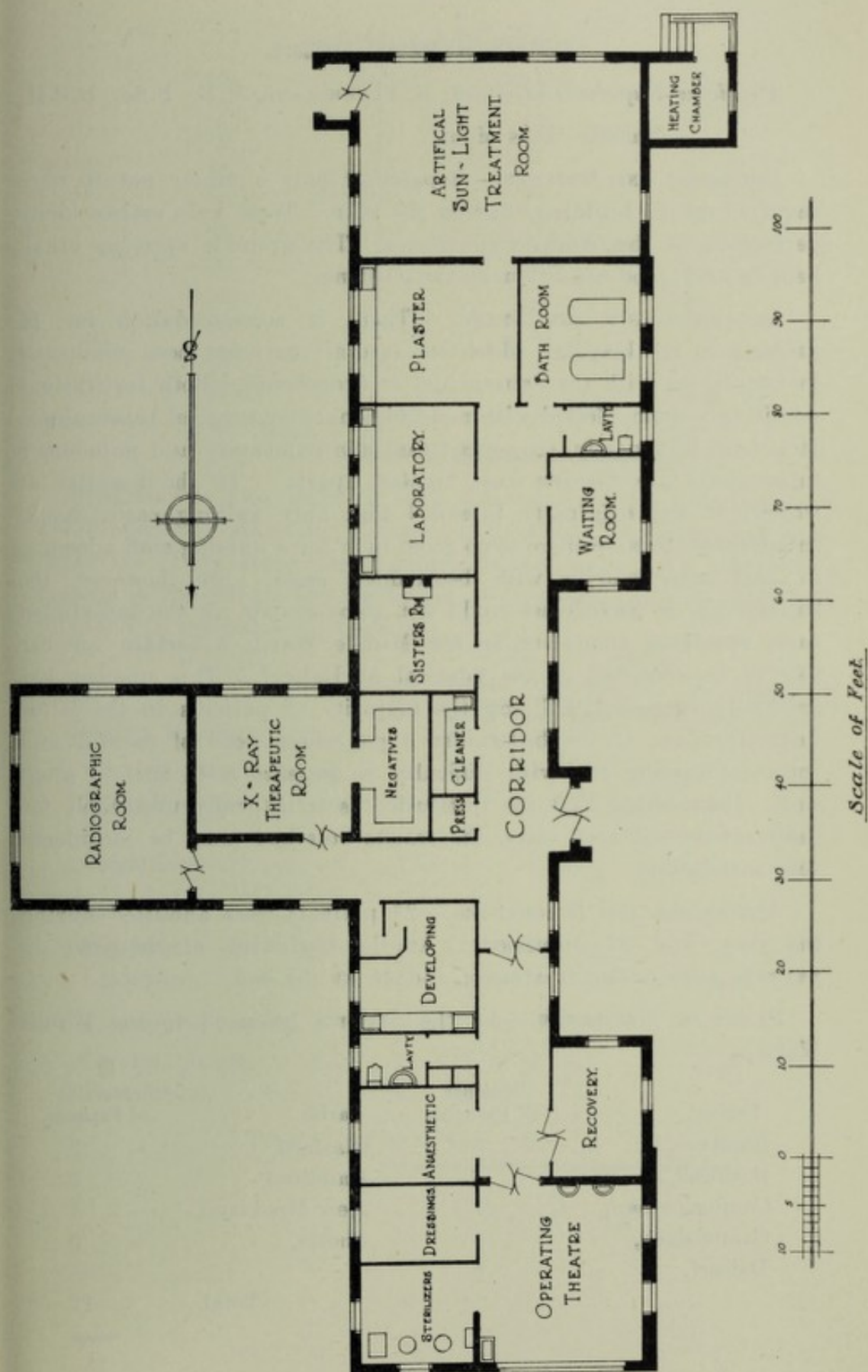
Attention might again be drawn to the unduly large number of patients that are being admitted in a deformed condition.

Deformity in non-pulmonary tuberculosis, though it may be reduced by certain procedures can never wholly be removed. It results almost always from lack of early efficient treatment. As such treatment cannot be given in the homes from which most of our patients come it is of the utmost importance that there should be no delay in their admission to hospital. Owing, however, to insufficiency in the number of hospital beds for the area served, early admission is meantime impossible. As long, therefore, as this insufficiency exists patients will continue to be admitted incurably deformed and to occupy beds for excessively long periods of time, sometimes excluding cases in a more hopeful phase of the disease till their prospects of satisfactory recovery are completely gone.

The length of time required in the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is worthy of note. The disease is very chronic, and its term of treatment is to be measured not in weeks, but months, and even years. This will clearly be seen from figures published by Dr. J. Andrieu, Surgeon, Maritime Hospital, Berck, who says that in the most simple non-suppurative osteitis in infants, *e.g.*, spina ventosa, the minimum time required to affect a cure is 6 to 8 months, and that, as regards joint affections without suppuration in children, in whom the disease is most curable, the minimum time for the wrist and shoulder is 18 months, for the elbow and ankle joint 2 years, for the knee and hip 2 to 2½ years, and for the spine 3 to 4 years. These periods, he adds, must be increased if the disease is complicated by the development of dislocation, sinuses, or multiple lesions. These complications are due in the main to lack of early treatment, and

it is to admission to this institution of such a relatively large number of cases so complicated that comment has already been made.

It has been found that the average period of indoor treatment of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in this institution is about one year. Consequently, while the nature of the patient's disease demands prolonged and very careful nursing and close medical attention the number of patients treated per annum cannot be large. As there are few patients dismissed so there are few vacancies annually. Other things being equal the waiting list of an institution such as this differs from one in which the period of treatment is short. There are fewer opportunities of gaining admission. At present 50 patients are waiting for admission to the sanatorium. More than 6 months must pass before those at the tail end of the list can be admitted. There will thus be ample time for them to drift into that advanced stage of the disease in which treatment is so unsatisfactory.



County Hospital, Dalserf.

Physician-Superintendent—J. R. SUTHERLAND, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Matron—Miss MORE.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—Repairs of only a minor nature were required on the buildings during the year. Those were satisfactorily performed by the Works Department. The grounds were, as usual, kept in very good condition by the gardener.

ACCOMMODATION AND STAFF.—There is accommodation for 16 patients in the hospital, which for several years has been conducted in association with the Sanatorium at Stonehouse. Both institutions admit only those affected with non-pulmonary or surgical tuberculosis. It is now, fortunately, recognised that non-pulmonary and pulmonary tuberculosis are diseases best treated apart. To the hospital at Dalserf it was originally intended that only walking cases should be admitted, because there is no room in it for a nursing staff adequate to deal satisfactorily with bed-ridden cases. As, however, the Sanatorium at Stonehouse could not accommodate all the bed-ridden cases requiring treatment in the Middle Ward, a certain number had to be admitted to the hospital at Dalserf. This number has gradually increased, till now the majority of patients in the latter institution are of the bed-ridden type, whose need of careful and constant nursing can with difficulty be satisfied with such a small staff. Considering that the institution is structurally unsuitable for the treatment of such cases, the results obtained must be considered very satisfactory.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.—23 patients were admitted during the year, and 22 dismissed. At the beginning of the year 15 patients were under treatment, and 16 at the end.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—All the patients belonged to the Middle Ward :—

Parish.	Number of Patients.	Parish.	Number of Patients.
Blantyre, - - -	3	Glasford, - - -	2
Bothwell, - - -	3	Hamilton, - - -	2
Cambusnethan, - -	1	New Monkland, - -	1
Cambuslang, - - -	1	Shotts, - - -	3
Dalserf, - - -	6		
		Total,	22

Age and Sex Distribution.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
- 5	1	1	2
- 10	7	1	8
- 15	5	—	5
- 20	1	—	1
- 25	1	—	1
- 30	1	—	1
- 35	1	—	1
- 40	—	1	1
- 45	—	—	—
- 50	2	—	2
Total,	19	3	22

DIAGNOSIS.—Two patients were discovered to be suffering from non-tuberculous affections, namely:—Lymphatic leukæmia and acute nephritis. Data regarding the form of non-pulmonary tuberculosis present in the remainder, the length of treatment, and its result will be found in the following table:—

			Number of Cases.	Result of Treatment.					Average Duration of Treatment. in days.
				Cured.	Imp.	LS.Q.	Worse	Died.	
I. OSSEOUS SYSTEM.									
Cervical spine,	-	-	1	—	—	—	1	—	176
Dorso-lumbar,	-	-	1	—	—	1	—	—	7
Rib,	-	-	1	1	—	—	—	—	398
Caleaneum,	-	-	1	1	—	—	—	—	30
II. ARTICULAR SYSTEM.									
Hip-joint,	-	-	4	—	3	1	—	—	77
Knee-joint,	-	-	1	1	—	—	—	—	358
III. LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.									
Cervical glands,	-	-	7	6	1	—	—	—	191
Peritoneum,	-	-	4	2	1	—	—	1	—
Total,	-		20	11	5	2	1	1	

County Sanatorium, Uppertown, Longriggend.

Physician-Superintendent—J. M'CALLUM LANG, M.D., D.P.H.

Visiting Physician—RICHARD RAE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Matron—Miss STEWART.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES.

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st December.
49	154	141	16	46
		157		

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—Of the total cases discharged, 153 resided in the Middle Ward District, the place of residence according to parish being as follows :—

Avondale, - - -	1	Dalserf, - - -	5
East Kilbride, - -	1	Dalziel, - - -	1
Blantyre, - - -	9	Hamilton, - - -	1
Bothwell, - - -	60	New Monkland, - -	20
Cambuslang, - - -	22	Old Monkland, - -	22
Cambusnethan, - -	7	Shotts, - - -	4
Total, - - -			153

The remaining 4 cases were admitted from the Burghs of
Hamilton, 2 ; Rutherglen, 1 ; Airdrie, 1, - - - 4

157

AGE AND SEX.—In the following table the cases are shown classified according to age and sex, and according to age groups for both sexes, each age-group also containing the pulmonary, non-pulmonary, and non-tuberculous cases referable to it:—

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age-Groups.	Pulm.	Non- Pulm.	Tuber- culised.	Non- Tub.
- 5	18	15	33	Pre-School,	1	14	4	14
- 10	8	15	23	School Age,	{ 3	8	6	6
- 15	4	10	14		{ 2	3	6	3
- 20	8	12	20	Adolescence,	{ 12	6	—	2
- 25	4	12	16		{ 11	3	—	2
- 30	6	10	16	Early Maturity,	{ 12	1	—	3
- 35	2	3	5		{ 4	1	—	—
- 40	7	3	10		{ 7	1	—	2
- 45	7	2	9		{ 8	—	—	1
- 50	2	2	4	Late Maturity,	{ 3	1	—	—
- 55	4	1	5		{ 4	—	—	1
- 60	—	—	—		{ —	—	—	—
- 65	1	—	1		{ —	1	—	—
- 70	1	—	1		{ 1	—	—	—
	72	85	157		68	39	16	34

Note.—Five cases of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis are included as pulmonary tuberculosis, and belong to the following age-groups:—Adolescence, 1; early maturity, 4.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

RESIDENCE IN DAYS.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Pulmonary, - -	609	4	109
Non-Pulmonary, - -	355	2	102
Tuberculised, - -	494	46	132
Not Tuberculous, - -	221	11	84

RESIDENCE IN MONTHS.								
	0-1	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-18	Over.	
Pulmonary, - -	14	27	17	4	4	—	2	
Non-Pulmonary, - -	8	14	9	6	2	—	—	
Tuberculised, - -	—	7	7	1	—	1	—	
Not Tuberculous.	5	17	11	1	—	—	—	

TRANSFERS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—After observation or at the end of their period of sanatorium treatment, 36 cases were transferred to other institutions as follows:—

Hairmyres, - -	27	Stonehouse, - -	2
Motherwell, - -	6	Shotts, - -	1

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(68 CASES.)

DURATION OF ILLNESS.—The duration of illness recorded at the time of admission, and stated in monthly periods, was as follows:—

Classification on Admission.	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24	Total.
Group I, . . .	3	—	3	—	—	3	9
Group II, . . .	—	2	3	1	2	14	22
Group III, . . .	1	5	5	3	—	18	32
Suspect, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

DURATION OF ILLNESS OF FATAL CASES.—Fourteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis died, and the duration of illness from the date of onset to that of death was thus recorded in monthly periods:—

1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24
1	2	1	2	3	—	5

GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—The general condition of the patients on discharge is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Classification on Admission.	Number.	Quiescent.	Imp.	Stat.	Worse.	Died.
Group I, . . .	9	6	2	1	—	—
Group II, . . .	22	—	13	5	2	2
Group III, . . .	32	—	4	12	4	12
Suspect, . . .	5	—	1	4	—	—
	68	6	20	22	6	14

The relatively small number classified as having left the institution with the disease quiescent is accounted for by the system of transferring patients of a suitable type to Hairmyres Colony. The stationary column includes many who left the Sanatorium shortly after admission.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.—Bacteriological examination showed that 62 per cent. of the verified cases had tubercle bacilli in the spit:—

Classification on Admission.	Positive.	Negative.	No Spit.
Group I,	—	3	6
Group II,	12	10	—
Group III,	30	—	2

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN UNDER 15 (6 cases).—In 2 instances (female, age 13, and male, age 7) the children were convalescent after tuberculous pleurisy and, showing no clinical signs of pulmonary invasion, were transferred to Hairmyres very much improved.

An infant female, age 1 year 8 months, died four days after admission, the certified cause of death being tuberculous bronchopneumonia. There was a history of pneumonia seven weeks previously, from which the child had not recovered and latterly the illness had been complicated by recurrent diarrhœa.

The remaining three cases were examples of acute, sub-acute, and chronic phthisis respectively.

A girl, age 12, was admitted acutely ill with a history of general debility and cough, the former of three months' and the latter of three weeks' duration. The sputum was positive, the temperature persistently elevated, and there were signs of active and advancing disease of the right lung. She died 59 days after admission.

The sub-acute case was that of a girl, age 8 years, who complained of lassitude, loss of weight, and general weakness three months before admission. This had been followed by abdominal pain and recurrent diarrhœa, but at no time, even during residence, did she have pulmonary symptoms. Definite evidence of abdominal tuberculosis was detected, and, in addition, a well-defined pulmonary lesion was present. The illness pursued a sub-acute course with progressive deterioration, and she was discharged in a dying condition after nine months' treatment.

A girl, age 8 years, was admitted with a history of cough and spit, and showed evidence of cavity formation in the lungs. The spit was positive and during residence she had severe hæmoptysis on several occasions. This child was somewhat thin, non-febrile, bright, active, and, to outward appearances, in excellent health. She was transferred to Hairmyres after 1 year 7 months' treatment.

SPUTUM—NEGATIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (21 cases).—Eight patients had no sputum, 1 being a case of tuberculous bronchopneumonia, 3 had tuberculous pleurisy, and 1 was too weak on account of advanced abdominal tuberculosis. In the other 3 cases the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was supported by the record of a positive spit before admission, 1 case; a positive X-ray examination, 1 case; a definite hæmoptysis and a positive X-ray, 1 case.

The confirmatory diagnostic evidence present in the remaining 13 cases may be thus summarised :—

Positive X-ray.		Suspicious X-ray.	
— Alone,	2	With hæmoptysis,	2
— With hæmoptysis,	1	With crepitations,	1
— With pleural effusion,	1	Hæmoptysis and creps., ...	2
— With hæm. and creps.,	1	Hæmoptysis alone,	1
Record of previous + spit,	1	Hæm. in a contact,	1

SUSPECTED PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—No established diagnosis was made in 5 cases, and in four instances this was due to the period of residence being too short. In the fifth case no definite opinion was offered, even after 5 months' stay in hospital, owing to the obscure and ill-defined nature of the symptoms and signs. This patient, a male aged 18 years, ran an irregular temperature for 5 weeks without apparent cause, had no localising signs, and, as not infrequently happens, produced an X-ray photograph which could be classified only as suspicious.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(39 CASES.)

Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis requiring only hygienic and nursing treatment were dealt with in the institution, and those for whom operative interference or special appliances were necessary were transferred to Motherwell or Stonehouse.

ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS (14 cases).—In 7 instances the disease ran a febrile course, with typical swinging temperature. The abdominal signs were variable and might be thus classified :—Distension alone, 2; tumidity, 1; local resistance and tenderness, 2; matting, 1; encysted fluid, 1; two of these cases died, 4 were discharged *in statu quo*, and 1 was worse on dismissal.

Of the afebrile cases, 1 had tuberculous ascites; 1 a glandular mass; 1 no apparent abnormality, but the diagnosis had been made during the course of an appendix operation; 4 had abdominal distension, recurrent diarrhœa, and positive Von Pirquet reactions. With the exception of the first-mentioned all these patients did well and were discharged very much improved.

BONES AND JOINTS (9 cases).—Femur, 1; os calcis, 1; ankle, 1; hip, 1; spine, 1; wrist, 1—all these patients had discharging sinuses

of long-standing duration on admission. One was dismissed with the sinus healed, one was transferred to Motherwell for scraping, and four were dismissed with the sinuses still discharging, but improved in general health.

Knee-joint, 2; spine, 1—in these cases the disease was of recent origin, no sinuses had formed, and the patients were transferred to Stonehouse Sanatorium.

GLANDULAR TUBERCULOSIS (11 cases).—In one instance the glands were of the *multiple lymphoid type*, and on dismissal the local lesion remained unchanged, but the general health was much improved.

There were six cases of *glandular swelling without abscess formation* or with old healed scars. Five were dismissed very much improved, and one was transferred to Motherwell, an abscess having formed during residence.

Four patients had *enlarged glands with sinuses* on admission. Three were discharged with the sinuses healed, and one left the institution of her own accord after 14 days' treatment.

Three of the patients referred to above suffered from *concurrent keratitis*.

LUPUS (1 case).—The disease was of a very chronic nature, and the patient left the institution for domestic reasons one week after admission.

MULTIPLE LESIONS (3 cases).—These cases may be briefly described as follows:—Multiple glandular scars, keratitis, malar scar, 1 case; arrested disease of the glands, hip, and spine with a recent extensive burn, 1 case; multiple glandular sinuses and cold abscess, 1 case (transferred to Motherwell).

PHLYCTENULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS (1 case).—This infant, age 2 years, was admitted with severe conjunctivitis, and gave a very definite reaction to the cutaneous tuberculin test.

Tuberculised Children.

(16 CASES.)

Where children are stated in this report to have been suffering from abdominal tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, &c., the

diagnosis was definitely established and discernible by ordinary clinical methods. The classification "tuberculised" has been reserved for those who gave a positive tuberculin reaction, but did not present localising signs of diagnostic significance. These children were admitted with a history of poor general health, either alone or combined with respiratory or abdominal symptoms.

Two had histories of *general ill-health* alone, and both were anæmic and underweight.

Seven children had a record of *abdominal trouble*—recurrent pain, diarrhœa, or distension—and of these, two had abdominal swelling, but no other signs or symptoms, three had no local signs but were under-nourished, and two presented neither signs nor symptoms of tuberculous disease beyond the positive tuberculin reaction. The abdominal type was noteworthy for an absence of diarrhœa during residence, and this was not a case of the gradual disappearance of a symptom responding to treatment, but was the absolute non-appearance of that symptom, an experience in striking contrast to the course of events in established cases of intestinal tuberculosis.

There were seven cases in which *cough* was the outstanding symptom, and all had signs of a pulmonary disease. In one case the child had bronchitis; in three instances, unresolved pneumonia or basal fibrosis; and in three the X-ray films suggested hilus disease.

These were almost all bright, active children, with good appetites, some were anæmic, many were thin, but none emaciated. Their temperatures taken four-hourly by the rectum for a week after admission were normal. In short they were instances of arrested tuberculous infection. Whether their local and general symptoms prior to admission were manifestations of tuberculous disease, or whether they are specially liable to develop active tuberculous disease in adult life cannot be determined. They resided in the Sanatorium for periods of 8 to 10 weeks, with uniformly good results.

Non-Tuberculous Diseases.

(34 CASES.)

In 34 cases, that is 21 per cent., of those under review, the diagnosis of tuberculosis was altered as follows:—*Adults*—pulmonary fibrosis, 1; emphysema, 1; asthma, 1; chronic naso-pharyngitis, 2; valvular disease of the heart, 1; pneumococcal arthritis, 1; traumatic

synovitis, 1; dysentery, 1; debility, 2. *Children*—chronic bronchitis, 2; convalescent pneumonia, 1; convalescent measles, 1; convalescent whooping-cough, 2; tonsils and adenoids, 1; dental caries, 1; rickets, 2; enteritis, 4; eczema capitis, 1; spastic hemiplegia, 1; debility (hygienic and dietetic), 5; no apparent disease, 2.

In the case of 23 children, the altered diagnosis was supported by repeated negative reactions to human and bovine tuberculin applied to each child according to the methods of Moro and Von Pirquet. It is of interest to observe the ages of these patients, viz.:—0-1 years, 2; 1-2 years, 8; 2-3 years, 4; 3-5 years, none; 5-10 years, 6; 10-15 years, 3.

ADMINISTRATION.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—Electric lighting was installed in the ward and administrative block, and the laundry was partly electrified. The milkhouse and coal cellar referred to in last year's report were completed. Outside painting of the ward, administrative block, and boundary railings was carried out by the Works Department, who also executed various minor repairs in a most satisfactory manner.

ACCOMMODATION.—This remained unchanged, and consisted of 37 beds and 15 cots. A further effort was made to secure isolation of open cases, and to protect children in whom the disease was either latent or had not been definitely diagnosed on admission. While the allocation of beds may be varied from time to time it is permissible to do so only if those principles are not departed from. Throughout the year the accommodation was used as follows:—Adult males, 15; adult females, 13; female children or non-infectious adults, 9; infants up to 3 years old, 15.

STAFFING. — The *Medical Staff* is non-resident, and remained unchanged. The *Nursing Staff* was increased by the appointment of an additional sister, and comprised a matron, 2 general trained sisters, 3 staff nurses, and 3 probationers. *Domestic Staff*—1 cook, 2 laundry-maids, and 7 maids. *Outdoor Staff*—1 engineer attendant and 2 assistant gardener-firemen.

Hairmyres Colony.

REPORT BY THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, JAMES JOHNSTONE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

PATIENTS TREATED.

The number of patients under treatment during the course of the year is shown in the following tabular statement:—

In Residence 1st January	Admitted During Year.	Discharged During Year.	In Residence 31st December.
221	264	260	225

PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

(a) *Middle Ward.*

Blantyre,	23	East Kilbride,	3
Bothwell,	78	Hamilton,	8
Cambuslang,	24	New Monkland,	4
Cambusnethan,	5	Old Monkland,	37
Dalserf,	13	Shotts,	14
Dalziel,	4	Strathaven,	2
		Total,	215

(b) *Other Districts and Burghs in County.*

Lower Ward,	1	Hamilton,	12
Upper Ward,	1	Motherwell,	2
Airdrie,	1	Rutherglen,	5
		Total,	22

(c) *Outwith the County.*

Ayrshire,	5	Renfrewshire,	1
Berwickshire,	2	Ross-shire,	1
City of Glasgow,	5	Selkirkshire,	1
Dunbartonshire,	4	Sheffield,	1
Perthshire,	3	Total,	23

NATURE OF DISEASE.

Of the 260 patients discharged during the year under consideration, 251 proved to be tuberculous, in 144 cases the disease assuming the pulmonary form, while in 107 it was non-pulmonary. The diseases affecting three cases were as follows:—Abscess of lung, 1; pulmonary

fibrosis, 1; syphilis, 1. In the other six cases no tuberculous lesion was detected.

In the statistics which follow, only 251 patients—discharged during the year—who proved to be tuberculous, are referred to.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 and over.	Total.
Men, - -	34	52	13	6	4	109
Women, - -	2	5	4	—	2	13
Boys, - -	26	26	9	1	1	63
Girls, - -	23	36	5	2	—	66
Totals, -	85	119	31	9	7	251

OCCUPATIONS.

Miners, - - - -	45	Barbers, - - - -	2
Artisans, - - - -	28	Students, - - - -	2
Salesmen, - - - -	5	Lamplighter, - - - -	1
Drivers, - - - -	4	Farm Labourer, - - - -	1
Clerks, - - - -	3	Soldier, - - - -	1
Railwaymen, - - - -	3	Hotel Porter, - - - -	1

It is interesting to note that the great majority of the patients are miners or artisans. The preponderance of miners is explained by the fact that, in the Middle Ward District of Lanarkshire, the area from which most of the patients are drawn, mining is the chief industry. It is not the case that miners are more susceptible than any other class.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5, - -	1	—	1	Pre-School Age.
„ 10, - -	9	8	17	School Age.
„ 15, - -	9	19	28	
„ 20, - -	18	3	21	Adolescence.
„ 25, - -	15	5	20	
„ 30, - -	12	2	14	Early Maturity
„ 35, - -	10	—	10	
„ 40, - -	16	—	16	
„ 45, - -	5	—	5	
„ 50, - -	6	—	6	Late Maturity.
„ 55, - -	5	—	5	
„ 70, - -	1	—	1	Post Maturity.
Totals, - -	107	37	144	

48 per cent. of the patients affected with pulmonary tuberculosis were between the ages of 10 and 25.

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

	Months.			Years.		
	1-3	3-6	6-12	1-2	2-4	Over 4
Duration, -	1-3	3-6	6-12	1-2	2-4	Over 4
Cases, -	7	14	10	22	16	75

One is pleased to report a slight reduction in the number of cases with a history of over four years' illness. But there is still great room for improvement, as 52 per cent. of the cases come under this category.

INITIAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ILLNESS.

Cough, -	-	-	-	60	Loss of Weight, -	-	-	5
Pneumonia, -	-	-	-	29	Influenza, -	-	-	4
Pleurisy -	-	-	-	25	Debility, -	-	-	4
Lassitude, -	-	-	-	8	Following Gassing, -	-	-	3
Hæmoptysis, -	-	-	-	5	Adenitis, -	-	-	1

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

The classification adopted is that of Turban-Gerhardt.

Stage of Disease.	Number of Patients.	T.B. Present.	Arrested.	Improved.	No Change.	Worse.	Died.
I, -	63	5	21	34	7	1	—
II, -	52	7	5	34	12	1	—
III, -	29	12	1	13	12	2	1
Totals, -	144	24	27	81	31	4	1

COMPLICATIONS. — The undernoted table shows complications present in the different stages of the disease:—

	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Total.
Acne Vulgaris, -	1	—	—	1
Blepharitis Marginalis, -	1	1	—	2
Cardiac Arrhythmia, -	1	—	—	1
Cold Abscess, -	—	—	1	1
Empyema, -	—	1	—	1
Epilepsy, -	—	1	—	1
Hæmorrhoids, -	—	1	—	1
Hernia, -	1	—	—	1
Herpes Zoster, -	2	—	—	2
Interstitial Keratitis, -	1	—	—	1
Laryngitis, -	—	1	—	1
Otorrhœa, -	1	4	3	8
Pleurisy, -	—	1	—	1
Totals, -	8	10	4	22

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN DAYS.

Stage of Disease.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
I,	330	957	5
II,	324	1,370	2
III,	171	558	4

FAMILY HISTORY.

	Number of Cases Discharged.	Positive History.			Percentage.
		Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	
Men,	88	5	13	6	27
Women,	10	1	2	—	30
Boys,	19	3	1	1	26
Girls,	27	8	3	1	44
	144	17	19	8	31

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

107 patients received treatment for the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5,	2	1	3	Pre-School Age.
„ 10,	27	18	45	School Age.
„ 15,	16	20	36	
„ 20,	9	1	10	Adolescence.
„ 25,	1	2	3	
„ 30,	7	—	7	Early Maturity.
„ 35,	2	—	2	
„ 40,	—	—	—	
„ 45,	1	—	1	
„ 50,	—	—	—	Late Maturity.
„ 55,	—	—	—	
„ 70,	—	—	—	Post Maturity.
Totals,	65	4	107	

The majority of the cases, 75 per cent, were between the ages of 5 and 15.

The following table shows results of treatment according to the nature of the disease:—

Site.	Arr.	Imp.	No Change.	Worse.	Total.
Gland—					
Cervical Region, -	23	29	4	—	56
Tracheo-bronchial, -	—	2	1	—	3
Joints—					
Hip, - - -	2	1	—	—	3
Knee, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Bone, - - -	4	6	1	—	11
Skin, - - -	6	4	—	—	10
Abdomen, - - -	9	3	5	—	17
Eyes, - - -	—	2	1	—	3
Pharynx, - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Tendons, - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Rectum, - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Totals, - - -	45	50	12	—	107

In connection with non-pulmonary tuberculosis, it should be emphasised that the classification according to the part affected is not strictly accurate. Tuberculosis is a general disease, and its ravages are not confined to one particular part of the body. It has been the custom in the past to classify according to the major area affected. The type of disease in children admitted to the Colony is often very difficult to classify. A child is strumous, anæmic, poorly nourished, with a few shotty glands in the neck. It has all the symptoms of a general infection; in other words, it is tuberculised.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN DAYS.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Men, - - -	283	1,220	33
Women, - - -	282	409	117
Boys, - - -	272	925	20
Girls, - - -	239	726	7

FAMILY HISTORY.

	Number of Cases Discharged.	Positive.	Percentage.
Men, - - -	21	1	5
Women, - - -	3	—	—
Boys, - - -	44	14	32
Girls, - - -	39	17	44
	107	32	30

EX-SERVICEMEN.

Included in the patients discharged during the year under consideration were 43 ex-servicemen, a reduction of 7 on the previous year. Of that number, 13 were in Stage I, 16 in Stage II, and 9 in Stage III. Of the remaining 5, 1 was suffering from tuberculosis of the pharynx and 1 from tuberculosis of bone, while in 3 cases no definite tuberculous lesion was detected.

GRADUATED LABOUR.

Of the 117 adult males discharged during the period under review, 88 registered for training. 20 were physically unfit for systematic training, but were engaged in occupational therapy, and 9 were unable to work without prejudice to their condition.

NECESSITOUS CASES.

During the year, 76 necessitous cases—an increase of 19 on last year—were supplied with clothing and boots, as follows:—

	Cases.	Value.
Middle Ward District, - - -	60	£164 13 2
Other Districts, - - - - -	16	51 1 3

The necessitous circumstances of all cases are verified by the respective Medical Officers of Health. As regards the Middle Ward cases, it is to be regretted that the cost of clothing and boots is charged against the Colony. It would be more equitable if this expenditure was met by payment from a general tuberculosis fund. A Colony is in quite a different position to a Sanatorium, as all the patients are going about and able for graduated work, consequently there is more wear and tear of clothing.

WASSERMANN TEST.

A specimen of blood for the Wassermann test was taken from all adult patients on admission, with the undernoted results:—

Positive—

Fixes three doses, 2; four and a half doses, 1; and twelve doses, 3. Total, 6.

This is equal to 5 per cent. of the adult admissions. The figure for the previous year was 6 per cent.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The services of a part-time Dental Surgeon are available at the Colony for the necessary treatment of patients. One has pleasure in recording the excellent results of dental treatment. It consists mainly of extractions, fillings, and scalings. The provision of artificial dentures has not been sanctioned in the meantime, although certain Societies under the National Health Insurance Scheme pay a proportion of the cost. One feels that this should be further developed. During the year, 116 adults and 112 children received treatment, as follows:—Extractions, 425; fillings, 54; scalings, 57.

X-RAYS.

One has again to report the valuable aid given by the X-rays in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. It is now admitted that no definite diagnosis should be made until an X-ray photograph has been taken. The apparatus has been working steadily during the year. All patients were screened on admission, and, in the majority of cases, a radiographic record by means of a film was made.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

This important aid in the treatment of tuberculosis continued to give excellent results in the non-pulmonary forms of the disease. The ultra-violet rays were produced by four open carbon arc lamps of twenty amperes capacity arranged in series for a voltage of 200. Special cored carbons producing a yellow flame were used, and these seem to be an improvement on the ordinary carbons, the reaction being more rapid. As stated in previous reports, the patients are treated with daily exposures, the dosage being carefully graduated, the maximum amount of exposure being $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The public are now becoming aware of the good results obtained by this treatment, and there has been an increasing demand. As eight is the maximum number that can be treated at one time, the question of increasing the size of the installation may have to be considered in the future.

The treatment of out-patients should be seriously considered, as residence in the Colony is not, in some cases, essential. This would enable a larger number of cases to be treated at a smaller cost per patient.

The following instructions are given to each patient on the commencement of treatment:—

There are two sessions each day:—Morning, 9-11.30 (Females). Afternoon, 2-4.30 (Males). It is essential that the patient should commence treatment promptly.

The part affected should be exposed, along with the rest of the body, from the very commencement of treatment, and care should be taken to observe that there are no bandages, ointment, &c., on the skin, as this would prevent the ultra-violet rays having their full effect.

Dark glasses, which must always be worn during treatment, are provided for the protection of the eyes.

On the first day half the body, down to the waist, is exposed, and the exposure must not exceed thirty minutes.

On the second day the whole body is exposed for an hour, and on each subsequent day, increase the exposure of the whole body by thirty minutes till a maximum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours is reached.

During treatment it is extremely important that the body should be turned every fifteen minutes, back and front, so as to allow of equal exposure of the whole body. If this precaution is not observed, there is a great danger of over-exposure, with consequent burning of the skin.

At the termination of each day's treatment a bath should be taken, followed by a brisk rub-down.

A proper observance of these regulations is essential, if the best results are to be obtained.

So far we have found that cases which give the best results are those of lupus (the catarrhal type), glands with discharging sinuses, and tuberculous abscesses of the soft tissues (scrofuloderma). The following table shows details of treatment. At the end of the year, eight females and eight males were still undergoing treatment.

Site of Lesion.	Name.	Patient Age.	Sex.	Duration of Illness.	Duration of Treatment.	Result.
Glands.	C. C.	11	F.	4 years.	8 months.	Improved.
	A. P.	12	F.	4 months.	9 "	"
	J. R.	10	M.	2 years.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
Glands. (Discharging Sinus.)	E. F.	9	M.	5 months.	3 months.	Cured.
	H. W.	18	M.	13 years.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
	J. G.	22	M.	18 months.	7 weeks.	"
	A. P.	12	F.	11 "	18 months.	"
	A. B.	7	F.	6 "	2 "	"
	J. S.	20	M.	8 years.	3 "	"
	R. R.	17	M.	14 "	11 "	"
	J. B.	$6\frac{1}{2}$	M.	2 "	4 "	"
	J. G.	20	M.	18 months.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
Fibroid Lupus.	P. M'I.	10	M.	2 years.	7 "	"
	D. M'G.	26	M.	9 "	15 "	Improved.
	C. G.	25	M.	13 "	5 "	"
	E. G.	28	M.	19 "	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cured.
	J. W.	21	F.	16 "	15 "	Improved.
	J. C.	7	F.	6 "	8 "	Cured.
	E. C.	13	F.	10 "	7 "	Improved.
Catarrhal Lupus.	J. M.	18	M.	10 "	5 "	Cured.
Scrofuloderma.	G. S.	10	M.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 "	"
Bone.	J. C.	12	M.	4 "	6 weeks.	Improved.
	J. W.	39	M.	9 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ months.	Cured.
Spine.	J. M'G.	13	M.	11 "	10 "	"
Tendons.	M'C.	27	M.	13 months.	3 "	Improved.
Pharynx.	G.	33	M.	5 years.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cured.

Of the nine cases classified as "improved," eight left the Colony for various reasons before treatment could be completed. The remaining case was one of fibroid lupus, which reacts very slowly to the ultra-violet rays owing to the large amount of fibrous tissue and the deficiency of blood vessels.

The following are a few particulars of the more interesting cases:—

E.F., Boy, æt. 9.

This patient was admitted with a large glandular abscess at the right angle of jaw, associated with shotty glands in the cervical region.

6/5/25 Treatment commenced.

After a month's exposure, there was a marked improvement in the condition.

On 22/7/25 the sinus had almost healed, with marked reduction in the size of the associated glands.

1/8/25 Complete healing, with no evidence of active disease.

J.G., Adult Male.

Admitted with discharging glandular sinus in right cervical region.

13/10/25 Treatment commenced.

7/12/25 Complete healing of sinus, with a healthy cicatrix, after an exposure of only seven weeks. This is a record, and shows how well this type of case responds to treatment.

A.B., Girl, æt. 7.

Another case with discharging glandular sinus in left cervical region.

1/6/25 Treatment commenced.

4/8/25 After only two months' treatment, sinus quite healed, with healthy scar.

J.M.G., Boy, æt. 13.

This patient had tuberculosis of spine, with discharging sinus in lumbar region of 11 years' duration.

1/3/25 Treatment commenced.

On 19/11/25 sinus had completely healed, with healthy cicatrix, and the patient's general condition was excellent. This is a very interesting case, as it shows that even the most chronic cases have some prospect of cure with this treatment.

J.M., Adult Male.

A case of catarrhal lupus, involving left cheek, lower half of left ear, and extending almost to symphysis mentæ. The softness had a raw appearance, with a considerable amount of discharge. Altogether the condition was very unsightly, and the lesion was of 10 years' duration. Mentally the patient was rather dull.

19/1/25 Commenced treatment.

On 9/6/25 the lesion had completely healed, with a soft, healthy scar, and his mental condition showed a marked improvement.

This treatment is evidently efficacious in certain skin diseases, although we have only had one opportunity of testing this. A case of tuberculosis of the hip joint with associated psoriasis was admitted for treatment. The psoriasis was of several years' duration, and involved a considerable area of the body. After a little over three months' treatment with the ultra-violet rays, the condition had absolutely disappeared, leaving a healthy skin surface.

HELIOOTHERAPY.

This year, for the first time, we had sufficient sunshine to enable us to carry out sun treatment properly. The treatment commenced on 21st April and ended on 25th August. The majority of the children reached the stage of bronzing or pigmentation, which is the most important stage in the technique. After this, treatment may be continued indefinitely as there is then no danger of over-exposure to the sun's rays. The results prove that this is still the best form of treatment, particularly in cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There was a marked improvement in the physical condition of the patients, shown by a steady increase in weight, improvement in appetite, and clearing up of the tuberculous lesion. The children were able to run about all day, with nothing on but pants, sunbonnet, and shoes. On sunny days, they clamoured to get their clothes off, evidently feeling the beneficial effects of the treatment. A marked feature was the improvement in the texture of the skin, which became soft and silky compared with its dry, scaly, and anæmic appearance at the commencement of treatment.

BLOOD-PRESSURE.

The subject of blood-pressure in tuberculosis and its relationship to the type and stage of the disease is very much before the medical profession at the present time. With a view to ascertaining if any definite opinion could be obtained, the records of 253 adult cases were examined. These had their blood-pressure carefully recorded on admission. 36 were suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and the remaining 217 pulmonary cases were classified according to Turban-Gerhardt, as follows:—Stage I, 81; Stage II, 75; Stage III, 61.

Although both the systolic and diastolic pressures were recorded, only the systolic has been taken into consideration, as the diastolic did not seem to convey any definite information. To the figure 100 was added

the age of the patient, and any variation more than 5 above or below this figure was considered abnormal.

		Below Normal.	Normal.	Above Normal.
Non-pulmonary, . . .	36 cases	10	7	19
Pulmonary—Stage I, . .	81 „	27	28	26
„ „ II, . .	75 „	30	15	30
„ „ III, . .	61 „	43	10	8
	253 cases	110	60	83

Analysing these figures, the most striking feature one notices is the large number of cases (70 per cent.) with a low blood-pressure in Stage III of the pulmonary group; in other words, advanced cases. The figures in the other groups do not convey much information beyond the fact that, in the non-pulmonary group, over 50 per cent. had the blood-pressure above normal.

At any rate, from the information extracted, one is justified in concluding that advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have a low blood-pressure, but whether this applies to all cases of tuberculosis is a matter for further research.

THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

There was an increase in the number of scholars attending the school; the average being 93 as compared with 88 in the previous year; the maximum being 95 and the minimum 91. The accommodation is being overtaxed, and the relay system of teaching, which was instituted when there were only sixty scholars, has proved to be totally inadequate. In this connection, one has pleasure in recording that at last authority has been obtained to extend the school and appoint a third teacher.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Eighteen additional beds were provided. The total accommodation was thus increased to 250 beds, made up as follows:—

Pavilion I—Adult Males,	84
Pavilion II—Adult Males,	46
Boys,	33
	— 79
Pavilion III—Adult Females,	9
Children,	61
	— 70
Observation Block—Children,	17
Total Beds,	250

TENNIS COURTS.—Owing to the persistent wet season our staff Lawn Tennis Court has been very little used. This year, the Committee authorised the construction of an ash court, and the greater proportion of the work was done by patient labour.

RECREATION.—Towards the end of the year an addition was made to the Recreation Hall, consisting of a Billiard Room, Reading and Writing Rooms. This has been a great acquisition, and we are now fully equipped for all forms of indoor recreation. During the winter months, in addition to frequent concerts and whist drives, there was a weekly cinematographic entertainment. One would like to express our gratitude to all the kind friends who have so generously provided entertainments.

The outdoor recreation available on the Golf Course, Putting and Croquet Greens was much appreciated by the patients.

The Shop continues to be well patronised, and the Recreation Fund derived considerable benefit from the profits. Altogether during the year about £40 was spent on recreation.

It is now being increasingly recognised that it is absolutely essential in the treatment of tuberculosis to have ample facilities for recreation. An institution without these facilities is decidedly handicapped. Recreation is an important part of the treatment, and greatly improves the patient's mental and physical condition.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I. RAINFALL.

Month.	Depth in Inches	Month.	Depth in Inches.
January, - - -	5·98	July, - - -	1·74
February, - - -	5·27	August, - - -	3·73
March, - - -	1·70	September, - - -	3·24
April, - - -	5·67	October, - - -	3·40
May, - - -	6·78	November, - - -	1·15
June, - - -	·87	December, - - -	3·90
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Total Rainfall for Year, -			43·43
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This shows an increase of 3·38 inches on the previous year.

During the year there were 217 completely dry days.

II. WINDS.

North, - - - -	26	South, - - - -	43
North-East, - - -	31	South-West, - - -	57
East, - - - -	37	West, - - - -	98
South-East, - - -	27	North-West, - - -	46
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121		244	
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III. TEMPERATURE.

The highest, lowest, and mean shade temperature for each month follows :—

	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean.
January, - - - -	46	27	36·5
February, - - - -	47	24	35·5
March, - - - -	55	20	37·5
April, - - - -	60	24	42
May, - - - -	67	27	47
June, - - - -	82	37	59·5
July, - - - -	85	42	63·5
August, - - - -	78	42	60
September, - - - -	65	33	49
October, - - - -	68	23	45·5
November, - - - -	55	18	36·5
December, - - - -	46	14	30

The mean temperature for the year, therefore, works out at 45·2.

STAFF.

At the end of the year the Institution staff, in addition to the Physician-Superintendent, Assistant Physician, and Matron, included the following :—

Sisters, - - - -	5	Typist, - - - -	1
Staff Nurses, - - -	3	Clerks, - - - -	2
Nurses, - - - -	15	Electric Power Station, -	6
Supervisor, - - - -	1	Handyman, - - - -	1
Maids, - - - -	26	Porter, - - - -	1
School Teachers, - -	2	Attendant, - - - -	1
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Total, -			64
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We regret to record the death of Mr. James S. Grieve, Senior Clerk, a man of upright integrity, who had the interests of the Colony at heart.

COLONY DEPARTMENTS.

GARDENS.

During the year 45 patients enrolled for training. This department is fully equipped for the training of patients in all forms of gardening. There is an extensive Market Garden, Orchard, Greenhouses, and a Potting Shed which was used by the patients during inclement weather. The patients received a thorough training in the principles of gardening. After the requirements of the Institution were supplied, the surplus produce found a ready market. Towards the end of the year experiments were made with a substitute for glass, called "Windolite," which is supposed to pass the ultra-violet rays stopped by glass. The material is light and easily handled. It was incorporated in a range of frame sashes made in our Industrial Workshops for this department. The staff consisted of a head gardener, inside and outside foremen, six under-gardeners, two casual workers, and a carter.

FOREST NURSERY.

37 patients enrolled for training in this department. The work consisted in the sowing of seeds and the rearing of young trees. Most of the young trees were sent to the Afforestation Scheme at Camps. The growing of roses by budding is firmly established, and a larger area of the Nursery was laid out for this purpose. As in former years, a large amount of privet was grown for hedges in connection with the various Housing Schemes. In the Nursery an attempt was made to give the patient more variety in his training, an addition being the growing of a larger variety of shrubs. The staff consisted of a forester, who is also in charge of Camps, a foreman forester, five under-foresters, a carter, and a caretaker.

POULTRY FARM.

This continued to be one of the most popular outdoor departments in the Colony. The training is not too arduous, and of an interesting nature. The work in this department is done entirely by patients under the supervision of a certificated poultrymaid, who gives regular lectures and demonstrations. During the year 53 patients enrolled for training. They received a good training in the hatching and rearing of the various light and heavy breeds of poultry, particularly Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Black and White Leghorns. The incubator house, with its accommodation for hatching 500 eggs, was

fully utilised. This year, to give more variety to the training, a few geese and turkeys were hatched and reared. Owing to the success of this new enterprise, it is hoped to develop it more fully in the future.

Altogether during the year 1,181 chickens, 5 geese, and 5 turkeys were hatched, an increase of 248 on the previous year. At the end of the year the stock consisted of 57 cockerels, 361 pullets, 3 cocks, 347 hens, 8 ducks, 2 drakes—total, 778 fowls.

PIGGERY.

The pigs at the end of the year numbered 91 (an increase of 6 on the previous year), as follows:—1 middle white boar, 1 large black sow, 1 large white sow, 6 middle white sows, 22 crossed young pigs under six weeks, and 60 crossed feeding pigs under six months.

The financial returns showed a steady increase owing to the high market prices. Otherwise there is little change to record in this department. The work is done entirely by patients, under the supervision of the Farm Manager. 20 patients enrolled during the year, and they received a good training in the rearing and fattening of stock. The rearing of pigs is an excellent outdoor occupation for a tuberculous patient, and promises a quick financial return with very little capital outlay.

FARM.

The farm continued to produce the highest grade of milk, being licensed to sell certified milk. This was supplied to the Institution and the County Hospital, Blantyre. The stock is a pedigree Ayrshire herd. It is pleasing to record that the average marks for the routine veterinary inspection of the stock, byres, &c., reached the high figure of 96 per cent., an increase of 2 per cent. on the previous year. The herd again passed the tuberculin test, there being no reactors. This is largely due to the fact that we carefully rear from our own stock, and the only addition to the herd from an outside source is an occasional stock bull. For obvious reasons this animal is always bought from a well-known strain with a good pedigree.

The average percentage of butter fat for the year was 3·71, and five cows yielded over 1,000 gallons, an increase of two on the previous year, the average for the whole herd being 781 gallons. These figures were obtained from the records of the Scottish Milk Records Association, of which we are members.

At the Cattle Shows at Hamilton, Chapelton, and East Kilbride we were successful in obtaining three first, four second, and three third prizes.

Towards the end of the year interesting bacteriological experiments were made, with a view to discovering a suitable type of milking pail, the feeling being that the present type of pail could be improved. The pail now in use is the result of these experiments, and compared with the ordinary open luggie it reduced the number of bacteria by half. The bacteriological test of the milk from the whole herd showed 7,520 bacteria per c.c., which is well below the maximum allowed for certified herds, viz., 30,000 bacteria per c.c. In order to ascertain the cleanliness of the milkers, samples were taken direct from each milking pail before filtration, and the figures varied from 1,490 to 25,600 bacteria per c.c. In none of the above samples were any bacillus coli. (dung germ) detected, indicating the absence of any contamination by this source.

The staff consisted of the farm manager, dairymaid, assistant dairymaid, byreman, milkers, 2 ploughmen, and 2 odd men.

The stock at the end of the year was as follows:—1 stock bull rising 4 years, 1 stock bull rising 3 years, 5 young bulls rising 1 year, 42 cows, 28 heifers, and 6 calves, 6 work horses, 2 horses rising 3 years, and 2 rising 2 years.

GUINEA-PIG DEPARTMENT.

The work in this department was done by two patients under the supervision of one of the staff. The guinea-pigs continued to be reared under open-air conditions, and withstood the severe winter this year with a very low mortality. As in former years all the stock was sent to the County Laboratory, and there was a steady demand during the year.

Sold,	110
Stock at end of year,	114

INSTITUTION WORKSHOP.

This department was again used for the employment of patients who had been carpenters or painters prior to admission to the Colony, all the general repairs being done in this workshop. Six patients were employed during the year.

GARAGE.

The same procedure was adopted as in the previous year; a trainee who had completed his training in the Motor Department of the Industrial Workshops was put in charge. He was responsible for the driving of the motor lorry, and all the other trainees in this department were under his supervision for outside traffic driving, a very necessary part of their training course.

INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS.

This is one of the most important features of the Colony, and, reviewing the work of the past year, one feels confident in asserting that they have attained their object, inasmuch as they have provided a good training in an occupation suitable to the physical condition of a tuberculous patient, and with some prospect of his earning a livelihood on the completion of training. It is pleasing to record that, even at this early stage of the scheme, and in spite of the industrial depression, a considerable number of the trainees have been able to obtain employment in the occupation for which they have been trained. If an After-care Committee was formed, then more assistance could be given to the trainees to enable them to find work. This has been emphasised in a previous report. The suggested scheme of local workshops in populous districts of the Middle Ward seems to promise some success in this direction.

As previously stated, the minimum period for training is twelve months. The trainees work for six hours a day, divided into two spells of three hours—9-12 and 2-5—and there is a competent instructor in charge of each department. There is accommodation for 36 trainees, as follows:—Motor, 12; Carpentry, 12; Boot Repairing, 6; Basketmaking, 6. All the trainees were selected cases—that is to say, they showed no evidence of active disease and were in fairly good physical condition. All the civilian trainees are paid 5s. a week, after a probationary period of one month. This did not apply to ex-servicemen, who were in receipt of a pension.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.—This continued to be the most popular department. The Ford and Wolseley cars were used for demonstration purposes. All the patients (eight) who entered for the Royal Scottish Automobile Club Driving Certificate were successful. There was an increase in the number of cars sent in for repair, and it is pleasing to note that these orders were entirely unsolicited. Towards the end

of the year, an old Wolseley car was purchased for conversion into a lorry, and this work was done by the trainees. Regular lectures and demonstrations were given by the Instructor, including the dismantling and re-assembling of the demonstration cars, also driving lessons. 25 patients enrolled for training.

CARPENTRY DEPARTMENT.—This department was working at top pressure during the year, there being a large number of orders for furniture from the various County Institutions. The patients received an excellent training in the various branches of Cabinetmaking, including French Polishing, and were also trained in general carpentry work, such as the erection of garages, poultry-houses, &c. This department constructed the body for our new Wolseley lorry. Regular lectures and demonstrations, including drawing lessons, were given. The sales for the year amounted to, approximately, £360. 19 trainees enrolled in this department during the year.

BOOT REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.—There was a marked increase in the work done in this department. During the year, the repairs amounted to, approximately, £240, an increase of £70 on the previous year. There has been no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of repairs. Regular lectures and demonstrations were given by the Instructor, and 19 patients enrolled for training.

BASKETMAKING DEPARTMENT.—One regrets to record the death of the Instructor. He was a promoted ex-patient, and performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner, the success of the department being largely due to his ability and initiative. Basketmaking is an excellent occupation for a tuberculous patient, particularly those who are not suited for arduous employment. There was an increasing demand for the baskets, trays, &c., and the sales during the year amounted to, approximately, £120, an increase of £20 on the previous year. 3 of the trainees entered for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination, and 2 were successful in obtaining the certificate. 7 patients enrolled for training during the year.

Hairmyres Colony,
March, 1926.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.

On 1st September, 1925, the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, came into operation, and the work which was formerly carried out under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1899, is now carried out under this Act.

Cows with abnormal conditions of the udder other than tubercle were also recorded, and the results are as shown in the following table:—

INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS, 1925-26, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARISH

PARISH.	Herds.	Cows.	Suspected Tubercle.						Cows with Abnormal Conditions of Udder.					
			Samples of Milk.	Result.				Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Mammitis.	Induration N.T.	Eruption on Teats.	Total.	
				Smear.		Biological.								
				+	-	+	-							
Avondale, - -	158	4,092	45	11	34	1	21	12	99	9	84	1	205	
East Kilbride, -	129	2,990	58	3	55	4	28	7	75	43	75	4	204	
Glasford, - -	60	1,265	7	2	5	...	5	2	35	7	18	2	64	
Stonehouse, -	42	881	11	3	8	...	4	3	25	10	14	1	53	
<i>First Division, -</i>	389	9,228	121	19	102	5	58	24	234	69	191	8	526	
Blantyre, - -	25	397	6	2	4	...	4	2	9	3	5	...	19	
Bothwell, - -	79	1,411	21	2	19	1	14	3	33	8	27	4	75	
Cambuslang, -	33	602	22	1	21	...	13	1	21	10	25	...	57	
Cambusnethan, -	60	1,247	11	1	10	...	4	1	38	3	19	...	61	
Dalserf, - -	24	435	5	...	5	...	4	...	12	1	8	...	21	
Dalziel, - -	7	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	11
Hamilton, - -	50	1,081	14	1	13	1	6	2	29	8	17	1	57	
<i>Second Division, -</i>	278	5,371	79	7	72	2	45	9	150	34	103	5	301	
New Monkland, -	92	1,461	20	2	18	2	8	4	24	10	19	1	58	
Old Monkland, -	33	648	12	1	11	1	7	2	20	3	14	20	59	
Shotts, - -	86	1,410	15	2	13	2	3	4	26	11	15	...	56	
<i>Third Division, -</i>	211	3,519	47	5	42	5	18	10	70	24	48	21	173	
<i>Middle Ward, -</i>	878	18,118	247	31	216	12	121	43	454	127	342	34	1,000	

The veterinary inspection of dairy herds was carried out by the County Veterinary Inspector and an assistant.

The records show that 878 dairy herds, containing 18,118 cows, were examined. As on former occasions, samples of milk were drawn from all udders which, upon examination, showed conditions suspicious of tubercle. In this way 247 samples of milk were taken, and sent to the bacteriological laboratory where, after examination, 43 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The total figures for abnormal conditions of udder include 204 cases of suspected tubercle, which gave negative results, and are, therefore, classified as induration.

These abnormal conditions and the number of cows affected were as follows:—Atrophy, 454; mammitis, 127; induration, N. T., 342; and eruption on teats, 34—total, 957. Adding to these figures the 43 affected with tubercle, the number of cows presenting abnormal conditions of the udder was 1,000, or 5·5 per cent.

In all positive cases where tubercle was found certificates were granted by the Veterinary Surgeon, in terms of Section 4 (2) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and arrangements were made with the owners to have the cows slaughtered immediately in terms of Article 5 (1) of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

In all other cases where cows were found to be suffering “from disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk,” *e.g.*, streptococci found in milk sample, certificates were also granted by the Veterinary Surgeon, and communications were at once issued to the owners pointing out their responsibilities under the Milk and Dairies Act, and enquiring as to the arrangements they were making to comply with the requirements contained in Section 13 (1) and (2), and Section 24 (1) and (2) of the Act, which read as follows:—

“Section 13.—(1) It shall be an offence under this Act for any person to consign, sell, offer, or expose or keep for sale for human food, or to use or suffer to be used in the manufacture of products for human consumption the milk of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, or from tuberculosis of the udder, or from any sore on the teats accompanied by suppuration or bleeding, or from any disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk, or of any cow which is giving tuberculous milk, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the milk was the milk of such a cow.

“(2) Where milk is sold or exposed or kept for sale, it shall be presumed to be sold or exposed or kept for sale for human consumption, or for use in the manufacture of products for human consumption unless the contrary is proved.

“Section 24.—(1) Every person who shall fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Act or any order made thereunder, or who obstructs any person acting under the authority or employed in the execution thereof, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act. Every person who shall be guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable for every such offence, except where otherwise provided, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and, if such offence shall continue, to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

“(2) In addition to any pecuniary penalty imposed on any dairyman for an offence against this Act, or against any order or byelaw made under this Act, the Sheriff may, by summary order, suspend his certificate of registration in respect of any premises for such period as may be specified in the order, or cancel such certificate, but in the latter case without prejudice to the right of the dairyman to make application for a new certificate of registration. The dairyman shall be entitled to appeal against the order of the Sheriff to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills in manner provided by Section one hundred and fifty-six of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.”

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Staffing Arrangements.—A note of the staff engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work is contained at the beginning of the Report on the Midwives (Scotland) Act. Eight District Nursing Associations continued to give part-time assistance in domiciliary visitation.

Births Registered.—There were registered the births of 6,176 infants—males, 3,098; and females, 3,078, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 26·0 per 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest birth-rate which has ever been recorded in the Middle Ward District, and shows a decrease of 0·3 compared with the rate for 1924. The rates for the past five years are shown in Table A, which also shows the rates for decennial periods from 1891 to 1920. There were 293 illegitimate births—males, 138; and females, 155, which is equivalent to 4·7 per cent. of the total births.

Births Notified.—The number of notifications received was 6,343. Of these, 6,137 were notifications of live-born children, the remainder—206—being notifications of still-births. The percentage of births notified (excluding still-births) to births registered was 99·3. The sources of notification were as follows:—

Doctors.	Midwives.	Handywomen.	Parents.	Institutions.	Other Sources.	Total.
1,336	3,511	33	681	523	259	6,343

To the number of births notified there falls to be added the births of 288 infants which occurred in institutions in the Middle Ward, but whose parents resided in areas outwith the Middle Ward District; 77 of these were notified from Bellshill Hospital, while 211 were notified from the Coatbridge and Airdrie Maternity Home.

In previous reports the total notifications have included births notified as a result of letters addressed to parents, births brought to our notice by Health Visitors, and transcript births received from registrars. These births are again included in the total of 6,343, and during 1925 numbered 273, 201, and 58 respectively.

Table MI shows the births registered, births notified, visits made by the Nurse Health Visitors, the attendant at confinement as ascertained at the first visit, deaths registered, and the infantile death-rate, the information being tabulated according to registration districts.

Reference to the table shows that the total number of domiciliary visits made by the staff during the year was 64,027, a decrease of 1,855 compared with the previous year. The special visits referred to numbered 2,692, and were made in connection with the following conditions:—Ante-natal cases, 1,050; infant death inquiries, 225; ophthalmia neonatorum, 574; conjunctivitis, 4; squint, 442; puerperal fever, 33; whooping-cough, 152; adopted babies (first and revisits), 157; maternal deaths, 4; measles, 10; chickenpox, 18; ear, nose, and throat, 3; mumps, 3; corneal ulcer, 17.

TABLE MI.

BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE BY NURSE HEALTH VISITORS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR 1925.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF VISITS.			ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT.				INFANT DEATHS.		
	Registered. Legiti- mate.	Registered. Illegi- mate.	Notified. Alive. born.	First.	Subsequent. Infants. Mothers.	Special. Total.	Doctor alone or with Handy- woman.	Doctor and Midwife.	Handy woman	B.A.	Instit.	Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 Births
Avondale, -	112	3	112	101	577	4	25	707	52	28	18	4	34.7
East Kilbride, -	86	2	86	68	688	104	44	904	42	17	2	10	113.6
Glasford, -	38	4	42	42	258	6	1	307	9	21	12	2	47.6
Stonehouse, -	85	4	93	87	755	8	12	862	39	14	28	3	33.7
First Division, -	321	13	333	298	2,278	122	82	2,780	142	80	60	19	56.8
Blantyre, -	532	21	551	549	3,849	439	366	5,203	10	93	362	59	106.7
Bothwell, -	508	22	536	530	6,080	164	207	6,981	20	96	362	40	75.4
Bellshill, -	646	33	692	752	6,183	258	264	7,457	49	290	322	65	95.7
Holytown, -	546	29	567	588	5,026	191	168	5,973	86	192	254	49	85.2
Cambuslang, -	629	18	633	618	5,853	62	575	7,108	156	84	316	67	103.5
Cambusnethan, -	354	20	379	383	4,348	56	153	4,940	212	102	46	39	104.2
Calderhead, -	140	8	142	145	1,441	17	92	1,695	132	8	2	15	101.3
Dalserf, -	152	7	155	176	1,626	22	50	1,874	47	46	73	15	94.3
Larkhall, -	382	27	405	422	3,188	20	297	3,927	74	131	164	31	75.8
Dalziel, -	25	2	25	42	327	3	9	381	11	11	10	4	148.1
Hamilton, -	215	11	232	231	2,342	12	75	2,660	40	39	132	22	97.3
Second Division, -	4,129	198	4,317	4,436	40,263	1,244	2,256	48,199	837	1,092	2,043	406	93.8
New Monkland, -	368	21	385	368	2,260	103	48	2,779	42	74	219	48	123.4
Old Monkland (East), -	86	5	94	103	660	58	16	837	11	26	48	11	120.8
Do. (Coatbridge) -	73	4	64	104	542	6	37	689	15	17	64	9	116.8
Do. (West), -	344	21	361	321	2,753	57	33	3,164	75	56	155	33	90.4
Shotts (East), -	120	9	132	130	421	2	6	559	77	18	29	6	46.5
Do. (Middle), -	82	4	80	83	1,072	7	44	1,206	75	2	2	10	116.2
Do. (Calderhead), -	219	10	231	221	1,831	8	75	2,135	194	11	8	20	87.2
Do. (West), -	105	7	108	91	1,361	17	94	1,563	47	20	18	12	107.1
Do. (North), -	36	1	32	22	89	4	1	116	3	6	13	3	81.0
Third Division, -	1,433	82	1,487	1,443	10,989	262	354	13,048	539	230	556	152	100.3
Total, -	5,883	293	6,137	6,177	53,530	1,628	2,692	64,027	1,518	1,402	2,659	577	93.4

Particulars connected with 5,983 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 1,487 (24·8 per cent.) were attended by medical practitioners alone, or assisted by handywomen; 1,334 (22·2 per cent.) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,623 (43·8 per cent.) by certified midwives; 42 (0·7 per cent.) by women not on the midwives' roll; 458 (7·6 per cent.) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 39 (0·6 per cent.) the birth took place before the arrival of an attendant.

Of the 206 still-births notified, particulars of 194 have been recorded, and the attendants at birth in these were as follows:—68 (35·0 per cent.) by doctors and midwives; 31 (15·9 per cent.) by doctors alone, or assisted by handywomen; 36 (18·5 per cent.) by midwives alone; 51 (26·2 per cent.) in institutions; 8 (4·1 per cent.) born before the arrival of an attendant.

As pointed out in the previous year's Report, the figures given are those obtained from the Nurse Health Visitors' records, and differ to some extent from the figures in Table I of the Report under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, the information for which is obtained from the notification forms.

Comparison with the previous years shows that there is remarkably little change in the figures giving the classification of the attendants at birth. The percentages for the past five years were as follows:—

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
Cases attended by Midwives,		43·4	49·5	47·9	44·0	43·0	per cent.
Do.	Doctors and						
	Midwives,	53·5	48·9	50·4	22·5	22·6	„
Do.	Doctors,	—	—	—	24·8	24·5	„
Do.	Handywomen,	3·1	1·4	1·5	1·6	0·6	„
Do.	Institutions,	—	—	—	5·8	8·2	„
Do.	B.B.A.,	—	—	—	1·1	0·7	„

There is a gratifying decrease in the number of cases attended by handywomen, even in emergency; the percentage of the total births thus attended is the lowest on record.

Feeding at Age of Six Months.—5,354 records relating to infants born between July, 1924, and June, 1925, were investigated, to determine the feeding at the age of six months, and the results are classified as follows:—Wholly breast fed, 3,121; partially breast fed, 287; artificially fed, 837; died or removed, 554; and information incomplete, 555.

Infantile Mortality.—Deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered 577, which is equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of

93·4 per 1,000 births, compared with 99·1 for the previous year. The infantile mortality rate in each registration district is set forth in Table MI.

Table MII shows the deaths arranged according to group-causes and age-periods:—

TABLE MII.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.										Rate per 1000 Births.
	WEEKS.				Total.	MONTHS.				Total.	
	- 1	1-2	2-3	3-4		- 4	1-3	3-6	6-9			9-12	- 12
1. Prematurity, - -	102	8	5	8	123	7	1	—	1	132	21·3
Congenital Malfor- mation, - -	5	3	2	—	10	7	2	1	1	21	3·4
Congenital Heart, -	4	1	—	1	6	3	—	—	—	9	1·4
Atelectasis, - -	11	1	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	14	2·2
Injury at Birth, -	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	0·8
2. Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, -	43	5	10	1	59	18	13	—	2	92	14·8
3. Diarrhœa, - -	1	—	3	2	6	10	14	7	7	44	7·1
Other Digestive Diseases, - -	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	4	—	9	1·4
4. Pneumonia, - -	—	2	1	—	3	11	23	16	16	69	11·1
Bronchitis, - -	—	2	1	6	9	5	4	7	3	28	4·5
Other Respiratory Diseases, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0·1
5. Tuberculosis—											
Meningeal, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	8	1·0
Abdominal, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	8	1·0
6. Convulsions, - -	3	—	2	1	6	4	3	2	1	16	2·5
Hydrocephalus, -	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	4	0·6
Meningitis, - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	5	12	1·9
7. Measles, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	0·4
Whooping-cough, -	—	—	3	1	4	17	13	14	16	64	10·3
Diphtheria, - -	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	4	0·6
Erysipelas, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0·1
8. Syphilis, - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	0·3
9. Violence, - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0·1
Suffocation (Over- lying), - -	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	0·4
10. All other causes, -	6	2	4	1	13	6	4	2	2	27	4·3
	182	24	33	23	262	94	95	61	65	577	93·4
Rate per 1000 births,	29·4	3·8	5·3	3·7	42·4	15·2	15·3	9·8	10·5	93·4	

Puerperal Septicæmia.—The number of cases of puerperal septicæmia reported during the year was 53, representing an incidence rate of 8·5 per 1,000 births; this is a decrease of 0·1 per 1,000 births compared with the previous year's figure.

The following table shows the incidence and death-rates since 1918:—

Year.	Total Cases.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Fatality Rate.	Death Rate per 1000 Births.
1918	14	2·1	5	35·7	0·7
1919	37	5·7	15	40·5	2·3
1920	60	7·9	25	41·6	3·3
1921	68	9·6	25	36·7	3·5
1922	69	10·8	20	28·9	3·1
1923	62	9·9	17	27·4	2·7
1924	54	8·6	15	27·7	2·4
1925	53	8·5	19	35·8	3·0

44 or 83 per cent. of the cases were removed for hospital treatment; 39 to the County Hospital, Motherwell; and 5 to Lightburn Joint Hospital.

In 10 cases a doctor alone, or with the assistance of a handywoman, conducted the confinement, and delivery was effected by means of forceps in 4 cases. In 14 cases a doctor and certified midwife were in attendance, and in 6 of these cases forceps were used. In 15 cases the attendant was a certified midwife; 5 of the births took place in an institution, while in 9 cases (2 B.B.A. and 7 abortions) there was no attendant present.

The incidence of the disease according to the number of pregnancy at which it occurred was as follows:—

No. of Pregnancy,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	14	16	Not Stated.	Total.
No. of Cases,	18	6	7	4	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	53

The age distribution of the cases and deaths was:—

	Years	Under 20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	Over 40	Total.
Cases,	-	5	15	10	11	7	5	53
Deaths,	-	2	6	3	3	3	2	19

Only in 2 cases were the mothers unmarried.

Still-births.—The total number of notifications of still-births received during the year was 206, and those were sent in by:—Doctors, 57; midwives, 86; handywoman, 1; health visitors, 4; parents, 6; institutions, 52.

Inquiries by the Nurse Health Visitors were made into 194 cases, and the following particulars obtained:—

Maturity.—The births occurred at full term in 118 cases, in 31 at the eighth month, in 38 at the seventh month, and 5 at the sixth month; in 2 cases the duration of pregnancy was indefinite.

Attendant at Birth.—The attendant at birth was as follows:—Doctor and midwife, 68; doctor alone, or with handywoman, 31; midwife alone, 36; and institutional cases numbered 51; B.B.A., 8.

Nature of Confinement.—The confinement was ascertained to have been normal in 106 cases and abnormal in 88, instrumental delivery taking place in 53 of the latter.

The pregnancy at which still-birth occurred is shown as follows:—

											11th and	Not	
Pregnancy, -	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	over.	stated.	Total
Stillbirths, -	43	31	11	18	7	17	13	12	10	7	24	1	194

Previous Still-Births.—In 150 cases no previous still-births had occurred; in the remaining 44 cases previous still-births had taken place, viz.:—1 in 20 cases; 2 in 10; 3 in 3; 4 in 2; 5 in 4; 6 in 1; and not stated 4.

Employment of Mother.—Only in 7 cases were the mothers engaged in other than domestic duties.

Age Distribution.—

-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45	Unstated.	Total.
5	29	42	46	32	28	4	8	194

Health of Mothers during Pregnancy.—

Good, 93; Fair, 46; Poor, 50; Unstated, 5; Total, 194.

Probable Cause of Still-Birth.—In 44 cases it was difficult or impossible to determine any definite cause which might result in still-birth, and inquiry into the majority of those did not show any departure from normal health in the case of the mother or any abnormality at the time of confinement. In 150 cases the probable causes of still-birth might be stated thus:—Delayed labour, 14; difficult labour, 11; abnormal presentation, 7; contracted pelvis, 8; impacted head, 1; prolapse of cord, 2; cord round neck, 4; knotted cord, 1; albuminuria and eclampsia, 17; placenta prævia, 2; ante-partum hæmorrhage, 17; rupture of uterus, 1; retroversion of uterus, 1; hydramnios, 1; ascitis, 2; prematurity, 10; abnormality of child, 14; hydrocephalus, 3; asphyxia pallida, 1; injury to mother, 7; ill-health of mother, 26.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases, 157; rate per 1,000 births, 25·4; admissions to hospital, 10.

The number of cases coming to the notice of the department represents an increase of 9·9 per 1,000 births compared with the previous year.

Of the total cases reported, 53 (33·7 per cent.) were notified by doctors, 15 (9·5 per cent.) by certified midwives, and 8 (5·0 per cent.) by both doctors and midwives, 9 notified from Bellshill Hospital and 1 from the City of Glasgow, while 71 (45·2 per cent.), which were not formally notified, were discovered from the laboratory returns. In 45 cases a doctor alone, or with the assistance of a handywoman, was in attendance at the confinement—that is, the disease developed in connection with 2·9 per cent. of the total number of confinements conducted by doctors. Doctors and midwives were present at the birth in 18 cases, representing 1·2 per cent. of the total cases attended by doctors and midwives; a certified midwife alone was present at the birth in 59 cases, which is 2·2 per cent. of the total midwives' cases; in 3 cases the attendant at birth was a handywoman. Of the 59 midwives, 42 were *bonâ fide* and 17 were certificated. 25 cases occurred in institutions, and in 7 instances the confinement took place before the arrival of an attendant.

In the following table the 157 cases are classified according to the severity of the disease and to the bacteriological findings:—

	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Total.
Gonococcal,	—	3	2	5
Other Organisms, -	48	—	1	49
Pus but no Organisms,	30	4	2	36
No Pus No Bacteria,	16	—	1	17
No Swab, -	40	3	—	43
Information Incomplete,	—	—	—	7
	134	10	6	157

Ante-Natal Cases.—The importance of ante-natal care and supervision is fully appreciated by the Local Authority, and it is hoped that some development of the work may be possible. During the year the activities of the department in this connection may be summarised as follows:—

The Nurse Health Visitors made 1,050 domiciliary visits to expectant mothers.

At the Child Welfare Centres 448 attendances by ante-natal patients were recorded.

Ante-natal cases were admitted to the various institutions as follows:—County Hospital, Bellshill, 291; Calderbank Convalescent Home, 68 (including 28 cases transferred from Bellshill Hospital); and Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, 1.

At the out-patient department, Bellshill Hospital, 90 expectant mothers presented themselves for examination.

At the County Laboratory 260 specimens of urine from ante-natal patients were examined, and of these, 237 were sent by midwives (92 positive) and 23 by members of the Public Health Staff (14 positive). In addition, 288 specimens were examined at the Child Welfare Centres, and 84 of these were positive.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

One new Centre was established during the course of the year at Chapelhall, on 23rd September, 1925. Throughout the year a considerable amount of the time of the medical and nursing staffs continued to be taken up in dealing with applications from families in necessitous circumstances, and there is no doubt that this type of work has seriously and adversely affected the original functions of the Centres.

Table MIV shows the attendances and consultations of mothers, infants, and children at the Child Welfare Centres during 1925:—

TABLE MIV.

Child Welfare Centres.	Mothers.	Total Attendances. Children.		Mothers.	Consultations. Children.	
		Under 1 Year	Over 1 year		Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year
Baillieston, -	2,650	1,987	947	55	140	111
Bellshill, -	4,039	3,023	1,497	116	226	143
Blantyre, -	4,109	2,443	1,626	344	386	429
Cadzow, -	924	643	404	11	32	33
Cambuslang, -	3,547	2,470	1,582	241	274	210
Chapelhall, -	731	449	347	4	19	15
Larkhall, -	3,182	2,179	1,613	281	257	163
Newarthill, -	1,764	1,254	902	36	74	69
Newmains, -	2,500	1,359	966	128	197	109
New Stevenston, -	2,184	1,275	1,192	53	103	111
Shotts, -	1,627	977	548	35	118	53
Uddingston, -	2,830	1,803	1,198	56	64	50
	30,087	19,862	12,822	1,360	1,890	1,496

The Centres are open once a week, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m., with one exception, viz., Cadzow, which is open between the hours of 10 and 12.

The attendances in the above table include cases which received assistance under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, except in

the case of Cambuslang and Blantyre, where special sessions are held for the purpose.

Table MV shows the number of attendances made by mothers and children for various classified conditions. It will be observed that the figures refer to attendance and not to cases.

TABLE MV.

CENTRE.	MOTHERS.				INFANTS AND CHILDREN.												Total
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Gynaecolog	Others	Total	Nutritional and Gastro-Intestinal	Respiratory	Tuberculosis	Skin	Ear, Nose, and Throat	Eyes	Teeth	Rickets	Hernia	Phthisis	Others	
Baillieston,	-	14	20	11	10	55	114	27	3	30	23	9	18	7	5	15	251
Bellshill,	-	33	54	16	13	116	182	29	-	45	14	22	26	9	5	37	369
Blantyre,	-	133	29	19	163	344	516	69	7	63	19	13	17	36	25	46	816
Cadzow,	-	4	5	1	1	11	22	-	-	15	-	7	3	1	2	13	65
Cambuslang,	-	92	91	51	7	241	279	32	-	67	23	31	3	6	13	25	484
Chapelhall	-	1	3	-	-	4	17	2	-	2	4	1	-	5	2	1	34
Larkhall,	-	94	76	96	15	281	211	22	-	71	31	20	4	9	15	32	420
Newarthill,	-	8	19	-	9	36	60	9	-	27	12	9	1	10	2	11	143
Newmains,	-	34	51	25	18	128	150	9	3	68	31	13	-	10	7	13	306
New Stevenston,	-	18	22	6	7	53	103	15	-	43	9	5	-	17	7	14	214
Shotts,	-	8	18	3	6	35	99	15	1	22	6	6	1	3	9	7	171
Uddingston,	-	9	21	5	21	56	74	2	3	11	6	4	2	5	-	7	114
	448	409	233	270	1,360	1,827	231	17	464	178	140	31	146	96	36	221	3,387

Further information relating to the medical consultations at certain Centres is set forth in Table MVI:—

TABLE MVI.

Centre.	MOTHERS.			CHILDREN.				
	No. of Sessions.	Ante-natal. 1st Visit.	Ante-natal. Total.	Post-natal. Total.	Under 1 year. 1st Visit.	Under 1 year. Total.	Over 1 year. 1st Visit.	Over 1 year. Total.
Baillieston,	- 45	4	5	51	63	140	36	111
Bellshill, -	- 48	16	22	94	114	226	81	143
Blantyre, -	- 48	75	131	121	160	346	190	362
Cambuslang,	- 47	68	92	142	108	274	94	210
Chapelhall,	- 13	1	1	3	14	19	9	15
New Stevenston,	48	9	17	44	58	103	62	111
Newarthill,	- 48	4	7	32	44	74	43	69
Uddingston,	- 47	7	7	35	46	62	38	44
	344	184	282	522	607	1,244	553	1,065

Infants and Children.—In the case of infants and children the illnesses recorded are shown in the following table, and it should be noted that the figures refer to the number of cases of each disease for which the patient thought it necessary to consult the doctor. These figures do not correspond with the total attendances, since repeated consultations for the same disease represent only one illness, nor, on the other hand, do they correspond with the first attendances, as a child may have made a re-visit for a new ailment, in which event both illnesses were recorded.

Ante-Natal Cases.—Detailed information is available in respect of 116 ante-natal cases, and of these 66 showed no abnormality. The conditions found in the remaining 50 cases were as follows:—Albuminuria, 15; nephritis, 3; hyperemesis, 6; ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1; uterine displacement, 2; leucorrhœa, 2; constipation, 3; varicose veins, 1; mastitis, 1; dental caries, 1; anæmia, 10; others, 5.

TABLE MVII.

Centre.	Gastro- Intestinal.	Intestinal Worm.	Respiratory.	Tuberculosis.	Skin.	Ear, Nose, and Throat.	Eyes.	Teeth.	Rickets.	Hernia.	Phimosi.	Anal Prolapse.	Club foot.	Infantile Paresis.	Injury to Limb.	Others.	Total
Baillieston, -	-	-	44	-	15	1	14	6	4	-	8	5	3	-	-	4	106
Bellshill, -	-	-	109	-	11	2	30	12	12	-	15	9	3	-	3	14	221
Blantyre, -	-	-	223	-	36	2	49	21	10	8	19	8	2	1	1	11	393
Cambuslang, -	-	-	270	6	31	-	65	29	30	3	7	13	5	1	2	14	484
Chapelhall, -	-	-	7	-	1	-	2	4	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	23
New Stevenston, -	-	-	65	-	9	1	25	6	2	2	7	6	2	1	1	6	133
Newarthill, -	-	-	37	-	5	1	20	7	8	-	3	1	1	1	-	5	92
Uddingston, -	-	-	56	-	4	1	8	4	5	1	11	-	-	-	1	3	94
	811	6	112	8	213	89	72	14	72	44	18	3	4	9	13	58	1,546

Necessitous Cases.—The numbers dealt with monthly and the annual figures and estimated expenditure for each Centre are shown in Table MVIII below :—

TABLE MVIII.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
554	514	466	472	500	619	802	871	897	878	862	846	8,281
			No. of Cases.				Amount.				No. of Cases.	Amount.
Baillieston, ...			757				£405 17 10	Newmains, ...			358	£186 3 5
Bellshill, ...			853				440 16 2	New Stevenston, ...			312	152 4 3
Blantyre, ...			2,499				1,426 7 9	Shotts, ...			191	91 17 10
Cadzow, ...			218				107 16 5	Uddingston, ...			869	452 0 2
Cambuslang, ...			524				276 3 8	Airdrie, ...			520	338 16 0
Chapelhall, ...			106				57 12 3	Greengairs, ...			179	84 0 1
Larkhall, ...			482				256 9 7	Strathaven, ...			137	70 0 2
Newarthill, ...			276				130 11 8					
			5,715				£3,101 15 4				2,566	£1,375 1 11

Educational Work.—The following table shows the number of demonstrations and lectures which were given at the various Centres during the year, and it is in the curtailment of this work that the milk and meal lines have operated so adversely :—

TABLE MIX.

			DEMONSTRATIONS.		LECTURES.	
			Cookery.	Dress-making.		
Baillieston, -	10	11			Constipation in Children.	Measles and Whooping-cough.
Bellshill, -	12	24			Health Hints.	Measles. Infant feeding. Rickets. Summer diarrhoea. Disorders of the mouth in children. Care of the child. Structure of body.
Blantyre, -	10	11			What to do before the doctor comes. First aid. Making the best of things. Common ailments of children. Hope.	
Cambuslang, -	12	19			Skin. Education. Infant feeding. Care of teeth. Maternal deaths. Constipation. General health hints. Ante-natal care. Care of children. Enteritis.	
Chapelhall, -	3	3			Health hints. Measles.	Structure of body.
Larkhall, -	11	9				

Newarthill, -	11	12	Care of the child. Post-natal treatment. Feeding of infants. Sudden illness in children. Measles and whooping-cough. Infantile diarrhœa. Rickets. Scarlet fever and measles.
Newmains, -	12	12	Infant feeding. Care of infants. Infantile diarrhœa. "Dont's."
New Stevenston, -	4	12	Ante-natal period. Common ailments in children. Care of infants. Infant feeding and care. Measles. Artificial feeding of infants. Diarrhœa. Healingsores. Structure of body. Circulation.
Shotts, - -	7	24	Infectious diseases. Faults in feeding and Castor oil.
Uddingston, -	12	10	"Flies."
	104	147	

Treatment of Squint.—The work in connection with the treatment of squint cases is summarised in the following statement:—

Cases Examined at	First Cases.	Spectacles Prescribed.	Re-examined.
Bellshill, ...	20	19	7
Blantyre, ...	11	11	15
Cambuslang, ...	12	12	—
Hamilton, ...	3	3	—
Shotts, ...	8	7	—
	54	52	22

Dental Treatment—Mothers and Children.—During the year 73 mothers and 16 children were recommended for dental treatment, and of these 48 mothers and 13 children attended the dental surgeons appointed by the Local Authority.

Centre.	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN.	
	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.
Bellshill, ...	2	2	—	—
Blantyre, ...	40	24	10	8
Cambuslang, ...	23	20	—	—
Larkhall, ...	—	—	4	4
Newmains, ...	2	1	—	—
Uddingston, ...	6	1	2	1
	73	48	16	13

Boarded-out Children.—During the year no additional children were boarded out by the Local Authority. Five children reached the age of five years, and consequently the Local Authority's responsibility for their maintenance ceased; in two other cases the fathers assumed responsibility for the children's maintenance. The total number of children boarded out by the Local Authority by the end of the year was 4.

Ear, Nose, and Throat Treatment.—In connection with the treatment and prevention of ear, nose, and throat ailments a clinic was opened at the dispensary of the County Hospital, Motherwell, on 17th November, 1925. Dr. Adam was appointed otologist, and the fortnightly sessions were arranged on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The work done during the year is summarised in the following statement:—

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of re-visits.	Operations recommended.	Operations performed.
3	12	3	3	—

County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill.

PREFACE BY DR. SAMUEL CAMERON, CONSULTING
SURGEON.

No social event in recent years is more arresting than the awakening of public interest to the necessity for adequate supervision of the expectant mother. It might reasonably be supposed that the physiological process of parturition should, as a natural phenomenon, be free from danger. The same remark is equally applicable to the course of events in the ante-natal stage. Unfortunately, however, conditions may arise, before, during, and after delivery, which may cause serious concern as to the patient's safety, or even lead to a rapid and fatal termination of the case.

As a result of continuous clinical observation and pathological research a more accurate knowledge of the complications of pregnancy has been acquired. The information so gained has enabled the obstetrician to attach due weight to the occurrence of certain abnormalities, and has enabled him to adopt measures which have proved of the utmost benefit to the patients. It is perfectly certain that even better results will be attained when the public and the medical profession co-operate more closely with those in charge of maternity hospitals. Many lives would be saved each year if every case of contracted pelvis, albuminuria and hæmorrhage were despatched to hospital for treatment when it first comes under observation.

That the women themselves are becoming acutely conscious of the safety offered to them by maternity hospitals is evident, on studying the statistics of the hospital with which we are associated.

When this hospital was opened, in the year 1918, only 7 cases were confined in the institution, while in the year 1925 the confinements numbered 542, and in addition about 250 cases were operated on for obstetrical complications or gynæcological lesions. Moreover, about 100 patients were treated in the ante-natal beds of the hospital, and when cured of their ailments they were allowed to go home, with the assurance that the dangers which threatened them had been dissipated.

Illuminating as these figures may be, it is perfectly certain that had more accommodation been available, it would have been utilised,

as the demand for admission exceeds the number of beds at our disposal.

The Public Health Body of this County has been a pioneer in this department of medicine, and it is easy to foresee that before long the necessities for greater accommodation will lead to the erection of a larger building, which will provide ample accommodation not only for obstetrical cases, but also for cases suffering from lesions incidental to difficulties encountered in child birth.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY JAMES THOMSON, M.D.

The number of patients remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1924, including 13 babies born in hospital, was 39, and the number of patients admitted, including 501 babies born alive in the institution, numbered 1,514. There were left in the hospital at the end of the year 68 patients, including 28 babies born in hospital. Of the 542 confinements, 501 infants were born alive (15 were twin birth) and 56 still-births.

TABLE M I.

MOTHERS—		In Residence on 1st Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	In Residence on 31st Dec.
Ante-natal—					
For Confinement,		13	536	517	32
For Treatment,		5	189	193	1
Abortions, -	-	3	122	122	3
Post-natal,	-	1	27	26	2
Gynæcological,	-	1	123	123	1
Other Conditions,	-	1	—	1	—
Children, -	-	2	16	17	1
		26	1,013	999	40

TABLE M II.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

During the year 710 ante-natal cases were discharged. The conditions found were as follows:—

Within a few days of labour or in labour, - - - - -	513	Edema of feet and legs, - - - - -	3
Contracted Pelvis, - - - - -	21	Hydramnios, - - - - -	3
<i>Toxaemias.</i> —		Hæmoptysis, - - - - -	3
Eclampsia, - - - - -	16	Umbilical Hernia, - - - - -	2
Albuminuria, - - - - -	31	Chorea, - - - - -	2
Albuminuria, Hæmaturia, and Cardiac Disease, - - - - -	1	Diabetes, - - - - -	2
Albumen and Pus in Urine, - - - - -	5	Cardiac Disease, - - - - -	2
Hyperemesis, - - - - -	28	Bleeding per rectum, - - - - -	1
Pyelitis, - - - - -	6	General Oedema, - - - - -	1
Acute Toxaemia, - - - - -	1	Leucorrhœa, - - - - -	1
Retinitis, - - - - -	1	Abscess of neck, - - - - -	1
<i>Haemorrhages.</i> —		Post Encephalitis Lethargica, - - - - -	1
Placenta Prævia Central, - - - - -	5	Hysteria, - - - - -	1
Do. Lateral, - - - - -	2	Phthisis, - - - - -	1
Do. Marginal, - - - - -	2	Epilepsy, - - - - -	1
External Accidental, - - - - -	26	Goitre, - - - - -	1
General Debility, - - - - -	8	Hæmatemesis, - - - - -	1
Abdominal Pain, - - - - -	6	Hemiplegia, - - - - -	1
Prolapsus uteri, - - - - -	4	Pneumonia, - - - - -	1
For examination (normal), - - - - -	5		
			710

Results of Treatment.—589 patients were discharged well. Nine were discharged I.S.Q. 52 were transferred to Blantyre Hospital, 38 to Calderbank House, 2 to Motherwell Hospital, 5 had improved, and 15 died. Details of the fatal cases will be found under the heading, “History of Maternal Deaths.”

ABORTIONS.

Number of cases, 122 (including 1 case of ectopic gestation and 2 molar pregnancies). The details of the abortion cases are as follows:—(1) threatened, 13; (2) inevitable—(a) complete, 28; (b) incomplete, 78.

Results of Treatment.—The routine treatment was successful in the 13 cases of threatened abortion, and these patients were discharged well. 26 of the complete abortions were discharged well, one died (cardiac disease—valvular), and one was transferred to Motherwell County Hospital with puerperal sepsis. Four of the complete abortions were curetted in order to see if anything was left in the uterus, as bleeding still persisted.

The remainder of the cases of abortion were curetted. 75 were discharged well, 2 died, and one was transferred to Motherwell County Hospital with puerperal sepsis.

As regards the molar pregnancies, one case expelled a hydatiform mole several hours before admission. The other had a history of uterine bleeding for 2 months previous. The patient showed symptoms of having had severe bleeding, and it was found necessary on admission to remove the contents of the uterus. The patient was in hospital 21 days. Both patients made a good recovery.

The case of ectopic gestation was admitted with a history of bleeding for three weeks previous. On examination, thickening of the right tube was discovered and ectopic pregnancy was diagnosed. Laparotomy was performed, which revealed an ectopic gestation on the right side and the presence of an ovarian cyst on the left. The right tube was removed and a part of the left ovary was excised. The patient made an uneventful recovery.

TABLE M IV.

ABNORMAL OR COMPLICATED CONFINEMENTS.

No. of cases, 319. Conditions found were as follows:—

Post-partum hæmorrhage, - - -	23	Albuminuria and mastitis, - - -	1
Accidental hæmorrhage, - - -	15	Albuminuria and chorea, - - -	1
Contracted pelvis, - - -	15	Pneumonia, - - - - -	1
Eclampsia, - - - - -	13	Puerperal fever, - - - - -	2
Albuminuria, - - - - -	16	Albuminuria and rectal fistula, -	1
Mastitis, - - - - -	9	Face presentation, - - - - -	1
Phlebitis, - - - - -	7	Chorea, - - - - -	1
Posterior presentation, - - -	4	Œdema, - - - - -	1
Central placenta prævia, - - -	5	Face presentation, converted into	
Albuminuria and œdema, - - -	3	vertex, - - - - -	1
Pyelitis, - - - - -	3	Albuminuria and cardiac disease,	1
Hæmoptysis, - - - - -	3	Phthisis, - - - - -	1
Impacted breech, - - - - -	3	Epilepsy, - - - - -	1
Prolapsed cord, - - - - -	2	Albuminuria, hæmaturia, and	
Marginal placenta prævia, - - -	2	cardiac disease, - - - - -	1
Lateral placenta prævia, - - -	2	Cardiac disease, - - - - -	1
Accidental hæmorrhage and		Paralysis of left side, - - - - -	1
albuminuria, - - - - -	2	Persistent occipito, posterior posi-	
Contracted pelvis and impacted		tion, and adherent placenta, -	1
breech, - - - - -	1	Adherent placenta, - - - - -	2
Hydramnios, - - - - -	2	Manual deliveries, - - - - -	8
Umbilical hernia, - - - - -	2	Induction of labour, - - - - -	18
Hyperemesis and albuminuria, -	2	Forceps deliveries, - - - - -	40
Prolapsus uteri, - - - - -	2	Cæsarean section, - - - - -	8
Rectocele, - - - - -	1	Craniotomy, - - - - -	7
Impacted shoulders, - - - - -	1	Premature deliveries, - - - - -	73
Œdema and post-partum			
hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1		319
Hæmatemesis, - - - - -	1		
Albuminuria and hæmaturia, -	1		

Results of Treatment.—309 patients were discharged well, 2 were transferred to County Hospital, Motherwell, with puerperal fever, and 8 died. Details of the fatal cases are contained in this report under the heading “History of Maternal Deaths.”

OTHER CASES OF CONFINEMENT.

(a) Number of normal deliveries,	476
(b) Number of cases delivered without medical attendance at delivery,	395
(c) Number of instrumental deliveries, exclusive of those appearing under abnormal or complicated confinements,	None
(d) Number of cases of morbidity (B.M.A. Standard),	56
(e) Number of cases under (d) in which delivery was instrumental (13 forceps, 2 craniotomy), ...	15
(f) Number of deaths from “Other Cases of confinement,”	None
<i>Receipts from patients,</i>	<i>£339 4 7½</i>

INFANTS.

Number of infants born,	501 alive. 56 still.
Number of cases of twins,	15 (28 children were born alive and 2 were still-born).
Number of deaths of infants under 8 days old, ...	25
Number of cases of puerperal sepsis removed from institution,	6

MATERNAL DEATHS.

586 K.—Induction of labour performed, as it was considered that the pregnancy was post-mature. Patient delivered by forceps with great difficulty of an abnormally large still-born child. Within 12 hours patient complained of abdominal pain.

Abdominal distension and tenderness to touch were present, and the patient had a coffee brown vomit, rapidly becoming worse. Death ensued 30 hours after delivery.

Cause of death: *Acute sepsis.*

319 A.K.—Patient was admitted 6½ months pregnant with uterine bleeding. Had no hæmorrhage except a slight staining at intervals of a week for about two months after admission. It was decided to do Cæsarean Section on this patient at term, but, unfortunately, the

patient had a profuse hæmorrhage just after the eighth month. A leg was brought down, and, as the hæmorrhage was now under control, the patient was allowed to deliver herself by her own powers. She collapsed immediately after the delivery of the child.

Cause of death: *Placenta prævia, hæmorrhage shock.*

A.K.228.—Patient 7 months pregnant. Admitted suffering from eclampsia. Had six fits before admission and nine afterwards. Patient became unconscious shortly after admission, but delivered herself normally of a still-born child. After delivery temperature rose to 107°F. Died without gaining consciousness.

Cause of death: *Puerperal eclampsia.*

A.K.215.—Patient admitted for treatment six months pregnant, suffering from pyelitis and severe anæmia. Patient improved considerably under treatment, and labour was induced three weeks after admission. She delivered herself of a living child, but collapsed half-an-hour after delivery, and before the birth of the placenta.

Placenta adherent, but was not removed until 6½ hours after delivery, under a general anæsthetic. Patient again collapsed and died 40 minutes thereafter.

Cause of death: *Obstetric shock in a debilitated subject.*

D.336.—Patient was admitted to hospital with a history of uterine bleeding for past ten days — diagnosis, carcinoma of cervix. Hysterectomy was performed. Patient developed a very offensive discharge, and gradually grew weaker, with symptoms of peritonitis.

Cause of death: *Post-operative septicæmia.*

D.450.—Patient admitted to hospital, and on examination was found to have large inflammatory mass on right side of pelvis. Laparotomy performed. Double pyosalpinx. Both fallopian tubes removed—gauze drain left in through abdominal wound. Patient developed symptoms of acute peritonitis and died two days later.

Cause of death: *Pyo-salpingitis.*

D.981.—Patient admitted in weak state for operation—suffering from large necrotic fibroid of uterus. Patient's condition got worse after operation. Died within 36 hours of acute peritonitis.

Cause of death: *General peritonitis after operation.*

K.936.—Patient admitted as an albuminuria. Had albumen and blood in urine. Delivered herself normally of a living child. Toxic

symptoms developed later. Patient became comatose, and died five days after delivery with a temperature of 106°F. before death.

Cause of death: *Acute toxæmia.*

A.884.—Patient four months' pregnant. Suffering from hyperemesis gravidarum, with severe dyspnœa. Hysterotomy performed, and the contents of uterus removed by curettage. Patient's condition did not improve. Lingered on for ten days. Vomiting persisted in spite of treatment, patient dying on the tenth day after admission.

Cause of death: *Acute toxæmia.*

A.K.31.—Patient admitted in the ninth month of pregnancy—hæmoptysis, cough, and dyspnœa. Patient delivered by forceps, but collapsed after delivery. Patient got gradually weaker, breathing became more distressed, and died 48 hours after delivery.

Cause of death: *Pulmonary tuberculosis.*

K.1382.—Patient delivered with forceps of a macerated child. Lochia immediately after delivery became foetid. Patient died 48 hours after delivery.

Cause of death: *Acute sepsis.*

K.1196.—Patient admitted as "failed forceps"—cervix, vaginal mucosa and perineum very much lacerated. Delivered by craniotomy. Patient developed all the symptoms of acute sepsis, and died 30 hours after delivery.

Cause of death: *Acute sepsis.*

E.533.—Patient admitted suffering from post-partum eclampsia. Had six fits before admission. Usual routine treatment for eclampsia carried out, but the patient continued to have a fit every half hour. Patient died 15 hours after admission.

Cause of death: *Puerperal eclampsia.*

E.155.—Patient admitted two months after confinement—suffering from cardiac disease and general debility—lower extremities very œdematous—had troublesome cough and blood-stained sputum.

Cause of death: *Cardiac and renal disease.*

E.123.—Patient admitted suffering from subinvolution and was curetted for that condition. Was sent home well eight days thereafter, and 14 days later was readmitted to hospital in a very exhausted condition, with abdominal distension. Pulse rapid and uncountable. Patient died shortly after admission.

Cause of death: *Appendicitis and peritonitis.*

C.337.—Patient admitted with a history of being six months pregnant and having miscarried 13 days before admission. Patient had severe pain on right side of pelvis—temperature and pulse normal—offensive lochia. Expelled piece of placenta after admission. Patient did not improve—got rapidly worse, and died of puerperal septicæmia.

Cause of death: *Puerperal septicæmia.*

C.220.—Patient admitted in labour— $6\frac{1}{2}$ months pregnant—suffering from cardiac disease. A miscarriage occurred $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours after admission, and patient died eight hours after delivery.

Cause of death: *Heart disease and obstetric shock.*

C.1179.—Patient admitted with history of having had an incomplete abortion at the fourth month, and having suffered for a week previously from laryngitis, influenza and bronchitis. Patient died 24 hours after admission.

Cause of death: *Influenza, laryngitis, shock.*

A.1164.—Patient admitted in an unconscious condition—a primipara—not in labour. Had five fits before admission and two after admission. Showed symptoms of general œdema, and urine was loaded with albumen. Usual routine treatment carried out. Patient did not rally after second fit, and died two hours after admission.

Cause of death: *Puerperal eclampsia.*

A.1430.—Patient was admitted with history of having pernicious vomiting of pregnancy—supposed to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ months pregnant. Symptoms showed that the patient was suffering from general œdema—copious blood, pus, and albumen in the urine—profuse “pusy” discharge from the right ear. On examination it was found that the patient was not pregnant.

Cause of death: *Acute nephritis.*

A.1468.—Patient admitted suffering from acute toxæmia of pregnancy—pulse poor and very rapid. Uterus emptied, and patient lingered on for six days, making no improvement.

Cause of death: *Acute toxæmia of pregnancy.*

A.861.—Patient $8\frac{1}{2}$ months pregnant—admitted in an unconscious condition, with history of having had six fits before admission to hospital and 19 fits after admission. Usual routine treatment for eclampsia carried out, but patient did not react to treatment, and died undelivered, 27 hours after admission.

Cause of death: *Puerperal eclampsia.*

A.48.—Patient admitted suffering from eclampsia— $8\frac{1}{2}$ months pregnant. Had four fits before admission. Routine carried out without effect, and patient died undelivered, within six hours of admission.

Cause of death: *Puerperal eclampsia.*

A.1005.—Patient admitted with severe ante-partum hæmorrhage—in labour—showing pronounced signs of shock. Dublin method of treatment carried out by plugging vagina. Pulse rate 160. Patient died eight hours after admission.

Cause of death: *Concealed accidental hæmorrhage.*

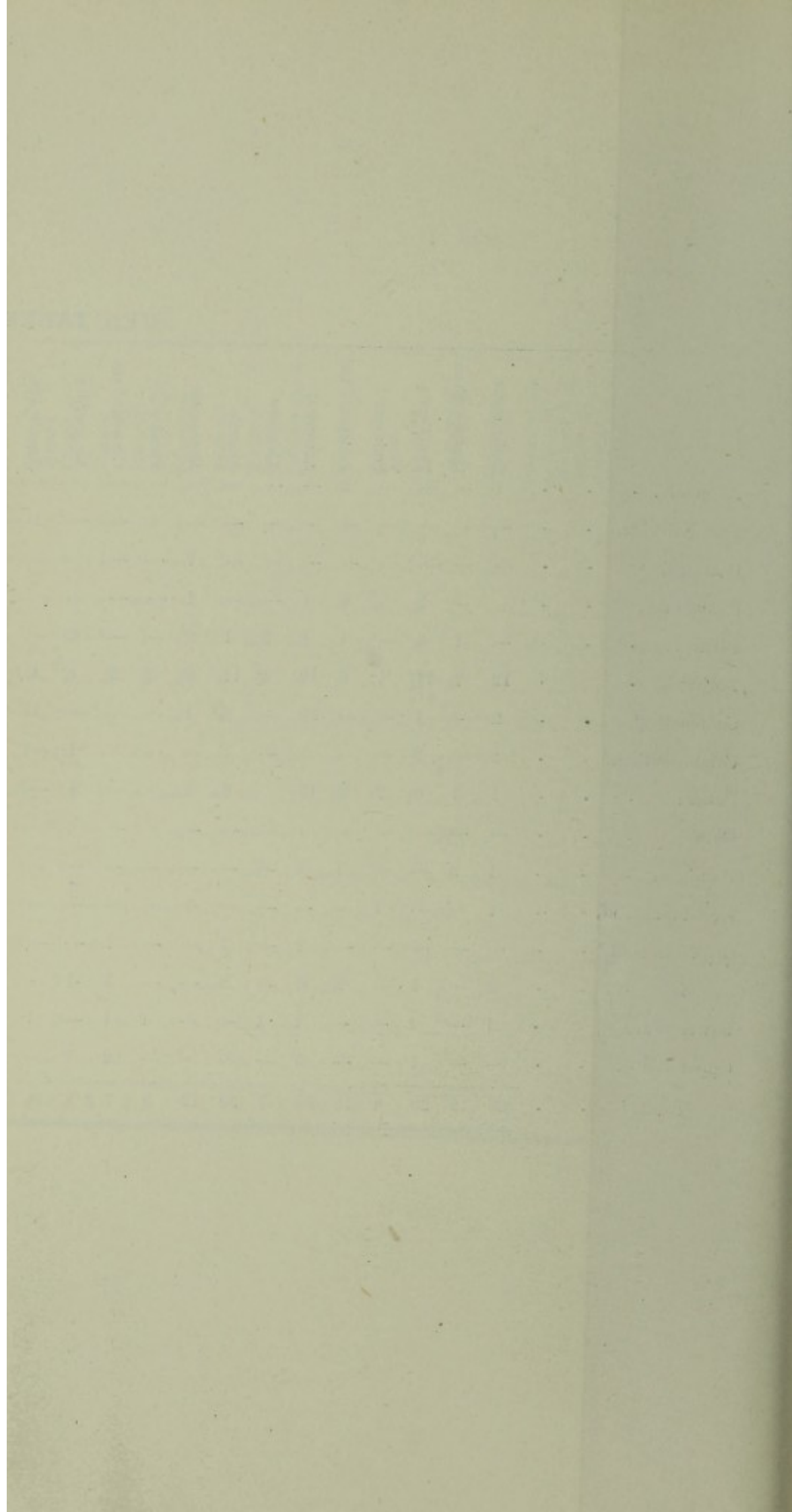
Albuminuria.—The cases admitted as albuminuria numbered 34, and the cases admitted for other conditions, found after admission to have albumen in urine, numbered 57.

Children.—The conditions or circumstances necessitating the admission of the 16 children to hospital were:—General debility, 2; admitted with mother, 14.

The following tabular statement shows the areas from which the patients were admitted, the admissions from the Middle Ward being classified according to the parish:—

TABLE M V.

MIDDLE WARD,				-	-	-	900
Avondale,	-	-	8	Cambusnethan,	-	-	24
East Kilbride,	-	-	11	Dalserf,	-	-	87
Glasford,	-	-	1	Dalziel,	-	-	6
Stonehouse,	-	-	14	Hamilton,	-	-	20
Blantyre,	-	-	130	New Monkland,	-	-	29
Bothwell,	-	-	346	Old Monkland,	-	-	61
Cambuslang	-	-	108	Shotts,	-	-	55
LOWER WARD,				-	-	-	1
UPPER WARD,				-	-	-	7
BURGH OF BIGGAR,				-	-	-	2
Total,				-	-	-	1,013



OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT.

During the year a number of cases suffering from abnormal conditions affecting pregnancy and from post-natal conditions received advice at the clinic. Such cases were usually sent to the hospital by medical practitioners.

The foregoing table shows the cases dealt with from the various parishes, classified according to the nature of the condition diagnosed.

The Clinic is held three times a week for women suffering from abnormal conditions of pregnancy, but more especially for those conditions which may affect pregnancy, or which may be the result of difficult labour, as, for example, tears of the cervix, fistulæ, cystocele, rectocele, ruptured perineum, and menorrhagia.

STAFF.—The staff consists of the following:—

Physician-Superintendent.	3 Staff Nurses.
Consulting Surgeon.	1 Nurse Typist.
Anæsthetist.	9 Maids.
Matron.	1 Chauffeur.
3 Sisters.	3 Stoker-Gardeners.

In addition to the permanent staff, there are nine nurses who are taking their course of midwifery training.

TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES.

The following are the regulations at present in force regarding applicants desirous of obtaining midwifery training.

In respect of the training afforded, all nurses who are on the General or Supplementary Register, and living outside the Local Authority's area shall pay a premium of £25, and all other trainees living outwith the Authority's area shall pay a premium of £30. For those living in the Local Authority's area the premium will be £20, whether they are on said register or not. Nurses who receive their training in any of the County institutions will obtain their training as a midwife free of charge, except as aftermentioned, but such nurses shall not be entitled to such free training unless they have completed three years' training as a nurse. When a nurse has left any of the County institutions she will not be entitled to free maternity training unless she has applied and been accepted for training as a midwife before the expiry of her period of training as a nurse. Of the amounts

mentioned, £1 must accompany the application for engagement, and the balance will be payable when training is commenced. Nurses who are trained in the Local Authority's institutions must likewise make a deposit of £1 at the time of application for engagement. Such deposit shall not be repayable, except, in the opinion of the Physician-Superintendent, special circumstances warrant repayment. Where an applicant has received previous training, one reference must be from the Matron under whom she last worked.

Applicants who are not certified nurses must have a good general education. Applicants who do not hold a certificate in English satisfactory to the Physician-Superintendent must pass a test in English (including dictation), and also, if required, in arithmetic and general knowledge.

During the year under review 25 pupils were admitted for training, bringing the total number of pupils trained, since the time when the institution was recognised as a Training School, up to 75. 73 entered for the examination of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, and 70 obtained the C.M.B. certificate.

The following pupils were trained during the year:—

Name.	Institution.	Premium.
I. M. Gray.	County Sanatorium, Shotts.	£1
J. B. Sillars.	Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow.	£14
I. S. Cameron.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£14
M. Shepherd.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	£1
J. Reid.	Royal Infirmary, Perth.	£7 10s.
A. Johnstone.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£14
J. M'Millan.	No previous training.	£25
H. R. Craig.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	£1
C. H. Rogers.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£14
C. W. Ferguson.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£14
R. Dalgleish.	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital.	£7 10s.
J. Urquhart.	No previous training.	£1
J. Y. Gourlay.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	£7 10s.
W. Smith.	No previous training.	£30
H. Macfarlane.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£7 10s.
M. B. MacGregor.	Paisley Infirmary.	£14
M. B. Clelland.	Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow.	£15
J. Hannah.	Maternity Home, Airdrie.	£25
I. K. Oliphant.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£14
C. Nixon.	Southern General Hospital.	£14
M. Guthrie.	County Hospital, Blantyre.	£1
E. D. Stewart.	Longmore Hospital, Edinburgh.	£30
C. D. Stewart.	Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge.	£15
L. W. Buchan.	No previous training.	£15
M. Burns.	County Sanatorium, Longriggend.	£1

Statistics.

TABLE M VI.

NATURE OF PRESENTATION.

Delivery.	Vertex.	Breech.	Footling.	Placenta Prævia.	Cesarean Section.	Cranio- tomy.	Face.	Total.
Normal, .	450	19	4	3	—	—	—	476
Manual, .	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	8
Instrumental,	37	1	—	1	—	—	1	40
Induction, . .	14	2	—	2	—	—	—	18
Operative, .	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	15
Total, .	501	25	7	8	8	7	1	557

Induction of Labour.—There were 18 cases where labour was induced for the following reasons:—

Albuminuria, with other evidences	Rheumatoid arthritis,	1
of toxæmia,	Pyelitis,	1
Contracted pelvis,	Hæmaturia and albuminuria, . .	1
Placenta prævia,	Hæmaturia, albuminuria, and	
Eclampsia, after acute condition	cardiac disease,	1
passed off,		

TABLE M VII.

Cæsarian Section was performed in 8 cases, as follows:—

No.	Number of previous Dead Children.	Condition of Child—Lived or Died.	Remarks.
1	1	L.	Mother and baby discharged well.
2	2	L.	Two previous pregnancies, babies still-born—1st, difficult instrument delivery; 2nd, craniotomy—mother and baby discharged well.
3	—	L.	Mother and baby discharged well.
4	—	L.	Cæsarean section performed for Placenta Prævia—mother and baby discharged well.
5	—	*D.	Mother discharged well.
6	—	*D.	Mother discharged well.
7	1	L.	Cæsarean section performed for second time—mother and baby discharged well.
8	—	L.	Mother and baby discharged well.

* Cause of death—5, prematurity; 6, prematurity.

TABLE M VIII.

UNAVOIDABLE HÆMORRHAGE (PLACENTA PRÆVIA).

	Para.	Duration of Pregnancy.	Duration of Hæmorrhage (before admission).	Child Alive or Still-born.	Mother Lived or Died	Remarks.
1	3rd	9th month	?	A.	L.	Central Placenta Prævia. Cæsarian section performed.
2	2nd	7th „	6 hours	A.	L.	Central Placenta Prævia.
3	7th	8th „	?	A.	L.	Marginal Placenta Prævia.
4	7th	8th „	?	S.	L.	Central Placenta Prævia.
5	11th	9th „	?	S.	D.	Central Placenta Prævia—died two hours after delivery.
6	10th	9th „	?	S.	L.	Marginal Placenta Prævia.
7	2nd	8th „	?	S.	L.	Central Placenta Prævia.
8	9th	9th „	2½ hours	S.	L.	Lateral Placenta Prævia.
9	3rd	9th „	?	A.	L.	Lateral Placenta Prævia.

“S”—Still-born.

“A”—Born alive.

TABLE M IX.
ACCIDENTAL HÆMORRHAGE.

	Para.	Duration of Pregnancy.	Duration of Hæmorrhage.	Child Alive or Still-born.	Mother Living or Dead.	Remarks.
1	1st	9th month	?	A.	L.	—
2	4th	7th „	?	S.	L.	Chronic kidney condition.
3	2nd	7th „	?	S.	L.	—
4	5th	9th „	?	A.	L.	—
5	7th	7th „	?	A.	L.	—
6	10th	7th „	5 hours	S.	L.	—
7	9th	9th „	2 hours	A.	L.	—
8	2nd	8th „	?	A.	L.	—
9	12th	8th „	?	S.	L.	—
10	1st	7th „	?	A.	L.	—
11	1st	9th „	?	A.	L.	—
12	5th	9th „	?	A.	L.	—
13	2nd	8th „	?	S.	L.	—
14	9th	7th „	?	A.	L.	—
15	2nd	7th „	?	S.	L.	—
16	4th	7th „	?	S.	L.	—
17	5th	9th „	1 day	A.	L.	—
18	3rd	8th „	?	A.	L.	Twins.
19	1st	9th „	?	A.	L.	—

TABLE M X.

Post-Natal Cases.—The 26 post-natal cases discharged during the year were suffering from :—

B.B.A. puerperium, - - -	5	Appendicitis and peritonitis, -	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage, - -	4	Torn perineum and vesico vaginal	
Eclampsia, - - - - -	4	fistula, - - - - -	1
Torn perineum, - - - - -	4	Hemiplegia, - - - - -	1
Albuminuria, - - - - -	3		—
Adherent placenta, - - - -	1	Total, - - - - -	26
Cardiac disease, - - - - -	1		—
General debility, - - - - -	1		—

Results of Treatment.—19 patients were discharged well, 3 were in the same condition, 1 was transferred to County Hospital, Motherwell, with puerperal sepsis and 3 died. Details of the fatal cases are given under the heading, “History of Maternal Deaths.”

TABLE M XI.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL CASES.

Nature of Condition.	Nature of Treatment.	No. of Cases.
Endometritis.	Medical treatment.	2
Do.	Curettage.	3
Do.	Curettage and iodine pack.	4
Do. and torn cervix.	Medical treatment.	1
Do. do.	Curettage, repair of cervix, and iodine pack.	2
Do. with menorrhagia.	Medical treatment.	1
Do. do.	Curettage.	1
Do. do.	Curettage and iodine pack.	1
Do. and metritis.	Curettage and iodine pack.	1
Subinvolution.	Curettage and iodine pack.	14
Do.	Curettage.	2
Do. and endometritis.	Curettage and iodine pack.	2
Do. and torn cervix.	Curettage and repair of cervix.	1
Do.	Medical treatment.	6
Menorrhagia.	Medical treatment.	2
Do.	Curettage and iodine pack.	2
Metrorrhagia.	Medical treatment.	5
Do.	Curettage and iodine pack.	4
Do.	Examination.	1
Do.	Vaginal hysterectomy.	1
Do. and torn cervix.	Curettage, repair of cervix, and iodine pack.	1
Metorrhagia and retroversion.	Curettage and iodine pack.	1
Do. do.	Medical treatment.	1
Dysmenorrhœa.	Medical treatment.	1
Do.	Cervical dilatation and curettage.	4
Do.	Incision in perineum.	2
Leucorrhœa.	Examination.	1
Do.	Douching.	1
Torn cervix.	Trachelorrhaphy.	2
Torn perineum.	Perineorrhaphy.	3
Do.	Nil (sugar found in urine).	1
Do. and cystocele.	Colpo-perineorrhaphy.	1
Prolapsus uteri.	Examination.	3
Do.	Anterior colporrhaphy, amputation of cervix, and perineorrhaphy.	1
Do. with rectocele and cystocele.	Colpo-perineorrhaphy and amputation of cervix.	1
Do.	Colpo-perineorrhaphy and amputation of cervix.	1
Ovarian cyst.	Cyst removed.	2
Do. with hæmorrhage into interior of cyst.	Left salpingo-oophorectomy.	1
Cystic ovaries.	Oophorectomy.	5
Diseased ovaries.	Examination.	1
Do.	Right salpingectomy and oophorectomy.	1
Parovarian cysts.	Salpingo-oophorectomy.	1

GYNÆCOLOGICAL CASES (*Continued*)

Nature of Condition	Nature of Treatment	No. of Cases
Enlarged ovary.	Oophorectomy.	1
Salpingitis.	Salpingo-oophorectomy.	1
Pyelitis.	Medical treatment.	1
Carcinoma of cervix.	Examination.	1
Do. do.	Vaginal hysterectomy.	1
Polypus of cervix.	Excision.	2
Fibroid of uterus.	Examination.	2
Retroversion of uterus.	Pessary inserted.	1
Trigonitis and cystitis.	Bladder wash-out.	1
Sterility.	Cervical dilatation and curettage.	2
? Ruptured ectopic (found to be appendicitis).	Appendectomy.	1
Pyo-salpingitis.	Salpingectomy.	1
Endocervicitis.	Medical treatment.	1
Do.	Curettage and iodine pack.	1
Metritis.	Medical treatment.	1
Mucous colitis.	Examination.	1
Fibroid of uterus.	Excision.	1
Inflammatory pelvic mass.	Nil (sent to general hospital for operation).	1
? Ovarian tumour.	Laparotomy (no tumour found, varicosity of vessels).	1
Thickening of cervix.	Douching and tampons.	1
Rectal fistula.	Repair of fistula.	1
Neurosis.	Medical treatment.	1
Fibrosis and cystic ovary.	Abdominal hysterectomy.	1
Amenorrhœa.	Examination.	1
Dyspareunia.	Incision in perineum.	1
Abdominal tuberculosis.	Examination.	1
Do.	Abdominal section.	1
Mental disease.	Transferred to asylum.	1
Total,		123

Results of Treatment.—107 patients were discharged well, 13 I.S.Q., and 3 died. Details of the fatal cases are given under the heading, "History of Maternal Deaths."

TABLE B I.

INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL.

In Residence on 1st Jan.	INFANTS BORN.		DISCHARGED.		In Residence on 31st Dec.
	Alive.	Still-born.	Well.	Died.	
13	501	56	458	28	28

The following tabular statement shows the sex of the babies born in hospital alive or still-born, distinguishing between legitimate and illegitimate births:—

TABLE B II.

Sex.	Babies Born Alive.		Babies Still-born.	
	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.
Males, - -	190	43	26	6
Females, - -	220	48	23	1
	501		56	

The following table shows the number of infants born in the institution during each of the years 1919-1925:—

TABLE B III.

Year		In Residence on 1st January.	Infants born.		Discharged.		In Residence on 31st December
			Alive.	Still-born.	Well.	Died.	
1918,	-	—	7	—	7	—	—
„ 1919,	- -	2	30	2	22	5	5
„ 1920,	- -	5	110	6	105	6	4
„ 1921,	- -	4	203	22	183	15	9
„ 1922,	- -	9	213	50	201	11	10
„ 1923,	- -	10	288	57	273	20	5
„ 1924,	- -	5	334	61	303	23	13
„ 1925,	- -	1	501	56	458	28	28

Causes of deaths of infants born alive in hospital, but who died within 8 days of birth:—

TABLE B IV.

Prematurity, - - - -	18	General debility, - - - -	1
Congenital debility, - - -	1	Spina bifida, - - - -	1
Prematurity and general debility,	2		—
Asphyxia livida and general debility, - - - -	1	Total, - - - -	25
Asphyxia livida and prematurity,	1		—

STILL BIRTHS—The causes of the 56 still-births were as follows:—

TABLE B V.

Toxæmia of pregnancy—		Accident to mother previous to	
Albuminuria, - - - -	3	confinement, - - - -	1
Hæmaturia and albuminuria,	1	Macerated, - - - -	3
Eclampsia, - - - -	7	Craniotomy, - - - -	7
Ante-partum hæmorrhage—		Prolapsed cord, - - - -	2
Accidental, - - - -	8	Cord twice round neck of child, -	1
Placenta prævia, - - - -	5	Hydrocephalus, - - - -	1
Concealed, - - - -	1	Hydramnios, - - - -	1
Delayed labour, - - - -	5	Anencephalus, - - - -	1
Do. (abnormal presentations), -	6	Diseased placenta and cord, -	1
Prematurity, - - - -	1	History of syphilis in mother, -	1

County Convalescent Home, Calderbank House.

Physician-Superintendent—G. MACLEOD MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—Miss G. M'NEILL.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.—During the year the verandah was completed outside the children's wards, with pram shed and tool shed underneath. The verandah proved very beneficial in the treatment of children. Electric light and laundry plant were installed during the year, and have been very satisfactory.

ACCOMMODATION.—There is no change in the accommodation.

STAFF.—The nursing staff consists of the following:—Matron, 1 sister, 1 staff nurse, and 6 probationers. The domestic staff consists of 1 cook and 6 maids. One full-time laundry maid was dispensed with after the installation of the laundry plant. Outdoor staff comprises gardener, assistant gardener, and apprentice.

PATIENTS TREATED.—On 1st January, 1925, 5 mothers and 20 children were in residence in the Home.

TABLE I.—Shows the admissions for the year:—

Mothers,	232
Children under 1 year (including two children born in the Home),	94
Children over 1 year,	119
	<hr/>
	445
	<hr/>

234 mothers and 207 children were discharged, and 5 children died, making the total discharges 446. On 31st December, 1925, 3 mothers and 21 children were in residence. Of the cases admitted, 406 were resident in the Middle Ward, 9 from Upper Ward, and 30 from Lower Ward.

TABLE II.—Shows the place of residence of the Middle Ward cases, arranged according to parish:—

Blantyre, - - -	91	Hamilton, - - -	10
Bellshill, - - -	152	New Monkland, - - -	3
Cambuslang, - - -	71	Old Monkland, - - -	22
Cambusnethan, - - -	18	Shotts, - - -	7
Dalserf, - - -	29	Stonehouse, - - -	3
<hr/>			
Total Cases, - 406			

In TABLE III is indicated the Child Welfare Centres or Institution from which admissions were arranged :—

Baillieston Child Welfare Centre	19	Bellshill Hospital,	-	-	57
Bellshill do.,	65	Blantyre Hospital,	-	-	3
Blantyre do.,	87	Lower Ward,	-	-	29
Cadzow do.,	3	Upper Ward,	-	-	4
Cambuslang do.,	61	Born in Home,	-	-	2
Chapelhall do.,	4				
Larkhall do.,	27				
Newarthill do.,	18				
New Stevenston do.,	24				
Newmains do.,	19				
Shotts do.,	2				
Uddingston do.,	21				
	<hr/>				<hr/>
	350				95
	<hr/>				<hr/>
Total Cases,	-	445			

REASON FOR ADMISSION.

TABLE IV.—Gives the reason for admission :—

MOTHERS—		CHILDREN—	
Post-natal debility,	- 137	Children admitted with	
Ante-natal debility,	- 68	mothers,	- - 101
Post-operative debility,	- 7	Eczema,	- - 1
Anæmia, - - -	17	Conjunctivitis,	- - 1
Neurasthenia, - - -	1	Debility,	- - 45
Tape-worm, - - -	1	Anæmia,	- - 1
Bronchitis, - - -	1	Rickets,	- - 37
		Gastritis,	- - 1
		Enteritis,	- - 7
		Marasmus,	- - 3
		Mother in Hospital,	- 4
		Infantile Paralysis,	- 2
		Malnutrition,	- - 6
		Encephalitis, - - -	1
		Bronchitis, - - -	1
		Born in Home, - - -	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	232		213
	<hr/>		<hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—A case admitted in May was found to be suffering from whooping-cough, was isolated, and ultimately sent home along with the contacts.

In August another of the cases admitted was found to be suffering from whooping-cough. Patient was isolated, and discharged at once.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.—Of the patients discharged, the average duration of residence was 19 days for mothers and 39 days for children.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—The results of treatment were satisfactory, the majority of patients being well or much improved on discharge. Five children died, the causes of death being as follows:—Meningitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; whooping-cough and convulsions, 1; disseminated tuberculosis, 1; and abdominal tuberculosis, 1.

County Hospital, Blantyre.

Physician-Superintendent—H. J. THOMSON, M.D.

Matron—MISS CRAWFORD.

Sister in Charge—MISS LEE.

ACCOMMODATION.—The accommodation for patients is 11 cots and 7 beds.

STAFF.—The staff consists of charge sister; 2 staff nurses; 2 probationer nurses; 3 maids; 1 part-time gardener.

CASES TREATED.—15 cases were under treatment on 1st January, 1925, and during the year 171 cases were admitted, 160 were discharged, and 9 died, leaving 17 cases under treatment at the end of the year.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—Of the 171 cases admitted, 160 resided in the Middle Ward, 6 in the Upper Ward, 2 in the Lower, 1 in the Burgh of Biggar, and 2 in the Burgh of Lanark. The parishes of residence of patients admitted from the Middle Ward were:—

Avondale,	-	7	Cambusnethan,	1	Old Monkland,	8
Blantyre,	-	18	Dalserf,	-	34	Shotts, - - 12
Bothwell,	-	42	East Kilbride,	1	Stonehouse,	- 1
Cambuslang,	-	36				

AGE OF PATIENTS.—The ages of the patients under treatment were as follows:—

CHILDREN:—

Months.		Years.		Total.
-6	6-12	1-2	2-5	
37	5	21	9	72

OTHERS:—

Years.					Over	Total.
-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	40	
10	37	21	11	16	4	99

NATURE OF ADMISSIONS.—The conditions which necessitated admission were :—

CHILDREN :—

Tuberculous Enteritis,	1	Marasmus,	8
Angio Neurotic Oedema,	1	Marasmus and Convulsions,	1
Bronchitis,	1	Mother in Hospital,	21
Debility,	4	Prematurity and Marasmus,	1
Broncho Pneumonia,	2	Prematurity, Marasmus, and	
Eczema,	1	Debility,	1
Gastro Enteritis,	4	Rickets,	4
Hare Lip and Cleft Palate,	1	Septic Finger,	1
Impetigo,	4	Ulcerated Mouth,	2
Malnutrition,	13	Unhealed Vaccination,	1

72

OTHERS :—

Albuminuria, Ante-natal,	1	Nervous Debility,	1
Ante-natal for Observation,	43	Pelvic Peritonitis,	1
Cystitis,	2	Phlegmasia Alba Dolens,	3
Debility,	8	Post-operative Convalescence,	1
Eczema of Breast,	1	Post-natal Debility,	14
Endometritis,	5	Prolapsus Uteri-Leucorrhœa,	1
Hernia,	1	Pyelitis,	2
Hyperemesis,	1	Ulcerated Cervix,	1
Mastitis,	13		

99

RESULT OF TREATMENT.—103 cases were discharged well, 7 improved, 1 I.S.Q. 7 were allowed home at own request, 37 were transferred to Bellshill Hospital, 2 to Motherwell Hospital, 3 to Calderbank House, and 9 children died.

The causes of death recorded were as follows :—

Tuberculous Enteritis,	1	Marasmus and Prematurity,	1
Debility and Bronchial Pneumonia,	1	Meningitis, Convulsions, and	
Marasmus,	2	Malnutrition,	1
Marasmus and Pneumonia,	1	Tuberculous Meningitis,	1
		Tuberculous Peritonitis,	1

9

COUNTY OF LANARK.
DISTRICT OF THE MIDDLE WARD.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

Ninth Annual Report by the Medical Officer
of Health, 1925.

STAFF.

Administrative Officer.

J. HUME PATTERSON, F.R.F.P.S.(G.), D.P.H.

Executive Officers and Inspectors of Midwives.

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HENRY J. THOMSON, M.D.

JOHN A. C. GUY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

G. MACLEOD MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B.

MARY STEVEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Nurse Health Visitors and Assistant Inspectors of Midwives.

(All hold the C.M.B. Certificate.)

HELENA STRATH.

JEAN F. ROSS.

MARGARET STEWART.

MARGARET ARNOT.

CATHERINE ROBERTSON.

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HELEN C. KEEGANS.

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MARGARET MACAULAY.

KATE SANDERSON.

KATHERINE CURRAN.

ELIZ. C. M'DONALD.

JEAN HANLEY.

ELIZ. L. DICK.

MARY MACDONALD.

FLORA MACKENZIE.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 222 certified midwives (166 resident within and 56 resident outwith the Middle Ward) notified their intention to practise—a decrease of 8 compared with the number for last year.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (Scotland),	41	49	50	54	53
Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (England),	2	2	2	2	3
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Glasgow),	8	9	7	6	6
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Edinburgh),	1	1	1	1	1
In <i>bona fide</i> practice and certified under the Act,	179	174	171	167	159
	<hr/> 231	<hr/> 235	<hr/> 231	<hr/> 230	<hr/> 222

The above table shows that there are now 63 trained midwives, and that there are 159 uncertificated midwives, as compared with 167 in 1924.

Change of Address.—The changes of address of 10 midwives were reported to the Board; 3 left the district, 2 of the latter going abroad.

Deaths.—1 uncertificated midwife died during the year, her number on the roll being 924.

Voluntary Resignations.—2 midwives (1 trained and 1 untrained) resigned from practice.

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspections of midwives resident in the district numbered 700. In addition, 159 special inspections were made on account of non-compliance with the rules, while a few were made for tuitional purposes. In connection with the possession of midwifery outfits, 7 midwives were without bags and linings; 1 did not possess washable uniforms and aprons; 3 were without nail brushes; 3 without scissors; and 15 had not supplied themselves with thermometers. The reports of the Inspectors showed

that registers in 5 instances and temperature charts in 47 instances were either kept incorrectly or no attempt was made to keep them at all.

Disciplinary Cases.—No cases were reported to the Central Midwives Board for disciplinary action, but in 3 instances midwives were interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health for failure to comply with the regulations. 50 letters were issued to midwives on account of minor offences.

Attendance at Confinement.—There were notified during the year the births of 6,137 living children, and, in addition, 206 notifications of stillbirths were received. The number of live births notified constituted 99·3 per cent. of the total births registered, which amounted to 6,176. Including stillbirths, the total number of births notified was 6,343, and of these according to the information given on the Notification Forms, 1,870 (29·5 per cent.) were attended by doctors; 1,181 (18·6 per cent.) by doctors and midwives; 3,198 (50·4 per cent.) by certified midwives; and 54 (0·8 per cent.) by handywomen. During the previous year handywomen were in attendance at 1·4 per cent. of the births. 40 infants were born before the arrival of an attendant.

The amount of work undertaken by individual midwives was found to vary very considerably. For example, in each of three instances the midwife attended over 100 confinements, the actual numbers attended being 146, 142, and 124. Two of the midwives referred to hold the C.M.B. Certificate, while the third one is untrained.

The following table gives, according to parish, the number of midwives practising within the Middle Ward, the births notified, and the person in attendance at the confinement:—

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MIDWIVES, BIRTHS NOTIFIED, AND THE ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT AS INDICATED IN THE NOTIFICATION FORM.

				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT.					
PARISH.			Number of Midwives.	Births Noti- fied.	Doctor.	Doctor and Midwife.	Midwife.	Handy- woman.	B.B.A.
Avondale, ...	...	...	2	112	64	31	16	—	1
East Kilbride, ...	...	...	—	89	79	3	6	1	—
Glasford, ...	...	...	2	43	12	17	14	—	—
Stonehouse, ...	...	...	5	96	48	7	41	—	—
Blantyre, ...	...	...	13	577	19	94	452	—	12
Bothwell, ...	...	...	54	1,854	245	505	1,081	8	15
Cambuslang, ...	...	...	15	656	229	54	368	2	3
Cambusnethan, ...	...	...	15	534	344	82	101	6	1
Dalserf, ...	...	...	25	579	144	144	283	6	2
Dalziel, ...	...	...	—	28	9	6	6	6	1
Hamilton, ...	...	...	5	238	55	26	155	1	1
New Monkland, ...	...	...	13	392	48	85	253	5	1
Old Monkland, ...	...	...	12	542	149	71	303	18	1
Shotts, ...	...	...	6	603	425	66	109	1	2
Midwives resident outwith									
District, ...	...	...	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .. 222 6,343 1,870 1,191 3,188 54 40									

Notifications were also received in respect of 288 infants belonging to areas outwith the Middle Ward District, and of these 77 were born in the County Hospital, Bellshill, and 211 in the Airdrie Maternity Home.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 577, and of this number 174 occurred within 10 days of birth. The attendant at birth in the latter cases was as follows:—certified midwife, 46; doctor and midwife, 58; medical practitioner alone, or with handywoman, 48; handywoman, 2; institutions, 20.

The causes of death in the 174 cases referred to were as follows:—premature births, 117; debility, 13; congenital malformation, 14;

injury at birth, 5; cerebral hæmorrhage, 2; atelectasis, 10; convulsions, 2; violence, 1; icterus neonatorum, 3; other ailments, 7.

***Still Births.**—206 still births were notified during the year, and special inquiries were made into 194 of these. A medical practitioner was in attendance in 31 cases, a midwife alone in 36, and a doctor and a midwife together in 68; 8 were born before the arrival of an attendant. Fifty-one of the still births occurred in institutions.

***Puerperal Septicæmia** (including all notifications of puerperal fever).—53 cases were brought to the notice of the Department, a decrease of 1 on last year's figures. The confinement was conducted by a medical practitioner in 10 instances, by a doctor and a midwife in 14; and by a midwife alone in 15. Two confinements took place before the arrival of an attendant. Seven cases occurred following abortion, and 5 cases were reported from institutions. 19 deaths occurred, and in 15 of these cases the attendant at confinement was as follows:—midwife, 4; doctor and midwife, 5; doctor alone, 3; institutions, 3; in 4 instances no attendant was present, there being 3 abortions and 1 B.B.A.

***Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—The total number of cases brought under notice was 157, and of these 53 (33·7 per cent.) were notified by medical practitioners; 15 (9·5 per cent.) by certified midwives; 8 (5·0 per cent.) by both doctors and midwives; 9 by institutions; 1 from the City of Glasgow; and 71 (45·2 per cent.) were discovered in the district by the Nurse Health Visitors. The persons in attendance at birth in the above cases were as follows:—Doctors, 45; doctors and midwives, 18; midwives, 59. Seven confinements took place before the arrival of an attendant, and 25 occurred in institutions. Three were conducted by handywomen.

***Examination of Urine.**—21 midwives submitted 237 specimens for examination at the County Laboratory, and, in addition, 288 specimens were examined at the Child Welfare Centres.

Medical Assistance.—Medical aid was sought by midwives in 493 instances, an increase of 28 compared with last year. The conditions for which assistance was obtained are detailed in the following table:—

* These conditions are more fully dealt with in the Child Welfare Section of the Annual Report.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE RECORDS OF SENDING FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARISH AND THE CONDITIONS REQUIRING MEDICAL AID. THE TOTALS ARE ALSO SHOWN FOR EACH YEAR SINCE 1921.

REASONS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.	Parish.											Total during					
	Avondale.	Glasford.	Blantyre.	Bothwell.	Cambuslang.	Cambusnethan.	Dalscrie.	Dalziel.	Hamilton.	New Monkland.	Old Monkland.	Shotts.	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
OTHER—																	
Delayed labour (unqualified),	1	1	56	37	9	—	7	1	8	3	10	2	135	142	85	63	64
Contracted Pelvis,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8	3	—
Uterine Inertia,	—	—	1	23	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	29	13	14	9	11
Abnormal Presentation,	—	—	13	18	6	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	48	36	28	21	12
Placenta Prævia,	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage,	—	—	3	5	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	15	14	12	4	6
Post-partum Hæmorrhage,	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	6	4	6
Retained Placenta,	—	—	6	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	19	24	12	12	4
Hydramnios,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
Eclampsia,	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	—
Albuminuria,	—	—	3	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	18	—	—	—
Torn Perineum,	—	—	30	14	14	—	—	—	7	—	2	1	68	51	47	41	35
Abortion (actual or threatened),	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	7	8	4	4
Prolapse Uterus,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pyrexia,	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	14	6	7
Puerperal Sepsis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1
Rigor, with rise of temperature,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Phlebitis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
Influenza, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cystitis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General Debility,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	7	4
Varicose Veins,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other causes,	—	—	10	7	5	—	—	—	—	11	2	1	36	27	17	11	8
CHILD—																	
Still Birth, ...	—	—	6	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	17	15	20	8	3
Premature Child,	—	—	10	5	5	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	23	23	13	8	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	—	—	9	8	12	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	33	26	11	9	11
Congenital Malformation,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—
Anencephalus,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Spina Bifida,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2
Hare Lip,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage of Cord, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Convulsions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Debility, ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
Hydrocephalus,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fracture of Arm,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prolapse Cord,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Skin Condition,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other causes,	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	3	2	3
	1	1	165	150	81	2	12	2	16	20	28	14	492	465	313	228	189

Payment of Doctors' Claims.—The claims sent in by medical practitioners under Section 22 of the Act numbered 196, and amounted to £237 5s. 3d., as compared with 121 for the previous year, amounting to £139 3s. 6d. The social circumstances were such as to warrant recovery of £105 19s. 3d., from the husbands or guardians, but of this amount the sum actually repaid amounted only to £17 8s.

Provision of Certified Midwives in Necessitous Cases.—The cost of the attendance of a certified midwife was met by the Local Authority in 3 cases, the fee paid being 25s. per case.

Compensatory Fees.—In 17 instances where a midwife called a medical practitioner to her assistance, the patient was removed to hospital, and in each case a compensatory fee of 10s. was paid to the midwife.

Liability to be a Source of Infection. — 21 notifications were received from midwives as follows:—Scarlet fever, 2; ophthalmia neonatorum, 4; puerperal fever, 11; septic condition, 1; diphtheria, 1; erysipelas, 2.

Form of having Laid out a Dead Body.—7 notifications were received, 2 being for mothers and 5 for infants.

Notification of Death.—3 notifications of the deaths of infants and 1 of a mother were received.

Intention to Practice.—A list of the midwives who notified their intention to practice during the year was forwarded to the Board on 1st February, 1926.

III.—GENERAL SANITATION.

In the Report of the District Sanitary Inspector, which is incorporated, will be found an account of the work done under the headings, "Houses Let in Lodgings," "Tents, Vans, and Sheds," "Workshops," "Scavenging," "Private Streets," "Nuisances," "Interments," &c.

Housing.

Post-War Housing Scheme. — The following tabular statement shows the progress made in connection with the erection of State-aided houses during the years 1921 to 1925, inclusive:—

Year.	Houses Occupied.	Houses Ready for Occupation.	Houses in Progress.	Total.
1921, ...	253	85	2,300	2,638
1922, ..	1,344	152	1,822	3,318
1923,	3,054	65	297	3,416
1924, ...	3,365	1	168	3,534
1925, ...	162	32	606	800

The position of the post-war housing scheme at the close of the year is shown in detail in the following statistical information, supplied by Mr. P. C. Smith, the Committee's Housing and Town Planning Engineer:—

PROGRESS OF WORK—HOUSING ACT, 1919.

	Houses occupied.	Ready for occupation.	Houses in progress.	Finishing.	Plastered or ready for plasterer.	Roofed and slated or ready for slater.	Ready for roof.	Main joist level.	Sleeper joist level.	Foundations.
Eastfield Harthill, -	84	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larkfield, -	24	2	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wobbs, -	—	—	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
	108	2	50	28	22	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING, &c., ACTS, 1924.

Corbothie, -	20	4	76	18	24	8	4	4	18	—
Alldercruix, -	—	—	50	—	48	—	—	2	—	—
Wellshot, -	—	—	44	—	26	18	—	—	—	—
Donkle, -	—	—	18	8	10	—	—	—	—	—
Pollytown, -	—	—	40	—	—	—	4	22	2	12
Argeddie, -	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	20	20	—
Ingishill, -	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	14	12	6
Waterloo, -	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	8	8	16
North Road, Bellshill, -	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Carfin, -	—	—	18	—	—	2	—	—	4	12
Our Houses:—										
Larkfield, -	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carfin, -	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	6	20
Netherton, -	—	—	18	—	—	—	4	2	6	6
	20	4	434	40	108	28	12	72	76	98

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Donkle, -	14	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erniegair, -	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	4	16	—
Carfin, -	—	—	92	—	—	12	4	18	30	28
Harthill, -	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Our "Houses, Harthill:—										
West Benhar Road, -	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh Road, -	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westcraigs Road, -	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	34	26	122	4	—	12	10	22	46	28

Further information with regard to housing is given in detail in the Report of the District Sanitary Inspector.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Details of the work done in this connection will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector and in the Rivers Pollution and Prevention Section of the County Report.

Water Supply.

During the year samples of water were taken for analysis from one public source and eleven private sources, viz.:—Public Park, Stonehouse; Stramolloch Farm, Chapelton; Drumbuie Farm, Chapelton; Graynes Farm, Strathaven; Back Row Farm, East Kilbride; Cloverhill Farm and Cottage, Strathaven; Whitehill Farm, Glasford; Loanhead, by Croy; O'Wood, Holytown; Dripps Mill, Busby; Springhill Farm, Shotts; and Blairmuckhill, Shotts.

The sample of water taken from the Public Park, Stonehouse, was found to be unsuitable for public use, and a satisfactory supply was accordingly obtained.

With regard to the samples taken from private sources, these are dealt with in detail in the Report by the Sanitary Inspector, but a brief note is given below:—

Stramolloch and Drumbuie Farms, Chapelton.—The water supply at both these farms was found, on analysis, to be quite satisfactory.

Graynes Farm, Strathaven.—The further samples taken here were still unsatisfactory, and the matter was again under consideration at the close of the year.

Back Row, East Kilbride.—The water at this farm was found, on examination, to be unsatisfactory, but on the tank being cleaned out the quality of the water was greatly improved.

Cloverhill Farm and Cottage, Strathaven.—The water from the proposed new source was found to be satisfactory, and a supply has now been introduced.

Whitehills Farm, Glasford.—A suitable source of water supply has been found at this farm.

Loanhead, by Croy. — The question of the introduction of a gravitation water supply to the three dwelling-houses at Loanhead was still under consideration at the close of the year.

O'Wood, Holytown.—As a result of a complaint made, a sample of the water was taken from a well at this property, but no evidence of organic contamination was found.

Dripps Mill, Busby.—The water here was found on examination to be quite suitable for domestic purposes.

Springhill Farm, Shotts.—The purity of the supply at this farm was shown, on analysis, to be doubtful, and the introduction of a gravitation supply is presently under consideration.

Blairmuckhill, Shotts. — The water supply to the two dwelling-houses at Blairmuckhill Colliery was still found to be undesirable, and the matter was being dealt with at the close of the year.

Dairies.

The five producers' licences granted last year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland) Act, 1923, were again applied for, and issued during the current year. Two additional licences were granted under the Order, making a total of seven, as follows:—

No.	Name of Licensee.	Location of Premises.	Nature.
1.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell,	Dalzell Home Farm, Motherwell,	Certified.
2.	Wood, Andrew,	Nerston, East Kilbride,	Grade "A".
3.	Middle Ward District Committee,	Hairmyres Farm Colony, East Kilbride,	Certified.
4.	Murray, James,	Stramolloch, Chapelton,	Grade "A" (T.T.)
5.	More, Eben & Coy., Ltd.,	Dalmacoultor Farm, by Airdrie,	Certified.
6.	Lambie, Thomas,	Drumbuie Farm, East Kilbride,	Grade "A" (T.T.)
7.	Fleming, William,	Auldton Farm, Ashgill,	Grade "A" (T.T.)

It was reported that at the last inspection carried out at Dalzell Home Farm 64 gallons of milk were being produced daily. As formerly, the bulk of this is retailed locally, the remainder being sold wholesale in Glasgow.

The 76 gallons of milk produced at Nerston, East Kilbride, is sold as ordinary milk to a retailer in Glasgow.

When the last inspection was carried out at Hairmyres Farm Colony, it was found that the daily yield of milk amounted to 74 gallons—54 gallons being used at the Institution, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons supplied to the County Hospital, Blantyre, and the remaining 17 gallons used for other purposes.

In November the daily yield of milk at Stramolloch Farm was 36 gallons, half of which was supplied to the County Sanatorium, Stonehouse, the remainder being retailed in Strathaven.

Of the 28 gallons of milk produced daily at Dalmacoulter Farm, 12 gallons are supplied to the County Sanatorium, Longriggend, the remainder being retailed locally.

At the last inspection carried out at Drumbuie Farm, East Kilbride, it was ascertained that the daily production of milk amounted to 41 gallons, which was sold wholesale in Glasgow. It was noted from the report that considerable improvements had been made in methods and equipment at this farm.

The last inspection at Auldtou Farm, Ashgill, was made in December, when the amount of milk being produced daily was 54 gallons, which was being retailed locally. At a previous inspection it was reported that some improvements were required, and instructions were then given for these having immediate attention.

As a result of investigation and inspections by the Public Health Staff, improvements were carried out on various farm premises, and plans were lodged for the erection of five new byres during the year.

Staffing Arrangements.

There were no alterations in the staffing arrangements during the year.

Report by the Buildings Inspector.

Building Regulations.

The plans submitted during the course of the year amounted to 162, a considerable number of which had not been prepared according to the By-Laws, thus necessitating a great deal of correspondence and numerous meetings before matters were adjusted. Seven sets of plans were withdrawn. During the course of construction of the buildings 1,278 inspections were made, resulting in the detection of a number of contraventions which were reported to and dealt with by the Committee.

1,331 smoke tests were made of the drains and plumber work of new properties. As in the previous year, special attention was paid to this work, with a view to having all tests carried out immediately, in order to ensure the utmost progress in connection with the houses.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building By-laws, 83 plans were received and approval granted for various erections of a minor character.

NEW BUILDINGS UNDER BY-LAW No. 41.—Houses and shops, 92; workshops, 22; public buildings, 18; and other buildings, 2; total plans, 134.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MODE OF OCCUPANCY UNDER BY-LAW No. 51.—Houses and shops, 17; workshops, 4; public buildings, 7; and other buildings, 0; total plans, 28.

HOUSING, &c., ACT, 1923.—49 plans, comprising 120 houses, were dealt with. A number of the plans and specifications required adjustment, but all were made to conform to the regulations issued by the Scottish Board of Health. Two plans, comprising 3 houses, were withdrawn. Operations were commenced in 33 cases. A large number of houses have been completed, and Certificate B for grant earned has been issued to 46 owners in respect of 116 houses.

Private individuals continue to take advantage of the benefits under this scheme. There is considerable extra work involved in the inspection of the plans, specifications, and buildings, but it is found that in nearly every case the owners desire to erect their buildings on good substantial lines, and little trouble is experienced with departures from the plans or specifications, which are carefully adhered to.

Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919 (a), and Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925 (Amending 1919 Act).

13 applications (embodying 261 houses of two apartments) under Section 44 of the above Act and Section III of the Amending Act were received for the erection and conversion of existing dwellings into two-apartment houses. (See Table II).

The plans for these were in all cases reported to the Public Health and Housing Committees, and approved only after very careful consideration.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1925,
IN ACCORDANCE WITH BY-LAWS 41 AND 51, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH.	Plans lodged for New Buildings under By-Law 41.				Plans lodged for alterations in mode of occupancy of Existing Buildings under By-Law 51.			
	Houses and Shops.	Work- shops.	Public Buildings.	Others.	Houses and Shops. *	Work- shops.	Public Build- ings.	Others.
Avondale, - -	10	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
East Kilbride, -	13	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Glasford, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stonehouse, - -	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Blantyre, - -	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bothwell, - -	13	4	2	...	2	...	1	...
Cambuslang, - -	9	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Cambusnethan, -	7	5	1	...	1	1	...	...
Dalserf, - -	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	...
Dalziel, - -	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton, - -	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
New Monkland, -	7	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
Old Monkland, -	9	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Shotts, - - -	12	4	2	...	4	2	...	...
MIDDLE WARD, -	92	22	18	2	17	4	7	...
TOTAL FOR 1924, -	102	13	26	6	22	7	11	1

* In this column are included plans for additions to existing dwelling-houses. In this way 14 apartments were added to 9 houses.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS SUBMITTED UNDER BY-LAWS REGULATING THE BUILDING OR REBUILDING OF HOUSES OR BUILDINGS DURING 1925.

PARISH.	NEW BUILDINGS OF						TOTAL.
	One Apartment.	Two Apartments.	Three Apartments.	Four Apartments.	Five Apartments and upwards.	Shops.	
Avondale, - -	...	2	14	6	...	2	24
East Kilbride, -	4	19	3	...	26
Glasford, - -
Stonehouse, -	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
Blantyre, - -	17	...	...	...	17
Bothwell, - -	...	132	193	3	1	6	335
Cambuslang, -	...	2	1	8	9	1	21
Cambusnethan, -	...	56	59	3	3	1	122
Dalserf, - -	...	5	8	3	1	...	17
Dalziel, - -	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Hamilton, - -	1	1
New Monkland,	115	34	1	...	150
Old Monkland, -	...	32	32	4	1	3	72
Shotts, - -	...	30	78	1	3	3	115
MIDDLE WARD,	...	261	524	82	23	17	907
TOTAL FOR 1924,	...	96	380	116	39	41	672

Meat Inspection—Slaughter Houses, &c.

ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.R.SAN.I.

As General Superintendent of Abattoirs and District Meat Inspector, I have to submit the following report:—

It will be observed from Table I that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 19,327, out of which 6,300 animals were found to contain disease in some form.

Of the 6,300, there were 1,451 carcasses totally or partially condemned, and 4,849 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 32·59 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 28·11 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 9,908 cattle slaughtered at the various abattoirs, 65 were sent in by the County Veterinary Inspector under the Tuberculosis Order, and of these, 52 were totally or partially condemned, and the remainder passed, being cases in which organs only were condemned.

Tables II and III show in detail, for each slaughterhouse, the class of animals slaughtered, and the extent to which disease was prevalent, both in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses throughout the district.

Table IV shows the number of organs and the diseases for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned, in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses.

TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.											
		Tuberculosis.						Other Diseases.					
Class.	Num-ber.	Carcases.				Organs only.	Carcases.				Organs only.		
		Wholly.		Partially.			Wholly.		Partially.				
		No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.
Cattle, -	9,908	271	2·73	1,031	10·4	2,977	30·04	65	·65	31	·31	1,503	15·17
Calves, -	1,359	11	·81	—	—	—	—	12	·88	1	·07	2	·15
Sheep, -	6,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	·16	2	·03	264	3·93
Swine, -	1,287	7	·54	6	·46	79	6·14	2	·15	1	·08	24	1·86
Horses, -	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	19,327	289	1·49	1,037	5·36	3,056	15·81	90	·46	35	·18	1,793	9·28

Bellshill.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	2,532	187	507	659	33	20	514
Heifers, -	466	10	21	39	1	1	28
Bulls, -	75	—	—	3	1	1	7
Bullocks, -	555	2	5	14	1	—	72
Calves, -	47	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sheep, -	1,965	—	—	—	—	2	162
Swine, -	337	2	6	35	1	—	7
Total, -	5,977	201	539	750	39	24	792

Bellshill.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Abscess, - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dropsy, General, -	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Emaciation, - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gangrene, - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury, - -	8	1	2	1	—	2	—	14
Jhones' Disease, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jaundice, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasms,	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Osteomyelitis, - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pericarditis, - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pyæmia, Umbil., -	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Septic Mammitis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Metritis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	53	2	2	1	2	2	1	63

Blantyre.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	1,202	29	242	811	12	5	157
Heifers, -	318	3	5	53	—	—	20
Bulls, -	66	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bullocks, -	282	—	3	28	1	—	23
Calves, -	342	3	—	—	1	—	—
Sheep, -	1,118	—	—	—	6	—	23
Swine, -	446	3	—	4	1	—	—
Total, -	3,774	38	250	896	21	5	227

Blantyre.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH ANIMALS WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE	Cows.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Actinomycosis, -	2	—	—	—	—	2
Emaciation, -	6	—	—	3	—	9
Febrile Disturbances,	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury, -	3	—	—	—	1	4
Peritonitis, -	5	—	—	1	—	6
Pleuritis, -	—	—	1	1	—	2
Septic Metritis, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Pericarditis, -	—	1	—	—	—	1
	17	1	1	6	1	26

Larkhall.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	1,104	11	191	556	7	1	81
Heifers, -	255	1	3	40	—	1	47
Bulls, -	17	—	—	3	—	—	2
Bullocks, -	457	1	2	50	—	—	84
Calves, -	181	3	—	—	3	—	—
Sheep, -	504	—	—	—	1	—	29
Swine, -	186	2	—	25	—	1	17
Total, -	2,704	18	196	674	11	3	260

Larkhall. — TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Dropsy, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis, - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury, - - -	1	1	—	—	1	3
Navel Ill., - - -	—	—	2	—	—	2
Pericarditis, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Peritonitis, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia, - - -	4	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Metritis, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
	8	1	3	1	1	14

Strathaven.—TABLE II. — ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	715	21	23	405	5	—	192
Heifers, -	308	2	2	115	1	—	44
Bulls, -	45	—	—	6	—	—	6
Bullocks, -	10	—	—	—	—	—	1
Calves, -	380	2	—	—	4	1	—
Sheep, -	1,009	—	—	—	2	—	34
Swine, -	187	—	—	14	—	—	—
Total, -	2,654	25	25	540	12	1	277

Strathaven.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Decomposition, -	—	—	—	1	1
Enteritis, -	1	—	—	—	1
Gastritis, -	—	—	2	—	2
Injury, -	—	—	3	—	3
Jhones' Disease, -	1	1	—	—	2
Septicæmia, -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis, -	2	—	—	1	3
	5	1	5	2	13

Shotts.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	8	—	1	1	—	—	—
Heifers, -	37	—	1	5	—	—	2
Bulls, -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	589	—	4	45	—	—	52
Calves, -	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	288	—	—	—	—	—	4
Swine, -	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	987	—	6	51	—	—	58

Baillieston.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	106	—	9	44	1	—	9
Heifers, -	313	—	5	46	—	1	17
Bulls, -	12	—	—	2	1	—	—
Bullocks, -	87	—	—	7	—	—	22
Calves, -	333	3	—	—	2	—	—
Sheep, -	1,646	—	—	—	2	—	12
Swine, -	52	—	—	1	—	—	—
Horses, -	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	2,600	3	14	100	6	1	60

Baillieston.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Emaciation, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastritis, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis, -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury, -	—	1	—	—	2	3
Septic Peritonitis, -	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1	1	1	2	2	7

Stonehouse. — TABLE II. — ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcasses condemned wholly or partially. Carcasses in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs Only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	166	4	7	40	1	1	70
Heifers, -	153	—	—	5	—	—	44
Bulls, -	18	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bullocks, -	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
Calves, -	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	631	4	7	45	1	1	119

Stonehouse —TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Total
Septic Metritis, -	1	1
„ Peritonitis, -	1	1
	2	2

Private Slaughter-Houses.

TABLE II.

District.		Cattle.	Animals Slaughtered.		Swine.
			Calves.	Sheep.	
Greengairs,	-	128	3	20	18
Longriggend,	-	138	1	106	20
Chapelhall,	-	110	1	80	29
Glengowan,	-	183	—	90	6
Newarthill,	-	74	7	47	24
Cleland,	-	337	1	208	5
Harthill,	-	350	5	281	35
Total,	-	1,320	18	832	137

TABLE III.—ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Cows, -	2	21	64	—	—	4
Heifers, -	—	6	18	—	—	8
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	—	1	9	—	—	21
Calves, -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total, -	3	28	93	—	—	33

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CONDEMNED.
DISEASES.

Organs Condemned.	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Distomatosis.	Mammitis.	Neoplasms.	Bacterial Necrosis.	Angioma.	Jones' Dis.	Fatty Infiltration.	Induration.	Traumatism.	Cysts.			Total.
																	Echino-coccus.	Cenurus Cerebralis.	Cysticercus Tenicollis.	
Heads, -	1,005	2	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	081
Tongues, -	303	2	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357
Lungs, -	2,496	1	1	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	511
Hearts, -	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers, -	396	279	1	—	—	—	466	743	—	32	49	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17	981
Stomachs, -	140	442	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	60
Bowels, -	715	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Kidneys, -	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	13
Udders, -	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	529	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	607
Uteri, -	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet, -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	5,255	803	141	2	1	10	466	746	529	2	32	49	47	18	3	1	2	1	17	12

Note.—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

The number of diseased animals found at the different abattoirs varied according to the class or quality of animals slaughtered, *e.g.*, at Bellshill, Blantyre, and to a slight extent at Larkhall, there is a turnover of plain cattle for boning purposes.

During the year 51 horses were slaughtered at Baillieston, the horseflesh being exported to Belgium and Holland as in previous years.

BUILDINGS.—The accommodation in the seven abattoirs remains the same as last year, and is more than sufficient for the work done.

A certain amount of painter work within the abattoirs required to be done, but, as in previous years, this had the attention of the abattoir staff during the quiet period, *viz.*, the months of June and July.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—Ten licences were granted, and the arrangement for the inspection of meat still continues as previously reported, these private slaughterhouses being organised under the latest meat regulations. The work of inspection has gone smoothly, and the trade have in no way been hampered.

Vans from adjacent counties continue to hawk the district, and a large number of inspections have been made. The position is steadily improving, however, since the inauguration of the Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland), 1923.

By-laws for the private slaughterhouses have been prepared so far as the Public Health Department is concerned, and it is hoped that these will be submitted to the Local Authority and the Scottish Board of Health at an early date, in order that the approval of the latter body may be obtained, and so put the inspection of the private slaughterhouses on a satisfactory basis.

The visits to private slaughterhouses and other places, outside abattoirs, were as follows:—

Private Slaughterhouses,	1,040
Butchers' Shops, Vans, &c.,	2,170

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT INSPECTION) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1924, ARTICLE 12.—The Local Authority has adopted, by resolution and advertisement, the conditions required by Article 12 of the Meat Regulations, 1924, and during the year four applications were dealt with. In two cases the applications were refused, in a third case the applicant was allowed to continue, on certain conditions, in the premises applied for, but was advised to look out for a more suitable place, and in the remaining case the premises were found suitable in all respects and permission was granted to use the same as a store.

COLD STORES.—In connection with the registration of cold stores, &c., as required by Article 13 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1924, no further steps have been taken in the matter by the Local Authority. These places are, however, being attended to as previously, under the Public Health Act.

UN SOUND MEAT.—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owners' consent. The total weight of meat and organs condemned outside of abattoirs (including private slaughterhouses, fleshers' shops, and at farms, where special licences for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 4,455 lbs. All condemned meat and residue from the offal business—which is in the hands of the Local Authority—throughout the district is treated in the digester at Bellshill, producing two products, viz., technical tallow and residue for manure. A quantity of the condemned meat and organs is sold to a knackery in the district, as also is the residue from the Bellshill digester.

Periodic visits were made to the Middle Ward Hospitals, and advice given regarding the butcher-meat supplied. Assistance was also given in supervising the piggeries at Motherwell and Bellshill Hospitals, and in most cases the fattened pigs were turned into bacon for the use of the various Middle Ward Institutions.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

The administration procedure during the year, 1925, which was summarised in the information supplied to the Scottish Board of Health, in terms of their Regulations under the Housing Acts, is given in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:—

Number of dwellings inspected, - - - - -	1,084
Number of houses found unfit for human habitation, -	724
Representations to Local Authority, - - - - -	1
Closing Orders made, - - - - -	1
Number of dwellings dealt with by Closing Order, - -	22
Defects remedied without making Closing Orders, - -	—
Work completed, - - - - -	101
Work in progress, - - - - -	33
Work in negotiation, - - - - -	226

No one-apartment houses were erected during the year, but the sanction of the Local Authority was given, in terms of Section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, to the erection of 19 two-apartment dwellings by private builders, and of 220 two-apartment dwellings by the Local Authority.

A survey made after the close of the year showed that the number of houses still required to replace dwellings at present occupied, which should be closed and demolished, was 3,064, while the number of dwellings required to relieve overcrowding, and accommodate persons at present living in furnished apartments, was 1,691, or a total of 4,755.

The number of existing houses found to be unfit for human habitation was 3,064, and the Local Authority proceeded with the erection of 616 dwellings as a first instalment of their Improvement Scheme. 22 of these were completed at Bonkle, and 20 at Harthill.

No schemes under Part II of the Housing Act were in contemplation.

Owing to the lack of housing accommodation, it is extremely difficult to take proceedings against persons overcrowding their dwellings, and in only eight cases was action taken by the Department where members of more than one family were found occupying a dwelling. In five of these cases other accommodation was found.

Insanitary Dwellings.

During the year, the Department have still been pressing for the introduction of modern domestic and sanitary conveniences to existing dwellings. Numerous inspections were made, and meetings held with owners of properties, and, although difficulties are experienced in view of the continued high cost of carrying out improvements, certain progress has been made. The properties dealt with are briefly referred to as under:—

151-155 *Main Street, High Blantyre*.—The 5 one-apartment, and 3 two-apartment dwellings without an adequate water supply, and water-closet accommodation, referred to on page 292 of last Annual Report, have not yet been finally dealt with.

87-95 *Stonefield Road, Blantyre*.—A two-storey stone-built property comprising 12 one-apartment, 1 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings, with only two water-closets for the fourteen occupancies, referred to on page 293 of last Annual Report. Nothing having been done by the owner to provide the additional water-closet accommodation agreed upon, proceedings were taken to recover the penalties due under the Statute. Accused pled "Not Guilty," and the case was continued. Meantime, however, attempts were made by the Factors to get the former decision of the Committee rescinded, and the case withdrawn, but these proved abortive, and the Sheriff, after hearing evidence, found accused guilty, and imposed a penalty of £5, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment. The five additional water-closets have since been erected.

69-95 *Glasgow Road* and 2-22 *Auchenraith Road, Blantyre*.—1 one-apartment, 24 two-apartment, 9 three-apartment, and 7 shop dwellings, as well as 1 shop, referred to on page 293 of last Annual Report, have now been provided with seventeen new water-closets, and two existing trough closets have been converted into pedestal closets, all in accordance with the plans which were approved by the Committee.

48-58 *Broompark Road* and 12 *Watson Street, Blantyre*.—A two-storey stone-built tenement comprising 6 one-apartment, 5 two-apartment, and 3 three-apartment dwellings, along with a shop, or 15 occupancies in all, referred to on page 294 of last Annual Report. The proprietrix agreed to proceed at once with the conversion of 6 one-apartment dwellings at the property into houses of two-apartments, and to provide six new water-closets. As the work, when completed, would provide one water-closet for every two tenants,

and would also remove the complaint with regard to want of water supply, the Committee agreed to accept this arrangement meantime, and the closets have since been erected and all the houses converted.

140-158 *Main Street and 2-4 School Lane, High Blantyre*.—A two-storey stone-built tenement comprising 2 one-apartment, 6 two-apartment, 2 three-apartment, 1 four-apartment, and 1 five-apartment dwellings, without adequate water supply and sanitary conveniences, referred to on page 294 of last Annual Report. Some difficulty and delay was experienced in ascertaining the actual owner of the property, but a plan was ultimately produced showing the proposed erection of three additional water-closets, and the Committee agreed to accept these as a temporary expedient. The work is in progress.

Craighead Rows, Blantyre.—No arrangement has yet been come to with the owners of these three rows of 106 two-apartment single-storey stone-built dwellings as to improved water-closet accommodation, referred to on page 295 of last Annual Report.

111-117 *Main Street, High Blantyre*.—1 one-apartment and 3 two-apartment attic dwellings without proper water supply, referred to on page 295 of last Annual Report. The Factors agreed to instal an inside sink with water supply in each dwelling, and the work has since been completed.

105-119 *Stonefield Road, Blantyre*.—The 2 one-apartment and 6 two-apartment attic dwellings without proper water supply, referred to on page 295 of last Annual Report, were still the subject of negotiations at the close of the year.

191-197 *Main Street, High Blantyre*.—1 one-apartment, 8 two-apartment, and 2 three-apartment dwellings with insufficient water-closet accommodation. One of the three-apartment dwellings has a water-closet inside, and two closets situated in the backcourt serve the other ten tenants. Correspondence with the Factors proved futile, and the Statutory Notice was served towards the close of the year.

10-18 *Stonefield Road, Blantyre*.—The inadequate water-closet accommodation for 12 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings, as well as 2 shops, was taken up with the owners.

Hamilton Palace Colliery.—Further progress has been made in the provision of water-closet accommodation at these rows, referred to on page 295 of last Annual Report. New closets have been erected during the year at Store Buildings, 11 one-apartment dwellings, and The Square, 28 one-apartment dwellings.

Douglas Park Square.—The work of providing a scullery fitted with inside sink and water supply and also a water-closet for each of the 1 one-apartment and 27 two-apartment dwellings, numbered 1 to 28B, comprising the south and east blocks of Douglas Park Square, Bellshill, referred to on page 295 of last Annual Report, has been completed. The Company have been asked to submit further proposals for the dwellings still to be dealt with.

Bothwellpark Rows.—Referred to on page 295 of last Annual Report. The question of water-closet accommodation is still in abeyance owing to the lack of sewerage facilities.

Tannochside.—The arrangement made with the Company for the provision of inside sinks and water supply with improved water-closet accommodation for the dwellings in the southern portions of Laidlaw Street and Hozier Street, as well as Russell Place, referred to on page 296 of last Annual Report, has been carried through, and the position is as follows:—

Hozier Street.—The remaining 50 two-apartment dwellings have each been provided with a scullery fitted with an inside sink, water supply, and coal cellar, also a water-closet between every two dwellings.

Laidlaw Street.—The remaining 48 two-apartment dwellings have been provided with a water-closet and coal cellar for each house. These dwellings already had sculleries fitted with inside sink and water supply.

Russell Place.—Eight new towers, each containing two water-closets, have been erected, which give one closet for every two tenants.

Six new double wash-houses and one single wash-house have also been erected at convenient positions, giving wash-house accommodation in the proportion of one wash-house to every five tenants.

Cockhill Place, Bothwellpark.—The absence of satisfactory sewerage facilities for the 11 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 298 of last Annual Report, still delays the introduction of water-closet accommodation and the abolition of the privy-midden.

32-38 Main Street, Bellshill.—No reply having been received to the request for the provision of inside sinks and water supply for the 2 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 298 of last Annual Report, the Committee gave instructions for the service of the Statutory Notice. The necessary sinks and water supply were afterwards provided.

63-69 *Jerviston Street, New Stevenston*. — The introduction of inside sinks, water supply, and water-closet accommodation to the 6 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 296 of last Annual Report, has been completed.

50-66 *Jerviston Street, New Stevenston*.—The owner of 16 one-apartment, 9 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings, was asked to provide each with an inside sink and water supply. He submitted proposals for the immediate introduction of inside sinks and water supply to eight of the dwellings, and suggestions for the conversion of the whole of the dwellings into houses of two-apartments so soon as alternative accommodation could be found for the occupiers who would be displaced. The Committee agreed to accept these proposals without prejudice. The work is in progress.

39-47 *Carfin Street, New Stevenston*.—The owner of these 1 one-apartment and 6 two-apartment dwellings was asked to provide inside sinks and water supply. He asked for delay till March of next year. The request was granted.

14-24 *Jerviston Street, New Stevenston*.—After negotiations, the owner of 2 one-apartment and 5 two-apartment dwellings provided an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling.

Carfin.—After protracted negotiations with regard to the want of proper water-closet and wash-house accommodation at the 37 one-apartment and 8 two-apartment dwellings known as Stone Row, Byers Knowe, and Back Row, Carfin, referred to on page 298 of last Annual Report, and also the absence of inside sinks and water supply in the 19 dwellings comprising Back Row, plans showing the necessary improvements were submitted, and each dwelling has now an inside sink and water supply and a water-closet. The Company, however, have not yet provided wash-house accommodation.

Lauchope Place, Chapelhall. — Following on the request for improved sanitary accommodation at the 18 one-apartment and 12 two-apartment dwellings, numbered 25-37 Woodhall Street, Chapelhall, referred to on page 298 of last Annual Report, there were several meetings with the proprietrix, but, although plans showing the necessary improvements were promised, these had not been received at the close of the year.

168-174 *Main Street, Chapelhall*. — The necessity for the introduction of water-closet accommodation at the 4 two-apartment dwellings has been discussed with the owner.

35-41 *Lauchope Street*, and 17A-C *Roberton Street, Chapelhall*.—After negotiations, the owners of the 1 one-apartment and 5 two-apartment dwellings agreed to provide an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling, also three new water-closets. The work has been completed.

10 *Croftbank Street, Uddingston*.—The inadequate water-closet accommodation at 10 two-apartment dwellings has been taken up with the owner.

19 *Main Street, Bothwell*.—After negotiations, the owners of this two-apartment dwelling provided an inside sink and water supply.

The Deans, Cambuslang.—As the result of negotiations, 1 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings situated at The Deans, Cambuslang, referred to on page 299 of last Annual Report, were each provided with a water-closet, also inside sink and water supply.

Bardykes Terrace, Cambuslang.—After service of the Statutory Notice requiring the provision of inside sinks, water supply and water-closet accommodation for the 12 two-apartment and 4 three-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 299 of last Annual Report, certain proposals were put before the Department. These proposals could not be accepted, and, after pressure, plans were submitted showing the introduction of an inside sink and water supply to each dwelling, and the provision of a water-closet for every two dwellings. The Committee approved of the proposals, so far as regarded the provision of sinks and water supply, but agreed to accept the proposals as to water-closet accommodation only as a temporary measure without prejudice to their right to call for a closet for each house whenever they deemed this expedient. The Company afterwards agreed to a more elaborate scheme comprising a scullery for each dwelling, fitted with sink, water supply, wash-tub, boiler, bath, and water-closet. No work had, however, been done at the close of the year.

6-12 *Mill Road* and 214 *Hamilton Road, Cambuslang*.—This property is a two-storey tenement of five separate closes with six dwellings in each close, having only one water-closet at the back of each close for the use of the six dwellings therein. No acknowledgment having been received to communications, the Statutory Notice was served. Plans were afterwards submitted for an additional water-closet on the upper floor of each close, which would give closet accommodation in the proportion of one closet for every three dwellings. As this seemed the best arrangement possible under existing structural

conditions, the Committee agreed to accept same without prejudice, and the work is in progress.

1-5 *Overton Street*, 220-222 *Hamilton Road*, and 1-7 *Mill Road*, *Cambuslang*.—The inadequate water-closet accommodation at the nine two-storey tenement properties comprising 54 two-apartment dwellings has been discussed with the Colliery Company, who have promised to send in proposals for the consideration of the Committee.

1 *Church Street*, *Cambuslang*.—This is a three-storey tenement with a basement flat, and the closet accommodation was found to be as follows:—On the top floor, one water-closet for five dwellings; on the second floor, one closet for five dwellings; and, on the ground floor, five dwellings sharing a water-closet situated at the foot of the back stair in common with the five tenants in the basement floor. The last closet was thus being used by ten families. No acknowledgment having been received to communications, the Statutory Notice was served. The Factor afterwards sent in a plan showing the provision of one additional closet, but the Committee refused to accept this, and the matter was still under negotiation at the close of the year.

37 *Colebrooke Street*, *Cambuslang*.—At this three-storey tenement occupied by nine tenants, three in each floor, there are only two water-closets, one on the top, and one on the middle floor. The matter has been taken up with the factors.

9 *Tabernacle Street*, *Cambuslang*.—A two-storey tenement comprising 5 two-apartment dwellings, together with a single-storey back land containing 2 one-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet. The matter has been taken up with the owner.

Clydesdale Rows, *Wishaw*.—3 one-apartment, 41 two-apartment, and 3 four-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 299 of last Annual Report, as being kept wind and watertight until such time as the tenants can find other accommodation, are still all occupied.

Ladybank Cottages, *Manse Road*, *Newmains*.—In connection with these three dwellings, a sketch was submitted showing the proposed introduction of an inside sink and water supply to two of these not already so provided for, and also the provision of an inside closet for the dwelling occupied by the proprietor, leaving an existing closet for the use of the other two dwellings. The Committee agreed to accept these proposals without prejudice.

1-24 *Main Street*, *Newmains*.—The owners of this two-storey tenement, comprising 24 two-apartment dwellings, have been asked to provide inside sinks and water supply.

Lady's Row and Binnie's Row, Morningside.—These dwellings are referred to on page 299 of last Annual Report—(a) Lady's Row, 6 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings; and (b) Binnie's Row, 13 one-apartment and 4 two-apartment dwellings. No further progress has been made towards carrying out the mutual arrangement for closure, as none of the tenants removed during the year.

Mitchell Place, Morningside.—No progress has been made towards the provision of modern sanitary conveniences at these 29 two-apartment dwellings, and at *School Row, Chapel*, 6 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 299 of last Annual Report, on account of difficulties with regard to sewage disposal.

Chapel Square, Morningside.—19 one-apartment and 5 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 300 of last Annual Report. 22 new dwellings having been provided at Bonkle under the Slum Clearance Scheme, a Closing Order was passed in respect of 22 of the dwellings in Chapel Square, and the occupants were forthwith removed to Bonkle. The two remaining tenants in Chapel Square have since found other accommodation, and the whole of these 24 dwellings are now in course of demolition.

Stane Place, Shotts.—The question of the conversion of the 72 one-apartment back-to-back dwellings at Stane Place into houses of two-apartments, referred to on page 299 of last Annual Report, was the subject of discussion during the year, but no scheme has yet been submitted by the Company, the difficulty being to find accommodation for the 36 tenants who will be displaced.

190-196 *Hamilton Street, Torbothie.*—Sewer facilities now being available, the owner of these 4 two-apartment dwellings has been asked to remove the four privies and ashpit, and provide water-closet and dustbin accommodation.

27-29 *Main Street, Stane.*—For this two-storey tenement of four dwellings, plans were submitted showing a new scullery fitted with washing-boiler, inside sink, and water supply, also a new bathroom fitted with bath and water-closet, for the dwelling occupied by the proprietor, as well as the provision of two water-closets for the other three dwellings. The Committee agreed to accept the proposals without prejudice, and the work has been completed.

Meadowhill Rows, Larkhall.—The 92 one-apartment and 29 two-apartment dwellings, mostly back-to-back, referred to on page 300 of last Annual Report, continued to receive special inspection. Numerous Intimations and Notices were served on the owner during

the year on account of choked water-closets, leaky roofs, &c., as only thus can the improvement which has been made in the general sanitary condition of these rows be maintained.

2-6 Hamilton Street and 1-7 Duke Street, Larkhall.—9 one apartment, and 3 two-apartment dwellings with two water-closets for the twelve tenants, and a single-apartment at 4 Hamilton Street without an inside water supply, referred to on page 300 of last Annual Report. Following on the Statutory Notice, plans were submitted showing the provision of four new water-closets at the two-storey portion of the property—2-6 Hamilton Street and 1-9 Duke Street—which would give four closets for seven occupancies, and the two existing water-closets at the property were thereafter to be reserved for the 4 single-apartment dwellings at 11-17 Duke Street. The Committee agreed to accept these proposals without prejudice. With regard to the want of inside sink and water supply at 4 Hamilton Street, it was explained that this dwelling originally formed part of the adjoining house, numbered 2 Hamilton Street, and that it had been temporarily sub-let, and the factor was now making arrangements to restore the original occupancy.

25-27 Millheugh, Larkhall.—Negotiations for the introduction of inside sinks, water supply, and water-closet accommodation at the two-storey stone-built tenement of 3 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings situated at 25-27 Millheugh having failed, the Statutory Notice was served. The owner afterwards submitted a plan showing an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling, and the provision of two new water-closets. The Committee agreed to accept these proposals without prejudice, and the improvements have been completed.

32-38 Millheugh.—3 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings without water-closet accommodation. The matter was taken up with the owner, who submitted a plan showing the provision of two new water-closets. The Committee agreed to accept these without prejudice, and the work has been completed.

Avonbank, Millheugh.—A water-closet and new drainage system have been provided for the three-apartment dwelling here.

Silk Factory, Larkhall.—Plans were approved showing a water-closet for each of the four dwellings, together with a new common wash-house. The work has been completed, and four privy-middens abolished.

Burnside Place, Larkhall.—A water-closet and the necessary drainage have been provided for the three-apartment dwelling, and a pail closet demolished. A water-closet has been provided for 2 two-apartment dwellings. The owner of other 2 two-apartment dwellings has been asked to provide water-closet accommodation.

Burnside Cottage.—A water-closet with the necessary drainage has been provided for 2 two-apartment dwellings, and a privy-midden demolished.

63 Church Street, Larkhall.—A water-closet has been provided for 2 one-apartment dwellings, and a pail closet demolished.

Craigbank Farm, Larkhall.—The polluted water supply at this farm steading was referred to on page 317 of last Annual Report, and, no progress having been made in the negotiations for the introduction of a proper supply, the Statutory Notice was served. An appeal was made to the Sheriff, but, after much delay and legal argument, the Sheriff refused the Appeal. The work had not been commenced at the close of the year.

Stationmaster's House and Cottages, Dalserf.—The provision of water-closet accommodation for 1 five-apartment and 2 three-apartment dwellings was under negotiation at the close of the year.

Cornsillock Rows, Dalserf.—No arrangement has yet been made for the provision of approved sanitary conveniences at these 60 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 300 of last Annual Report.

Ayr Road Rows, Dalserf.—The owners of these 40 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 300 of last Annual Report, have not yet arranged for the introduction of modern conveniences.

Low Shawsburn.—The undertaking given by the owners to provide an additional water-closet and two new wash-houses for these 10 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 300 of last Annual Report, not having been implemented, instructions were given at the close of the year to institute proceedings in Court for recovery of the penalties due under the Statute and otherwise.

Swinhill Terrace, Dalserf.—The sanitary improvements for these 49 two-apartment, 2 three-apartment, and 1 four-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 300 of last Annual Report, are still in abeyance on account of difficulties with regard to sewage disposal.

Surgeoner's Rows, Netherburn.—The ash privies for these 12 one-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 301 of last Annual Report, have been completed. One of the dwellings has since been vacated.

and is shut up, and it is the Superior's intention to close each dwelling as the tenants find other accommodation.

Udston Rows, Hamilton.—There have been no further developments with regard to the proposed re-construction scheme, referred to on page 301 of last Annual Report.

Eddlewood Rows, Hamilton—24 one-apartment, 153 two-apartment, 12 three-apartment, and 2 four-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 301 of last Annual Report. During the year, a further instalment of water-closet accommodation was provided at Blocks 3, 4, and 5, comprising 26 dwellings.

Quarter.—Attention having been called to the want of privy accommodation at Store Row, Quarter, it was explained that the question of providing water-closet accommodation for the whole Village of Quarter whenever drainage facilities were available had been discussed with the District Colliery Manager, and arrangements made for temporary privy accommodation being meantime provided for Store Row until the larger question had been disposed of.

Broomilton Farm and Woodfoot Cottages, Larkhall.—The unsatisfactory water supply to this farm steading was referred to on page 158 of the Annual Report for 1922, and, an extension of the Middle Ward water main having been made in the vicinity, the owner was again pressed to have gravitation water introduced. Proposals were afterwards approved for an inside sink and water supply in the farm scullery, and, at the four blocks, comprising 4 one-apartment, 3 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings, an inside sink and water supply in the kitchen window of each dwelling. The work has been carried out.

20 *Maxwellton, East Kilbride.*—Water-closet accommodation has now been provided for the 2 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 302 of last Annual Report, and the old privy-midden has been demolished.

24-26 *Glebe Street, East Kilbride.*—After correspondence, the owner of these 6 two-apartment dwellings with only one water-closet submitted proposals for the erection of two additional closets. The Committee agreed to accept these without prejudice, and the work had been commenced at the close of the year.

Old Row, Whiterigg, and North Stanrigg.—These dwellings were referred to on page 302 of last Annual Report as being in an uninhabitable condition, and, in carrying out the arrangement come

to with the owners for closure, the position at the end of the year was that at Whiterigg, 20 one-apartment dwellings, four were unoccupied and shut up, while at Stanrigg, 14 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings, four had been vacated and were shut up.

Meikle Drumgray, Airdrie.—No arrangement has yet been made as to the provision of inside sinks, water supply, and water-closet accommodation for the 20 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 302 of last Annual Report, as most of the collieries in the neighbourhood are shut up.

Telegraph Road, Longriggend. — 1 one-apartment, 5 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings, situated on the east side of Telegraph Road, referred to on page 303 of last Annual Report. Four new water-closets have been provided, as also an inside sink and water supply for one dwelling which formerly had not been so provided for.

Eastfield, Longriggend. — 4 one-apartment, 6 two-apartment, 1 three-apartment dwellings and a shop referred to on page 303 of last Annual Report. The introduction of modern conveniences at this property has been delayed, as coal is presently being wrought out from under the site, and the dwellings are being affected thereby.

Colliertree, Airdrie.—An inside sink and water supply have been provided for the dwelling at the old farm steading known as Colliertree.

Beech Row, Kirkwood. — The 6 two-apartment dwellings in an uninhabitable condition, referred to on page 303 of last Annual Report, are still occupied.

35-49 *Burnside, Baillieston.* — 2 one-apartment and 7 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 303 of last Annual Report. This case has not yet been finally disposed of by the Sheriff.

8-38 *Camp Road, Baillieston.*—16 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 303 of last Annual Report. When the action was again called in Court, the Sheriff was informed that the District Committee could not concur or acquiesce in any way in the suggestion which had been made for the provision of an additional earth closet at the property, and, on further consideration and in view of the plea of "Guilty" tendered by the accused, the Sheriff agreed that he had no jurisdiction to consider the question of cost or hardship, but, in view of the fact that he had made a suggestion regarding earth closets, and that the respondent's failure to implement the

order of the Committee might be due to that suggestion, he continued the case for sentence. When the case was again called, in view of statements made on behalf of the accused as to her inability, through poverty, to carry out the work, the Sheriff only imposed a penalty of 10s., and, on delivering sentence, indicated that if another complaint was brought for failure to comply with the terms of the Notice, he would suggest to the accused that she should tender a plea of "Not Guilty," in order that she might have an opportunity of tendering evidence as to her financial circumstances. This judgment was duly reported to the Committee, who were advised to consider whether, if the accused still declined to proceed with the improvements, they should take a further complaint for penalties incurred since the date of the last complaint, and, in the event of the Sheriff allowing evidence as to the accused's financial circumstances, and declining to convict, a case might be stated to the Court of Justiciary. The Committee, after consideration, however, agreed that, in the first instance, a Sub-Committee should meet with the owner in order to ascertain whether she was now prepared to proceed with the proposed improvements or an instalment of same. The matter was still under negotiation at the close of the year.

Calderbank.—No further progress has been made in the matter of improved sanitary conveniences for the dwellings at Old Square and New Square, referred to on page 303 of last Annual Report.

52-54 *South Carmyle Avenue, Carmyle.*—The owners of the tenement property, comprising 2 one-apartment, 10 two-apartment, and 2 three-apartment dwellings, or 14 occupancies in all, with only two water-closets, referred to on page 304 of last Annual Report, submitted a plan showing four additional water-closets, and stated that it was their intention, whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself, to add the two single-apartment dwellings to the adjoining houses, after which the water-closet accommodation would be in the proportion of one closet for every two dwellings. As there were structural difficulties in the way of providing further closet accommodation, the Committee, after consideration, agreed that the proposals be accepted as a temporary measure, and without prejudice.

54A-58 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross.*—The necessity for increased water-closet accommodation for the three-storey tenement of 11 two-apartment dwellings with only two water-closets has been taken up with the factors.

Daldowie Lodge, Broomhouse.—A water-closet has been erected, and a privy-midden demolished at this three-apartment dwelling.

213-217 *Station Road, Shotts*. — 2 shops and 2 one-apartment dwellings with an old privy, referred to on page 304 of last Annual Report. Negotiations having failed, the Statutory Notice was served on the owner, but the property was thereafter sold, and the new owner carried out certain alterations involving the conversion of the two dwellings into shop accommodation. The drainage of the property was renewed and a water-closet provided.

Garret Row, Shotts.—12 one-apartment back-to-back dwellings, and 6 one-apartment attic dwellings, referred to on page 304 of last Annual Report. No proposals have yet been put forward by the Company for the introduction of modern sanitary conveniences, and towards the close of the year an Intimation was served with regard to nuisance conditions arising from a defective and foul privy-midden.

Currieside, Shotts. — 6 single-storey, stone-built, one-apartment dwellings in an uninhabitable condition, referred to on page 308 of last Annual Report, were still occupied at the close of the year.

52 *Station Road, Shotts*.—A water-closet and new drainage system have been provided for this four-apartment dwelling.

92 *Rosehall Road, Shotts*.—The provision of an inside sink, water supply, and water-closet accommodation has been taken up with the owners of this two-apartment dwelling.

9-17 *Shotts Kirk Road, Shotts*.—The owner of these 5 two-apartment dwellings, which presently only have one water-closet, and an outside well for water supply, has been asked to provide additional water-closet accommodation, and a sink with water supply inside each dwelling.

Springbank Row, Shotts.—20 one-apartment and 4 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 305 of last Annual Report. A sketch was submitted on behalf of the owners showing the provision of a water-closet for every two dwellings, and an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling, together with the necessary drainage. The Committee agreed to accept the proposals as to inside sinks and water supply, and also to accept, as a temporary measure, the water-closets offered, but without prejudice. After taking estimates for the work, the owner's Agents intimated that it was quite impossible for their client to meet the expenditure, and asked that the Committee might modify their demands. After further negotiations, a modified scheme for the provision meantime of six new water-closets with all necessary drainage, with branches left for further closets and sinks, and a small tank, was carried through.

West Benhar.—8 one-apartment and 147 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 304 of last Annual Report. In view of the scarcity of house accommodation still prevailing in the neighbourhood, it was found expedient to make another joint application with the owners to the Sheriff to extend, for another year, the date fixed by him for the closure of the houses. Under the Scheme for the Improvement of Insanitary Areas, the erection of 96 dwellings was proceeded with at Harthill, 20 of these were completed and occupied at the close of the year, and 20 of the houses at West Benhar were shut up.

Eastfield Row, Harthill.—8 single-storey brick-built two-apartment dwellings, and *Peden Place, West Benhar*, two blocks of single-storey brick buildings, comprising 15 two-apartment dwellings, all in an uninhabitable condition, referred to on page 304 of last Annual Report. The dwellings in Eastfield Row are still all occupied, but eight of the dwellings at Peden Place have been vacated during the year, and are shut up.

Harthill.—Water-closet accommodation has been provided at the following properties, referred to on page 305 of last Annual Report—27 Main Street, 1 three-apartment dwelling; and 190-192 Main Street, shop, 1 one-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwelling. The introduction of water-closet accommodation at the following properties was still under negotiation:—186-188 Main Street, 2 three-apartment dwellings; 180-184 Main Street, 3 two-apartment dwellings; and 172-174 Main Street, 1 one-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings.

1 West Main Street, Harthill.—A scullery with sink and wash-tub, and a bathroom with wash-hand basin and water-closet, have been provided for this four-apartment dwelling.

Forrestfield.—The owner of 1 one-apartment and 6 two-apartment dwellings was asked to provide improved domestic and sanitary conveniences, and, after protracted negotiations, a sketch plan was ultimately submitted, for the approval of the Committee, showing the introduction of an inside sink and water supply to each dwelling, also four water-closets and wash-house accommodation, together with the necessary drainage arrangements.

Stationmaster's House, Forrestfield.—An inside sink, water supply, and water-closet accommodation, and the necessary drainage, have been provided for this dwelling.

Russell's Land, Cleland.—8 one-apartment, 2 two-apartment, and 2 three-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 305 of last Annual

Report. The owner having failed to implement the undertaking to convert the 8 one-apartment dwellings into houses of two apartments, the Committee agreed to insist upon the erection of additional water-closets at the property, but, after negotiations and in view of weather conditions, it was agreed that the matter should be delayed till the early spring of next year.

29-31 *Omoa Road, Cleland*.—No further progress has been made with the provision of proper water supply and water-closet accommodation to the 5 one-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 306 of last Annual Report.

Scott's Land, Omoa Road, Cleland.—The arrangement that the 12 one-apartment and 4 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 307 of last Annual Report, would be closed by the owner as they become vacant, has only resulted in one dwelling being shut up during the year.

122-136 and 137-148 *Omoa Road, Cleland*.—7 one-apartment and 11 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 307 of last Annual Report. No progress having been made with this case, steps were taken to recover the penalties due under the Statute. The accused pled "Guilty," and the case was adjourned to permit of the Order being complied with. A new sketch was then submitted by the factor, showing the introduction of an inside sink and water supply to each dwelling (with the exception of two houses which already had these), and also for the provision of nine new water-closets, which, with the existing conveniences, gives one closet for every two dwellings. The Committee agreed to accept these proposals without prejudice, and at the close of the year arrangements were being made to commence the work.

Cityside, Greenhill, Cleland.—A row of old single-storey brick-built dwellings, referred to on page 308 of last Annual Report, as being in an uninhabitable condition, and which the owners had agreed should be closed at the first opportunity. The houses are still all occupied.

22 *Omoa Road, Cleland*. — The owner of this three-apartment dwelling having paid no attention to the request for the provision of an inside sink, water supply, and water-closet accommodation, the Statutory Notice was served.

13-17 *Omoa Road, Cleland*.—4 one-apartment back-to-back, and 1 two-apartment dwellings with inadequate water supply and water-closet accommodation. The building originally comprised 1 two-

apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings, and a shop, each dwelling having an inside sink and water supply, with one water-closet used in common by the two dwellings, but during the war years changes in occupancy took place, with the result that there were now six tenants. The owner indicated her intention to restore the premises to their original occupancy at the earliest opportunity, and was opposed to providing sinks and water supply for the back-to-back houses. She submitted a plan for the provision of a new water-closet and two new coal cellars, which would give two closets for the six existing occupancies, and, when the premises have been restored to their original condition, a closet for each house. The Committee agreed to accept the proposals, meantime, without prejudice, and on condition that the owner gave an undertaking that the arrangement narrated would be carried out. The new conveniences have been completed.

12-16 *Kirk Street and 41-47 New Street, Stonehouse*.—2 one-apartment, 1 two-apartment, 2 three-apartment, and 1 four-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 309 of last Annual Report. The six new water-closets, and the inside sinks and water supply asked for, have now been provided.

15-23 *Angle Street, Stonehouse*. — Two new water-closets, also inside sinks and water supply for each of the 2 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings, numbered 19-23 Angle Street, referred to on page 309 of last Annual Report, have been provided. The old thatched two-apartment dwelling, numbered 15, has been shut up, but the 2 single-apartment houses at No. 17 are still occupied, the tenants refusing to remove.

29-31 *Kirk Street, Stonehouse*.—1 one-apartment, 5 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings without inside sinks, water supply, and water-closet accommodation, referred to on page 309 of last Annual Report. Plans were submitted and approved, showing the provision of an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling, as also four water-closets, and the work has been completed.

11-21 *Kirk Street, Stonehouse*. — 6 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings without inside water supply and water-closet accommodation, referred to on page 309 of last Annual Report. After service of the Statutory Notice, the owner submitted a sketch plan showing the provision of four water-closets. The Committee agreed to accept these as a temporary provision and without prejudice to their right to call for further accommodation. With regard to water

supply, the owner suggested that an outside tap should be provided between every two dwellings, but the Committee could not accept this suggestion, and insisted on the introduction of an inside sink and water supply to each dwelling. The water-closets and inside sinks have since been completed.

39 *Lawrie Street and 1-3 Hill Road, Stonehouse*.—3 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 309 of last Annual Report. The Committee agreed to accept the offer of the owner to provide three new water-closets, and the work has been completed.

55-57 *King Street, Stonehouse*.—3 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 310 of last Annual Report. The Committee accepted the offer of the owner to provide two water-closets, and the work has been completed.

9 *Green Street, Stonehouse*.—The owner of the two-apartment dwelling, referred to on page 310 of last Annual Report, having failed to remove the existing dilapidated wooden privy and provide water-closet accommodation, the Statutory Notice was served, and proceedings were afterwards taken in Court for recovery of the penalties, when accused was fined £2, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment. A plan was thereafter lodged on behalf of the owner showing the provision of a water-closet. This was approved by the Committee, but no work had been done at the close of the year.

50-52 *Lockhart Street, Stonehouse*.—The owner of the 2 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 310 of last Annual Report, having failed to remove the existing foul privy-midden and provide water-closet accommodation, the Statutory Notice was served, after which a water-closet was provided, and the privy-midden abolished.

2-6 *Townhead Street, Stonehouse*.—3 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 310 of last Annual Report. The Statutory Notice was served on the owners calling upon them to provide inside sinks, water supply, and water-closet accommodation. Difficulties afterwards emerged as to the ownership of the property, and the matter was still in hand at the close of the year.

56-58 *King Street, Stonehouse*.—1 two-apartment dwelling and a shop, referred to on page 310 of last Annual Report. The owner provided a water-closet, and the privy-midden has been abolished.

42-46 *New Street, Stonehouse*.—The owner of the 3 two-apartment dwellings here was asked to remove the existing privy-midden, and provide water-closet accommodation, and, having failed to do so, the

Statutory Notice was served. A plan was thereafter lodged by the owner showing the provision of two water-closets, and the Committee agreed to accept these without prejudice. The work was in hand at the close of the year.

24 *Lawrie Street, Stonehouse*.—The owners of these 1 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings, and a workshop, were asked to provide water-closet accommodation, and abolish an existing privy-midden, and, nothing having been done, the Statutory Notice was served.

Stonehouse.—Negotiations are in progress with the owners of the following properties for the provision of water-closet accommodation :— 1 Lockhart Street, 2 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings; 28-30 Townhead Street, 2 one-apartment dwellings; 32 Townhead Street, 1 two-apartment dwelling; 34 Townhead Street, 1 two-apartment dwelling; and 17-19 Hill Road, 2 two-apartment dwellings.

WATER SUPPLY, CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, &c., — Following on the circular from the Scottish Board of Health asking that a statement be prepared showing the number of closets on the conservancy system converted to the water-carriage system during recent years in populous and closely-built centres, as well as the number of privies, earth closets, and privy-middens remaining at the end of the year, a report on the subject was submitted to the Committee showing that a systematic campaign for the introduction of modern domestic and sanitary conveniences had been carried on by the Department, and that, during the last five years, about 3,000 properties had been dealt with. The procedure had been to deal with the worst cases first, and water-closet accommodation had been augmented, at some properties, from one closet to eight families, to a proportion of one closet for every two families, and in many instances a water-closet has been provided for each dwelling. A summary showing the improvements carried out during the past three years was also prepared and issued to the Committee, together with a summary of the improvements which were still in negotiation.

The Board further requested information with regard to the number of common water-closets in use, the number of houses without water supply, &c., and, in compliance therewith, the following table has been prepared. It should, however, be noted that many of the dwellings where the sanitary conveniences are inadequate are on the list for closure under the Committee's Scheme for the Improvement of Insanitary Areas.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN POPULOUS PLACES WITHIN THE DISTRICT, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMON WATER-CLOSETS, DRY CLOSETS, PRIVY-MIDDENS, AND ASHPITS, SERVING 2, 3, 4, AND 5 OR MORE TENANTS, RESPECTIVELY, ALSO THE NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY AND SINK INSIDE THE HOUSE.

	Number of Occupied Houses.	Water Closets.					Dry Closets.					Privy-middens.					Ashpits.					Houses without water and inside sink.
		2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5		
Aitkenhead, &c.,	1,130	169	3	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
Baillieston, -	1,232	91	40	48	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252
Bellsbill, &c.,	3,683	290	177	150	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243
Blantyre, -	3,389	234	220	218	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
Bothwell, -	805	69	33	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Busby, -	134	27	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calderbank, -	470	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambuslang, -	5,486	303	450	217	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
Carmyle, &c., -	880	32	23	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Cleland, &c., -	727	109	66	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
Dalziel, &c., -	325	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
East Kilbride, -	597	53	32	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Gartlea, -	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
Glengowan, &c., -	349	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton Road, -	109	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Holytown, &c., -	2,353	293	108	105	10	1	18	10	22	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larkhall, -	2,895	405	77	66	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newarthill, -	647	31	6	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmains, -	875	115	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salsburgh, -	195	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shotts, &c., -	1,915	174	78	28	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stonehouse, -	806	112	25	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strathaven, -	1,192	96	82	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uddingston, -	1,857	167	66	33	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo, &c., -	761	23	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	32,891	2,851	1,514	1,029	207	26	26	10	22	19	190	310	147	157	68	50	64	72	3,588			

SEASONAL WORKERS.—No applications for the approval of accommodation for seasonal workers were received during the year.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 TO 1925 :—An Act to prolong the duration of the principal Act of 1920 until 28th May, 1928, came into operation on 28th May, 1925. The number of applications by tenants for certificates received during the year was 66. In every instance a careful inspection of the premises was made, and a report submitted for the consideration of the Committee. The certificates granted by the Committee numbered 42, including the applications continued from the previous year; 14 were refused and 12 were under consideration at the close of the year.

Intimation was sent to the owner of each dwelling giving details of the defects found, and, in many instances, repairs were immediately carried out.

The following table shows the number of certificates granted since the commencement of the Act, and the cases in which repairs were executed :—

Parish.			Number of Certificates Granted.	Houses in which Repairs have been Executed.	Number still being dealt with.
Avondale,	...	...	9	9	—
East Kilbride,	...	...	7	7	—
Glasford, ...	...	...	4	4	—
Stonehouse,	...	...	15	15	—
Blantyre, ...	...	...	220	194	26
Bothwell, ...	...	...	330	269	61
Cambuslang,	...	...	157	138	19
Cambusnethan,	...	...	43	40	3
Dalserf, ...	...	...	273	262	11
Dalziel, ...	...	...	1	1	—
Hamilton, ...	...	...	39	32	7
New Monkland, ...	...	...	66	58	8
Old Monkland, ...	...	...	511	464	47
Shotts, ...	...	...	265	252	13
Total,	...		1,940	1,745	195

Applications by Landlords.—Five applications were received from owners of houses, in respect of which certificates had previously been granted to the tenants, requesting reports of the Local Authority to

the effect that the houses were now in a reasonable state of repair. The Committee granted certificates in four instances, including an application continued from the previous year, and two were refused.

Ruinous Buildings.

The following ruinous or dangerous buildings were dealt with during the period under review, in terms of Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, as applied to the County by Section 10 (2) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1908 :—

Blantyre.—The condition of the property at 43 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre, referred to on page 312 of last Annual Report, became worse during the year, and it was deemed necessary to institute proceedings against the owner of the building. The address of the owner, however, could not be ascertained, and, the complaint being served upon him edictally, it was found necessary to ask the Court to make an Order calling upon the owner either to take down the building or to put it into a safe condition, failing which the County Council be entitled to take steps to have the property demolished. The Sheriff agreed to this and made an Order accordingly. An estimate was afterwards obtained from a local builder for taking down the dangerous portion of the building, and at the close of the year the matter was still being dealt with.

45 and 47 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre.—Two chimney heads of a three-storey property were found to be in such a state of disrepair as to be dangerous to life and, after service of a notice on the owner, the chimneys were taken down and rebuilt.

Allison Place, Springwells.—One of the front walls of this property was found to be bulging badly and in a dangerous condition. The matter was taken up with the proprietor, who caused the faulty wall to be rebuilt.

Newarthill.—The ruinous building at 139 High Street, Newarthill, referred to on page 312 of last Annual Report, was successfully dealt with, the owners having the gable wall timber-shored and the dilapidated thatch roof removed.

Cambuslang.—A brick wall abutting on the wash-house of a property at 28 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang, was reported as being in a ruinous state and dangerous to the occupiers of the property, and, on the matter being brought to the notice of the owners, the wall was subsequently taken down.

Larkhall.—An old dilapidated bakehouse, situated at the rear of 3 and 5 Drygate Street, Larkhall, was demolished, after service of the Statutory Notice on the owner.

Shotts. — The building, comprising four dwellings, situated at 109-113 Main Street, Stane, was reported as being in a ruinous and dangerous state. Notices were served on the owner and occupiers, and at the close of the year two of the tenants had removed and the houses were closed.

Salsburgh.—A building, consisting of 2 two-apartment dwellings, situated at Main Street, Salsburgh, was vacated, and demolished, after service of the Statutory Notice.

Cleland.—Nothing satisfactory having been done to make safe the two-storey building at 86-90 Omoa Road, Cleland, referred to on page 312 of last Annual Report, Court proceedings were instituted against the owner, and, after considerable delay, two chimney-heads were taken down. The matter was still being dealt with at the close of the year.

Drainage.

There are still 24 Special Drainage Districts in the Middle Ward Area, no new districts having been formed during the year.

New Sewers.—The following information has been supplied by the District Engineer as to sewers constructed during the year:—

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

					Lineal Yards.			
					9"	12"	15"	18"
Bothwell,	-	-	-	-	—	—	666	—
Cambuslang,	-	-	-	-	70	—	—	—
Larkhall,	-	-	-	-	90	—	90	452
Salsburgh,	-	-	-	-	—	424	—	—
Shotts and Dykehead,	-	-	-	-	—	—	615	95
Stonehouse,	-	-	-	-	230	—	—	—
Uddingston,	-	-	-	-	140	—	—	—
<i>Public Health, General—</i>								
Salsburgh,	-	-	-	-	320	—	—	—
Totals,	-	-	-	-	850	424	1,371	547

The number of connections made to sewers during the year was 119.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS.

Bellshill and Mossend.—Additional sludge lagoons were constructed at the Hattonrigg Sewage Works.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

				Lineal Yards.				
				9"	12"	15"	18"	21
Wooddean, Bothwell, -	-	-	705	—	—	—	—	—
Hattonhill, Carfin, -	-	-	340	—	—	—	—	—
Baird's Square, Holytown, -	-	-	193	170	236	221	160	
Kingshill, Shotts, -	-	-	1,048	349	524	344	—	
Bonkle, Newmains, -	-	-	314	—	—	—	—	—
Thornhill, Waterloo, -	-	-	85	227	271	—	—	—
Torbothie, Shotts, -	-	-	452	510	—	—	—	—
Ramoan, Glenboig, -	-	-	260	425	—	—	—	—
Bargeddie, -	-	-	260	57	61	360	240	
West Craigs, Harthill (1), -	-	-	180	—	—	—	—	—
Do., do. (2), -	-	-	255	50	—	—	—	—
Benhar Road, Harthill, -	-	-	60	—	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh Road, Harthill, -	-	-	—	340	—	—	—	—
Totals, -				4,152	2,128	1,092	925	400

Meikle Earnock.—Various schemes of drainage for Meikle Earnock Village and the Housing Site were under consideration during the year, and the Clerk was instructed to approach Hamilton Town Council, inquiring whether an arrangement could be made for them to take the whole of the drainage from the area, and on what terms.

East Kilbride.—Complaints were made as to nuisance conditions in the Kitch Water, caused by the discharge of sewage from East Kilbride Special Drainage District. The existing Sewage Purification Works are entirely inadequate to cope with the amount of sewage requiring to be dealt with, and the Committee were advised that the time had now come when an extension of the works should be made.

Stonehouse. — Further complaints were received as to alleged nuisance conditions arising from the irrigation meadow near Cander-

mill. These were followed by a further petition, signed by ten rate-payers, giving notice, in writing, in terms of Section 146 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, that a nuisance existed. The Committee was still advised by their officials that there were no nuisance conditions at the place. An action was afterwards raised in Court, and, having heard parties, the Sheriff found (1) that there existed, on the premises, a nuisance, and that said nuisance was injurious or dangerous to health; and (2) that the District Committee were the authors of said nuisance, and ordained them to take forthwith such steps as were necessary for the removal of said nuisance, and continued the case. Plans were afterwards prepared by the District Engineer, and approved by the Sheriff, showing the construction of Sewage Purification Works, consisting of tanks and filters, with relative silt beds, &c., at an estimated cost of £12,600. The assessable rental of the Drainage District being £11,650, a drainage rate of 2s. per £ on rental produces £1,165, leaving a balance of £506 per annum to be met out of the Public Health rate.

FACILITIES FOR AREAS OUTWITH SPECIAL DISTRICTS.—The Parliamentary powers referred to on page 315 of last Annual Report were obtained under the County Council Order Confirmation Act, 1925, with respect to the execution of drainage works and the limitation of assessment for such purposes within Special Drainage Districts. The Medical Officer of Health and District Engineer were asked to report as to the more urgent cases where drainage services were required, and a list of twenty-three areas was afterwards submitted; but the matter has been delayed, pending the preparation of estimates and other data.

Water Supply.

The water supply from the various reservoirs belonging to the Middle Ward District Committee was more than sufficient to meet all demands. Complaints were received as to local deficiencies, but these were mostly found to be due to deficient service pipes, and, on being brought to the notice of the respective owners, were remedied in every instance.

The following is a note, prepared by the Water Engineer, showing the extensions of water pipes carried out during the year :

					Lineal Yards.					
					2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	8" 10"
Caldercruix, - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	200	660	—	—	—
Forrestfield, - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	3,800	—	—	—	—
Shotts, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	280	—	—	—	—
Burnside, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	486	750	—	—	—
Kingshill, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	480	360	—	—	—
Spittal House, - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,600	—	—	—	—	—
Eastfield Housing, - -	-	-	-	-	—	150	—	—	—	—
Biggarford House, - -	-	-	-	-	—	150	—	—	—	—
Allanton, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	180	—	—	—	—
Springbank and Torbothie,	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	450	660	1,540 600
Cambuslang, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	90	—	—	—	—
Uddingston, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	—	160	—	—	—
Ferniegair, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	330	—	—	—	—
Waterloo, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	240	—	—	—	—
Thorntonhall, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	—	80	—	—	—
Carfin, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	290	1,030	—	—	—
North Road, Bellshill, -	-	-	-	-	—	250	—	—	—	—
Station Road, Busby, - -	-	-	-	-	—	—	140	—	—	—
Holytown, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	1,130	—	—	—	—
Busby, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	60	—	—	—	—
Sauchiebog, Cambuslang, -	-	-	-	-	—	100	—	—	—	—
West Craigs, Harthill, - -	-	-	-	-	—	—	180	—	—	—
Castlehill, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	90	—	—	—	—
Torbothie, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	250	—	—	60	—
Strathaven, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—	60	—	—	—	—
Totals, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,600	8,616	3,360	450	720	1,540 600

Water Samples.—Owing to complaints made regarding the quality of water supplies from private and public sources, samples were obtained from the following places, and submitted for chemical analysis : — Public Park, Stonehouse; Stramolloch and Drumbuie Farms, Chapelton; Graynes Farm, Strathaven; Back Row Farm, East Kilbride; Cloverhill Farm and Cottage, Strathaven; Whitehills Farm, Glasford; Loanhead, by Croy; O'Wood, Holytown; Dripps Mill, Busby; Springhill Farm, Shotts; and Blairmuckhill, Shotts.

Public Park, Stonehouse.—A sample of water was taken from a horse trough, to ascertain as to its suitability for public use. On

analysis, the water was found to be not sufficiently pure to be recommended as a supply to a public drinking fountain. A Middle Ward water supply was introduced.

Stramolloch and Drumbuie Farms, Chapelton.—Samples of water from these farms, the occupiers of which are registered for the supply of Grade A milk, were submitted for analyses, and the results indicated that the water was of sufficient purity for domestic and dairy purposes.

Graynes Farm, Strathaven. — The water supply at this farm, referred to on page 317 of last Annual Report, was the subject of further consideration. Further samples were taken, and these, on analysis, were found to be unsatisfactory. No satisfactory arrangements were made during the year for a proper supply of wholesome water being provided, and the matter is still under consideration.

Back Row Farm, East Kilbride. — A sample of water submitted from this farm was, on analysis, found to be unsatisfactory. The storage tank had not been cleaned out for a considerable time, and, on this being done, the purity of the supply was greatly improved.

Cloverhill Farm and Cottage, Strathaven. — With a view to providing a better supply of water to these premises, samples were procured from the proposed new source of supply, and submitted for analysis. The water was found to be quite satisfactory for domestic and dairy purposes, and has since been introduced.

Whitehills Farm, Glasford.—A sample of water taken from a tap in the boiler-house at this farm was found, on analysis, to be of doubtful purity. Another suitable source of supply has since been found.

Loanhead, by Croy. — A sample of water submitted for analysis from a shallow well which supplies three dwelling-houses, situated at Loanhead, was found to be of doubtful purity. A gravitation water supply may be obtained, and the matter is still under consideration.

O'Wood, Holytown.—Complaint was made that the water obtained from a well at this property had a bad taste and smell, and a sample was procured for analysis, the results of which proved that there was no evidence of nitrogenous organic contamination.

Dripps Mill, Busby.—A sample of water was taken from a hole in a field here, to ascertain whether it would be suitable for introduction to a new house proposed to be built for a ploughman. On analysis the water was found to be suitable for domestic purposes.

Springhill Farm, Shotts.—A sample of water from the shallow well at this farm was analysed, and found to be of doubtful purity. The matter has been taken up with the owner, and the question of introducing a gravitation water supply is presently under consideration.

Blairmuckhill, Shotts.—The water supply to the two dwellings at Blairmuckhill Colliery, referred to on page 317 of last Annual Report, was again sampled, the sample being drawn from a storage barrel, after filtration. The analysis, however, showed that the water is still undesirable for a domestic supply. Negotiations are still proceeding.

Craigbank Farm, Larkhall.—*Apropos* the paragraph on page 317 of last Annual Report, the matter of water supply is fully dealt with, under "Housing," on page 278 of this Report.

Scavenging.

There are 25 Special Scavenging Districts within the Middle Ward Area, and no new districts were formed during the year.

AITKENHEAD, TANNOCHSIDE, AND BOTHWELLPARK. — The work of collection and disposal of the refuse within this special district was carried out by a contractor, the refuse being deposited in Bell's Quarry, Fallside.

BAILLIESTON. — The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by a staff in the direct employment of the Local Authority. The refuse is generally disposed of in coups and on farm lands, but during the period under review most of the refuse was tipped in a low-lying water-logged portion of a field on Rhindsmuir Farm, Baillieston. When raised to the required levels, this portion will be top-dressed with soil and sown for crops. The remainder of the refuse is used for farm purposes.

The work of emptying the ashpits in West Maryston during the winter months was satisfactorily undertaken by a contractor.

Common Stairs, &c.—Notices in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, were served on eleven proprietors, requiring them to whitewash or, at their option, to paint the walls and roofs of the common passages and staircases at their properties. In every instance the necessary work was duly executed.

BELLSHILL AND MOSSEND.—The refuse in this special district is collected and removed daily to a coup, under the direct control of the local Sub-Committee of Management, who have a superintendent and staff in their own employment.

Common Stairs, &c.—Two notices were served on owners of property, requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in each case the work was carried out.

BLANTYRE.—The collection and removal of refuse is still carried out by a contractor, under the direct control of the local Committee of Management, and supervised by their superintendent. On 16th May a commencement was made with the disposal of refuse in the public park, referred to on page 318 of last Annual Report, adjacent to M'Alpine's Buildings. Numerous complaints were received from the occupiers of the houses, and tipping was immediately stopped at that part. A move was made to the opposite corner of the field, and the complaints ceased.

The refuse destructor and coup are now completely out of use.

Common Stairs, &c.—Notices were served on the owners of twenty-six properties, requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in every case the work was duly executed. Two notices were also served on occupiers, in terms of Section 115 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, determining the rotation to be observed in sweeping and washing the common stairs and landings giving access to their dwellings, and intimating that, in the event of their failing to comply with the requirements, proceedings would be taken against them. Sweeping and washing have since been regularly attended to.

BOTHWELL.—The daily collection and removal of refuse within this special district continues to be carried out by a staff in the direct employment of the Committee of Management, in a very satisfactory manner.

The contractor engaged during the winter months to collect and remove the contents of the dustbins three times weekly from the Housing Scheme also gave every satisfaction. All refuse matter is deposited in Fallside Coup.

BUSBY. — The collection and disposal of refuse in this special district is undertaken by a contractor. Complaints were received at the beginning of the year regarding the disposal of the refuse, which was deposited on farm lands and ploughed in by the farmer. The matter was satisfactorily dealt with at the time, but the then contractor would not again offer for the work, at the expiry of his contract in May, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a suitable coup within the district. The present contractor is depositing the refuse at Hawbank Farm, East Kilbride, a distance of approximately 2½ miles from Busby.

CALDERBANK.—The collection and removal of refuse in this district continues to be carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being disposed of on farm lands. Owing to the lack of drainage facilities, no progress has been made during the year with the provision of water-closet accommodation, in lieu of the existing privy-middens.

Common Stairs, &c. — Four notices were served on owners of property requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in all the cases the requirements were carried out.

CAMBUSLANG.—The refuse within this special district is collected and removed by a contractor daily, and disposed of at Cambuslang Destructor.

Common Stairs, &c. — Notices in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, were served in twenty-nine instances, requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and the necessary work in each case was duly carried out. Four notices were served on occupiers, in terms of Section 115 of the same Act, determining the weekly rotation to be observed in sweeping and washing common stairs and landings giving access to their dwellings, and the requirements have since been observed.

CARMYLE AND MOUNT VERNON. — The collection and removal of refuse in this special district continues to be done in a satisfactory manner by a staff employed by the Local Authority. The refuse is partly disposed of in coups, and the remainder on farm lands.

Common Stairs, &c.—Eighteen notices were served on owners of property who had failed to whitewash or paint the walls and roofs of common passages and staircases. The necessary work was duly carried out.

CLELAND AND OMOA.—The refuse in this special district is collected and removed to farm lands by a contractor.

Common Stairs, &c.—Five notices were served on occupiers who had failed to keep clean the common passages and stairs giving access to their dwellings, determining the weekly rotation to be observed by them in future. In every case the terms of the notice were implemented.

DALZELL AND NETHERTON.—The work of scavenging continues to be done by the staff in this district in a satisfactory manner, the refuse being collected daily and deposited in coups. Part of the time of the staff is devoted to the Hamilton Road Special Scavenging District.

EAST KILBRIDE.—The collection and removal of refuse in this district was performed satisfactorily by a contractor, the refuse being deposited in a coup.

Common Stairs, &c.—Two notices were served on owners requiring them to whitewash the walls and roofs of common passages and staircases, and the work was duly carried out.

GARTLEA.—The refuse in this special district is collected weekly by a contractor and deposited in a coup.

GLENGOWAN AND CALDERCRUIX.—The scavenging of this district was undertaken satisfactorily by a contractor, and the refuse disposed of on farm lands.

HAMILTON ROAD.—The refuse in this special district is removed daily by the staff employed in the Dalzell and Netherton district, and was carried out in an efficient manner.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice was served on an owner of property requiring him to whitewash, or paint, the walls and roof of a common passage and staircase, and the necessary work was carried out.

HOLYTOWN, NEW STEVENSTON, AND CARFIN.—The daily collection and removal of refuse, which is mostly disposed of at New Stevenston Destructor, continues to be done by a staff in the direct employment of the Local Authority in a satisfactory manner. The ashpit refuse from Legbrannock is collected weekly and utilised on farm lands.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice, in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, was served on an owner of property, and whitewashing was duly carried out. Four tenants were also dealt with under Section 115 of the same Act, and sweeping and washing have since been regularly carried out.

LARKHALL.—The daily collection and removal of refuse in this special district is undertaken by a staff in the direct employment of the Committee, the refuse being mostly disposed of at Larkhall Destructor. There are still a small number of privy-middens in the district, particularly at Strutherhill, where the lack of sewerage facilities at present precludes the introduction of water-closets and subsequent demolition of the primitive receptacles. The refuse from the latter is disposed of on farm lands or in coups.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice, in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, was served on an owner of property, and whitewashing of the common passage was carried out.

NEWARTHILL.—The collection and removal of refuse to farm lands was undertaken by a contractor who, on several occasions, had to be dealt with for failing to implement the terms of contract. The contents of ashpits are removed once, and dustbins twice, weekly. A considerable number of privies still remain at the north end of the village through want of sewerage facilities.

NEWMAINS. — The daily collection and removal of refuse in this special district was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, the material being deposited in coups.

SALSBURGH.—The collection by a contractor of the refuse in this special district was carried out satisfactorily, the refuse being disposed of on farm lands. Ashbins are emptied twice weekly, and the contents of privy-middens removed monthly, or more frequently when required.

SHOTTS AND DYKEHEAD.—The work of scavenging continues to be carried out in an efficient manner by a staff in the direct employment of the Committee, most of the refuse being deposited in coups, and the remainder on farm lands. During the year twenty-eight privy-middens were abolished.

Common Stairs, &c. — A notice in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, was served on an owner of property, and the common passage was duly whitewashed.

STONEHOUSE.—The scavenging of this special district was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, the refuse from ashbins being collected twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least monthly. All refuse is deposited in a coup. Two new dust carts were purchased by the Committee, and delivered in April, since when they have been in regular use. During the latter part of the year the refuse coup was set on fire. This was aggravated by the unauthorised removal by a local farmer of some sixty loads of refuse from the face of the coup, leaving a deep bay, which was exposed to the prevailing high wind at that time. The fire travelled rapidly along the whole face of the coup, but by energetic means, at once applied, the conflagration was speedily extinguished, and no further trouble has since been experienced.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice was served on an owner of property who had failed to whitewash the walls and roofs of a common passage and staircase. The necessary work was carried out.

STRATHAVEN.—The daily collection and removal of refuse in this special district was carried out successfully by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup.

UDDINGSTON.—The refuse within this special district was collected and removed daily by a contractor to Fallside Coup.

Common Stairs, &c.—Two notices, in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, were served on owners, and nine notices, in terms of Section 115 of the same Act, were served on occupiers. In every instance the necessary work was duly carried out.

WATERLOO AND OVERTOWN.—The scavenging of this special district was done by a contractor in a satisfactory manner, the refuse from ashbins and earth-closets being collected twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month, all the refuse being disposed of on farm lands and in coups.

Common Stairs, &c. — Two notices were served on occupiers, in terms of Section 115 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, determining the rotation to be observed in sweeping and washing common stairs and landings giving access to their dwellings, and intimating that, in the event of their failing to comply with these requirements, proceedings would be taken against them. Sweeping and washing have since received the requisite attention.

HOUSING SCHEMES.—The collection and removal of refuse twice weekly from the dwellings at the following Housing Schemes still outwith Special Scavenging Districts was carried out by contractors, under the supervision of the local Sanitary Inspectors, viz.:—Ashgillhead, Broomhouse, Carnbroe, Chapelhall, Eastfield, Greengairs, Meikle Earnock, and Westeraigs.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS. — During the year notices, in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police Act, 1903, were served on numerous owners of property within the various Special Scavenging Districts, requiring them to provide proper covered receptacles. In most cases suitable dustbins were provided after service of the notices, and the remainder were reported to the Committee, with a view to proceedings, in terms of Section 24 of the Act, being instituted. Legal proceedings were only found necessary in one case, and were successful, viz., 11-17 Main Street, Cleland.

WATER-CLOSETS. — The following statement shows the number of privies which existed in Special Scavenging Districts prior to the

formation of same, also the number since abolished, and water-closet accommodation provided in lieu :—

District.	Privies.	Abolished.	District.	Privies.	Abolished.
Aitkenhead, &c.,	87	21	Hamilton Road,	—	—
Baillieston, -	145	99	Holytown, &c., -	185	157
Bellshill, &c., -	382	375	Larkhall, -	868	844
Blantyre, -	251	250	Newarthill, -	112	19
Bothwell, -	100	96	Newmains, -	246	246
Busby, -	—	—	Salsburgh, -	56	18
Calderbank, -	75	—	Shotts, &c., -	717	428
Cambuslang, -	212	212	Stonehouse, -	180	81
Carmyle, &c., -	50	36	Strathaven, -	460	460
Cleland, &c., -	260	93	Uddingston, -	102	102
Dalzell, &c., -	30	22	Waterloo, &c., -	169	5
East Kilbride, -	34	34			
Gartlea, -	4	2	Total, -	4,817	3,603
Glengowan, &c.,	92	2			

Private Streets.

BLANTYRE.—*Forrest Street*, referred to on page 323 of last Annual Report. The additional works necessary to qualify this street for adoption as a public highway have been carried out, and the street taken over.

Victoria Street.—Referred to on page 323 of last Annual Report. The necessary works were carried out by the Committee, and steps taken for recovery of the sums due by the owners, in terms of the Statute.

Herbertson Street.—The additional repairs referred to on page 323 of last Annual Report were carried out, and the street taken over as a highway.

LARKHALL. — *Victoria Street* and *Academy Street*, referred to on page 324 of last Annual Report. Notices were served on the owners of premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting on these streets, ordering them to carry out the work set forth in the specification prepared by the District Engineer, but no steps were taken by the owners to give effect to the Order. The Committee decided that they themselves should execute the necessary works, and thereafter recover the expenses incurred in so doing from the owners. Offers were duly received for the work, the lowest amounting to £1,027, and, after consideration, the Committee agreed that a further effort should be made to get the feuars to acquiesce in the proposal for making up the streets to the highway standard. The matter was being dealt with at the close of the year.

Claude Street.—Referred to on page 324 of last Annual Report. Negotiations for the making up of this street were still in progress.

Crossgates Street.—This street was reported as being in an unsatisfactory condition, and, after a meeting with the feuars, who recognised that repair work must be carried out, it was remitted to the District Engineer and the Road Surveyor to prepare estimates of the cost.

NORTH MOTHERWELL.—Complaint was made as to the condition of the private road leading from Caledonian Street, Motherwell, to North Motherwell Rows, and it was arranged that a meeting of the various parties interested should be held on the ground, so that an agreement for the repair of the roadway might be arranged.

LONGRIGGEND.—The private street at *Mossvale, Longriggend*, was found to be in a very miry condition, and the matter was taken up with the feuars. After a meeting with the owners, held on the ground, they agreed to execute the necessary repairs. The work was duly carried out.

TOLLCROSS.—The negotiations with the owners for the making up of *Fullarton Avenue*, referred to on page 324 of last Annual Report, to the highway standard, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the work has been completed.

SHOTTS.—*Clive, &c., Streets*, referred to on page 324 of last Annual Report. The notices served on the feuars in *Clive Street, King Street*, and *Easter Road* having expired, the Committee, without prejudice, agreed that a further effort should be made to get the feuars to put these streets into a satisfactory condition, without having recourse to legal procedure.

The unsatisfactory condition of the road of access to *Shotts Public Slaughterhouse* was reported, and, after negotiations with the parties concerned, arrangements were made for carrying out repair works.

Nuisances.

During the year 84,936 inspections were made for the detection of nuisances, and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,997, the chief being choked drains, sinks, and water-closets.

1,933 intimations were issued to authors of nuisances, and in many instances the cause of complaint was immediately removed. Where the intimations had no attention, Statutory Notices were served, and these numbered 282.

Legal proceedings were taken in two instances, and in each case were successful. They might be briefly summarised thus:—

Janetta Place, Bargeddie—Choked drain.

Ramsay Place, Bargeddie—Burst drain.

Unfenced Shafts.—Sixteen disused mine shafts were found to be in a dangerous condition, and dealt with by the Department. These were situated as follows:—Ladygrange, Airdrie; Burnhill Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Biggarford, Newarthill; Dunsyston No. 1, Clarkston; No. 2, Townhead, Cleland; Foxley, Tollcross; Heatheryknowe, Bargeddie; Millrigg No. 1, Airdrie; Biggarford, Omoa; Coltswood No. 1, Coatbridge; Orbiston, Bellshill; Riggend, Airdrie; Rigghead, Airdrie; Daldowie, Broomhouse; and Drumbowie No. 2, Airdrie.

Corporation Coups.—Complaints were made as to nuisance conditions arising from refuse coups belonging to Glasgow Corporation, situated in the Parish of New Monkland. At Dryflatt, a large dump of refuse was on fire, and emitting dense volumes of smoke and offensive fumes. The tipping face of this bing is within 80 yards of Braidenhill Dairy Farm, the occupants of which are much annoyed by the smoke, dust, and fumes. At Penwinnie, train-loads of refuse are being used for the levelling of a large tract of ground, and a stretch of the tipping bank, measuring about 150 yards, was actively on fire, sending forth huge volumes of smoke, which, in certain directions of the wind, were carried across Stand Village and the public highway, about 500 yards distant. Intimations were served on Glasgow Corporation, under Section 16 (5) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and their Cleansing Superintendent arranged to discontinue tipping operations at Dryflatt, and alleviate the nuisance conditions by smothering the fire with sand. A promise was also made that tipping at Penwinnie would be discontinued in a short time, and similar methods adopted to extinguish the outbreak there.

Asphalt Plant, Bellshill.—Further complaints were made as to nuisance arising from dust and fumes from the asphalt plant at Bellshill Old Gasworks, referred to on page 327 of last Annual Report. Experiments have been continued, and the nuisance has been mitigated to some extent, but, so far, no effectual remedy has been found. It may be necessary to remove the plant to some other site.

Cinemas.

All the cinemas within the district were regularly inspected during the year, and it is pleasing to record that a good standard of cleanliness was maintained, while the ventilation in many instances has been improved.

Public Conveyances.

Following on the rapid development of bus traffic in the area, numerous complaints were made as to contraventions of the By-laws

made by the Local Authority for preventing overcrowding in public conveyances, but in only fourteen cases were legal proceedings taken. In these cases, fines ranging from 5s. to 30s. were imposed.

The conveyances are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Staff, to ensure that the provisions of the By-laws are being observed with regard to cleanliness.

Workshops.

The number on the register at the beginning of the year was 348. Since then 12 have been added thereto, and 29 removed therefrom, leaving 331 at the close of the year.

During the year three notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories of persons beginning to occupy workshops. The premises were duly inspected, measured, and the occupiers supplied with cards showing the capacity of each room and the number of employees permissible.

The inspections made numbered 736, and three notices were received from the Inspector of Factories regarding insanitary conditions in workshops. The various matters complained of were taken up and dealt with by the Sanitary Staff. These related to two dirty bakehouses and a water-closet in direct communication with a bakehouse. The Department also dealt with ten dirty bakehouses, four cases of defective lighting and ventilation, four dilapidated walls and ceilings one leaky roof, six defective and filthy water-closets, and eight dirty walls and ceilings, reported by the sanitary Officers.

Two lists, containing five outworkers, under Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, were received from the City of Glasgow Authority. Inspections were made of all the premises, and these were found in a satisfactory condition.

The following table gives the handicrafts carried on in the various workshops :—

HANDICRAFTS.

Dressmaker, - - -	20	Watchmaker, - - -	9
Tailor, - - -	66	Plumber, - - -	13
Milliner, - - -	11	Cartwright, - - -	1
Baker, - - -	99	Photographer, - - -	1
Shoemaker, - - -	48	Cycle Repairer, - - -	3
Saddler, - - -	6	Motor Repairer, - - -	4
Blacksmith, - - -	20	Hosier, - - -	3
Joiner, - - -	15	Coachbuilder, - - -	3
Cabinetmaker, - - -	4	French Polisher, - - -	1
Silk Weaver, - - -	1	Confectioner, - - -	1
Moss Litter Work, - - -	1	Underclothing, - - -	1

Public Schools.

The various public schools were inspected throughout the year, and several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of the Education Authority.

“ Eastern Type ” Water-closets.—The trough closets installed at the R.C. School, Larkhall, were found to be unsatisfactory, and an improved type of closet was substituted.

A new school at Calder Road, Mossend, is in course of erection, in place of the obsolete structure.

The conditions at St. John's R.C. School, Uddingston, and the R.C. School, Mossend, referred to on page 328 of last Annual Report, remain unaltered.

Tents and Vans.

In the course of the year 465 inspections were made, and, with the following exceptions, all the premises were found in a satisfactory condition :—

Bryce's Showground, Larkhall.—*Apropos* the paragraph on page 330 of last Annual Report, as to complaints from feuars adjoining the vacant ground known as Bryce's Showground, behind Nos. 70-72 London Street, Larkhall, a petition, signed by fourteen occupiers of property in the neighbourhood of the ground, complaining as to nuisance conditions caused by itinerant hawkers, was received from the Board of Health. The matter referred to in the petition was already receiving the attention of this Department, and Court proceedings were pending against the occupiers of caravans, &c., who were then encamped on the ground, four being subsequently convicted and fined. It was pointed out to the Board that considerable difficulties are experienced in dealing with such cases, and the law should be amended in such a way that the real offender, the owner of the ground, could be dealt with.

Tile Works, Stonehouse.—During the latter part of the year the ground at the tile works, situated in Union Street, Stonehouse, was found to be occupied by caravans. As no provision had been made for a proper water supply and means of refuse disposal, the occupants were warned, and subsequently cleared off.

Craigmuir Road, Blantyre.—The owner of a van standing on vacant ground in Craigmuir Road, Blantyre, was requested to provide a sufficient water supply and means of refuse disposal for the occupants, in terms of the Local Authority's By-laws. The van was also reported as being overcrowded. Water was obtained from what

is said to be a spring, but this source of supply is liable to contamination from cultivated land, and also from surface washings. A drain was provided for slop water, and a primitive structure of wood served as a closet. The owner is being pressed to find more suitable accommodation.

Ashgill Rows, Dalserf.—Two showmen were prosecuted for having occupied caravans situated in a field adjoining Ashgill Rows, Dalserf, without provision being made for the supply of wholesome water, without suitable means for disposing of liquid refuse, and for having the vans overcrowded. Each of the accused was convicted, and fined £3, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment.

Interments.

The bodies interred at the expense of the Local Authority during the year numbered 24, the deaths being due to various causes. Sixteen of these bodies were claimed and eight unclaimed, but no "sufficient person" undertook the burial.

In every case where application is made to the Local Authority for the interment of a dead body, by relatives or others who allege that they are unable to bear the expense of the burial on account of poverty, it has been the practice of the Department to make careful inquiry into all the circumstances, particularly to ascertain whether the deceased person was insured in any benefit society, and, as a result, the whole or part expense of four burials was afterwards recovered.

Common Lodging-Houses.

There were three common lodging-houses on the register at the beginning of the year, and all were granted renewal of registration. The number of visits of inspection made was 48, and the premises were all found in a clean condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

The number on the register at the beginning of the year was 1,033, and 10 were added thereto, making a total of 1,043 at the close of the period under review.

1,695 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises during the year. In 25 instances the premises were reported to be structurally defective, and notices were served on the owners and occupiers to have the defects remedied.

In seven instances notices were served on cowkeepers who had failed to keep their premises in a clean condition, and two notices

were also served on cowkeepers who had failed to keep their animals properly cleaned and groomed. No further action was found to be necessary in any instance.

The following plans were submitted and approved of during the year for improvements and alterations at dairy premises:—

Cornhills, Hamilton—New byre.
 Yett, Newarthill—New byre and milkhouse.
 Greenhill, Cleland—New byre and milkhouse.
 Langdales, Greengairs—New byre.
 Stoneymeadow, East Kilbride—New byre.
 Mainhill, Bargeddie—Alterations to byre.
 Cotcastle, Stonehouse—Alterations to byre.
 Woodlands, Stonehouse—Alterations to byre.
 Hookhead, Strathaven—Alterations to byre.

Ventilation. — During the year a large number of cowkeepers introduced the open ridge method of roof ventilation to their dairy byres.

Drinking Bowls.—Many farmers within the district have installed automatic drinking bowls for their dairy animals. In some cases, each cow is supplied with a separate bowl, while in others a bowl is placed centrally in the stall for two animals.

Avonbank Farm, Avondale.—Further visits of inspection were made to this farm in connection with the complaint referred to on page 332 of last Annual Report. On every occasion the wooden byre was found to contain only eild stock.

Stoneymeadow.—In response to the Committee's ultimatum, referred to on page 333 of last Annual Report, the occupier of this dairy submitted plans of a new byre which has not yet been erected.

Laighlyock.—New ventilation was provided at this farm for the purpose of the occupier acquiring a T.B. free herd, the alterations being pressed for by the County Veterinary Inspector. The improved ventilation, however, can only be considered as something to account, as further repairs are required to bring the premises up to a satisfactory standard.

Allers, East Kilbride.—The byre at this farm was subjected to alterations during the year, being lengthened by the inclusion of an old stable, and further inlet and outlet ventilation provided. At the close of the year, alterations to the dairy premises were still in hand.

Shields, New Monkland.—A supply of gravitation water was introduced to this farm by making a connection to the Committee's water main.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACT, 1914.—Early in the year, a Sub-Committee was appointed to review the present and prospective powers of the Local Authority as regards dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, and afterwards to report with their recommendations. The Sub-Committee were of opinion that, before considering and reporting upon the remit made, they should visit and inspect various types of dairy byres throughout the district, and they afterwards visited 35 farm steadings. Draft By-laws were then prepared for the consideration of the Sub-Committee, and were still under discussion at the close of the year.

Contraventions.—Two cases were reported to the Committee where farmers, in the erecting of new byres, had failed to complete these in accordance with the plans submitted and approved by the Local Authority. In respect of the altered circumstances subsequent to the coming into force of the Milk and Dairies Act, the Local Authority agreed that the matter be delayed until their proposed new By-laws were in operation.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Owing to the continued scarcity of housing accommodation the registration of houses let in lodgings is still in abeyance. Nevertheless, a watchful eye is kept by the sanitary officers over those dwellings which would come under the jurisdiction of the By-laws, and in several cases verbal warnings have been administered to offenders.

Offensive Trades.

There are 10 private slaughterhouses in the district, situated as follows:—Caldercruix, Chapelhall, Cleland (3), Greengairs, Harthill (2), Longriggend, and Newarthill. In the course of the year regular visits of inspection were made when, although the structural conditions are not quite satisfactory, the premises were all found in a clean condition.

An application was received from a sheep farmer in Avondale for a licence as a slaughterer of sheep only, in his premises at Hairshawhead Farm. A report was submitted to the Committee stating that the premises were only intended for the slaughter of sheep and lambs raised on the farm; for sale in bulk to private customers mostly in England; that the permission would only be required seasonally, and

that previously verbal permission had been granted to the applicant to use his premises. The Committee refused a licence.

Public abattoirs in operation belonging to the Local Authority number seven, and these are situated at Baillieston, Blantyre, Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts, Stonehouse, and Strathaven.

Knackery.—The only other offensive business carried on in the Middle Ward Area is the knackery at Omoa, where the manufacture of manure is also engaged in. The operations continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Unsound Food.

The inspections made during the year numbered 842, and three seizures were made by the Sanitary Officers, viz.:— $6\frac{1}{2}$ stone fish, and 16 lbs. tomatoes. Particulars as to the inspection of meat are given in the District Meat Inspector's Report, page 259.

Meat Regulations.

Storage of Meat.—The Local Authority adopted Section 12 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1924, dealing with street trading in meat, and providing for the registration of persons (other than those occupying open shop) selling, or offering, or exposing for sale any meat or meat food product from any cart or other vehicle, or from any basket, barrow, booth, or stance. The fees to be charged for certificate of approval by the Local Authority were fixed at 10s. where approval is given for a period of twelve months, and 5s. where the certificate is for a shorter period.

Three applications were received for certificates of approval of storage accommodation. The first was granted for a period of six months only. Consideration of the second was continued in order that the applicant might have an opportunity of finding improved accommodation. The third applicant secured a shop, and withdrew his application.

Food Inspection.

With reference to the circular from the Scottish Board of Health, requesting observations on the sanitary conditions of premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, so far as this district is concerned, these are mostly included under (1) bakers' premises; (2) home baking; (3) butchers' premises; (4) ice-cream shops; (5) fried fish shops; (6) hawkers of fruit and fish; and (7) small sweet, &c., shops.

Bakers' Premises.—The dirty condition of utensils, fittings, and floors in bakehouses has frequently been complained of in the course of inspections, but no difficulty has been experienced in having these remedied on attention being called to them. These complaints have not been confined to small establishments, but are also met with in factory establishments. The utensils and floors in one of these factories recently visited were found in a disgusting condition. Breadstuffs are often handled in a most careless fashion after manufacture and before reaching the consumer. It would, therefore, seem essential that some regulations should now be made for securing the cleanliness of the persons engaged in this trade, as also their premises and utensils, as it is only thus that the careless and slovenly can be brought to realise their responsibilities to the general public, who consume the breadstuffs.

Home Baking.—Throughout the district, there are many persons who bake scones, pancakes, &c., and sell same to their neighbours. This class of business is often carried on by widows to eke out their scanty living, and, when on a small scale, has not so far, been interfered with by the Department, but in several cases the business increased to such an extent, and the scones, &c., were being hawked from door to door, that steps were taken to bring the business to an end. Much of this scone baking is carried on in single-apartment dwellings, which are also used for living and sleeping purposes, and, although in many instances the apartment, utensils, and person baking are all scrupulously clean, the preparation of foodstuffs in an apartment used for sleeping and other purposes is objectionable. The effect of this form of baking would, therefore, also require consideration.

Butcher's Premises.—The premises in which butcher-meat is sold, and the utensils therein, are frequently found in an unsatisfactory condition, although much improvement has recently taken place as the result of inspections. The back premises in some of these establishments still leave much to be desired, as the odours which prevail therein are somewhat "high." There are also instances in which the fumes from gas engines used for driving mincing machines, &c., cause contamination of the meat exposed in the sale shops. There is need for regulations for securing cleanliness of persons, premises, and utensils in this trade.

Ice-Cream Shops.—This is a trade which is particularly requiring the attention of the Department, and the Clauses of the Burgh Police

Act enabling a Local Authority to deal with such should be made applicable in all County areas.

The need for these powers is illustrated by the following :—

In October last it was found that an ice-cream factory had been set up behind a tenement property in an old wooden and corrugated-iron erection consisting of (1) a van shed, the floor of which was in a filthy condition, the shed containing a van, ice-cream barrows, barrels, &c.; (2) behind, and opening off this shed, was a second apartment, in which were a motor engine for driving an ice-cream freezer, the freezer containing some ice-cream on the top of which hay-seed and other impurities were plainly visible, and a cooking stove on the top of which was a tin receptacle in which certain ingredients for ice-cream were being heated. The surface of the material in this receptacle was covered with many particles of soot, &c. This apartment was in a dirty condition; (3) adjoining this apartment, and separated from it only by a slim wooden partition made from orange boxes, &c., was a stable, containing three ponies. This stable is also entered from the van shed. The floor of the stable was thick with horse manure, and the atmosphere was pungent; and (4) in front of the stable, and in line with the van shed, was another apartment which was let to other ice-cream merchants, and was said to be used as a stable and van shed. This apartment was locked, and entrance could not be obtained.

On the west side of the structure was an old dungstead, which contained some liquid and horse manure. The surroundings of the dungstead were littered with manure.

The whole conditions were most disgusting, and the occupiers were informed that the manufacture of ice-cream in these premises would not be tolerated, and must cease at once. The business was discontinued.

Fried Fish Shops.—These shops are often an annoyance to the dwellers in their immediate vicinity on account of the evil-smelling vapours given off, particularly where old types of cooking stoves are in use. Some years ago the Department prosecuted a case, but were unable to establish the existence of a nuisance. The cooking fat used in some of these places has been found in a very stale condition, and, in one instance, was mouldy. Persons have been found doing cooking, whose cleanliness left much to be desired, while the premises and utensils were in a disgusting condition. Another aspect of this trade is seen in some of the more populous areas, the streets on

Sunday mornings being littered with papers which have been used for wrapping fish suppers, and in one part of a town, under certain wind conditions, as much as half a cart-load of dirty paper has been found in a corner of the street. In these areas, some of the cleansing staff are on duty on Sunday mornings collecting and burning this paper.

Regulations should be made prohibiting the establishment of these businesses until such time as they have been registered by the Local Authority, and providing for effective means for preventing the escape of noxious vapours from the cooking apparatus, the cleanliness of premises, utensils, and persons employed; proper storage for fish; removal of empty fish boxes and offal; and prohibiting the use of the premises as sleeping or living rooms, &c.

Hawkers of Fruit and Fish.—Many hawkers of fruit and fish carry on their business in this area. Some of them come from the City of Glasgow, and some from the neighbouring Burghs. The cleanliness of their persons and vehicles, and the quality of the articles for sale, are in need of much improvement. In recent years, the tightening up of inspection has led to the practice, by non-resident hawkers, of dumping their undesirable and unsound material before they cross the boundary into this area. These hawkers, their vehicles, and the premises in which the fruit and fish are stored prior to sale, should all be the subject of registration, as we have found cases where stables, old sheds, coal-cellars, and even the space below beds in living rooms, have been used for storage purposes.

Small Sweet, &c., Shops.—The selling of sweets, &c., from small shops, situated often in single-apartment dwellings, is common throughout this area. The apartment is used for living, sleeping, and all purposes. The storage and sale of foodstuffs in dwellings, whatever their size, ought to be prohibited.

Burial Grounds.

The various burial grounds throughout the district continue to be kept in good order, and the bodies satisfactorily interred.

High Blantyre.—An additional three acres of ground were added to High Blantyre Cemetery during the year.

Churchyards, &c.—A number of interments took place in the old churchyards at East Kilbride and Stonehouse, and these were carried out in strict conformity with the Shrieval interlocutors. The other old churchyards continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act, 1925.—This Act became operative on 28th May, 1925, and provides, *inter alia*, for the transfer of churchyards from the Heritors to the Parish Councils, the latter now being responsible for the proper supervision and maintenance of same.

J. MILLAR,
District Sanitary Inspector.

District Offices,
Hamilton, 2nd November, 1926.

COUNTY HOSPITAL,

NEAR

MOTHERWELL.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,
JOHN REID, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.

1925

At the beginning of the year 199 cases were in residence, and during the year 1,771 were admitted, making a total of 1,970 under treatment. Of these, 1,650 were discharged well or improved, 112 died, and 208 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SCARLET FEVER admissions were much the same as those for the previous year. The fatality rate was identical. The type of disease continued to be mild. Even in the very mild variety of the disease complications developed in slightly more than half of the cases.

DIPHThERIA cases were slightly lower, and the death-rate was reduced by approximately 3 per cent. Still, too many patients were admitted moribund or requiring immediate tracheotomy. Again it is pointed out to practitioners that the Medical Officer of Health has no hesitation in admitting children with a doubtful throat condition or any laryngeal involvement of a similar nature.

ENTERIC FEVER is still on the decline. 17 cases were discharged, as compared with 22 for the previous year.

PUERPERAL FEVER cases remained fairly constant with a high fatality rate and a high complication rate. Too many patients were not admitted until suffering from septicæmia.

PNEUMONIA numbers were much the same as for the previous year. Full use was made of the accommodation available. During the winter months this accommodation is inadequate. Many times cases were refused admission. Next winter more accommodation will be available. The number of corrected diagnoses may be taken as an indication of the desire of practitioners to have chest cases removed to hospital. Approximately, 30 per cent. of the admissions were wrongly diagnosed.

An unsatisfactory feature of the admission of acute lobar pneumonias to hospital is the late day of disease. If patients cannot be removed before the fourth day at the latest, even in unsatisfactory home conditions, removal should be delayed until after the crisis. In several serious cases, late removal adversely affected the disease. Patients who are obviously moribund should not be removed, nor is it a desirable practice to have patients, who have been ill 7 to 9 days, removed in the middle of the night.

TUBERCULOSIS admissions were lower than for the previous year, owing to the ward being required for scarlet fever earlier than usual. The small number of beds available for the number of children awaiting treatment make it essential that the orthodox methods of treatment of non-pulmonary cases should, to some extent, be departed from. Excision of glands, opening abscesses, and removal of sequestra, followed by heliotherapy in other institutions, allowed a much greater turn over of cases. The admission to the small pavilion of early joint and spine cases, and of open pulmonary cases, cannot be justified.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA patients were fewer in number. Half of the patients were late cases, and quite unsuitable for an isolation hospital. Their nocturnal restlessness, filthy habits, and mental instability, keep a ward in a continual state of tension.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—Both the indoor and outdoor cases showed a slight increase from the previous year.

RADIOLOGICAL WORK.—262 persons were photographed and reported upon.

The number of admissions from ALL DISEASES was greatest in the month of October. The total admissions for the whole month were 220. During the week ending 3rd October, 64 cases were admitted. The greatest number admitted on one day was 16, on 14th September. The average daily number of patients resident was 205·8, the greatest number resident on any one day was 306, on 10th November, and the smallest, 138, on 8th August.

The average duration of residence of all cases discharged was 43·3 days; of all recovered cases, 45·4 days; and of all fatal cases, 12·9 days.

The fatality rate, calculated on all cases discharged, was 6·3 per cent.

The diagnosis of the medical attendant was revised in 303 cases, or 17·1 per cent. of the total discharges.

Request for removal of patients to hospital was made by the medical attendant in 24·5 per cent. of the cases, and by the Public Health Department in 75·4 per cent.

Scarlet Fever.

At the beginning of the year 116 cases were in residence. During the year 922 cases were admitted, of which 91 were wrongly diagnosed. 19 cases notified as other diseases proved to be cases of scarlet fever. There were thus 966 actual cases under treatment throughout the year; 800 were discharged well, 16 died, and 150 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out in 92·7 per cent. of the cases in the first week of the disease, 4·5 per cent. in the second week, and 2·6 per cent. during the third week or later.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE of all cases was 3 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases was 51·9 days; of recovered cases, 52·7 days; and of fatal cases, 15·5 days. The

following table indicates the period of residence of the 800 recovered cases :—

Week of Discharge.	No. of days in Residence when Discharged.								No. of Cases in each day.								No. of Cases in each week.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Under fifth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fifth, - - -	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	—	1	3	3	1	1	8	2	—	19
Sixth, - - -	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	—	7	1	7	10	9	38	41	—	113
Seventh, - - -	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	—	80	91	70	15	24	60	18	—	358
Eighth, - - -	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	—	30	20	25	4	20	12	7	—	118
Ninth, - - -	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	—	10	5	8	8	9	10	3	—	53
Tenth, - - -	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	—	5	9	7	4	9	6	1	—	41
Over ten weeks, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
Total Number of Cases, - - - - -																	800

TYPE OF DISEASE.—643, or 78·7 per cent. of the total cases discharged, were classified as mild; 138, or 16·9 per cent., as moderately ill; 35, or 4·2 per cent., as very severe. In the latter group, 10 were septic and 5 toxic.

THE FATALITY RATE, as calculated on the discharges, was 1·9 per cent. FATAL CASES comprised 6 males and 10 females. The average age was 8·1 years. The youngest was 2 years, and the oldest 33 years of age. The average duration of illness on admission was 3·5 days, and the average duration of residence, 15·5 days. 1 mild case died from a burn, 2 were moderately ill on admission, and 13 severe. 3 of the fatal cases were toxic, and 6 septic. All except 5 developed complications.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Of the cases notified as scarlet fever 9·8 per cent. were wrongly diagnosed. These were—adenitis, 1; axillary abscess, 1; cellulitis, 1; chickenpox, 1; constipation, 1; dermatitis, 1; diphtheria, 1; doubtful, 19; encephalitis lethargica, 1; erythema, 1; impetigo, 2; negative, 41; nephritis, 1; measles, 3; otitis media, 4; pneumonia and chronic nephritis, 1; rhinitis, 4; sore throat, 6; whooping cough, 1.

COMPLICATIONS.—53·1 per cent. of the discharges had one or more complications. The fact that round about half the cases, in a disease of which approximately 80 per cent. are mild, develop complications is one which calls for serious consideration. It is true that many of the classified complications are of a mild and temporary nature. Where the heart, kidney, ear, and, perhaps, the joints are involved, the foundation of future trouble in those situations is in some cases laid down.

The overcrowding of wards in the winter months, when the disease is more prevalent, is undoubtedly a serious factor. With a view to reducing the number of complications, among other points, this year, 1926, all cases are being treated with scarlet fever antitoxin. Hence the following table for comparison next year:—

Day of Disease.	No. of Complicated		No. of Uncomplicated	Total.
	Cases.	Cases.		
1	14	15		29
2	117	106		223
3	113	100		213
4	92	76		168
5	37	28		65
6	20	23		43
7	7	9		16
8	5	7		12
9	3	2		5
10	4	4		8
11	1	2		3
12	2	2		4
13	1	—		1
14	3	1		4
Over 14	15	7		22
<hr/>				
Total,	-	-	434	382
				816

Glands.—242, or 29·6 per cent. of the cases discharged, showed glandular enlargement. In 14 cases suppuration resulted. All degrees of glandular involvement are included.

Ear.—98, or 12 per cent., developed otitis media. 7 were moist on discharge from hospital. 5 of these were discharging before the onset of scarlet fever. In 7 instances, or 7·1 per cent. of the otitis media cases, the mastoid region was involved.

Heart.—1 case had organic disease of the heart prior to admission, and other 7 developed functional disorders. 1 case had a pleuro-pericarditis.

Nose.—106, or 12·9 per cent., developed rhinitis.

Joints.—35, or 4·2 per cent., developed varying degrees of arthritis.

Kidney.—20, or 2.4 per cent., had true nephritis; 55 cases mild albuminuria, 2 of which were chronic.

Lungs.—3 cases developed broncho-pneumonia, 1 lobar pneumonia and 1 empyema.

Eye.—Conjunctivitis, 5; blepharitis, 2.

Skin.—Serum rash, 2; secondary rash, 1; erythema, 1.

Sepsis.—Paronychia, 35; cellulitis neck, 1; abscesses, 9.

Other Complications.—Burn, 1; coliform cystitis, 1; palatal paralysis, 1; tonsillitis, 1; positive swab, 4.

Other Conditions present on admission.—Burn, 2; eczema, 3; epilepsy, 1; impetigo, 1; mental defect, 2; parotitis, 1; psoriasis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; rickets, 1; tape worm, 1; tinea, 1.

The two following tables show the age-periods and week of illness at which the complications occurred:—

AGE.	CERVICAL ADENITIS.		OTITIS MEDIA PURULENTA.			CARDIAC COMPLICATIONS.		Rhinitis.	Mastoiditis.	Arthritis.	Nephritis.
	Suppurative.	Non-Suppurative.	Left.	Right.	Double.	Organic.	Functional.				
Under 1 Year, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-2 " -	—	11	3	2	1	—	—	11	—	—	1
-3 " -	1	15	4	3	2	—	—	22	—	1	—
-4 " -	2	26	5	9	4	—	—	18	1	1	2
-5 " -	5	23	4	10	3	—	—	22	2	2	5
-6 " -	3	26	7	2	3	—	1	9	—	1	3
-7 " -	1	18	4	4	3	—	—	9	—	—	1
-8 " -	1	16	2	2	1	—	—	4	—	1	1
-9 " -	—	14	1	1	2	—	3	2	1	1	—
-10 " -	—	16	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
-15 " -	1	45	1	6	—	1	2	6	—	6	6
-20 " -	—	11	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	12	—
Over 20 " -	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—
Total, -	14	228	35	41	22	1	7	106	7	35	20

WEEK OF ILLNESS.	CERVICAL ADENITIS.		OTITIS MEDIA PURULENTA.			CARDIAC COM- PLICATIONS.		Rhinitis.	Mastoiditis.	Arthritis.	Nephritis.
	Suppurative.	Non- Suppurative.	Left.	Right.	Double.	Organic.	Functional.				
First, - -	3	100	6	11	4	—	—	53	1	19	—
Second, - -	5	34	6	10	6	—	1	13	—	7	3
Third, - -	2	37	8	7	3	—	2	10	2	4	7
Fourth, - -	2	42	9	8	6	1	1	13	1	4	8
Fifth, - -	—	7	3	3	2	—	1	4	—	1	2
Sixth, - -	1	4	1	1	—	—	1	9	—	—	—
Seventh, - -	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Eighth, - -	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Ninth, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	14	228	35	41	22	1	7	106	7	35	20

SERUM.—Diphtheria antitoxin was given in 53 cases. 43 recovered cases had, on an average, 7,600 units, and 10 fatal cases, 6,400 units. Anti-streptococcus serum was given in 22 cases. 13 recovered cases had, on an average, 40 c.c., and 9 fatal ones, 64 c.c. Convalescent serum was given in 1 case, with good results.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Diphtheria, 3; erysipelas, 3; chickenpox, 1; measles, 1; whooping-cough, 1.

CROSS INFECTIONS.—*Chickenpox*.—A case of scarlet fever incubating chickenpox infected 2 others. 4 other cases incubating chickenpox failed to produce secondary cases.

Measles.—2 cases were incubating measles, 1 of whom infected 2 others.

Scarlet Fever.—2 cases took scarlet fever in hospital.

Mumps.—It is extraordinary how rarely a scarlet fever ward gets crossed with parotitis. We have not seen this event for many years. The following is an example :—A boy was admitted with severe scarlet fever, complicated with nephritis. There was a clear history of mumps two weeks before. As the child was seriously ill, it was determined to nurse him in a side-room of a scarlet fever ward, rather than remove him to a cubicle. He infected 7 others with mild parotitis. In another ward a case was incubating the disease at the same time as the above case, but failed to produce secondary cases.

“RETURN” CASES.—28 days is taken as the period within which a case is regarded as a “return.” In the following figures, cases which proved on observation not true cases have been disregarded. 20 cases are supposed to have infected 16 others, including secondary cases. 10 of the so-called “infecting” cases were clean while in hospital; the other 10 had one or more complications. 18 were mild, 1 moderate, and 1 severe. In the first quarter of the year, 2 “infecting” cases were discharged; in the second quarter, 4; in the third quarter, 9; and in the fourth quarter, 4.

The infectivity rate is 2·4 per cent. of all cases discharged.

The number of days elapsing between discharge of “infecting” cases and onset of “return” cases is shown in the following table:—

FIRST WEEK.		SECOND WEEK.		THIRD WEEK.		FOURTH WEEK.	
No. of Days.	Cases.	No. of Days.	Cases.	No. of Days.	Cases.	No. of Days.	Cases.
1	—	8	1	15	—	22	1
2	—	9	2	16	—	23	—
3	1	10	1	17	2	24	—
4	—	11	—	18	—	25	—
5	2	12	—	19	—	26	—
6	2	13	—	20	—	27	—
7	2	14	2	21	—	28	—

Summary of the most important statistics relating to Scarlet Fever during the past six years :—

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Number of Scarlet Fever Patients discharged recovered, -	985	997	979	879	818	800
Number of presumably Infectious Cases discharged, - - -	35	37	37	24	8	20
Infectivity-rate, - - -	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.7	0.9	2.5
Number of Deaths from Scarlet Fever, - - - -	10	19	18	19	16	16
Fatality-rate, - - - -	1.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9
Average duration in days of the cases discharged, - - -	44.9	56.6	47.5	49.2	50.2	51.9

Dick Test.

The Dick Test for scarlet fever was performed in 75 cases, with the following results :—

DAY OF DISEASE.						Positive.	Pseudo and Positive.	Negative.	Pseudo and Negative.	Total.
1	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
2	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	2	—	3
3	-	-	-	-	-	6	—	4	1	11
4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	2	15
5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	9
6	-	-	-	-	-	4	—	4	—	8
7	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	2	4	7
8	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	2	2	4
9	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	1
10	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	2	—	3
11	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	1
12	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	3	1	5
13	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	2	—	2
14	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	6	—	6
Total, - - - -						19	3	40	13	75

Diphtheria.

At the beginning of the year 30 cases of diphtheria were in hospital, and during the year 285 cases were admitted as such. On observation, the diagnosis was revised in 101 cases. 2 other cases proved to be diphtheria. Of the 216 cases, 179 were discharged well, 11 died, and 26 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out within the first three days of illness in 58.9 per cent. of the cases. For the fatal cases the average duration of illness prior to admission was 3.1 days.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE of all cases on admission was 3.5 days.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.—The average duration of residence of all cases was 42.6 days; of recovered cases, 44.6 days; and of fatal cases, 9.4 days. Of the recovered cases, 28 were discharged within 30 days, and 7 were in hospital over 100 days. In 1 case, a laryngeal stenosis, the residence was 451 days.

TYPE OF DISEASE.

Faucial Diphtheria.—In 140 cases, including 3 fatal ones, the faucial region of the throat was affected.

MILD.—In 69 instances the exudate was very limited, with little or no toxæmia. 4 cases had antitoxin before admission, and the average amount of serum given in hospital was 6,600 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 1; albuminuria, 2; arrhythmia, 2; otitis media, 2; rhinitis, 2; serum rash, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping-cough, 1.

MODERATE. — In 30 instances the membrane or exudate was more extensive, and accompanied by considerable toxæmia. No case had antitoxin before admission, and the average amount of serum given was 14,500 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 2; arrhythmia, 1; rhinitis, 1; scabies, 1; scarlet fever, 2; serum rash, 3; tonsillar abscess, 2.

SEVERE.—41 cases, including 3 fatal ones, were of the severe type. 1 case had serum before admission to hospital. The average amount of serum given was 35,400 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Albuminuria, 3; adenitis, 4; adenitis (suppurative), 1; arrhythmia, 3; otitis media, 3; cardiac paralysis, 1; palatal paralysis, 3; paralysis of accommodation, 1; rhinitis, 2; squint, 1; scarlet fever in hospital, 2.

Laryngeal Diphtheria.—In 37 cases, including 1 fatal case, the larynx was involved.

MILD.—In 18 cases the stenosis was slight. 2 had serum before admission, and the average amount given in hospital was 10,000 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Serum rash, 2; whooping-cough, 1.

MODERATE.—In 9 cases the obstruction was more extensive, and, to some observers, on admission were ill enough to justify tracheotomy. This type, however, with judicious treatment, subsides, and avoids the risks of tracheotomy. 1 case had serum before admission. The average amount of serum given was 13,900 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Broncho-pneumonia, 1; adenitis, 1; diarrhœa, 1; otitis media, 1; serum rash, 4.

SEVERE.—In 10 cases, including 3 fatal ones, the stenosis was extreme. These cases all required operative interference. 1 case had serum before admission. The average amount of serum given was 22,600 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Broncho-pneumonia, 1; adenitis, 1; otitis media, 1; scarlet fever in hospital, 1; paralysis of legs and palate, 1.

Faucial and Laryngeal Diphtheria.—The fauces and larynx were involved in 5 cases, including 2 deaths.

1 mild case had 6,000 units of serum, 1 moderate 12,000 units, and the 3 severe cases had, on an average, 22,600 units. 1 case had, in addition, 25 c.c. of anti-streptococcus serum. 1 case had serum before admission. In 2 instances tracheotomy was performed.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Broncho-pneumonia, 1.

Faucial and Nasal Diphtheria.—In 4 cases, including 1 fatal, the fauces and nose were involved. All were severe. The average dose of serum given was 50,000 units. 1 case had 25 c.c. of anti-streptococcus serum.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 2; albuminaria, 1; cardiac paralysis, 2; palatal paralysis, 2; serum rash, 2.

Faucial, Nasal, and Laryngeal Diphtheria.—2 cases, of which 1 was fatal, had 12,000 units of serum and 25 c.c. of anti-streptococcus serum. 1 case had tracheotomy performed.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Broncho-pneumonia, 1.

Laryngeal and Nasal Diphtheria.—1 fatal case had 8,000 units of serum, and developed a broncho-pneumonia after palatal paralysis.

The following tables summarises the sites of membrane in the total cases dscharged :—

SITE OF MEMBRANE.	MILD.		MODERATE.		SEVERE.		TOTAL.	
	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
Faucial. - - - - -	69	—	30	—	38	3	137	3
Laryngeal, - - - - -	18	—	9	—	7	3	34	3
Faucial and Laryngeal, - -	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	2
Faucial and Nasal, - - -	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
Faucial, Nasal, and Laryngeal,	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Laryngeal and Nasal, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paralysis (Missed Case), - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
							179	11

DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS.—12 cases, or 6·3 per cent., of the clinical cases dscharged, developed paralysis in one form or another while in hospital. In addition, other 9 cases had some irregularity of the heart. The regions affected were:—Paralysis of recti muscles of eye, 1; accommodation, 1; palate, 6; heart, 4; legs and palate, 1.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Diphtheria and scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria and whooping-cough, 2.

COMPLICATIONS.—24·02 per cent. of the recovered cases developed one or more complications.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION. — Chronic eczema, 1; chronic otitis media, 2; ichthyosis, 1; rickets, 1; tape worm, 1; vaginitis, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—101, or 35·4 per cent., of the 285 cases admitted, were wrongly diagnosed:—Addison's disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 2; laryngismus stridulus, 1; naso-pharyngitis, 1; negative, 5; pharyngitis, 1; positive swab, 16; rhinitis, 1; scarlet fever, 17; sore throat, 46; tonsillar abscess, 2; tonsillitis, 3; whooping-cough, 4.

FATALITY RATE.—11 cases, or 5·7 per cent., of the 190 cases discharged, were fatal.

FATAL CASES.—Of the 11 deaths, 6 were males and 5 females. The average age was 4 years; the average duration of illness prior to admission was 3·1 days; and the average residence in hospital was 9·4 days. 4 cases died from broncho-pneumonia.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT.—In 13 cases tracheotomy was necessary, and in 1 intubation and tracheotomy. Of these, 5, or 35·7 per cent., died.

ANTITOXIN. — 10, or 5·05 per cent., of the cases discharged, had serum before admission to hospital. Of the cases classified as mild, 6·8 per cent. had serum, but of the severe cases only 5·5 per cent. had antitoxin before admission. The average amount of serum given in hospital was 17,800 units. After-effects were noted in 15 cases, all of which are urticarial. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co.'s concentrated diphtheria antitoxin was used throughout the year.

Schick Test.

The Schick Test was performed in 28 cases of scarlet fever. 10 cases were positive, and 18 were negative.

Years.	AGE-PERIODS.												Over		Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	20		
Positive,	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—		10
Negative,	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	1		18
Total,	1	—	1	5	2	3	1	1	2	2	6	3	1		28

The test was performed in 77 cases of diphtheria. 20 were positive, and 57 were negative.

Years.	AGE-PERIODS.												Over 20	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20		
Positive,	2	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	—	1	20
Negative,	—	—	1	3	4	3	5	3	9	4	14	6	5	57
Total,	2	—	2	6	6	4	6	4	14	5	16	6	6	77

Enteric Fever.

During the year 25 cases were notified as enteric fever. In 6 cases the diagnosis was revised. Of these 19 cases, 14 recovered, 3 died, and 2 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out during the first week of illness in 2 cases, or 11·7 per cent.; during the second week in 8 cases, or 47·1 per cent.; during the third week in 5 cases, or 29·4 per cent.; and during the fourth week in 2 cases, or 11·7 per cent.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE on admission was 12·7 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases discharged was 38·1 days; of recovered cases, 43·2 days; and of fatal cases, 14·3 days.

SEX.—9 were males and 8 were females.

THE AVERAGE AGE of the patients was 15·7 years.

FATALITY RATE.—3 of the 17 cases were fatal. A male, aged 3 years, died from toxæmia; a female, aged 8 years, from hypostatic pneumonia after a perforation; and a male, aged 33 years, from a double lobar pneumonia. The latter patient came into hospital on the 24th day of disease.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF PERFORATION.

A female, aged 9 years, was admitted to hospital with a history of having had "influenza" three weeks before. She is said to have recovered from this, but 10 days before admission she again took ill, suffering from severe headache, abdominal pain, and delirium. The bowels were loose during those 10 days. The agglutination to *B. Typhosus* was positive just before coming into hospital.

On admission to hospital the child was seriously ill. The tongue was dry and peeled, the teeth dirty, and the gums bleeding. A few rose spots were detected on the abdomen, and considerable bronchitis was present. The abdomen was full, tumid, slightly tender all over, but no definite rigidity was detected. The spleen was easily felt, and the bowels were loose. There was delirium, and the child was very irritable. The temperature was 101.6° , and the pulse 120 per minute and of low tension. The respirations were 36 per minute.

On the second day of residence 25 c.c. of anti-typhoid serum was given intramuscularly. On the fourth day of residence the temperature touched normal, the pulse was 96 per minute, and the respirations 28 per minute. Next day the temperature reached 99° , then gradually, with a moderate daily remission, reached 103.6° in the middle of the third week of residence. Throughout those three and a half weeks the patient had other four 25 c.c. of serum and two doses of typhoid vaccine, with no sign of improvement and only a slight temporary remission in temperature. The pulse more or less corresponded to the temperature in rate. Although the child was very ill and much moisture was present in both chests, she seemed to be holding her own with a diet equal to 2,500 calories. During the fourth week of residence the temperature began to remit, and seemed to be coming down normally.

On the evening of the 27th day of residence the patient complained of sudden abdominal pain. There was no sickness, but the bowels moved, containing a few clots of blood. The abdomen was distinctly tender, and showed a degree of rigidity which had not been present in the forenoon. The pulse was small and soft, and was distinctly more rapid after half an hour.

Within three hours the abdomen was opened. A considerable amount of serous fluid was present, the cæcum congested, but the small intestine was pale, except round about a pin-hole perforation 6 inches from the ileo-cæcal valve. This was rapidly closed by a Lembert's suture, and an appendicostomy performed. Before closing the abdomen a rapid survey of the small intestine revealed a piece of adherent omentum, which had completely closed another pin-hole perforation.

Twelve hours after the operation the temperature dropped from 102.8° to 97°; the pulse and respirations increased. Twenty-four hours later the patient died from pulmonary congestion.

Post-mortem Examination.—Lungs.—Both lungs showed a large amount of moisture, and both bases presented distinct hypostatic congestion.

Heart.—Small amount of pericardial effusion. The muscle was pale, and ante-mortem clot was present.

Abdomen.—No free fluid was present, no pus or lymph, and remarkably little congestion of the small intestine. Both perforations were quite intact. The ulceration was characteristic, and all of the ulcers were about the same stage. There was nothing to suggest that the present attack was a relapse. The spleen was only slightly enlarged, and some fibrin was present on the surface. The liver and kidneys were normal.

Remarks.—Whether the so-called influenza, 3 weeks before the patient came into hospital, was the onset of the disease or not is uncertain. Although the descent in temperature a few days after admission, then the gradual ascent, suggested a relapse, the first dose of serum probably accounts for this. The fact that all the ulcers were about the same stage and no healed ulcers were found rather supports the view that the onset of the disease was 10 days before admission. Ten days before admission is accordingly taken as the onset of the disease. Apparently the patient perforated on the 36th day of illness.

It is generally accepted, and rightly, that the only hope when perforation occurs is operation, and that within a very few hours. The case under review is one of the rare exceptions. The first perforation gave rise to no signs which ever raised the suspicion of perforation. The small leak had apparently been covered over by omentum immediately. If the second perforation had not taken place and the patient had recovered, the first perforation would never have been discovered.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—7 cases were classified as mild, 4 as moderately severe, and 6 as very severe.

Table showing type of disease and time of admission to hospital:—

Week of Illness.	Mild		Moderate.		Severe.				Total Cases and Week of Illness.	
					Recovered.		Died.			
	No. of Cases.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.
First,	1	14.4	1	25.0	—	—	—	—	2	11.7
Second,	3	42.8	2	50.0	2	66.6	1	33.3	8	47.0
Third,	3	42.8	1	25.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	6	35.2
Fourth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	33.3	1	5.8
Total,	7	41.1	4	23.5	3	17.6	3	17.6	17	—

COMPLICATIONS.—9 cases, or 52.9 per cent. of the cases, developed one or more complications. These were:—Perforation, 1; hæmorrhage, 2; pneumonia, 1; bacilluria, 2; delirium, 3; albuminuria, 2; paronychia, 1; otitis media, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Positive Widal reaction, without clinical signs, 2; abdominal abscess, 1; simple enteritis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; negative, 1.

Bacteriological Examination of Fæces.—The County Bacteriologist examined 25 specimens. All were negative.

TYPHOID PERFORATION, 1912-1925.

Perforation in typhoid fever is the most serious complication that can occur. It can be taken as a general rule that practically all cases die if not operated on; further, the operation must be done early. It must also be admitted that the early diagnosis is difficult.

A frank review of a series of cases, although small, occurring in the same institution, and treated by the same physicians and surgeons, is not without some value, and is enhanced by a frank discussion, regardless of issue—no operation, a late diagnosis, or failure to find a perforation have all points of interest.

The following table is in two periods. From 1897 to 1911 total numbers are only given. During this period numerous physicians had the cases under their charge, whose standards of diagnosis and indications for operation are not clear from the available records.

From 1912 onwards one physician, or his substitute, was responsible for the diagnosis. Most of the operations were performed by the consulting surgeon, Mr. Maclellan, or his substitute.

Year.	Number of Typhoids.	Number of Deaths.	Perforations.	Operations.	No Operations.	Recoveries in Operation Cases.	Operation. No Perforation Found.
1897-1911	2,275	229	41	3	38	—	—
1912	68	10	3	2	1	—	—
1913	92	5	2	1	1	—	—
1914	85	10	4	3	1	1	—
1915	92	10	2	2	—	1	1 (died)
1916	92	10	1	1	—	—	1 (died)
1917	91	14	1	1	—	—	—
1918	57	15	1	1	—	1	—
1919	93	11	1	—	1	—	—
1920	42	3	1	1	—	1	1 (recovered)
1921	90	14	3	3	—	1	—
1922	32	3	1	1	—	—	—
1923	45	3	1	1	—	—	—
1924	22	1	1	—	1	—	—
1925	17	3	1	1	—	—	—
Total 1912-1925	918	112	23	18	5	5	3

For the whole period 3,193 cases of typhoid were treated, with a death-rate of 10·6 per cent., and a perforating rate of 2 per cent.

During the first period 41 perforations were diagnosed, 3 were operated on, and 38 were left alone. In reviewing the available case sheets of those 41 fatal perforations, of which only 3 had a chance of recovery by operation, one is forced to the conclusion that a diagnosis was not made until it was quite certain the patient had general peritonitis, by which time an operation was out of the question.

It is proposed to review generally the perforations from 1912 to 1925.

During this period 918 cases of typhoid fever were treated. Of these, 112 were fatal, 23 perforated, 18 were operated on, 5 had no operation, and 5 recovered. 3 other cases had an operation for suspected perforation, but no perforation was found. 1 of those latter cases recovered.

Rather than give a detailed analysis of the signs and symptoms as a whole it appears wiser to give a short synopsis of each case and emphasize the points which helped in the early diagnosis of the complication, and to review the errors in diagnosis.

THREE CASES IN WHICH A DIAGNOSIS OF PERFORATION WAS MADE, BUT WHERE NO PERFORATION WAS FOUND;—

CASE 1.—Typhoid, perforation diagnosed, no perforation found. Died. P.M. Bronchitis.

Female, æt. 17, was suffering from severe enteric fever of 10 days' duration, with very severe bronchitis, but no consolidation.

On admission she had severe abdominal pain and distinct rigidity of the abdominal muscles. She was observed for a few hours, but, as the pain was severe, the rigidity marked, and the pulse increasing, the diagnosis of perforation appeared obvious. When the abdomen was opened within 12 hours of admission, no perforation was present.

The operation did not upset the patient, and she seemed quite favourable for two weeks. She ultimately died from diffuse bronchitis. The pain disappeared after the operation.

Comment.—The pain, rigidity, and increasing pulse indicated operation. No obvious cause for the pain was discovered.

CASE 2.—Typhoid, perforation diagnosed, local peritonitis, no perforation found. Died. P.M. Double pneumonia.

Female, æt. 12, was admitted on the 14th day of illness moderately toxic. She had no abdominal pain or tenderness, but within 24 hours there was a very sudden onset of pain, and the patient vomited. The temperature dropped from 103° to 98° in a few hours, and the patient became definitely collapsed. The pulse only increased slightly, but definite tenderness developed all over the abdomen. It appeared quite definite that the bottom had dropped out of an ulcer.

In five hours the abdomen was opened, but no trace of perforation could be detected. One large ulcer was covered with a local peritonitis, and many others, red and inflamed, were seen showing through the bowel, but not covered with exudate.

An appendicostomy was performed. The patient died five days later from a double pneumonia.

P.M.—Double basal pneumonia; several ulcers covered with exudate, but none had perforated. No fluid present in peritoneal cavity.

Comment.—Local peritonitis, simulating perforation.

CASE 3.—*Typhoid, perforation diagnosed, general peritonitis. Recovery.*

Male, æt. 17. This case came under observation on the 11th day of disease. He was anæmic, and a few rose spots were present. The abdomen was full, no pain or tenderness, and the spleen was not palpable. Five days later he had a moderate hæmorrhage.

On the 27th day of disease sudden and very severe abdominal pain was experienced in the epigastrium. The abdomen was tender and rigid all over, but the pulse did not increase. The abdomen was opened two and a half hours after the onset of pain. Free fluid and gas were present, but no perforation was found. The coils of small intestine were congested. An appendicostomy was performed. He went on very well for six days, when sudden epigastric pain again came on. It was thought that another perforation or a further leak had occurred. As the pain subsided very quickly, nothing more was done. He ultimately got quite well.

Comment.—The signs indicated perforation, and justified operation. The cause of the peritonitis remained undiscovered.

FIVE CASES OF PERFORATION NOT SUBJECTED TO OPERATION:—

CASE 4.—*Apyrexial typhoid, relapse, perforation recognised too late for operation. Died. P.M. General peritonitis.*

Male, æt. 27, was admitted in the early stage of a mild attack of enteric fever. He went through a typical attack showing most of the signs of the disease, but without much temperature. Although he looked and felt ill, the temperature only rose to 99° F. on six occasions within five weeks. The pulse remained slow.

During the sixth week of residence, when he had been on ordinary diet for one week, the temperature began to ascend. A typical relapse ensued, lasting eight days. At the end of this period the temperature dropped from 102° to 98°. For the next five days it ranged between 99° and 100°, and the pulse was never above 100 per minute. Right epigastric pain developed, but there was no tenderness, and the abdomen moved freely on respiration. Forty-eight hours before death occurred the abdomen became greatly distended, and the patient vomited occasionally. Up to the time of death abdominal pain was of the mildest character.

The points of interest in this case were:—

(1) The occurrence of a typical mild attack of enteric fever of practically an apyrexial type, although proved bacteriologically.

(2) The occurrence of perforation during relapse.

(3) The presence of general peritonitis with slight tenderness and very little pain until shortly before death.

(4) No operation was performed, as the perforation was recognised too late.

Comment.—Perforation missed until peritonitis was well developed.

CASE 5.—*Typhoid, admitted moribund from general peritonitis. Died. No P.M.*

Male, æt. 38, was admitted on the third week of illness dying from general peritonitis and lobar pneumonia.

He was too ill to think of operation, but was in all likelihood a perforation. No autopsy was allowed.

CASE 6.—*Typhoid, admitted moribund from general peritonitis. Died. No P.M.*

Female, æt 17, notified pneumonia, was admitted on the 20th day of illness dying from general peritonitis. The patient had obviously a perforation of several days' duration. No operation was done. She died a few hours after admission. No autopsy was allowed.

CASE 7.—*Typhoid, pelvic abscess following perforation, no operation. Died P.M. Large pelvic abscess.*

Female, æt. 24, was admitted on the 18th day of illness. The abdomen was full and tender all over. Forty-eight hours after admission she became suddenly worse, and died one and a half hours later.

Post-mortem examination revealed a large pelvic abscess, the result of an irregular perforation in the small intestine. The sudden exacerbation of signs was due to the pelvic abscess bursting into the general peritoneal cavity.

The locum in charge notes that the ulcer was single, but had doubts as to its origin.

Comment.—Case seen by locum, who missed the pelvic abscess, and who doubted the cause of the ulcer.

CASE 8.—*Typhoid; perforation recognised too late for operation. Died. No P.M.*

Male, æt. 14, was 22 days ill on admission. He was very toxic; the abdomen was free from tenderness.

Five days later he perforated, but no operation was performed. The notes state he was too ill. This case was seen by a locum, and the notes are incomplete.

Comment.—Obviously a missed case. The physician in attendance took too long to make up his mind.

EIGHTEEN OPERATIONS FOR PERFORATION, WITH 5 RECOVERIES:—

CASE 9.—*Typhoid, perforation of gall bladder, operation, gall bladder not examined. Died. P.M. Diffuse injection of intestines and perforation of gall bladder.*

Female, æt. 8, came under observation on the 14th day of disease. The child was restless, colour poor, temperature 101° , and pulse 156 per minute. The abdomen was full, moved with respiration, gurgling was present in the right iliac fossa, and pain was experienced in this region.

During the next three days the temperature gradually came down to 98.4° , and the pulse to 120 per minute. The colour remained poor.

Next day the temperature was 101° , and the pulse 140 per minute. The abdomen moved with respiration, and there was slight tenderness. As the pain was getting worse, it was determined to open the abdomen.

The intestines were inflamed, but no perforation was discovered. Dark coloured fluid, free from smell, was present. The abdomen was drained, but death occurred next day.

Post-mortem Examination.—A pin-hole perforation was detected in the gall bladder, through which bile was oozing in drops. On opening the gall bladder, the mucous membrane, to the extent of a sixpenny-piece, was ulcerated through to the peritoneal covering. A pin-hole perforation was in the floor of the ulcer. Typhoid bacilli were present in the bile.

Comment.—The gall bladder was not considered by the physician or surgeon at the operation.

CASE 10.—*Typhoid, two perforations, operation. Died. No P.M.*

Female, æt. 10, was admitted on the 13th day of illness, suffering from a severe attack of enteric fever.

The child was thin, ill-nourished, and had a troublesome diarrhœa. For 11 days the patient progressed favourably. The temperature ranged between 99° and 102° . The pulse, however, kept rapid—100 per minute.

On the 12th day of residence, abdominal pain and tenderness developed, and, although the pulse did not alter much, the temperature dropped to 97° . The patient was operated on within a few hours of the abdominal pain occurring, and two perforations discovered. These were 7 and 9 inches respectively above the ileo-cæcal valve in the ileum.

Appendicostomy was performed, and the pelvis drained through Douglas's pouch.

Four days later the child died.

Comment.—Nothing more could have been done.

CASE 11.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Died. P.M. Pus in pelvis.*

Male, æt. 17, was admitted on the 16th day of illness, moderately ill, with temperature 102.6° and pulse 100. Three days later the patient was very toxic, and, although he did not complain of pain, it was noticed that the abdomen was slightly tender. The pulse was 92 per minute. Although perforation was discussed, the signs were doubtful. He was left till next morning. During the night he vomited once. In the morning tenderness was distinct. The pulse had increased. The abdomen was opened 12 hours after the initial tenderness was noted.

A large perforation was present 12 inches from the valve. The abdomen was drained, and the patient died three days later. The temperature dropped 4 degrees after the operation.

Post-mortem examination revealed the sutured ulcer quite tight; pelvic peritonitis walled off from upper abdomen, which was quite free from inflammation.

Comment.—The absence of initial pain and increase in pulse rate left the physician in doubt. Twelve hours could have been saved if more importance had been placed on the slight tenderness.

CASE 12.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Recovery.*

Female, æt. 11, was a poorly-nourished child, suffering from a moderate attack of enteric fever of 17 days' duration. Two days later she complained of sudden abdominal pain, and vomited once. She was seen at once, when slight tenderness was detected over the appendix region. The pulse was not increased, but the temperature dropped 3 degrees.

Laparotomy was performed within 3 hours. One loop of bowel was deeply injected, and a pin-hole perforation was discovered 9 inches from the ileo-cæcal valve. This was closed, appendicostomy performed, and the pelvis drained through Douglas's pouch. She made an uninterrupted recovery.

Comment.—This was a favourable case, not too ill from the disease; provisional diagnosis of perforation made and exploratory incision within 3 hours.

CASE 13.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Died. No P.M.*

Male, æt. 16, was admitted on the sixth day of a severe infection. The temperature kept about 103° without remission, and the pulse

was slow and of fair quality. Five days later he was very toxic, and the left base was dull. Next forenoon, the 12th day of illness, he developed severe abdominal pain and some rigidity in the right iliac fossa. On the strength of this onset of pain and slight rigidity, the abdomen was opened in 2 hours. A small quantity of free fluid was present. A loop of small intestine was deeply injected. A pin-hole perforation was discovered 6 inches from the valve. The perforation was closed, and 2 pints of sugar solution put into the abdomen.

Two days later the patient died from toxæmia and pneumonia.

Comment.—Operation was performed early.

CASE 14. — *Typhoid, perforation, operation. Died. P.M. Peritonitis; two other perforations found.*

Male, æt. 16, was admitted on the 11th day of disease, sharply ill. The abdomen was not distended, but was firm all over, with slight generalised pain. There were, however, no areas of special tenderness.

Three days after admission he complained in the early morning of sudden and very severe abdominal pain. The abdomen became rapidly rigid, and, although the pulse did not increase immediately, the temperature dropped 2 degrees almost at once.

In four hours the abdomen was opened, and a large perforation was discovered 12 inches above the valve. The bottom had practically dropped out of the ulcer. There was intense injection of the whole bowel, and much thin fluid was present. The pelvis was drained. Six days later the wound broke down, and a fistula formed.

The patient died 7 days after the operation.

Post-mortem examination revealed pus above the liver. The pelvis was walled off by omentum. Two other perforations had subsequently taken place.

Comment. — In this case the diagnosis was easy. The operation was performed without delay. The peritonitis, following a large perforation, was more than the patient could stand.

CASE 15.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Died. No P.M.*

Male, æt. 26, had been ill two weeks before admission. He was very toxic; the abdomen was full, but not painful; the temperature was 102.4°, and the pulse 124 per minute, of poor quality and irregular. A few blood clots were passed.

In the early morning of the 17th day of illness, sudden pain was experienced in the umbilical region. The pain quickly passed off, but slight rigidity in the right iliac region persisted. The temperature dropped 2 degrees a few hours after the onset of pain. It was not until 15 hours after the perforation occurred that the abdomen was opened.

A pin-hole perforation was present 15 inches from the valve, in the centre of a large, thickened, and rotten ulcer. Many such large ulcers were seen. The pelvis was drained, but the patient died 12 hours after the laparotomy.

Comment. — Many thickened ulcers on point of bursting, were present. The operation was decidedly late.

CASE 16.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Recovery.*

Male, æt. 19, came into hospital on the 6th day of illness, moderately ill. Four days later he complained of slight abdominal pain in the umbilical region. The pain subsided, and he went to sleep. The pulse did not increase in rate, but slight tenderness in the right iliac region was detected. The abdomen was opened seven hours after the onset of pain, and a pin-hole perforation was discovered within a foot of the valve. The abdomen contained a fair quantity of serous fluid, and the adjacent loops of intestine were inflamed.

The perforation was closed, and an appendicostomy performed. He gradually got quite well.

Comment.—The patient was only moderately ill, and the abdomen was opened within a reasonable time.

CASE 17.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Died. No P.M.*

Female, æt. 21, was admitted on the 5th day of illness, fairly ill, with definite tenderness in the right iliac fossa, but no complaint of pain. She was fairly ill until the 13th day, when she had sudden abdominal pain, and the abdomen became rigid all over. Eight hours later laparotomy was performed, and a perforation detected 9 inches above the valve.

The patient died shortly after the operation.

Comment. — The patient was fairly ill even on the 5th day of disease, and the perforation took place fairly early, if the dates are correct. The operation might have been done sooner.

CASE 18.—*Typhoid, relapse, two perforations, operation. Died. P.M. Extensive ulceration, four perforations.*

Female, æt. 13, was admitted on the 13th day of disease very ill. The temperature was 103.6° , the pulse 122 per minute and very soft. The abdomen was soft and tumid, but not tender. The spleen was not palpable. For two weeks she remained very ill; the abdomen remained soft, and the spleen increased in size. There was no hæmorrhage. During the third week of residence she somewhat improved. The temperature and pulse dropped. After reaching normal both began to rise, and she got very toxic. At the end of the fourth week of residence—the 40th day of disease—she passed some blood in the morning for the first time, and the temperature dropped 3 degrees. The pulse did not increase in rate although it was very soft. There was no abdominal pain or tenderness. At 9.30 p.m. the same day acute abdominal pain occurred and the patient vomited once. Three hours later the abdomen was opened, and found to contain some greenish fluid. Three feet above the valve two large perforations were detected, and several other large ulcers were on the point of bursting. The two perforations were closed and two other ulcers invaginated with difficulty on account of the friable state of the bowel. Appendicostomy was performed, and a pint of sugar solution left in the peritoneal cavity. Forty-eight hours later she died, and it was suspected other ulcers had given way.

This was verified at post-mortem examination. Fully two feet of the lower end of the ileum were riddled with large friable ulcers. Several had ulcerated through to the peritoneal coat.

Comment.—Perforation had taken place late during a recrudescence. The serious condition of the patient and the extensive ulceration contra-indicated resection of bowel.

CASE 19.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Recovery. Went through a general peritonitis. Cornea perforated.*

Male, æt. 36, had been ill 12 days, with a history of abdominal pain and blood in stools. On admission he was acutely ill, and covered with a profuse crop of rose spots. The abdomen was full, but free from pain or tenderness. The temperature was 102.2° , the pulse 90 per minute and soft.

Next afternoon, or the 13th day of disease, he complained of severe abdominal pain in the right iliac fossa. The pain rapidly spread all over. The pulse increased to 100 per minute. He passed some blood.

Four hours later the abdomen was opened and found to contain fluid. A pin-hole perforation was detected one inch above the valve. The perforation and the abdomen were closed without drainage. Eleven hours after perforation occurred the temperature dropped 2 degrees. The patient went through a regular attack of peritonitis for the next two weeks.

On the 39th day of disease a large ulcer developed on the left cornea. Although this was immediately treated, the eyeball perforated six days later.

The patient gradually improved and got well, with the exception of the eye, which was quite blind.

Comment.—Closure of abdomen resulted in an anxious period from peritonitis. Perforation of eyeball is an unusual complication.

CASE 20.—*Typhoid, two perforations, operation. Recovery.*

Male, æt. 38, had been ill 14 days before admission to hospital. The abdomen was full but free from tenderness. The spleen was easily felt, and the pulse was soft and small. The patient got very lethargic.

On the 23rd day of disease sudden and severe pain was experienced in the lower abdomen. The pulse rapidly increased. Four and a half hours later a laparotomy revealed a large perforation just above the valve and a small one a few inches higher. Both were closed and an appendicostomy performed. The abdomen contained much fluid, but little gas.

He remained rather ill for two weeks. The wound remained open, due to the formation of an abscess, which was afterwards opened up and found to be due to a rupture of the appendix in the wound. This was thoroughly drained, and he got quite well.

Comment.—Two perforations present; the appendix rupturing possibly due to another ulcer.

CASE 21. — *Typhoid, perforation, operation. Died. P.M. Hypostatic pneumonia.*

Male, æt. 14, came into hospital on the 16th day of illness acutely ill. There was much moisture all over both sides of the chest.

The abdomen was felt, but free from tenderness. The spleen was easily felt. He had several small hæmorrhages, and delirium was marked. On the 27th day of residence, or on the 42nd day of disease,

he perforated. Within four hours laparotomy was performed. The last 18 inches of the ileum was riddled with large œdematous ulcers, and one had ruptured 5 feet from the valve. Appendicostomy was performed.

The patient died two days later from hypostatic pneumonia, which was present before the operation.

Post-mortem examination revealed ulcers in various stages of development. The perforation had occurred in the highest ulcer, and appeared to be of more recent origin than those lower in the bowel.

Comment.—An example of late perforation, with crops of ulcers. Operation was performed within a reasonable time.

CASE 22.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Died. P.M. Pelvic abscess.*

Female, æt. 21, had been ill 7 days before admission. She remained moderately ill, with severe bronchitis, until the 15th day of disease, when she perforated. The abdomen was opened 5 hours later, and appendicostomy performed. For the next two weeks her chest condition gave rise to much anxiety. She died 13 days after the operation.

Post-mortem examination revealed both bases solid, and the pelvis full of pus.

Comment.—It would have been better to have drained the pelvis through Douglas's pouch.

CASE 23.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Recovery.*

Male, æt. 9, had been ill 17 days, and was in a poor condition generally. The temperature was 103·4°, and the pulse 94 per minute. Four days later, during the night, he complained of abdominal pain, but when examined shortly after he had gone to sleep. The temperature dropped 3 degrees during the night, but the pulse did not increase.

We were misled by the quick subsidence of the pain and the absence of rigidity. A few hours later the abdomen became slightly tender. It was not until 12 hours after the primary pain that laparotomy was performed.

A small pin-hole perforation was found. The exact position was not determined. The appendix was not seen. In view of the last case the pelvis was drained. This proved a wise procedure in this

case, as two weeks later a loop of lower intestine near the wound ruptured and discharged through the wound. The patient got rapidly better after the second rupture.

It was not definitely determined whether the second perforation was rupture of an ulcer or due to an injury from gauze packing.

Comment. — Late operation, 12 hours after perforation. The second perforation fortunately took place near the wound.

CASE 24.—*Typhoid, perforation, operation. Died. No P.M.*

Male, æt. 45, was admitted on the 16th day of disease seriously ill. Next evening he complained of some abdominal pain, but this rapidly subsided. The pulse did not increase. The physician who saw him could not make up his mind about the possibility of a perforation. He had severe attacks of pain during the night, but slept between times. When seen next morning he had undoubtedly perforated. It was not until 19 hours after the perforation had occurred that he was operated on. Flakes of lymph, gas, and fluid were found. The exact site of the perforation was not noted. He died next day.

Comment.—Case missed at onset; operation too late.

CASE 25.—*Typhoid, two perforations, operation. Died. No P.M.*

Female, æt. 31, was admitted on the 9th day of disease moderately ill. She had diarrhœa and much distension, but no rigidity. She was pregnant four months.

Six days later the patient was sick and vomited. She had some pain in the left side. The abdomen was, however, very distended. The physician, who saw the case, notes that it did not look like a perforation. Two days later the patient did not look well, and some tenderness on pressure had developed.

When the abdomen was opened three days after the initial vomiting, a large perforation was found in the last foot of the ileum completely sealed off by omentum, and a more recent one had occurred. The small intestine was red, but no free fluid was present. The patient died 24 hours after the operation.

Comment.—Two perforations present, the first closed by nature. Diagnosis missed at onset; failure to go in on suspicion.

CASE 26.—*Typhoid, two perforations, operation. Died. P.M.*
Hypostatic pneumonia.

Female, æt. 8, reported to have had influenza three weeks previous to admission, but did not recover. Ten days before admission she had headache, abdominal pain and diarrhœa. When first seen the patient was thin, wasted, and very ill. She was extremely irritable, and had much moisture in the chest. For the next three days the temperature and pulse came down, and touched normal once. They then went up in a step-and-stair manner like the onset of enteric fever until the middle of the third week, when the temperature reached 103.2° and the pulse 130 per minute. The patient remained very irritable, almost like a meningitis. The temperature then gradually began to come down like the beginning of a lysis. On the 36th day of illness, or a month after admission, sudden abdominal pain set in with rigidity and tenderness. The pulse increased slightly, and several blood clots were passed for the first time.

The abdomen was opened three hours later. A pin-hole perforation was detected 6 inches from the ileo-cæcal valve. This was closed, and an appendicostomy performed. Before closing the abdomen a rapid survey of the small intestine revealed a piece of adherent omentum, which had completely closed another pin-hole perforation.

The patient died 24 hours after the operation.

Post-mortem Examination.—No free fluid was present, no pus or lymph, and little congestion of the small intestine. Both perforations were quite intact. Both bases of the lungs presented hypostatic congestion.

Comment.—Patient died from hypostatic pneumonia.

SYMPTOMS.—A review of the signs and symptoms of general peritonitis is unnecessary. If we wait on characteristic and well marked signs of perforation, operation will save few or no cases.

Pain.—The most valuable sign is pain. It is present in practically all cases. The severity varies from sudden severe

abdominal pain, accompanied by marked rigidity, sickness and change of expression from a massive rupture to a mild degree which may subside for a time. In more than one case we have found the patient asleep when we got to the ward after a call. The onset of pain, even of a mild character occurring within the perforating period, demands the fullest investigation without delay. The signs from a pin-hole perforation present a very different picture from the case in which the bottom drops out of an ulcer.

The nurse in attendance must be alive to the possibilities of perforation, and should report to the physician without delay the onset of pain of any degree.

Rigidity.—Rigidity and tenderness are of equal importance. Here also the degree varies. With a small leak it may be confined to one small area. In almost all cases tenderness is present. We have found it most frequently, in early perforations, in the right iliac region. Pain, however, may be referred to any region of the abdomen. Quite frequently it is in the epigastric or umbilical regions.

The above signs alone justify an exploratory operation. Cases which have given considerable trouble in diagnosis have been those with pain on admission of several days' duration. In those we miss the feel of the abdomen before the onset of pain.

We have repeatedly found of the greatest aid a note on the case record that the abdomen was quite soft and easily palpated at the last examination.

At the same time we must clearly remember that pain and tenderness may occur without a perforation being discovered at operation. In three cases we had explored, one had no abdominal lesion, beyond inflamed ulcers; one local peritonitis without perforation, proved at autopsy; and the other, peritonitis with gas and fluid without perforation and which recovered.

In another case, details above, a second perforation revealed the presence of a previous perforation sealed off by omentum, the onset of which was not suspected.

It is, therefore, true that perforation may occur without obvious signs, and, conversely, characteristic signs and symptoms may appear where no perforation can be found.

Pulse.—In fully half the cases the pulse rate increased shortly after the perforation. In some the increase was late and did not occur until after the operation.

Temperature.—The characteristic fall in temperature cannot be relied upon in the diagnosis of early perforation. In several of our cases it took place after the operation.

Liver Dullness.—The obliteration of liver dullness is of no value in early diagnosis.

Operation.—In all cases, chloroform was the anæsthetic used. The perforations were invaginated by a Lembert's suture. Only in one case was resection discussed. A pint or two of sugar solution in saline was left in the abdomen. Drainage for a short period we prefer. Opening Douglas's pouch in females is an additional aid.

Appendicostomy we have found of considerable value in reducing toxæmia and shock after operation. In no case did a fistula remain. Fowler's position is valuable when the patient can be raised.

Summary.—The physician in charge of enterics should be a clinician well grounded in the early diagnosis of surgical complications.

A junior in charge of a small hospital should have consulting aid.

The closest co-operation with a first class abdominal surgeon is absolutely essential.

The nurse should immediately notify the physician of the onset of abdominal pain.

The majority of cases will be operated on before the diagnosis is absolutely certain.

The mortality from perforation is high even under the most favourable conditions of early diagnosis. A recovery from perforation is a life saved.

Finally, the early diagnosis of perforation in enteric fever probably calls for the exhibition of more clinical acumen than any other complication in fever work. The fear of having the abdomen opened and nothing found, too often delays an operation for several hours. In our experience the onset of pain, accompanied by tenderness within the perforating period, and not due to any other obvious cause, justifies an exploratory incision.

In no case could the patient have stood resection of a portion of the bowel.

Local anæsthesia might have been preferable to general anæsthesia.

Puerperal Fever.

Three cases were remaining in hospital at the beginning of the year, and 44 were admitted throughout the year. 1 case was wrongly diagnosed. Of these 46 cases, 31 were discharged well, 14 died, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—8 were mild, 16 moderate, and 21 severe.

THE AVERAGE AGE of the patients was 30 years; 2 were under 20 years of age, 22 between 21 and 30 years, 15 between 31 and 40 years, and 6 over 40 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS of all cases prior to admission was 8·8 days; of recovered cases, 9·2 days; and of fatal cases, 8 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE was 25·4 days.

ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH. — Doctor, 11; midwife, 14; doctor and midwife, 14; hospital cases, 6.

THE FATALITY RATE was 31·1 per cent.

COMPLICATIONS AT BIRTH.—Instrumental delivery, 8; perineal tears, 5; recto-vaginal fistulæ, 2; hæmorrhage, 2; still birth, 1; miscarriage, 3; adherent placenta, 2.

NUMBER OF PREGNANCY at which disease occurred:—

Para.	No. of Cases.	Died.	Instrumental Delivery.	Died.
1	15	3	6	1
2	8	4	1	—
3	4	1	1	—
4	4	1	—	—
5	4	—	—	—
6	2	1	—	—
7	1	1	—	—
8	2	1	—	—
9	1	1	—	—
11	3	—	—	—
14	1	1	—	—

COMPLICATIONS DURING THE FEVER.—Albuminuria, 3; œdema brain, 1; anæmia, 3; arthritis (septic), 2; otitis media, 1; peritonitis, 3; pleural effusion, 2.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSIS.—1 case, notified puerperal fever, proved to be a case of eclampsia.

Erysipelas.

Four cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 44 were admitted, and 2 were wrongly diagnosed. Of these 46 cases, 39 recovered, 4 died, and 3 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Males, 17; females, 26.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 20; moderate, 14; severe, 9.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.—Face, 30; lower limbs, 8; arm, 3; wandering, 2.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 39 years; the average duration of illness prior to admission was 6 days; the average residence of all cases was 22 days; of recovered cases, 21·3 days; and of fatal cases, 25·5 days.

THE FATALITY RATE was 9·3 per cent. of the cases discharged.

COMPLICATIONS.—Cellulitis, 2; delirium, 4; nephritis, 2; relapse, 2.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Erythema, 1; erythema nodosum, 1.

Tuberculosis.

Fifteen cases of tuberculosis were in hospital at the beginning of the year, and 108 were admitted. 16 were wrongly diagnosed, and 15 others proved to be cases of tuberculosis. Of these 122 cases, 110 were discharged in varying stages of improvement, 11 died, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

The following table shows the age-periods and sexes of the cases discharged :—

AGE.	RECOVERED.		DIED.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
-5 years, -	16	11	—	1	16	12
- 10 „ -	11	17	3	1	14	18
- 15 „ -	5	6	—	1	5	7
- 20 „ -	8	9	—	1	8	10
- 25 „ -	7	6	1	—	8	6
- 30 „ -	2	3	—	1	2	4
- 35 „ -	1	3	—	—	1	3
- 40 „ -	—	1	—	—	—	1
Over 40 „ -	2	2	1	1	3	3
	52	58	5	6	57	64

SEX.—Male, 57; female, 64.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 14.6 years, and the average residence was 49.1 days.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Glands, - 61	Skin, - - 5	Testicle, - 2
Bone, - 10	Bladder, - 1	Cord, - 1
Spine, - 3	Kidney, - 1	Meningeal, 7
Joint, - 4	General - 2	Lung, - 24

GLANDULAR CASES.—*Sex*.—Male, 25; female, 36.

The average age was 11.3 years, and the average duration of residence 51.6 days. Approximately 70 per cent. were under 15 years of age, 31.1 per cent. being under 5 years of age, 29.5 per cent. between 6 and 10 years, 9.8 per cent. between 11 and 15 years, and 29.5 per cent. over 15 years of age.

Where the glandular mass was intact excision was done, but in most of the cases abscess formation and frequently sinuses were present. These were opened, owing to the small number of beds available.

OSSEOUS CASES.—*Sex*.—Male, 4; female, 6. The average age was 9.8 years, and the average stay in hospital was 63.3 days. Four cases were under 5 years of age, two between 6 and 10 years, and three over 15 years of age. The bones affected were:—Femur, 2; tarsus and phalanges, 1; tarsus, 3; carpus, 1; tibia, 2; phalanges, 1.

SPINE CASES. — *Sex*. — Male, 1; female, 2. The average age was 17 years, and the average residence in hospital was 48.6 days. In two cases psoas abscesses were aspirated. One of the cases was notified as meningitis.

JOINT CASES.—*Sex*.—Male, 4. The average age was 12 years, and the average residence in hospital was 30.2 days. The joints affected were:—Hip, 3; knee, 1. In all of them abscess formation had occurred.

SKIN CASES.—*Sex*.—Male, 1; female, 4. The average age was 11 years, and the average stay in hospital was 40.4 days.

BLADDER CASE.—A female, aged 36 years, was in hospital 43 days.

KIDNEY CASE.—A male, aged 12 years, was in hospital 74 days.

TESTES.—In 2 cases, aged 3 and 33 years respectively, a testicle was involved. In both cases the testicle and cord were excised.

CORD.—A boy, aged 11 years, with tuberculosis of the cord, was referred to a sanatorium for treatment.

GENERAL TUBERCULOSIS. — 2 males, aged 1 and 2 years, were riddled with tubercle. They were in hospital 292 and 203 days respectively.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. — *Sex.* — Male, 12; female, 12. The average age was 26·5 years, and the average residence in hospital was 32·4 days. The pulmonary cases were removed to sanatoria as soon as possible.

Reason for Admission. — Wrong diagnosis, 10; abscess, 2; for pneumo-thorax treatment (readmissions), 3; empyema, 1; ischio-rectal abscess, 1; pleural effusion, 6; maid on staff, 1.

MENINGEAL.—*Sex.*—Male, 2; female, 5. The average age was 15·8 years, due to the presence of 3 adults. The average residence in hospital was 5·1 days. All proved fatal.

FATAL CASES.—*Sex.*—Male, 5; female, 6. The average age was 19 years, and the average duration of residence in hospital was 20·8 days.

Type of Disease.—Meningeal, 7; pulmonary, 4.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES. — Pyogenic abscesses, 2; constipation, 1; osteomyelitis, 1; Perthe's disease, 1; rectal sinus, 2; malnutrition, 1; negative, 1; hernia, 1; cerebral hæmorrhage, 1; tumour of lung, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; others, 2.

Fifteen cases which proved to be tuberculosis were admitted as suffering from other diseases, viz.: — Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; encephalitis lethargica, 3; pleurisy, 2; pneumonia, 5; enteric fever, 1; pyrexia, 1; pyogenic meningitis, 1.

Pneumonia.

Fourteen cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 123 were admitted, of which 40 were wrongly diagnosed, and 6 cases notified as suffering from other diseases proved to be cases of pneumonia. Of these 103 cases, 70 recovered, 19 died, and 14 were in hospital at the end of the year.

The following table shows the age-periods and the sex of the cases discharged :—

AGE.	RECOVERED.		DIED.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
- 5 years, - -	9	5	3	2	12	7
- 10 „ - -	5	3	—	—	5	3
- 15 „ - -	5	4	—	—	5	4
- 20 „ - -	12	2	—	—	12	2
- 25 „ - -	7	3	1	3	8	6
- 30 „ - -	2	1	—	—	2	1
- 35 „ - -	3	—	1	—	4	—
- 40 „ - -	5	1	—	—	5	1
Over 40 „ - -	3	—	7	2	10	2
	51	19	12	7	63	26

THE AVERAGE AGE of all cases was 21·7 years; of recovered cases, 18·4 years; and of fatal cases, 33·8 years.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS of all cases prior to admission was 6·2 days; of recovered cases, 6·3 days; and of fatal cases, 6 days.

THE AVERAGE RESIDENCE of all cases was 30·5 days; of recovered cases, 37·3 days; and of fatal cases, 5·1 days.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 9; moderate, 28; severe, 52.

SITUATION OF LESION.—Right side, 45; left side, 28; both sides, 16. Upper lobe, 13; lower lobe, 55; both lower lobes, 4; whole of one side, 3; whole of both sides, 2; central, 2; broncho-pneumonia 10

THE FATALITY RATE was 21·3 per cent.

COMPLICATIONS.—21, or 23·5 per cent., of the discharges, developed complications. Empyema, 4 (1 double); delirium, 8; abscess, 1; thrombosis and endocarditis, 1; pleural effusion, 1; adenitis, 1; nephritis, 1; albuminuria, 2; otitis media, 2.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Bronchitis, 14; cardiac disease, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; cirrhosis liver, 1; diphtheria, 1; empyema, 6; erysipelas, 1; influenza, 1; malignant disease of lung, 1; negative, 5; pleural effusion, 3; tuberculosis, 5.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE PNEUMONIA on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; diphtheria, 2; ophthalmia, 1; scarlet fever, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1.

Measles.

Five cases of measles were admitted, and 3 others notified as scarlet fever proved to be cases of measles. Of these 8 cases, 6 recovered, 1 died, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Males, 3; females, 4.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF ILLNESS in all cases was 3·6 days; and the average duration of residence was 29·7 days.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 8 years.

One case died from broncho-pneumonia.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 2; moderate, 3; severe, 2.

COMPLICATIONS.—Broncho-pneumonia, 2; empyema, 1.

Whooping Cough.

Twelve cases of whooping cough were treated. Six were males and 6 females.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 2·6 years; and the average residence in hospital was 35·8 days.

Three died from broncho-pneumonia, wasting, and multiple abscesses.

Three were mild, 1 moderate, and 8 severe.

COMPLICATIONS. — Broncho-pneumonia, 1; multiple abscesses, 1; wasting, 1.

Four were notified as diphtheria, 1 scarlet fever, and 1 meningitis.

Two others had in addition chickenpox, and 1 advanced rickets.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Twenty-five cases were notified as encephalitis lethargica, 13 were wrongly diagnosed, and 2 others proved to be cases of the disease. Of these 14 cases, 12 were discharged alive, and 2 died.

SEX.—Males, 8; females, 6.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS on admission was 84 days; the average residence, 34.4 days; and the average age was 21.7 years.

AGE-PERIODS.—Under 10 years of age, 2; 11 to 20 years, 5; 21 to 30 years, 4; 31 to 40 years, 2; over 40 years of age, 1.

THE FATALITY RATE was 15 per cent. of the discharges.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 2; moderate, 2; severe, 3; late cases, 7.

THE RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF THE SIGNS OF ONSET were—Lethargy, 6; headache, 4; insomnia, 3; diplopia, 3; sickness, 3; delirium, 2; general pains, 2; squint, 2; incontinence, 2; tremor, 1; dizziness, 1; rigidity, 1; sore throat, 1; abdominal pain, 1.

THE FREQUENCY OF THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS AFTER COMING INTO HOSPITAL were—Mental, 6; lethargy, 5; incontinence, 3; insomnia, 3; diplopia, 2; ptosis, 2; squint, 2; conjugate deviation, 1; rigidity, 1; pains, 1; myoclonus, 3; restlessness, 2; delirium, 1; filthy habits, 1; rubbing, 1; polypnoea, 1; sniffing, 1; temperature, 1; Parkinson facies, 1.

RESULTS.—Apparently well, 3; improved, 3; I.S.Q., 5; worse, 1; died, 2.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Tubercular meningitis, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 1; cerebral abscess, 2; negative, 5; hysteria, 1; mania, 1.

Meningitis.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—2 cases were admitted. One died of chronic meningitis, and the other died on admission.

PNEUMOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.—A female, æt. 16, was notified as encephalitis lethargica. She died from pneumococcal meningitis.

SEROUS MENINGITIS.—2 cases presented all the signs of meningitis, but the fluid proved sterile.

Three others proved to be:—Osteomyelitis; sarcoma of pituitary body; and whooping cough of long standing, with wasting.

Suspected Smallpox.

The following was an interesting case from a diagnostic point of view.

A male, aged 43 years, had been confined to the house for a few weeks with a cough and spit. On 26th April, 1925, he took a severe headache. Next day he came out in a rash. He was admitted to hospital on 30th April as a suspected smallpox.

He was moderately ill from a chronic bronchitis, with emphysema, but there was no toxæmia.

Distribution of Rash.—Face, neck, wrists, and ankles. The palms of hands and soles of feet were free from the eruption.

Elements.—Papules on knees; vesicles on neck; papules, vesicles, and pustules on face. These were all superficial, and none of them felt shotty.

Progress.—The elements gradually dried up, but without any regular progression.

The patient ultimately died from cardiac dilatation following chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

The interest of the case was in the distribution of the rash. When examined carefully, the diagnosis of dermatitis pustulosum was apparent.

The vaccination took very well.

Chickenpox.

Three cases of chickenpox were admitted. All were mild.

The average residence was 17·3 days.

Tinea Tonsurans.

Eleven cases were X-rayed. Three of the cases were notified as favus but proved to be tinea, and one had a sycosis of the face.

SEX.—Male, 4; female, 7.

The average age was 9·6 years; and the average residence in hospital, 12·7 days.

Venereal Diseases.

At the beginning of the year 11 cases were in residence, and during the year 106 were admitted to hospital for indoor treatment. Of these, 16 were wrongly diagnosed, and 1 other case notified as tuberculosis proved to be a case of syphilis. Of 102 cases, 93 were discharged in varying stages of improvement, 1 died, and 8 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 43; female, 51.

AGE.—Under 1 year, 17; 2 to 10 years, 3; 11 to 20 years, 11; 21 to 30 years, 38; 31 to 40 years, 11; 41 to 50 years, 8; over 50 years, 6.

The average age of the proved cases was 23·2 years; and the average duration of residence, 37·8 days.

The indoor cases were :—Syphilis, 25; gonorrhœa, 46; syphilis and gonorrhœa, 6; syphilis and lupus, 1; ophthalmia neonatorum, 16.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Cancer larynx, 1; dermatitis, 1; disseminated sclerosis, 1; epididymitis (tubercular), 1; epithelioma foreskin, 1; impetigo, 1; mental defect, 1; negative, 2; noma vulva, 1; nephritis, 1; pneumonia, 1; septic sore, 1; simple ophthalmia, 2; scabies, 1.

COMPLICATIONS AND REASONS FOR INDOOR TREATMENT.—Abscess, 2; arthritis, 4; circumcision, 3; Charcot's disease, 1; debility, 1; dermatitis, 1; epididymitis, 3; keratitis, 1; lupus, 1; miscarriage, 1;

optic atrophy, 1; stricture, 2; prostatitis, 2; teno-synovitis, 1; pleural effusion, 1; warts, 2.

GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.—16 cases were treated. In one a small central ulcer was present on admission, resulting in a small corneal opacity.

An adult was admitted with a severe double gonorrhœal ophthalmia. This case was cured.

In 2 others the ophthalmia was of a simple nature.

The number and nature of the cases attending at the outdoor clinic, and the areas from which they came, are shown in the following table.

259 new cases were registered—191 males and 68 females.

VENEREAL DISEASES, 1925.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Others V. D.	Others Non V. D.	Total.	Indoor Cases.	Indoor Days.	Outdoor Attendances.
Middle Ward, -	69	95	3	—	3	34	204	66	2,017	3,747
Upper Ward, -	3	4	—	—	—	2	9	4	112	31
Lower Ward, -	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	34	5
Airdrie, -	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	152	—
Coatbridge, -	9	2	2	—	—	5	18	8	322	108
Bathgate, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	25	26
Glasgow, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	28
Hamilton, -	15	20	2	—	1	5	43	7	271	765
Kirkintilloch, -	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	—
Lanark, -	1	5	—	—	—	—	6	5	122	8
Motherwell, -	22	46	1	—	—	14	83	9	243	1,674
Rutherglen, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	51
Wishaw, -	9	7	1	—	—	3	20	8	212	275
Stirlingshire, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	32	—
Totals, -	131	185	10	—	4	63	393	114	3,548	6,698

The following is a synopsis of the venereal diseases work since 1917 :—

	1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Cases :—</i>	67	25	157	65	367	90	434	116	315	88	214	79	171	45	163	55	191	68
philis, - -	32	18	74	42	138	46	124	64	107	31	49	36	48	15	34	19	35	24
norrhœa, - -	23	1	44	8	141	15	150	12	103	22	75	14	68	10	76	21	108	32
philis and Gonorrhœa, - -	2	2	5	5	16	6	22	2	9	7	4	1	4	5	1	1	—	2
It Sore, - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
thers V.D., - -	2	1	9	2	12	—	13	4	5	1	5	1	7	—	5	—	6	1
thers Non V.D., -	6	3	23	8	60	23	114	34	90	27	79	27	35	15	47	14	42	9
<i>treated during the Year :—</i>																		
philis, - -	32	18	101	57	189	78	257	134	252	102	176	91	162	63	123	56	88	43
norrhœa, - -	23	1	44	8	151	17	186	12	146	24	123	16	100	13	99	22	137	48
philis and Gonorrhœa, - -	2	2	8	4	24	6	44	7	35	11	24	6	24	10	12	5	6	4
It Sore, - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	3	—	4	—	8	—	2	—	—	—
thers V.D., - -	2	1	9	2	12	—	14	4	5	1	7	1	8	—	8	—	4	—
thers Non V.D., -	6	3	23	8	61	24	115	40	102	29	19	3	48	20	48	17	51	12
tdoor Attendances, - -	253	90	1261	444	4676	450	7505	237	6539	687	3536	706	3270	599	3174	411	5531	1167
loor Cases, - -	39	18	35	35	59	46	64	60	64	61	46	44	50	42	41	32	53	61
loor Days, - -	1050	594	864	1105	926	1136	1219	1308	1820	1485	1030	1767	1475	1264	1044	1110	1702	1846
arsanSubstitute injections, - -	168	103	521	333	1227	514	1779	707	1701	645	1092	664	1358	460	594	240	910	407
. of Operations, -	7	—	16	—	24	1	27	—	19	—	10	1	14	1	10	—	8	1
, Wassermann,	86	55	295	161	563	211	882	318	869	267	570	224	424	131	269	91	172	64
, Smears Spirochætes,	7	—	16	3	35	—	64	—	35	1	18	—	19	—	7	—	6	—
, „ Gonococci,	37	7	93	35	165	40	224	27	181	44	163	36	171	35	138	53	126	71

Note :—Included under Salvarsan Substitute Injections are 813 Bismuth Injections.

Other Diseases and Conditions.

Accident, 3; abscess, 4; anginitic œdema, 1; appendix abscess, 1; bursitis, 1; cellulitis, 2; diabetes, 1; diarrhœa, 1; empyema, 1; emphysema and pericarditis, 1; hernia, 1; keratitis, 1; malnutrition, 1; negative, 1; pleural effusion, 4; phimosis, 1; rheumatism, 2; septic dermatitis, 1; tonsils, 7; tonsillitis, 9; trachoma, 2.

Electrical Department.

During the year 262 cases were photographed. These were:—Chest, 194; joint, 25; bone, 22; spine, 6; pneumo-thorax, 6; fracture, 5; venereal disease, 4.

The sources from which the 262 cases came were:—County Hospital, Motherwell, 66; Bellshill Dispensary, 53; Cambuslang Dispensary, 43; Blantyre Dispensary, 19; Shotts Dispensary, 14; Baillieston, 3; Uddingston, 1; Longriggend Sanatorium, 32; Lightburn Hospital, 12; Lower Ward, 3; Upper Ward, 3; Doctors, 10; Others, 3.

Operations.

During the year the following operations were performed in the hospital:—

DISEASE		OPERATION.	RECOVERED.	DIED.	TOTAL
Tuberculosis	Glands	Excision or Scraping	58	—	58
	Bone	Removal of sequestra	7	—	7
	Joints	Arthrotomy	4	—	4
	Spine	Aspiration	7	—	7
	Skin	Excision	6	—	6
	Testicle	Excision	2	—	2
	Lung	Resection of Rib	—	1	1
	Fingers	Amputation	1	—	1
	Foot	Scraping	1	—	1
Diphtheria	Laryngeal stenosis	Tracheotomy	8	5	13
		Intubation and Tracheotomy	1	—	1
	Carrier	Excision of tonsils	1	—	1
	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	1	—	1
	Glands.	Opening abscess	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	Glands	Opening abscess	13	—	13
	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	8	1	9
	Laryngeal stenosis	Tracheotomy	2	—	2
	Cellulitis	Incision	—	1	1

DISEASE.		OPERATION.	RECOVERED.	DIED.	TOTAL.
Enteric Fever	Perforation	Laparotomy	—	1	1
Erysipelas	Cellulitis	Incision	3	1	4
Puerperal Fever	Septic Joint	Arthrotomy	3	1	4
	Retained Placenta	Removal	1	—	1
	Pelvic Cellulitis	Laparotomy	—	1	1
Venereal Diseases	Peri-urethral abscess	Incision	1	—	1
	Abscess	Incision	1	—	1
	Phimosis	Circumcision	3	—	3
	Stricture	Dilatation	2	—	2
	Warts	Excision	2	—	2
	Epithelioma	Excision	1	—	1
Pneumonia	Empyema	Resection of rib	4	5	9
	Double empyema	Resection of rib	1	—	1
	Laryngeal obstruction	Tracheotomy	—	1	1
Others	Enlarged tonsils	Enucleation	6	—	6
	Abscess	Incision	2	—	2
	Osteomyelitis	Incision	5	—	5
	Rectal sinus	Incision	1	—	1
	Hernia	Herniotomy	2	—	2
	Appendicitis	Laparotomy	1	—	1
	Pelvic Abscess	Laparotomy	1	—	1
	Peritonitis	Laparotomy	—	1	1
	Otitis Media	Mastoidectomy	1	—	1
			162	19	18

The following operations were performed by the Consulting Surgeon, Dr. MacLennan, or a substitute:—Arthrotomy, 1; glands 4; laparotomy, 5; herniotomy, 2; dilatation, 1; mastoidectomy, 3; 7 cases were seen in consultation by the Consulting Surgeon, and 4 by a Consulting Physician, Dr. Harrington.

The Staff.

On 31st December, 1925, the indoor staff comprised 1 physician-superintendent, 1 assistant medical officer, 1 matron, 9 sisters, 2 staff nurses, 54 probationers, and 32 maids.

The outdoor staff consisted of 1 engineer, 3 firemen, 1 gardener, 5 assistant gardeners, 2 chauffeurs, 1 V.D. attendant, and 2 clerks.

The total staff numbered 115.

LECTURES.—From October till April, lectures and demonstrations on elementary anatomy and physiology, hygiene, fevers, the theory and practice of nursing, and medical and surgical nursing, in accordance with the syllabus of the General Nursing Council, were given by the medical staff and matron. The course in cooking and dietetics was given by the Education Authority, who granted certificates of proficiency to the successful candidates.

Eleven probationers completed the examination under the old scheme, and were granted the Scottish Board of Health Certificate for Fever Nursing, whilst 8 others passed the Preliminary Examination of the General Nursing Council.

STAFF ILLNESSES.—23 probationers and 12 maids were warded for the following illnesses:—Abscess, 3; œdema face, 1; appendicitis, 1; bursitis, 1; chickenpox, 1; diarrhœa, 1; diphtheria, 6; erysipelas, 2; keratitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; rheumatism, 2; scarlet fever, 5; sore throat, 7; septic toe, 1; tonsillitis, 2.

A probationer of two weeks' standing developed a fatal streptococcal peritonitis. The operation revealed old tubal disease. The sick staff lost 921 working days.

INOCULATIONS.—14 probationers were vaccinated with T.A.B. vaccine against the enteric group of diseases, and 22 had toxin antitoxin.

Buildings and Grounds.

The Works Department has proved a perfect boon to the hospital. Under the able supervision of the Building Inspector, all work done by the Department has been of a high order. Before the Works Department was inaugurated, there was a tendency to leave small jobs, like broken windows, locks, pointing of windows, cleaning rhones, painter work, &c., until a large amount of work justified a contract. Such repairs are now done at once, efficiently and cheaply. The hospital has now been in existence since 1897, and is built over an old coalfield, consequently fractured drains, twisted window frames, &c., necessitate repairs from time to time.

Now, repainting of wards is done at the hospital convenience.

An excellent enclosure was designed and erected over the new coal weighing machine; a small addition was made to the piggery; and the gate entrance on the north side of the hospital was widened. The new gate was erected under the supervision of the Building Inspector.

Ambulance Work.

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Tuberculosis.	Disinfections.	Others.	Total.
Patients, -	1,433	625	229	—	5	2,292
Journeys, -	1,193	308	138	22	60	1,721
Mileages, -	17,316	6,959	5,360	355	944	30,934

Statistics.

TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS (AS NOTIFIED) AND DISCHARGES DURING 1925, WITH THE NUMBERS IN HOSPITAL AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE YEAR.

Disease.	In Hospital, 1st January, 1925.		Admitted.		Discharged.				Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec. 1925.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Recovered.		Died.		M.	F.
					M	F.	M	F.		
Scarlet Fever, . . .	52	64	392	530	369	499	9	11	66	84
Diphtheria, . . .	9	21	136	149	125	152	7	5	13	13
Enteric Fever, . . .	—	—	13	12	11	9	2	1	—	2
Erysipelas, . . .	1	3	19	25	16	25	2	2	2	1
Puerperal Fever, . . .	—	3	—	44	—	31	—	15	—	1
Tuberculosis, . . .	8	7	51	57	55	59	4	4	—	1
Pneumonia, . . .	9	5	81	42	64	34	15	10	11	3
Measles, . . .	—	—	4	1	3	1	—	—	1	—
Venereal Disease, . . .	5	6	49	57	50	55	—	4	4	4
Others, . . .	2	4	48	61	38	54	11	10	1	1
	86	113	793	978	731	919	50	62	98	110
	199		1,771		1,650		112		208	
	1,970				1,970					

TABLE II.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES IN EACH MONTH
OF THE YEAR 1925.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Admitted, - -	123	146	146	138	130	106	119	143	165	220	170	165	1,771
Discharged—													
Recovered, - -	133	118	133	112	146	110	138	93	121	151	199	196	1,650
Died, - - -	11	11	14	9	9	6	10	4	12	7	8	11	112

TABLE III.—AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE
YEAR 1925, WITH THE FATALITY-RATE.

SCARLET FEVER.

Age.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.
0-1,	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
-2,	14	2	12.5	7	1	12.5	21	3	12.5
-3,	17	1	5.5	27	3	10.0	44	4	8.3
-4,	27	—	—	40	1	2.4	67	1	1.4
-5,	35	2	5.4	44	—	—	79	2	2.4
-6,	38	—	—	46	—	—	84	—	—
-7,	27	—	—	36	—	—	63	—	—
-8,	25	1	3.8	35	—	—	60	1	1.6
-9,	23	—	—	26	1	3.7	49	1	2.0
-10,	20	—	—	35	1	2.7	55	1	1.7
-15,	82	—	—	96	1	1.0	178	1	0.5
-20,	21	—	—	35	—	—	56	—	—
Over 20,	14	—	—	57	2	6.8	41	2	4.6
Total, - -	345	6	1.7	455	10	2.1	800	16	1.9

TABLE III. (*contd.*)—DIPHTHERIA.

Age.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.
0-1,	3	1	25.0	2	—	—	5	1	16.6
-2,	5	1	16.6	6	2	25.0	11	3	21.4
-3,	6	2	25.0	2	1	33.3	8	3	27.2
-4,	5	1	16.6	9	—	—	14	1	6.6
-5,	8	—	—	14	—	—	22	—	—
-6,	10	—	—	11	1	8.3	21	1	4.5
-7,	5	—	—	6	1	14.2	11	1	8.3
-8,	3	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—
-9,	7	—	—	6	—	—	13	—	—
-10,	4	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—
-20,	15	1	6.2	31	—	—	46	1	2.1
Over 20,	6	—	—	9	—	—	15	—	—
Total,	77	6	7.2	102	5	4.6	179	11	5.7

TABLE III. (*contd.*)—ENTERIC FEVER.

Age.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.
0-5,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.2
-10,	3	—	—	3	1	25.0	6	1	—
-15,	1	1	50.0	2	—	—	3	1	25.0
-20,	3	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—
-25,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-30,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-35,	—	1	10.0	—	—	—	—	1	10.0
-40,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-45,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-50,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 50,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	7	2	22.2	7	1	12.5	14	3	17.6

TABLE IV.—THE STAGE OF THE DISEASE IN WHICH PATIENTS DISCHARGED
IN 1925, WERE ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Days of 1st Week.							Week of Illness.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	
Scarlet Fever, - -	29	223	213	168	65	43	16	757	37	12	10	816
Diphtheria, - - -	14	55	43	34	23	6	3	178	11	1	—	190
Enteric Fever, - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	5	2	17

TABLE V.—COMPLICATIONS OBSERVED IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED
DURING 1925.

Scarlet Fever.	Suppurative Cervical Adenitis.	Non-Suppurative Cervical Adenitis.	Otitis Media Purulenta.	Rhinorrhoea.	Cardiac Complications.	Nephritis.	Arthritis	Mastoiditis.	Pulmonary Complications.	Skin Conditions.
In 800 Recovered Cases,	14	220	95	99	8	18	35	6	2	3
In 16 Fatal Cases, -	—	8	3	7	—	2	—	1	3	—
In 816 Cases, - - -	14	228	98	106	8	20	35	7	5	3
Percentage, - - -	1·8	27·9	12·0	12·9	·9	2·4	4·2	·8	·6	·3

Diphtheria.	Adenitis.	Rhinitis.	Otitis Media.	Cardiac Involvements.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Paralysis.	Arrhythmia.	Nephritis.	Albuminuria.
In 179 Recovered Cases, -	9	4	7	—	—	—	8	7	—	6
In 11 Fatal Cases, - -	2	1	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	1
In 190 Cases, - - -	11	5	7	3	4	—	12	7	—	7
Percentage, - - -	5.7	2.6	3.6	1.5	2.1	—	6.3	3.6	—	3.6

Enteric Fever.	Perforation.	Hæmorrhage.	Bacilluria.	Otitis Media.	Pneumonia.	Albuminuria.
In 14 Recovered Cases, - - -	—	2	2	1	—	1
In 3 Fatal Cases, - - -	1	—	—	—	1	1
In 17 Cases, - - -	1	2	2	1	1	2
Percentage, - - -	5.8	11.7	11.7	5.8	5.8	11.7

TABLE VI.—ADMISSIONS (AS NOTIFIED) SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

Year.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Veneral Diseases.	Tinea.	Quarantine.	Other Diseases	Total.
1897	19	70	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	104
1898	211	349	12	2	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	611
1899	235	571	21	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	849
1900	145	638	21	6	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	832
1901	291	621	31	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	964
1902	160	431	16	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	74	12	711
1903	174	187	22	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	417
1904	112	155	53	13	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	317	12	666
1905	300	114	66	12	4	1	23	—	—	—	—	88	5	613
1906	214	283	72	8	2	6	76	—	8	—	—	9	7	685
1907	99	317	283	4	9	2	106	—	94	—	—	10	6	930
1908	131	508	206	14	6	9	53	—	61	—	—	16	7	1,011
1909	109	834	164	11	10	3	1	—	10	—	—	3	6	1,151
1910	148	696	267	16	12	1	27	—	5	—	—	—	15	1,187
1911	122	670	248	16	12	4	—	—	7	—	67	—	47	1,193
1912	106	888	193	11	9	5	5	13	2	—	73	—	47	1,352
1913	126	838	246	12	6	2	16	37	7	2	61	—	15	1,368
1914	108	958	361	20	11	4	11	44	7	5	27	—	13	1,569
1915	115	750	286	25	12	4	18	65	29	4	26	—	30	1,364
1916	95	1,030	251	12	16	1	16	45	17	2	—	—	14	1,499
1917	92	642	191	17	13	22	3	120	26	99	4	—	26	1,255
1918	105	313	241	13	7	29	7	93	14	236	13	—	204	1,275
1919	118	595	280	16	28	24	11	87	24	111	6	—	155	1,455
1920	59	1,128	313	33	39	10	—	107	29	124	5	—	103	1,950
1921	107	1,047	250	38	54	1	—	156	12	123	19	—	101	1,908
1922	49	1,093	234	39	56	12	—	133	12	87	11	—	184	1,910
1923	61	931	254	47	56	7	11	122	9	91	5	—	154	1,748
1924	35	878	295	36	45	38	24	138	8	80	10	—	243	1,830
1925	25	922	285	44	44	5	24	84	2	106	11	—	219	1,771
	3,671	18,457	5,162	504	457	230	432	1,244	383	1070	338	578	1,652	34,178

TABLE VII.—DISCHARGES SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

Years.	Enteric Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal Fever.		Measles.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Venereal Recd.	Diseases.		Tinea.		Quarantine.		Other Diseases.		TOTAL.	
	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.		Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.
1897 ...	11	1	43	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	58	5
1898 ...	155	23	296	12	11	—	1	1	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	498	40
1899 ...	201	24	536	20	15	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	39	—	810	50	
1900 ...	134	14	592	15	16	2	5	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	25	3	785	35	
1901 ...	209	21	640	22	20	7	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	17	—	908	51	
1902 ...	183	27	438	20	14	2	10	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	10	—	735	50	
1903 ...	140	24	179	4	15	3	13	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	362	33	
1904 ...	88	13	171	7	44	9	12	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316	—	31	5	664	35	
1905 ...	241	22	109	5	42	8	12	1	3	1	4	4	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	20	3	540	45	
1906 ...	192	19	241	4	44	11	4	2	—	1	6	—	62	13	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	56	2	615	57	
1907 ...	91	9	313	9	192	16	9	1	3	—	2	1	77	19	—	—	28	58	—	—	—	—	11	—	80	6	806	119	
1908 ...	107	13	425	8	170	17	12	3	3	2	9	2	55	10	—	—	21	30	—	—	—	—	16	—	40	6	858	91	
1909 ...	99	3	781	24	129	16	10	1	8	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	53	5	1,089	55	
1910 ...	117	5	678	16	226	22	13	1	5	8	7	—	28	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	10	1,127	62	
1911 ...	78	11	617	18	232	18	18	—	5	5	3	—	1	1	10	—	1	2	—	—	61	—	—	—	115	7	1,141	62	
1912 ...	58	10	748	22	136	15	11	—	3	5	6	—	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	76	—	—	—	226	5	1,270	60	
1913 ...	87	5	724	15	150	13	10	1	2	4	1	1	11	3	41	5	1	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	228	8	1,316	55	
1914 ...	75	10	833	27	228	38	15	4	9	2	2	1	5	4	37	4	1	1	—	—	27	—	—	—	205	11	1,437	102	
1915 ...	82	10	641	20	214	29	18	6	9	1	5	3	15	5	47	4	11	9	—	—	36	—	—	—	148	10	1,226	97	
1916 ...	82	10	1,017	23	214	27	13	—	8	7	1	—	6	5	63	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	5	1,491	84	
1917 ...	77	14	563	19	185	25	14	1	7	3	20	1	2	1	109	2	6	13	98	—	4	—	—	—	111	11	1,196	90	
1918 ...	42	15	269	11	135	18	11	4	3	3	29	7	7	2	83	10	1	4	231	—	13	—	—	—	334	35	1,158	109	
1919 ...	82	11	450	12	180	14	13	—	15	10	27	4	7	4	94	3	6	10	104	1	6	—	—	—	301	38	1,285	107	
1920 ...	39	3	985	10	191	19	24	4	25	11	16	3	—	—	103	7	1	13	124	—	5	—	—	—	259	35	1,772	105	
1921 ...	76	14	997	19	167	22	31	7	41	13	2	—	—	—	136	9	1	4	122	3	19	—	—	—	261	18	1,853	109	
1922 ...	29	3	979	18	147	31	31	5	43	14	22	6	—	—	132	10	—	4	66	4	11	—	—	—	328	37	1,788	132	
1923 ...	42	3	879	19	186	18	38	4	34	17	5	1	10	1	103	16	1	1	77	3	9	—	—	—	248	28	1,632	111	
1924 ...	21	1	818	16	189	18	27	1	35	13	39	11	20	1	111	22	—	10	54	7	10	—	—	—	360	48	1,684	148	
1925 ...	14	3	800	16	179	11	39	4	31	14	6	1	20	4	90	7	—	2	93	1	11	—	—	—	—	367	49	1,650	112
Total ...	2,852	341	16,762	433	3,671	433	426	56	294	137	249	52	350	76	1,163	101	86	176	969	19	349	—	—	571	1	4,012	386	31,754	2,211
Fatality per cent.	10.6		2.4		10.5		11.6		31.7		17.2		17.8		7.9		67.1		1.9	—		—		1	8.7		6.5		

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Event	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1901	Jan	2	11:00	St. Paul	Departure	For Chicago
1901	Jan	3	12:00	Chicago	Arrival	From St. Paul
1901	Jan	4	13:00	Chicago	Departure	For New York
1901	Jan	5	14:00	New York	Arrival	From Chicago
1901	Jan	6	15:00	New York	Departure	For St. Paul
1901	Jan	7	16:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1901	Jan	8	17:00	St. Paul	Departure	For Chicago
1901	Jan	9	18:00	Chicago	Arrival	From St. Paul
1901	Jan	10	19:00	Chicago	Departure	For New York
1901	Jan	11	20:00	New York	Arrival	From Chicago
1901	Jan	12	21:00	New York	Departure	For St. Paul
1901	Jan	13	22:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1901	Jan	14	23:00	St. Paul	Departure	For Chicago
1901	Jan	15	24:00	Chicago	Arrival	From St. Paul
1901	Jan	16	25:00	Chicago	Departure	For New York
1901	Jan	17	26:00	New York	Arrival	From Chicago
1901	Jan	18	27:00	New York	Departure	For St. Paul
1901	Jan	19	28:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1901	Jan	20	29:00	St. Paul	Departure	For Chicago
1901	Jan	21	30:00	Chicago	Arrival	From St. Paul
1901	Jan	22	31:00	Chicago	Departure	For New York
1901	Jan	23	32:00	New York	Arrival	From Chicago
1901	Jan	24	33:00	New York	Departure	For St. Paul
1901	Jan	25	34:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York
1901	Jan	26	35:00	St. Paul	Departure	For Chicago
1901	Jan	27	36:00	Chicago	Arrival	From St. Paul
1901	Jan	28	37:00	Chicago	Departure	For New York
1901	Jan	29	38:00	New York	Arrival	From Chicago
1901	Jan	30	39:00	New York	Departure	For St. Paul
1901	Jan	31	40:00	St. Paul	Arrival	From New York

COUNTY OF LANARK

DISTRICT OF THE LOWER WARD

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

1925

Medical Officer of Health,	-	-	County Offices, Hamilton
Assistant Medical Officer of Health,	}		County Buildings,
Sanitary Inspector,		-	-	149 Ingram Street, Glasgow

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

J. HUME PATTERSON, F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.), D.P.H.

Assistant M.O.H. and Tuberculosis Officer

JOHN P. CRICHTON, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspector

JOHN B. PHILIP

Assistant Sanitary Inspector

THOMAS B. POLLOCK

(Certificated Meat Inspector)

Building, Housing, and Town Planning Inspector

M. UNDERWOOD, C.E.

Nurse Health Visitors—3

COUNTY OF LANARK.

DISTRICT OF THE LOWER WARD.

(Area, 24,643 Acres.)

Report by the Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1925.

Vital Statistics.

The **Population** at the Decennial Census in June, 1921, was 29,933. The estimated population for the year 1925 was 33,000. The population of the various parishes is given in Table B.

The number of *inhabited* houses, according to the Valuation Roll, amount to 6,433, while there were 42 not inhabited.

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth and death-rates per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births for the decennial periods 1891-1900, 1901-10, and 1911-20, as well as those for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925.

Table B shows the population, births, and deaths for the year in each parish and registration district, with the deaths classified according to cause.

Table C shows the deaths classified according to cause and age periods.

The **Births** registered in the district, after correction for transfers, amounted to **649**—males, 319; females, 330—giving a birth-rate of **19·6** per thousand of the population, compared with 19·17 in the year 1924.

The number of *illegitimate births* registered in the district, after correction for transfers, amounted to 27—males, 13; females, 14—giving an illegitimate rate of 4·1 per hundred total births, compared with 4·4 in the year 1924.

The **Deaths** registered in the district, after correction for transfers, amounted to **339**, giving a death-rate of **10·2** per thousand of the population, compared with 10·1 in the previous year.

Deaths in Relation to Age.—The deaths are here arranged in recognised age periods, and the percentage proportion of deaths at each age period is given:—

Infant Period,	-	Under 1 year,	52 deaths or 15·3 per cent.
Under School Age,	1-5 years,	18	„ 5·3 „
School Age, -	5-15 „	19	„ 5·6 „
Adolescent, -	15-25 „	22	„ 6·5 „
Early Mature Period,	25-45 „	33	„ 9·7 „
Late do.	45-65 „	87	„ 25·7 „
Post do.	65 years and upwards, -	108	„ 31·9 „

Deaths due to Infectious Disease.—The deaths due to notifiable diseases numbered 63, made up as follows:—Diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 2; erysipelas, 1; tuberculosis, 24 (pulmonary, 17; meningeal, 3; and other forms, 4); pneumonia (all forms), 31.

The deaths due to non-notifiable diseases amounted to 20—Diarrhœa, 3; whooping cough, 15; and encephalitis lethargica, 2.

Respiratory Diseases.—The deaths during the year numbered 58, and the following statistics show the deaths and death-rates per 1,000 of the population of the various forms for the past five years, and for the two quinquennial periods, 1911-15 and 1916-20:—

Year.	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Influenza.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Average.								
1911-15,	45	1·10	32	0·78	3	0·06	4	0·09
Average.								
1916-20,	41	1·38	23	0·76	5	0·16	6	0·18
1921,	21	0·7	10	0·3	13	0·4	5	0·1
1922,	26	0·8	16	0·5	29	0·9	3	0·09
1923,	15	0·4	13	0·4	3	0·09	2	0·06
1924,	29	0·8	15	0·4	15	0·4	1	0·03
1925,	31	0·94	11	0·33	12	0·36	4	0·12

TABLE B.—LOWER WARD.—Year 1925.—Population, Births, and Deaths (a) in each Registration District, with Deaths classified according to cause.

Registration District.	Estimated Population, 1925.	Births.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Meningeal Tuberculosis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Malignant Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis (simple).	Cerebral Haemorrhage.	Convulsions.	Other Nervous Diseases.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Laryngitis.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Diarrhoea.	Appendicitis and Typhilitis.	All Other Diseases (not Malignant).	Other Digestive Diseases.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Dis. and Acc. of Pregnancy, &c.	Congenital Malformations.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.	Atelectasis.	Injury at Birth.	Suffocation (Overlying).	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Violence.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Ill-Defined Diseases.	Encephalitis Lethargica.					
Shettleston, ...	9,500	105	—	—	—	4	2	3	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	7	1	—	2	—	2	8	4	6	—	—	—	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Springburn, ...		2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Maryhill, ...		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Possilpark, ...		48	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Garnguthill, ...	17,100	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oxder, East, ...		205	—	—	1	4	2	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	13	1	3	8	—	2	7	4	4	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oxder, West, ...		150	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	—	1	4	—	—	4	—	3	9	1	10	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carmannock, ...		950	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Butherglen, ...	5,450	112	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	1	1	3	1	8	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...	33,000	649	1	—	2	16	5	12	1	3	3	17	3	1	3	30	2	3	23	1	10	32	11	31	—	4	3	6	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(a) These are the nett or adjusted deaths, having been corrected for institutions and other transfers in accordance with the Scottish Board of Health instructions.

Influenza.—In accordance with the method of classification adopted by the Registrar-General since 1st January, 1921, 12 deaths were ascribed to influenza. The diseases complicating these deaths were as follows:—Cardiac failure, 3; pneumonia, 4; senile cardiac failure, 1; suspected encephalitis lethargica, 1; bronchitis, 2; and pleurisy and pneumonia, 1.

Malignant Diseases.—Deaths falling under this heading numbered 30—males, 15; females, 15. The type of disease was—carcinoma, 24; and other forms, 6. The disease affected some portion of the gastrointestinal tract in 18 cases; the genito-urinary tract, 4 cases; others, 8.

TABLE A.—BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.
INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Net Deaths.	Death-rate.	Infant Under 1 year	
Average.					Deaths.	Death-rate.
1891 } to 1900 }	1,200	32·9	577	15·9	150	125·2
Average.						
1901 } to 1910 }	1,576	33·4	683	14·4	174	110·8
Average.						
1911 } to 1920 }	869	24·1	428	12·2	88	98·2
1921	672	22·4	294	9·8	60	89·3
1922	643	21·2	345	11·4	48	74·6
1923	664	21·08	320	10·1	48	72·3
1924	625	19·17	331	10·1	48	76·8
1925	649	19·6	339	10·2	52	80·1

*By the Glasgow Boundaries Act, 1912, an area of 1,706 acres, with a population of 28,490 was annexed by the City of Glasgow, which affected the statistics from 1st January, 1913.

Prevalence of Infectious Disease.

The diseases included under this heading are classified in relation to notification, and are divided into two groups. Group I includes diseases which are compulsorily notifiable (a) under the Notification Act; (b) by adoption under the Notification Act; and (c) by order

of the Scottish Board of Health, and Group II, not compulsorily notifiable diseases. The diseases included in these groups are as follows:—

GROUP I.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Smallpox.	August, 1906.	1st August, 1912.
Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Scarlet Fever.	24th October, 1912.	1st July, 1914.
Typhus Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	All forms of Tuberculosis.
Enteric Fever.	Tetanus.	1st November, 1918.
Puerperal Fever.	Anthrax.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Erysipelas.	Glanders.	1st August, 1919.
	Actinomycosis.	Malaria.
		Dysentery.
		Trench Fever.
		Acute Primary Pneumonia.
		Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
		26th December, 1924.
		Infective Jaundice.

GROUP II.

Measles.	Mumps.	Ringworm.
German Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scabies.
	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Chickenpox.

Table D shows the number of cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring in each parish during the year, and in the following paragraphs the prevalence and distribution of each disease is summarised.

All the outbreaks were carefully inquired into, and the usual recognised methods of investigation, isolation, and disinfection were carried out to control the spread of the disease.

TABLE D.—Number of Cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease recognised in each Parish during 1925.

Parish.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Totals.]
Glasgow (late Barony),	- 24	40	—	—	6	—	42	1	17	10	1	—	141
Cadder, -	- 17	46	2	2	8	3	40	9	17	14	2	2	162
Rutherglen, -	- 6	10	—	3	3	5	22	3	2	8	—	—	62
Carmunnock, -	- 1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	5
Totals,	- 48	97	2	5	17	8	106	13	36	33	3	2	370

The number of visits of inquiry made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Nurse Health Visitors amounted to 513, intimations to parents and school teachers, 392; and 230 cases were removed to hospital. 124 apartments, 125 lots of bedding and clothing were disinfected. and 1 lot of bedding was destroyed.

In addition to the visits made to mothers and babies and to tuberculous patients, which constitute their principal duties, the Nurse Health Visitors also visit cases of certain infectious diseases, both notifiable and non-notifiable, and give advice in methods of nursing and carrying out of treatment. During the year 791 such visits were made, and the following summary shows the more important diseases for which these visits were made:—

Whooping Cough, - - -	331	Pneumonia, . - -	132
Impetigo, - - -	78	Ophthalmia Neonatorum, -	33
Chickenpox, - - -	48	Acute Poliomyelitis, -	8
Ringworm, - - -	27	Encephalitis Lethargica, -	5
Scabies, - - -	13	Debility, - - -	79
Measles, - - -	8	Others, - - -	29

Smallpox.

No cases were notified during the year.

Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907.—The returns received from the registrars show that the number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination amounted to 128, compared with 120 in the year 1924. Of this number 40 were in the registration district of Cadder West, 34 in Cadder East, 27 in Rutherglen, 17 in Shettleston, 8 in Possilpark, 1 in Maryhill, and 1 in Garngadhill. The proportion of declarations for the whole district was 19 per cent. of the total births.

Diphtheria.

The following tabular statement shows the cases, deaths, and respective rates in quinquennial periods since 1892, and for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925:—

Year.	Numbers.		Deaths per 100 Cases.	Rates.		
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases per 1000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.	
Annual Average—						
	1892-95,	25·2	8·2	32·6	0·75	2·47
	1896-1900,	34·2	7·0	20·4	0·84	1·73
	1901-05,	48·6	6·6	13·5	1·1	1·5
	1906-10,	135·6	9·8	7·2	2·6	1·9
	1911-15,	92·0	8·0	8·6	2·3	1·9
	1916-20,	37·0	4·0	9·7	1·2	1·2
Year	1921,	62	4	6·4	2·0	1·3
	1922,	56	2	3·6	1·8	0·6
	1923,	36	3	8·3	1·1	0·9
	1924,	35	1	2·8	1·0	0·3
	1925.	48	5	10·4	1·4	1·5

47 of the cases notified were removed to hospital, 1 being isolated and nursed at home. Six of the cases were prisoners in H.M. Prison, Barlinnie, while 6 occurred in Robroyston Hospital, which institution is used by the City of Glasgow for the treatment of tuberculous patients. These latter 6 cases were removed to one of the City of Glasgow Fever Hospitals.

The monthly distribution throughout the year was as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3	6	6	3	4	8	1	—	1	1	4	11

It is to be noted the increase in number of cases notified, and a further increase in the fatality rate.

The age incidence of the cases and deaths was as follows:—

	Ages,	-	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65
Cases,	-	-	-	1	16	18	7	3
Deaths,	-	-	-	1	4	—	—	—

The arrangements inaugurated in 1922 for a supply of anti-toxin to be available to medical practitioners at the constabulary stations of the district have not been taken advantage of to any great extent.

Scarlet Fever.

The following tabular statement shows the cases, deaths, and respective rates in quinquennial periods since 1892, and for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925:—

Year.	Numbers.			Rates.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 100 cases.	Cases per 1000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Annual Average—					
1892-95, - -	189	9	4.6	5.6	2.6
1896-1900, - -	245	10	4.0	6.0	2.4
1901-05, - -	136	4	2.9	3.1	0.9
1906-10, - -	224	6	2.7	4.4	1.2
1911-15, - -	240	7	2.8	5.9	1.6
1916-20, - -	63	1	1.2	2.1	0.2
Year 1921, - -	77	—	—	2.6	—
1922, - -	72	1	1.4	2.3	0.3
1923, - -	99	—	—	3.1	—
1924, - -	91	1	1.0	2.7	0.3
1925, - -	97	2	2.0	2.9	0.6

Of the 97 cases notified, 85 were removed to hospital. 12 of the cases notified occurred in Mossbank Industrial School, 1 in St. Mary's Industrial School, 3 were nurses in Lightburn Joint Hospital, while 1 was from Robroyston Hospital. This latter case was treated in one of the City of Glasgow Fever Hospitals.

The monthly distribution of the cases was as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6	21	16	5	9	6	3	4	8	3	11	5

The age incidence of the cases and deaths was as follows:—

	Ages—1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65
Cases,	1	16	63	15	1	1
Deaths,	—	—	2	—	—	—

One of these deaths was a transfer from Dumbarton.

Enteric Fever.

The following tabular statement shows the cases, deaths, and respective rates in quinquennial periods since 1892, and for the years, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925:—

Year.	Numbers.		Rates.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Annual Average—					
1892-95,	48	7	15.5	1.4	2.2
1896-1900,	47	6	13.0	1.1	1.5
1901-05,	40	5	13.3	0.9	1.2
1906-10,	40	3	8.4	0.8	0.6
1911-15,	10	2	19.2	0.2	0.5
1916-20,	5	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.06
Year 1921,	2	—	—	0.06	—
1922,	1	—	—	0.03	—
1923,	2	—	—	0.06	—
1924,	2	—	—	0.06	—
1925,	1	1	50.0	0.06	0.3

During the year two cases were notified. One, a nurse, aged 20 years, from Gartloch Asylum, was removed to hospital, and discharged well. Widal's reaction was positive. The other, a girl aged 18 years, was a very doubtful case, dying at home before diagnosis was confirmed.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases were notified. One a child, aged four months, and a girl, aged 12 years, were removed to hospital where they died, the diagnosis having been confirmed. The other case, a girl aged 14 years, was notified and died at home, the cause of death being stated as cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Erysipelas.

Cases, 17. Deaths, 1. Removed to hospital, 7.

Of the 7 cases removed to hospital, 1 was from Mossbank Industrial School, while 1 was notified from Robroyston Hospital and treated in the City of Glasgow Hospital. In one notified case, erysipelas did not develop.

Pneumonia.

Cases, 119. Deaths, 31.

The cases were thus described in the notifications:—Broncho-pneumonia, 29; lobar-pneumonia, 22; primary pneumonia, 15; influenzal-pneumonia, 13; pleuro-pneumonia, 2; pneumonia (unqualified), 38.

The age and sex-incidence of the cases were as follows:—

	Ages—	1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and upwards.
Males,	-	11	22	19	8	13	11	2
Females,	-	8	10	6	1	6	2	—

23 cases occurred during the first quarter of the year; 33 in the second; 12 in the third; and 51 in the fourth. The greatest number notified in one month was 26 in December.

With the exception of patients whose home conditions were such as to ensure suitable treatment, the cases were visited by the Nurse Health Visitors, and nursing advice and assistance given. In all 132 visits were made to 96 cases. 48 cases were removed to hospital, compared with 46 in the previous year.

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

The sources of information available to the Department regarding the prevalence of measles, whooping-cough, mumps, chickenpox, ring-worm, &c., are as follows:—(1) information sent by schoolmaster for the purposes of certification of scholars absent on account of infectious disease; (2) applications made by School Authorities for closure of schools when the attendance is interfered with by epidemic prevalence; (3) information obtained by the Nurse Health Visitors; and (4) the returns of death received from the local Registrars. The deaths due to the various non-notifiable diseases are shown in Table B.

The following tabular statement shows the deaths registered from measles and whooping-cough, and the deaths per 10,000 of the population in quinquennial periods since 1892, and for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925:—

Annual Average,	Deaths.	Measles.	Deaths.	Whooping Cough.
		Death rate per 10,000 Population.		Death-rate per 10,000 Population.
1892-95,	17	5.2	9	2.8
1896-1900,	25	6.2	21	5.3
1901-05,	21	4.8	28	6.3
1906-10,	23	4.5	27	5.4
1911-15,	12	3.0	14	3.4
1916-20,	6	2.0	8	2.6
Year 1921,	2	0.6	3	1.0
1922,	11	3.6	3	0.9
1923,	2	0.6	5	1.5
1924,	7	2.1	2	0.6
1925,	—	—	16	4.8

Measles.—The number of cases brought to the notice of the Public Health Department from various sources was 6, and 2 cases were removed to hospital. 8 visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitors, who gave advice as to the nursing of the disease and preventing the spread of infection.

Whooping-Cough.—The number of cases brought to the notice of the Public Health Department was 250. 331 visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitors.

Other Diseases.—The following cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were also treated in Lightburn Hospital:—Mumps, 2; scabies,

2; chickenpox, 1; encephalitis lethargica, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1. This diagnosis of meningitis was altered later to epidemic encephalitis.

In addition, 1 case of ringworm received X-ray treatment in Motherwell.

Schools.

No certificates for the closure of schools were given during the year. Owing to the prevalence of infectious disease in certain areas, it was found necessary to make several visits to schools for the purpose of examining scholars. In some instances children were excluded from school, and all necessary steps were taken to prevent the spread of infection. In one instance complaint was made of the undue incidence of infectious disease at one of the schools, but on investigation it was found there were no grounds for such complaint.

Anthrax.

One outbreak of this disease in cattle was reported during the year from the Parish of Cadder. None of the persons in contact with the diseased animal was infected.

Venereal Diseases.

A joint-scheme, including County Districts and the Burghs in the County, has been in operation since 1921, a whole-time V.D. Executive Officer being in charge. There are few cases in this area. Patients receive treatment at the Centre at Lightburn Joint Hospital, and any cases requiring residential treatment at the County Hospital, Motherwell. As the Centres in the City of Glasgow are convenient to the area, some patients also attend there.

Bacteriological Examinations.—During the year 49 specimens of blood were sent for examination to the County Bacteriological Laboratory. 7 of these were from the Lightburn Hospital Treatment Centre, 1 from Coathill Treatment Centre, and 41 from medical practitioners (including 6 from medical officers of institutions). 9 of the specimens were positive and 40 negative.

Hospitals.

The Annual Report by the Physician-Superintendent of Lightburn Joint Hospital forms an appendix to this report.

In addition to the cases treated in Lightburn Joint Hospital, the following cases were treated in institutions within the Cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Scarlet Fever,	-	-	1 case in Ruchill Hospital.
"	-	-	1 " Belvidere "
"	-	-	1 " City Hospital, Edinburgh.
Pneumonia,	-	-	*2 cases in Eastern District Hospital.
"	-	-	2 " Knightswood Hospital.

* From H. M. Prison, Barlinnie.

Although situated in the Lower Ward area, Robroyston Hospital is a large institution belonging to the Corporation of Glasgow, and, naturally, any cases of acute infectious disease occurring there are treated in their own fever hospitals. The following cases occurred during the year :—Diphtheria, 6; scarlet fever, 1; erysipelas, 1.

Tuberculosis.

The provision of institutional treatment for tuberculosis was commenced in 1905, and notification was then arranged for on a voluntary basis. In the year 1907 pulmonary tuberculosis was made compulsorily notifiable in this district under the Notification Act, but was not made compulsorily notifiable throughout Scotland until 1st August, 1912. On 1st July, 1914, non-pulmonary tuberculosis was also made compulsorily notifiable throughout Scotland.

The following tabular statement shows a marked decline in the deaths from tuberculosis since the commencement of County administration, but, owing to the annexations which have taken place, it is not desirable to place too much reliance on these figures for the purpose of comparison, as the composition of the population, especially the proportion of urban to rural, has changed considerably :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Death-rate per 10,000 Population.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Death-rate per 10,000 Population.
Annual Average.					
1891-95,	—	42	—	29	7·1
1896-1900,	—	47	—	29	6·8
1901-05,	—	54	—	33	7·2
1906-10,	65	57	—	41	7·6
1911-15,	59	28	—	24	5·8
1916-20,	42	22	31	11	3·5
Year 1921,	46	12	30	8	2·7
1922,	42	22	34	11	3·6
1923,	45	26	41	8	2·5
1924,	57	15	31	7	2·1
1925,	36	17	33	7	2·1

PULMONARY.

Mortality.—The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 17, giving a death-rate of 0·5 per thousand of the population. The deaths will be found, classified according to parish, in Table B, and the age incidence will be found in Table C.

Deaths in Relation to Notification.—Of the 17 deaths, 13 were notified cases. Three of the deaths not notified died outwith the Lower Ward district and were transferred in.

Of the 13 notified cases—1 was notified in 1917; 2 in 1922; 2 in 1924; and 8 in 1925. No less than 7 of the cases died within six months of notification, viz., 1 within a week, 4 within three months, and 2 within six months.

In addition 1 death was ascribed to *tabes mesenterica*, and is included in the non-pulmonary figures.

Notification.—The number of cases notified amounted to 36, and were classified as follows:—Definite (sputum not examined), 13; definite (sputum positive), 12; definite (sputum negative), 2; suspect for observation, 2; altered diagnosis, 2; temporary resident, 3; and not visited, 2.

The *age incidence* of the cases notified was as follows:—

Ages, .	5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	upwards.	Total.
Cases, -	3	2	9	15	6	1	36

The *occupations* of the cases notified were—Housewives, 10; sales-girls, 2; clerks, 2; schoolboys, 2; coalminer, 1; marine engineer, 1; tailor, 1; tailoress, 1; machinist, 1; dyer's finisher, 1; typist, 1; cabinetmaker, 1; no occupation, 7; and not visited, 5.

Housing Conditions of the Cases Notified.—Six of the cases lived in houses of one-apartment; 12 in two-apartment houses; 6 in three-apartment houses; 3 in four-apartment houses; 6 in houses of more than four apartments, and 3 in institutions.

Total Cases on Record.—At the beginning of the year there were 101 cases on the register, and during the year 36 new cases were notified, making a total of 137 cases dealt with. Of the total dealt with, 14 died (13 from pulmonary tuberculosis, while one is included in the non-pulmonary deaths); 13 left the district;

in 5 cases the names were removed from the register as the disease was arrested; in 2 instances the diagnosis was altered; 2 cases were removed as there was no evidence of active tuberculosis; 2 names were removed as they proved to be non-tubercular, while 1 name was removed as the disease was stated to be cured. At the close of the year 98 cases remained on the register.

Revised Diagnosis.—As stated above, the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was altered in 2 instances; in one to eczema seborrhoea and in the other to unresolved pneumonia.

Arrest or Cure of the Disease.—The cases whose names were removed from the register for this reason were notified in 1916, 1919, 1920, 1923, and 2 in 1924.

No evidence of Tuberculosis.—The 2 cases whose names were removed from the register for this reason were notified as follows:—1 in 1921 and 1 in 1924.

Proved Non-Tubercular.—Of the 2 cases whose names were removed from the register for this reason, 1 was notified in 1922 and the other in 1925.

NON-PULMONARY.

Mortality.—The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 7 (3 meningeal, 1 abdominal, and 3 other tuberculosis), giving a death-rate of 0·21 per thousand of the population. The deaths will be found, classified according to parish in Table B, and the age incidence will be found in Table C.

Of the 7 deaths registered, 2 were not notified cases, while 1 was also on the pulmonary list.

Notification.—The number of cases notified amounted to 33, and were classified as follows:—*glandular, 9; osseous or arthritic (including 1 of hip-joint disease), 7; abdominal, 8; meningeal, 4; generalised, 3; dermal, 1; renal, 1.

The age incidence of the cases notified was as follows:—

Ages,	-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	Total.
Glandular,	1	6	2	—	9
Abdominal,	3	4	1	—	8
Other Forms,	5	7	1	3	16

* One of these cases was also notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Total Cases on Record.—At the beginning of the year there were 116 cases on the register, and during the year 33 new cases were notified, making a total of 149 cases dealt with. Of the total cases dealt with, 6 died; 8 left the district; in 21 cases the names were removed from the register as the disease was cured, healed, or permanently arrested, in 3 cases the diagnosis was altered, while 1 case was removed from the register as it proved to be non-tubercular.

At the close of year 110 cases remained on the register.

Revised Diagnosis.—Excluding patients who died, the diagnosis was altered in 3 instances; in 2 to dietetic errors, and in the other to epidemic encephalitis.

Arrest or Cure of the Disease.—The 21 cases removed from the register were notified as follows:—2 in 1917; 2 in 1918, 2 in 1920; 3 in 1922; 6 in 1923; 6 in 1924.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—Cases of tuberculosis suitable for treatment at home are supervised by the Tuberculosis Officer and by the Nurse Health Visitors. The visits made by the latter during the year numbered 1,571—735 pulmonary and 836 non-pulmonary cases. In addition, a considerable number of patients attended the Child Welfare Centres and the Public Health Offices in Glasgow, while the attendances at Cambuslang Dispensary were as follows:—

Cases.	Consultations.
426	299

One shelter was in use throughout the year.

34 cases received additional nourishment in the form of milk, eggs, and butcher-meat. Malt, cod-liver oil emulsion, virol, and chemical food were also supplied to suitable cases.

Sanatoria.

Pavilion VI at Lightburn Joint Hospital is set aside for the treatment of tuberculosis cases from the Lower Ward area. In addition to this, cases are also treated at the various Middle Ward sanatoria, and the following table shows the number of patients in the various institutions during the year:—

Institution.		P. = Pulmonary.		N.P. = Non-Pulmonary.		
		Remaining end of 1924.	Admitted during 1925.	Discharged during 1925.	Died during 1925.	Remaining end of 1925.
Lightburn,	{ P.	11	29	28	4	8
	{ N.P.	5	25	17	1	12
Stonehouse,	N.P.	1	—	1	—	—
Hairmyres,	{ P.	1	1	—	—	2
	{ N.P.	2	1	1	—	2
Totals,		20	56	47	5	24

The duration of residence in hospital of the cases dismissed in 1925 was as follows:—

	Months—1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12 and over.
Pulmonary, -	20	9	3	—	—
Non-Pulmonary, -	11	5	1	1	2

Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1919.

The revised scheme approved by the Home Office now requires that only the initial examination should be carried out by the Tuberculosis Officer. No such examinations were made during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The number of *births* registered, corrected for transfers, was 649, the birth-rate for the year being 19·6 per thousand of the population. Of the 649, 27 were illegitimate.

Notifications.—Of the 649 births registered, 587 were notified, and, in addition, 15 still-births were reported.

Table E shows the births registered, births notified, visits made by the Nurse Health Visitors, the attendant at confinement as ascertained at the first visit, infant deaths registered, and the infantile death-rate, the information being tabulated according to registration districts.

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year numbered 52, giving an infant mortality rate of 80·1 per thousand births, as compared with 76·8 in the previous year.

TABLE E.—Lower Ward District.

	Births.		Number of Visits.			Total.	Attendant at Confinement.		Infant Deaths. Rate per 1000
	Registered.	Alive, Notified Stillborn.	First.	Subsequent.	Special.		Doctor.	Midwife.	
Glasgow (late Barony),	171	141	3	130	1,020	39	76	68	15
Cadder, ...	355	329	8	267	2,083	86	211	126	30
Rutherglen,	112	111	3	100	907	50	43	71	7
Carmunnock,	11	6	1	3	25	5	6	1	—
Total,	649	587	15	500	4,035	180	336	266	52
									100·0

Table F shows the infant deaths arranged according to the classification requested by the Board of Health.

Table F.

	AGE PERIODS.					Total. - 12
	Weeks.		Months.			
	- 1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Chickenpox, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough, - - -	—	2	—	—	7	9
Diphtheria and Croup, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Disease, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms), - - -	—	—	—	4	8	12
Influenza, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis, - - -	—	1	2	—	—	3
Diarrhœa and Enteritis, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other Digestive Diseases, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformation, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth, - - -	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - -	7	2	—	2	1	12
Rickets, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Injury at Birth, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying), - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	5	2	10	21	52

Puerperal Fever.—5 cases were notified and 4 were removed to hospital, the other case refusing admission. In each instance a mid-wife was in attendance at the birth.

Still-Births.—Special visits of inquiry were made, and the records of 15 cases showed that the following conditions were noted as the probable cause:—

(a) *Affecting the Mother.*—Contracted pelvis, 4; ante-partum hæmorrhage, 5; albuminuria, 2.

(b) *Affecting the Child.*—Prematurity, 3; asphyxia, 1.

In 10 instances the foetus was stated to be normal in appearance; and in 5, the condition was unknown.

In 7 instances the confinement was normal; in 6, prolonged and difficult, and in 2, forceps were used.

In one instance the mother was employed doing occasional cleaning, while the remainder attended to their household duties.

In 1 case the still-birth was the first pregnancy; in 2 the second; in 3 the third; in 4 the fifth; in 1 the eighth; in 2 the ninth; in 1 the eleventh, and in 1 the twelfth.

In 3 instances a doctor alone was present at the confinement; in 5, a midwife alone; and in 7, the confinement took place in an institution. In each instance where a midwife was in attendance, a doctor was called in.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—8 cases were notified, 2 being notified by doctors, 4 by midwives, and 2 by health visitors. In 2 instances a doctor attended at the confinement, and in 6, a midwife. No case was due to gonococcal infection; the bacteriological examination showing in each case that other bacteria were the cause of the ophthalmia.

Necessitous Cases.—The following scale of assistance was in operation during the year. Children under 2 years of age, nursing mothers, and expectant mothers, 1 pint milk daily. The amount of assistance granted was governed by the following standards:—Where the weekly income per adult (children under 14 years of age counting as half adults) was less than 7s., full assistance was given; if from 7s. to 8s. 6d. per adult, half assistance; if over 8s. 6d., no assistance.

Forms showing the home and financial circumstances of the applicants are in use. These have proved of great assistance in checking the statements.

Throughout the year 87 families were granted assistance, at an estimated cost of £84, compared with 128, at an estimated cost of £165, last year.

Child Welfare Centres.—It is again a pleasure to acknowledge the voluntary assistance of the lady members of the two Child Welfare Associations, and to know that their work is still being carried on.

	Year.	Mothers.	Children.	Consul- tations.	Lectures.	Demon- strations.
Chryston,	1919,	1,123	609	210	10	36
	1920,	1,577	1,267	443	10	38
	1921,	1,413	958	303	7	29
	1922,	1,851	1,358	487	10	33
	1923,	1,747	1,596	430	11	37
	1924,	1,516	1,346	353	10	38
	1925,	1,676	1,369	250	6	41
Bishopbriggs,	1919,	1,260	926	282	10	38
	1920,	1,748	1,321	438	9	39
	1921,	1,688	1,041	379	7	30
	1922,	2,225	1,427	526	10	31
	1923,	2,128	1,745	487	10	37
	1924,	2,374	1,892	601	10	38
	1925,	2,145	1,593	571	8	38
Cambuslang,	1924,	403	339	233	—	—
	1925,	135	199	190	—	—

Visitation.—The number of visits made by the three Nurse Health Visitors, was 4,750, of which 500 were first visits, 4,035 revisits, and 215 special visits. These figures, of course, do not include the visits made by nurses to cases of infectious and contagious diseases, which are referred to on page 375, and for the purpose of comparison with previous years, they should be read in conjunction with the paragraph on necessitous cases.

Hospital Admissions.—The Middle Ward Maternity Hospital at Bellshill and Convalescent Home at Calderbank continued to grant facilities for the treatment of suitable cases.

41 mothers were treated in Bellshill, and the conditions requiring removal were thus described:—Difficult confinement, 9; unsuitable home, 13; hæmorrhage, 5; albuminuria, 4; threatened miscarriage, 2; placenta prævia, 1; menorrhagia, 1; ante-natal treatment, 5; and 1 for post-natal treatment.

15 mothers, 7 babies, and 11 children, were treated in Calderbank Home. All the mothers suffered from debility during pregnancy,

following confinement, or after an operation. They were all in necessitous circumstances, and could not provide themselves with the rest they required. The results were excellent.

Of the 11 children treated in Calderbank Home, 7 were suffering from debility, 1 from marasmus, while 3 were admitted with the mother, as there was no one to look after them at home during the absence of the mother.

Three mothers were admitted to Blantyre Hospital to await admission to Bellshill Hospital, while 1 child was admitted on account of debility.

Two mothers were admitted to the ante-natal wards in the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow. These cases were admitted on account of eclampsia and albuminuria respectively.

In addition, 7 mothers from the district were admitted while in labour, to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, all going in of their own accord.

Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1923.

Only one application was received from a dairy farmer for a licence for the sale of milk as Grade A. Inspections were made, and samples taken for examination in the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory. As the results, however, showed that the milk did not comply with the standards required for the sale of such milk the application was refused.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.

The observation and investigation of bovine tuberculosis, especially in dairy stock, has, since the year 1904, been the subject of veterinary inspection, and the detailed result of the work in the Lower Ward is here given.

As on former occasion samples of milk were drawn from all udders, which, upon examination, showed conditions suspicious of tubercle. In this way 20 samples of milk were taken and sent to the bacteriological laboratory, where 4 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

When the Tuberculosis Order came into force, on 1st September, the animal was slaughtered forthwith under that order, but previous to that date notice was sent to the owner directing his attention to the requirements of Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, which came into force on 1st September, 1925, it is an offence to sell milk from a cow suffering from *any disease* liable to infect or contaminate the milk. Samples of milk are therefore taken from any animal which is suffering from any suspicious condition of the udder. If on examination in the bacteriological laboratory such samples are found to contain streptococcus mammitis or other infective germs, a letter is sent to the owner of the animal pointing out that it is an offence to use the milk from such a cow for human consumption. Since 1st September three such letters have been sent.

Table showing results of veterinary inspection :—

Parish.	Herds.	Cows.	Samples of Milk.	Cows with Abnormal Conditions of Udder.										Total.	
				Suspected Tubercle.		Suspected Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Mammitis.	Induration N.T.	Eruption of Teats.	Abnormal.				
				Result.											
				Smear.	Biological.										
				+	-	+	-								
Cadder,	33	763	6	—	6	1	1	6	31	1	14	6	38	93	
Barony,	26	674	10	2	8	—	4	10	21	3	6	3	24	64	
Carmunnock,	16	568	2	1	1	—	1	2	16	6	11	2	29	68	
Rutherglen,	1	26	2	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	2	4	
Total,	76	2,031	20	4	16	1	7	20	70	10	31	11	93	229	

General Sanitation.

In the Report of the District Sanitary Inspector, which is incorporated, will be found an account of the work done under the headings "Housing," "Water Supply," "Drainage and Sewage Disposal," "Scavenging," "Nuisances," "Seasonal Workers," "Workshops," "Sanitary Condition of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops," &c., &c.

Report by the Sanitary Inspector

For the Year, 1925.

HOUSING.

So much has been said of the conditions relating to the above subject that it is difficult to say anything new.

The houses already reported on as unfit for human habitation are getting worse as time goes on, and practically all that can be done is to get sufficient repairs carried out to keep them wind and watertight.

In view of the District Committee's Housing Schemes throughout the area under the 1924 Act, we are looking forward to some relief. These houses may be utilised as an aid to clearance of insanitary dwellings, and applications for tenancy should only be considered from persons occupying such properties. This would allow the closing of old properties which have long been a menace to the health and well-being of the community.

The Housing Committee had under consideration alternate modes of construction, also additional subsidy of £40 per house constructed according to methods auxiliary to those in general use. The Committee, after discussion and expression of views, agreed that the offer should be declined, as they did not anticipate any difficulty in finding sufficient labour and material to carry out their housing schemes according to the usual methods of construction.

Messrs. John Watson, Ltd., colliery owners, Robroyston, submitted plans for approval of 20 houses of Lord Weir's Eastwood type of steel house, instead of the 124 brick houses, which they intended to build to house their workers.

Application was made for subsidy, which the County Council agreed to give, provided they were completed to the Committee's requirements about the lay-out plan. The Company undertook to erect a water tower whenever required by the District Committee; to lay the portion of the outfall sewer within the City of Glasgow; and to lay the branch water pipes and sewers themselves.

The County Council agreed to give 90 per cent. of their valuer's figure, viz., £340 per house, to be repaid by annual instalments spread over 20 years.

STATE-AIDED HOUSING SCHEMES.—(Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919). The District Committee's Housing Schemes under the above at Lambhill, Millerston, Auchinairn, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, Garnkirk, Gartcosh, Stepps, Eastfield, and Carmunnock, are now completed and the houses occupied.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1924. — Approval of the Scottish Board of Health has been received for the erection of 1,000 houses, 60 per cent. two apartments, bathroom and scullery, and 40 per cent. three apartments, bathroom and scullery. The erection of the houses is to be carried out in two stages of 500 each.

The following tenders have been accepted by the Committee:—

AUCHINAIRN.—28 Houses. Two apartments in blocks of four at £339 2s. 3d. per house. Two apartment tenement houses at £324 6s. 3d. per house. Three apartments in blocks of four at £371 12s. 2d., and for three apartment tenement houses at £379 6s. 1d.

AUCHINLOCH.—20 houses. Two apartment tenement houses at £325 12s. 2d., and three apartment flatted type at £381 4s. 1d.

CARMUNNOCK.—Tenders were received for 12 houses, when it was found that the cost of the two-apartment house exceeded the Board of Health's estimate, but if the whole scheme of 20 houses was proceeded with the cost would be less than the Board's estimate, viz., three-apartment houses £387 19s. 1d., and for two-apartment houses £343 10s. 2d. Application is being made to the Board of Health for their approval to proceed at once with the 20 houses, instead of the work being carried out in two stages.

The following table gives detailed proposals of the District Committee's Housing Schemes and the allocation of the houses in the several areas:—

	Total Number of Houses.				Number of Houses to be proceeded with at once.			
	2 Apartments.		3 Apartments.		2 Apartments.		3 Apartments.	
	Flat.	Tenement.	Flat.	Tenement.	Flat.	Tenement.	Flat.	Tenement.
Auchinloch,	—	12	8	—	—	12	8	—
Auchinairn	52		34		20		16	
(Springfield Lodge),								
Bishopbriggs,	48	24	24	24	40	—	34	—
Carmunnock,	12	—	8	—	8	—	4	—
Chryston,	44	—	28	—	24	—	12	—
Eastfield (3 sites),	80		58		72		30	
Garnkirk (2 sites),	36	—	24	—	36	—	24	—
Gartcosh,	20	—	8	—	20	—	8	—
Lambhill,	70		50		46		26	
Millerston,	56	—	36	—	32	—	20	—
Moodiesburn,	8	—	4	—	8	—	4	—
Mollinsburn,	8	—	4	—	8	—	4	—
Stepps—								
No. 1 Site,	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Site,	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	—

Building By-Laws.—The number of plans lodged and approved was 65, compared with 87 in the previous year. The number and size of houses shown on the plans were as follows:—38 houses of two apartments, 64 houses of three apartments, 81 houses of four apartments, 30 houses of five apartments, and 4 houses of six apartments and over.

The 38 two-apartment houses and 22 of the three-apartment houses comprise part of the District Committee's Housing Schemes.

Included in the plans lodged are 20 double bungalows of the Weir type of three apartments, bathroom and scullery, for Messrs. Watson, Ltd., Robroyston, and two double bungalows of the Atholl type of four apartments, bathroom and scullery, erected by the Glasgow Corporation at Robroyston Hospital.

The other plans submitted related to the erection of church halls, garages, and alterations and additions to existing properties including the following:—

Hall, choir, vestry, and chancel, at Gartcosh.

Extension of existing building for tallow-melter's premises, at Carntyne.

Two single shops, at Muirhead, Chryston.

Temporary church hall and basement, at Rosemount, Riddrie.

Two ice-cream and refreshment saloons at Hogganfield, Millerston.

Operating theatre and X-ray room, at Robroyston Hospital.

Church hall, at Chryston.

Piggery, at Rosebank, Cambuslang.

Addition to Clyde Valley Electrical Power Station, at Bishopbriggs.

Two classrooms and teachers' room, at Robroyston Hospital.

Church hall and ante room, at Jellyhill, Bishopbriggs.

Ex-service men's recreation rooms, at Muirhead, Chryston.

Petrol storage shed at George Gray Street, Eastfield, Rutherglen.

Addition of kitchen to Auchingieich Welfare Institute, Bridgend, Chryston.

Addition to three apartments, bathroom and scullery to existing two-apartment house, Stuart Drive, Bishopbriggs.

In administering the Building By-Laws the Building Inspector reports that 24 visits of inquiry were made regarding plans lodged, and 1900 inspections were made during the progress of construction and alterations of houses and other buildings, and that in connection with the sites, drainage, formation of roads, and progress of work, 143 visits were made at District Committee's Housing Schemes.

508 applications of the smoke test were made to the drains and plumber work of 488 properties.

440 houses, 8 shops, 1 hall, 1 workshop and garage were passed for occupancy.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS, 1910.—For the purpose of these regulations 77 secondary inspections were made to dwelling houses already reported on, 45 of which were considered to be in such a state as to render them unfit for human habitation. Repairs were carried out by owners on 17 houses, the defects in which were dealt with, in terms of the Public Health Act. One closing order was made, but owing to the inability of the tenant to secure another house he is still in occupancy. Three houses were closed voluntarily, and are now used as a garage. The following is a list of the properties visited:—Cowtown, Rutherglen; Cross Row and Burn Row, Eastfield; Old Farme Rows, Rutherglen; Holburn's Land, Barrachnie; Crowhill Cottages and Provanmill House, Millerston.

These properties are unfit for human habitation, and only necessary repairs to keep them wind and watertight have been requested.

With reference to Peter's Land, Lambhill, reported on last year, the proprietors decided to close the property consisting of nine dwelling houses and had the tenants evicted. The tenants immediately took possession and are still in occupancy as squatters.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1919 and 1925.—Under these Acts notices, in terms of Section 3 (1), were served on the owners of 22 dwelling houses, which were found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, in all of which the necessary repairs were carried out. One notice, in terms of Section 3 (1), became operative, the proprietor failing to carry out the necessary repairs.

10 notices, in terms of Section 20 (1) were served on proprietors as to insufficient water-closet accommodation, together with 4 cases carried forward from last year. In 12 cases the owners complied with the notices and 2 cases are pending, due to financial difficulty.

In terms of Section 3, the consent of the Local Authority was given for the erection of 38 two-apartment houses with bathroom and scullery, which form part of the District Committee's Housing Schemes.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTION) ACT, 1920.—Three applications were received for certificates in respect of the above Act, 1 was refused, and the necessary repairs being carried out in the other 2 cases the certificates were not required.

WATER SUPPLY.

The areas in the Lower Ward, as detailed in previous reports, and for which the Corporation of Glasgow is directly responsible, continue to be well supplied, there having been no complaints.

Cadder Special District.—The supply over the whole Special District during the year has been satisfactory, with the exception of a few complaints received as to deficient pressure caused by the silting up of the smaller mains. Where this has occurred steps have been taken to have the mains scraped or replaced by larger pipes.

As previously reported, arrangements were completed to supply Meiklehill and Easter Cadder Farms. This work was carried out during the year by Mr. F. Flaharty, contractor, Falkirk, at a cost

of £551 14s. 1d. The completion of the work was delayed for a considerable time until way-leaves were arranged for the water pipe crossing the bed of the Forth and Clyde Canal.

The following work, which participated in the Unemployment Grants, was completed during the year:—6-inch pipes from Balornock meter to Auchinloch, at a cost of £5,269 4s. 5d., also 12-inch pumping main from Lethamhill meter to Craigend high level tanks, at a cost of £3,490 5s. 4d. A portion of this work is not yet completed.

There were also a few short extensions made to houses in course of construction, viz:—Extension of 3-inch main in Alexandria Avenue, Stepps, 40 yards, at a cost of £22. Extension of 2-inch main in Mount Harriet Drive, Stepps, 80 lineal yards, at a cost of £18 16s. 2d.

A complaint was received from the Secretary of the Scottish Farm Servants' Union as to the absence of a water supply at Bogton Farm Cottages, Torrance Road, Bishopbriggs, the domestic supply having to be carried from the farm. As these houses are outwith Cadder Special District and the nearest water main is 500 yards distant, in the County of Stirling and on the north side of the River Kelvin, the Committee were of opinion that the introduction of a gravitation water supply was not reasonably practicable.

DRAINAGE.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

Barony.—A chokeage again took place in the main outfall sewer leading from Cumbernauld Road through the lands of Kennyhill at Carntyne, causing considerable flooding before the obstruction was removed. The chokeage was apparently caused by debris being carried down the sewer from the manholes, which are presently being reconstructed.

A new sewer of 9-inch and 12-inch pipes was laid from the junction of Provanmill Road and Garngad Road to drain the houses being erected on the Robroyston Road by Messrs. John Watson, Ltd.

A report was received from the resident engineer on the Glasgow and Edinburgh Road that the 9-inch pipe on the Carntyne Road at Bertrohill should be relaid for a distance of 90 yards in a new line so as to be more accessible. This was agreed to and the sewer reconstructed as suggested.

Manholes were examined and cleaned out during the year.

Seven drainage connections were made to the sewers.

Westthorn Sewage Purification Works.—The adapting of these works to the activated sludge process having been approved, the tender of Mr. F. J. C. Lilley was accepted for the construction of the work, at a cost of £4,484 10s. 5d., and for the engine compressor, piping, and other equipment in connection thereto, the tender submitted by Activated Sludge, Ltd., was accepted, at an amount of £5,694 10s. The work is now well advanced, the compressor house is completed and is ready for the installation of the machinery. In the aeration tanks the work is nearing completion, the 18-inch and 9-inch iron pipes leading to the settlement tanks are laid and jointed, also the hopper bottoms of the eight new settlement tanks have been constructed. The Activated Sludge Company have been supplying their plant as required. It is expected that a commencement will be made with the erection of the machinery shortly.

Rutherglen (Landward).—A plan, specification, and schedule for the construction of a sewer in Stuart Drive and Stirling Drive, Burnside, was submitted by the Estate Engineers to the District Committee and was approved conditionally.

The intercepting sewer in Downiebrae Road and the sewer in Baronald Street were repeatedly surcharged during the year, particularly during the following months:—January, February, August, September, October, November, and December. Whenever possible it has been arranged to have the scour valve opened, and this has reduced surcharging to a considerable extent. As the scour is, however, situated in the burgh area delay is caused at times in notifying the Burgh Engineer.

Numerous complaints were received regarding the surcharging, especially at the houses known as Cowtown, Baronald Street, and, until some means of relief to the sewer is gone on with, more serious complaints may be expected.

Levels were taken on the intercepting sewer whilst the scour valve was open and when it was shut. These results showed the open scour was of assistance in reducing the surcharging. It cannot, however, be allowed to be continually open, otherwise we would have serious pollution of the River Clyde.

The estate sewer was surcharging during the months of January and February, causing flooding of the railway underneath Dalmar-nock Bridge.

One manhole on Clydeside, at the Clyde Paper Works, was raised to a higher level to permit of coupling for the paper works. With regard to a choked drain at Blees Buildings, the factor complained that this was due to the sewer. On examination it was found that the sewer was clear and in order. It was, however, found advisable to reconstruct a lamphole formerly the head of the sewer to a manway because of it now being a junction, the sewer having been extended from this point to avail of the housing scheme at Eastfield being drained. A gas pipe was found to be leaking in a manhole in Bogleshole Ford Road, Eastfield. The Cambuslang Gas Company, was notified and the leak repaired.

A serious chokage occurred at Farme Cross in the drains from a public house cellar. It was found that the drain had insufficient fall and the connection to the sewer was bad, the spigot of a 6-inch pipe having been set directly through the sewer and protruding therein, causing a hold up of silt. The sewer at this point was found to be half full of silt, whinstone, &c. The consent of the Committee having been obtained, the Baronald Street sewer was cleaned out as well as possible, although this is a somewhat difficult matter to do properly owing to the extensive surcharging.

The dustpans of the sewer manholes were cleaned and the sewer examined during December. One new manhole cover and frame had to be put on to replace a broken and defective cover in Cambuslang Road. Six old dustpans were also removed.

Five drain connections were made to the sewers, three of which made to the sewer in Baronald Street had to be inserted almost on the top of the pipe, the sewer being three-quarters full.

The attention of the Committee having been drawn to the repeated surcharging of the sewer in Baronald Street and Downiebrae Road, it was remitted to the Engineers—Messrs. Warren & Stuart—to obtain tenders for the construction of a storm overflow, 18-inch diameter, to be taken off at the lower end of the Baronald Street sewer and carried along Downiebrae Road and down the south bank of the river opposite the Rivet, Bolt, & Nut Co.'s works, for a distance of 213 yards.

A table of valuations and costs was prepared of new private sewers and buildings in the Burnside area, with a view to the sewers being taken over by the Special Drainage Committee.

A somewhat unusual complaint was received during the year stating that a member of a household was suffering from water poisoning, attributed to pollution from a sewer manhole penetrating an air valve on the water main and contaminating the supply. Repeated examination of the manhole having been made, it was found that no cause for complaint could possibly arise. From observation it would appear that the Glasgow Corporation Water Department was prevailed upon to remove the air valve. The complainant notified the Board of Health, and they were informed of the views of this department on the subject. Nothing further has since been heard of the matter.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.—A choked sewer occurred in Kirkintilloch Road between Viewfield Road and Brackenbrae Road, causing damage by flooding at the rear of one of the houses.

This sewer, which is 9 inches in diameter, extends approximately to 125 yards in length, has given trouble formerly and is linked up with and receives sewage from a 15-inch pipe carrying the whole of the sewage from Auchinairn and from premises in Kirkintilloch Road, south of Viewfield Road, and discharging into a 12-inch pipe at its outlet. In consequence of the repeated chokages occurring in this sewer the matter was remitted to the Engineer, who reports that the 9-inch sewer should be replaced by a new sewer, 15 inches in diameter.

Estimates are being obtained for carrying out the necessary work, which will be submitted to the Committee for their approval.

Another chokage took place at Old Auchinairn in the estate drain which receives the sewage from several houses on the north side of Auchinairn Road. The flooding was so extensive, caused by the amount of surface water draining to the sewer, that the people in Bell's property had to make a detour through the field to gain the road. The obstruction was caused by a brick and other debris found in the sewer, and was remedied.

Application was made by Messrs. Dundas & Wilson on behalf of the Duke of Montrose to take over the sewer laid by the Duke in Auchinairn Road, at a cost of £80 7s. 10d. As there is sufficient

revenue from the drainage assessment on properties draining to the sewer to meet interest and instalments of the capital cost, and as the sewer was laid to the Committee's requirements, it was agreed to take it over as a public sewer.

Plans and sections of sewers to be constructed on the Cawder and Kenmure Estates were submitted to the Committee for their approval.

- (1) 9-inch and 12-inch sewer on proposed road between Wester Cleddens Road and Crosshill Road.
- (2) Continuation of 12-inch sewer on Brackenbrae Avenue.
- (3) 12-inch and 15-inch sewers in new roads to be formed in continuation of Kenmure Avenue and Brackenbrae Road.
- (4) A 9-inch sewer from Kirkintilloch Road to west side of plantation, then 12-inch sewer till it reaches the line of the disused mineral railway, whence it becomes a 15-inch sewer and continues adjacent to the disused railway till it reaches Balmuirdy Road and connects with the 24-inch outfall sewer into the new sewage disposal works.

Several complaints were received during the summer months as to offensive smells emanating from the sewers. The openings on two manholes were closed on account of this.

Owing to the heavy traffic on the Kirkintilloch Road constant vigilance has been kept on the square type of manhole in case of breakage and causing accident. One manhole was replaced during the year.

11 connections of drains were made to the sewers during the year.

The old sewage tanks were cleaned out once and sewers and manholes inspected during the year.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Sewage Purification Works.—The contract for the construction of these works having been entrusted to Mr. F. J. C. Lilley, contractor, Govan, work was commenced in August, 1924. By the end of that year the road of access had been completed and a good start made with the excavations for the sewage tanks. During 1925 the work progressed steadily, but the extensive excavations for the sewage tanks were carried out under difficulties, due to the excessive amount of water met with in the working,

necessitating continuous pumping night and day, and to the fact that the excavations from some 10 feet below ground level had to be carried out in solid rock.

In addition to the road of access the main work comprised in the contract included excavations for and construction of three sewage aeration tanks, each measuring internally 46 feet by 23 feet, with a depth of 19 feet 8 inches, the construction of two detritus tanks, two penstock chambers, a sludge tank, a storm overflow, five sludge pits or filters for dewatering the sludge, provided with sludge distribution pipes and valves, office buildings, power house, wrought iron boundary fence and other relative works, and the demolition of the old sewage works and the restoration of the ground covered by them to its former condition.

The system of sewage purification being adopted is one of the activated sludge systems known as the "Simplex" Surface Aeration Process.

The aeration of the sewage is effected by means of mechanical agitation, and the plant for accomplishing this object has been supplied by Ames Crosta Sanitary Engineering Company, Ltd., Nottingham. With some minor additions which the makers thought necessary to add to their plant the installation was sufficiently advanced to permit sewage being turned into one of the aeration tanks and activation of the sludge to be started on the last day of 1925.

By the end of January, 1926, the three aeration tanks are expected to be in active operation, but for some time thereafter the attention of the engineers will be directed to tuning up the installation generally, and making such improvements as experience may suggest.

Steps Drainage.—The sewer in this district were maintained in good order.

The settling tanks at the Sewage Disposal Works were cleaned out and all manholes and dustpans were inspected during the year.

22 drain connections were made to the sewers.

The 9-inch sewer draining the houses recently erected in Mount Harriet Drive has now been completed.

Messrs. Brown, Mair, Gemmill, & Hislop, agents for Sir Alexander Sprott, submitted plans, sections, and specifications of sewer proposed to be laid from Steppshill to boundary of Messrs. Beveridge & Stevenson's feu on the Cumbernauld Road to the Committee for their

approval. The Committee approved, subject to the usual conditions, and agreed that the sewer be taken over as a public sewer, at cost price, on the drainage assessment to be imposed from time to time on the houses to be erected and any other houses draining into the extension of the sewer being sufficient to meet interest and sinking fund on the cost of the sewer. The sewer is now completed.

Sewage Purification Works Reconstruction.—In order to comply with the conditions laid down by the Unemployment Grants Committee, a start had to be made on this work before the end of February, 1925. As it was not possible to complete the plans, &c., and let the contract within the required period, Messrs. G. M. Stirling & Co., contractors, Garnkirk, were employed to make a start on preliminary work necessary before the contract proper could be carried out. At that time the pit for holding sludge was filled with sludge to its utmost capacity. An extension was made to the pit and a stob and wire fence erected round the area occupied by the pit.

In April, 1925, Mr. F. J. C. Lilley, contractor, made a start on the contract proper. This contract included the construction of a storm water overflow on the outfall sewer, the removal of the south west ends of the two concrete sewage tanks, and an extension in concrete of these tanks, so as to give an increased capacity of 5,525 gallons to their then total capacity of 18,475 gallons; the conversion of an existing Dormund tank into two detritus tanks; the construction of a separator for settling and draining off the finer sludge from the tank effluent before passing it on to the filters; the removal of the distributing trays over the filters and the substitution of two Fiddian sewage distributors, so as to make the most of a limited filtering area, and the construction of a perforated brick retaining wall round three sides of the filtering material, the material on the fourth side being retained by an existing concrete wall.

The remodelling of the sewage purification works was completed on 23rd September, and immediately thereafter put into operation with satisfactory results.

Chryston and Muirhead.—The Bridgend sewage tanks were cleaned out twice during the year, and the tanks at Drumcavel and Moodiesburn once. The dustpans of the sewer manholes were cleaned and the sewers examined and found in order.

Owing to the railings at the sewage works becoming rusted, through being embedded in the soil, the sanction of the Committee

was obtained and the railing raised 2 feet 6 inches. This has considerably improved the railing, enlarged two sludge pits, and enabled us to fill in the hollow stretch of ground inside the works. The railings and all iron work were given a coat of paint and the wood-work was creosoted.

The sewer bye-pass at Drumcavel tanks was found to be choked and in an unsatisfactory condition. This was lifted and relaid at a cost of £10.

While laying the gas mains in Drumcavel and Cumbernauld Roads damage was done to manholes and a private sewer causing partial chokage, which was cleared and the damage repaired.

Two drain connections were made to the sewers.

Gartcosh.—The sewers to these works were severely taxed during wet weather, with the result that the storm overflow was very often in action, and careful and periodical cleaning of the grit chamber was required. It would appear that with the additional houses erected in the village the accommodation at the works will be severely strained.

All the properties have now been connected to the sewers, with one exception.

The extension of the 9-inch sewer in Lochend and Gartloch Road was completed during the year.

One defective and dangerous manhole on Lochend Road was removed, and replaced by one of a heavier type.

Seven drain connections were made to the sewer and the sewage tanks cleaned out twice during the year.

Carmunnock.—The sewage tanks were cleaned twice during the year and the sludge disposed of to the farmers. The Dortmund tank was choked and had to be cleared.

Road grit is a very troublesome factor in these works owing to the amount of surface water draining to the sewers. The stream into which the effluent from the tanks discharges is at times very low, and the tanks would require more regular cleansing if an efficient effluent is to be maintained. To prevent pollution of this burn it would be necessary, if further extension of the works is required, to take the outfall direct to the Kittoch Burn.

The dustpans were cleaned out and the sewers examined, also the railings at the works painted during the year.

South Lenzie.—The sewers in this district are under the charge of the Commissioners of the Burgh of Kirkintilloch.

In the early part of the year complaints were received as to the private road leading from Victoria Road to the Railway Station being flooded. The surface drains were found to be choked, and these were cleaned by the Railway Company, on whose ground the drains were, thus removing what has long been just cause for complaint in wet weather.

SCAVENGING.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS.

There are 9 Special Districts in the Lower Ward, which embrace all the populous areas, with the exception of Glenboig and Carmunnock.

With regard to Carmunnock it is becoming more essential every year that a Scavenging District be formed, so that the disposal of household refuse be put on a better footing.

The major portion of Glenboig being in the Middle Ward a scheme for this district will require to be a joint one.

The coups and refuse dumps in connection with the Scavenging Districts were visited by the Scottish Board of Health's Inspector, and later by the Board of Agriculture's Inspector, in relation to the Rats and Mice Order.

North Shettleston.—The collection and removal of refuse is daily in this district and has been carried out satisfactorily during the year.

The estimated quantity of household refuse collected and delivered at the Glasgow Corporation Destructor at Haghill was 446 tons 19 cwts., and 30 tons 10 cwts. of mud and sweepings from private streets and lanes were deposited in the coup.

20 dustbins were renewed.

The two dust-floats, the property of the Committee, have been kept in good order.

Complaints were received as to the condition of the western portion of Budhill Avenue. The proprietors abutting on the road were notified and repairs of a temporary nature were carried out.

Numerous complaints have been received as to the condition of the back courts at several of the properties in this district. Our powers are limited in respect of dealing with this nuisance, but we are hopeful of being able to persuade the various proprietors interested to have the courts asphalted.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.—The work has been carried out by the same contractor as in the previous year. The district has extended considerably owing to the erection of houses, including the District Committee's Housing Schemes in Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn, and we are fortunate in our contractor, who has carried out the work in a satisfactory manner without complaint.

Four dustbins were provided during the year.

Complaints from the feuars in Viewfield Road were received as to the condition of the road, caused by the heavy motor traffic from the Fyfe Stone Company. The matter was taken up with the Directors of the Company who, after some delay, had the road re-bottomed, laid with a tar-macadam surface and finished by road roller. The road is now in splendid condition and likely to remain so for a considerable time.

Rutherglen.—The work has been maintained fairly well during the year, although it was necessary to have an extra horse and cart during the week-ends. With the considerable increase in dwellings in the district the scavenging is becoming more and more difficult to maintain efficiently under private contract. The scavenger employed to clean back courts and assist generally is of great assistance, and the conditions of the back areas have been much improved since this work was undertaken by the Scavenging Committee. I am of opinion that better service and control would be derived from scavenging if the work was carried out directly by the Committee. Meantime, delay is caused in communicating with the responsible contractor regarding the work to be done.

17 dustbins were supplied during the year on the notification of this Department.

The condition of some of the streets in this district during wet weather is appalling. Considerable work in preparing valuations and costs of putting these streets in a scavengable condition were carried out and submitted to the Committee for their consideration. The Committee authorised Notices, in terms of Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to be served on the several proprietors responsible.

Stepps—Chryston and Muirhead.—In these two districts the work of cleansing is carried out by a man directly employed by the Scavenging Committee, and the hire of a horse and man per day, or more, if required, at the discretion of the man in charge, so as to maintain a weekly collection of refuse in the respective districts.

The tipping of refuse in the public park at Muirhead has ceased, and there has been no further cause for complaint. The refuse is now disposed of in coups at Lilybank and Lindsaybeg Road, with satisfactory results.

The refuse from Stepps District is now being deposited on the west side of the Magazine Road, and is nearer the public road than the first coup in this vicinity, which was discarded owing to the dangerous condition of the bridge which had to be crossed.

As mentioned in previous reports, I would respectfully recommend that a new type of covered cart or float be provided for the use of the two districts, which would facilitate the carrying out of the work by saving time in going to and from the coup by taking heavier loads than the ordinary contractor's cart.

642 loads of refuse were deposited in Stepps coup during the year and 1,011 loads in coups at Chryston and Muirhead.

Gartcosh.—The work in this Special District is carried out by Messrs. Smith & M'Lean, who own the most of the property in the village. Since its inauguration the work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Disposal of fish offal from a fish and chip vendor in the village created some difficulty, but, instead of being deposited with the household refuse, a bin has now been provided and is removed separately, thus obviating a nuisance by cats scraping and scattering the refuse.

Notices regarding the proper disposal of refuse had to be posted up during the year, and tenants had to be personally warned as to the fouling of water closets.

Lenzie.—The work in this district has been carried out by the same contractor as last year, and in a fairly satisfactory manner. Several complaints were received, especially as to the emptying of ashpits at the tenement properties.

Complaints in the early part of the year were received from proprietors residing in the vicinity of the coup where the refuse is deposited at Boghead Quarry. A communication was also sent to

the Scottish Board of Health, whose Inspector visited the coup and afterwards had a meeting with the Scavenging Committee. He suggested that the refuse should be deposited on the lower side of the quarry in layers not exceeding 5 feet in depth, also that wire netting should be erected on the high ground to catch papers and prevent them from being blown about. These suggestions have since been carried out, and no further complaints have been received.

Lambhill.—The work in this district has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, a weekly collection being maintained. The estimated number of cartloads collected was 312.

Millerston and Riddrie.—A weekly collection of refuse is maintained in this district. A man is directly employed by the Committee, with the assistance of a horse and man for three and a half days per week. The work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, but owing to the distance of the coup from the vicinity in which the refuse is collected, a good deal of time is lost in depositing the refuse.

The estimated number of cartloads collected was 651.

The number of inspections made throughout the year in the 9 Special Scavenging Districts was 7,542.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS.

The Special Districts for the purposes of Water, Supply, Drainage and Sewage Disposal, Scavenging and Lighting, are shown in the following table. The rates of assessment (half owners, half occupiers) for the year 1925-26 are also shown. A blank in the assessment column means that no district has been formed for the special purpose indicated:—

District.	Parish.	Water.	Drainage.	Rate of Assessment per £ Sewage Purification.	Scaveng- ing.	Light- ing.
Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.	Glasgow and Cadder.	1/6½	10½d.	—	5d.	3d.
(a) Cadder.	do.	1/6½	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock.	Carmunnock.	2/8	1/3	—	—	—
Chryston and Muirhead.	Cadder.	1/6½	1/3½	—	5½d.	4½d.
Gartcosh.	do.	1/6½	—	—	—	—
Lambhill.	Glasgow.	(b) Levied by Glasgow.	—	(f) 5·6d.	4½d.	4d.
(c) Millerston.	do.	do.	(d)	(e) 5·6d.	4d.	4d.
(c) North Shettleston.	do.	do.	(d)	(e) 5·6d.	6d.	5d.
Rutherglen.	Rutherglen.	do.	1d.	(e) 5·6d.	4½d.	3½d.
South Lenzie.	Cadder.	10d.	2d.	—	5½d.	5d.
Stepps.	do.	1/6½	8½d.	—	3d.	4d.

NOTES—(a) The Cadder Water Supply District includes part of Bishopbriggs, Cadder Village, Auchinloch, Mavis Valley, Jellyhill, Stepps, Chryston and Muirhead, Bridgend, Mossvale, Heathfield, Garnkirk, Moodiesburn, Mollinsburn, Gartcosh and Garnqueen; (b) *Glasgow Water* is supplied to Budhill, Springboig, Sandyhills, North Mount Vernon, part of Carntyne, Lightburn, Lambhill, Millerston and Riddrie, Colston and part of Bishopbriggs in Glasgow Parish; Auchinairn in Cadder Parish; and Farme, Eastfield, and part of Burnside in Rutherglen Parish; (c) Barony Drainage; (d) no assessment for Drainage; (e) Glasgow Sewage Purification Area assessment; (f) Southern portion of District outwith Glasgow Sewage Purification Area.

HOUSE DRAINS.

236 visits were made, relative to the condition of house drains and the provision of water-closets. 64 inspections were made of the drainage systems of 19 properties, 17 of which on being exposed were found to be defective, and includes visits during the work of repair and reconstruction. 21 applications of the smoke test were applied to the drains of 19 properties. 23 water-closets were provided. In addition, 16 washhand basins were fixed and 4 urinals were erected, one of which was for use at Hogganfield Public Park. 2 ashpits and 2 privies were demolished during the year.

Garnkirk House was reconstructed for the purpose of a golf clubhouse. Four water-closets, 2 urinals, 7 wash-hand basins, and 1 foot-bath were provided, and the drains tested and put in order.

Owing to a nuisance created in the vicinity of a cinema house at Muirhead, Chryston, the proprietors were called upon to provide a urinal, which has now been erected.

Within the Special Drainage areas water-closets are general with few exceptions, due either to the properties being too low to drain to the sewers or to financial difficulties. With regard to water supply in houses we have a great many properties without these facilities, principally in the old houses which are on our condemned list, and it would, in many cases, cost more than they are worth to instal water.

In the scavenging areas there are still many ashpits in use, but with regard to their substitution by dustbins our powers are limited to persuasion, unless where there is a daily removal, and as long as the structure is in good condition it is difficult to get all the proprietors to move.

In accordance with the Scottish Board of Health's circular of 1st September, 1925, I submit the following statement (1) as to the number of common water-closets in use; (2) number of houses without water supply and sink inside the house; (3) the number of (a) dry closets; (b) privy middens; and (c) ashpits, showing for each separately the number serving 2, 3, 4, 5, and more tenants respectively:—

1. In the Lower Ward District there are 510 water-closets used by more than one tenant, viz. :—

98 serve two tenants each; 286 serve three tenants each; 94 serve four tenants each; 18 serve five tenants each; 7 serve six tenants each; 6 serve seven tenants each; and 1 serves eight tenants.

These water-closets are in the following localities:—Rutherglen Drainage District, 202; Chryston and Muirhead Drainage District, 55; Gartcosh Drainage District, 25; Carmunnock Drainage District, 23; Glenboig Village, 4; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage District, 87; Stepps Drainage District, 11; South Lenzie Drainage District, 11; Lambhill, 26; Barony Drainage District—Millerston, 32; Shettleston, 34.

2. There are 520 houses in the district without water supply and sink inside the house. These houses are situated in the following localities:—

Rutherglen Drainage District, 60; Chryston and Muirhead Drainage District, 9; Gartcosh Drainage District, 23; Carmunnock Drainage District, 14; Glenboig, 39; Mollinsburn, 15; Garnkirk Square, 58; Heathfield Square, 56; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage District, 98; Stepps Drainage District, 21; Barony Drainage District—Millerston, 56; Lambhill, 8; Mavis Valley, 63.

3. (a) The total number of dry closets in the district amount to 184, these being used by the following number of tenants:—

47 serve one tenant each; 37 serve two tenants each; 47 serve three tenants each; 22 serve four tenants each; 1 serves five tenants; and 4 serve seven tenants each. 26 dry closets and 4 urinals are used by the inhabitants of Garnkirk Square, there being separate privies for males and females.

These dry closets are situated in the following localities:—

Rutherglen Drainage District, 3; Chryston and Muirhead Drainage District, 8; Gartcosh Drainage District, 23; Carmunnock Drainage

District, 3; Glenboig, 23; Mollinsburn, 12; Garnkirk Square, 26 dry closets and 4 urinals; Heathfield Square, 14; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage District, 15; and Mavis Valley, 57.

(b) There are 58 privy middens serving the following number of tenants:—

15 serve one tenant each; 1 serves two tenants; 16 serve four tenants each; 1 serves five tenants; 1 serves seven tenants; 4 serve eight tenants each; 7 serve nine tenants each; 2 serve fourteen tenants each; 2 serve fifteen tenants each; and 2 serve eighteen tenants each.

These privy middens are situated in the following localities:—

Rutherglen Drainage District, 1; Chryston and Muirhead Drainage District, 8; Gartcosh Drainage District, 6; Carmunnock Drainage District, 3; Glenboig Village, 13; Mollinsburn, 7; Garnkirk Square, 7; Heathfield Square, 4; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage District, 1; Lambhill, 2; and Mavis Valley, 6.

(c) There are 135 ash pits in the district, each serving the following number of tenants:—

22 serve one tenant each; 5 serve two tenants each; 8 serve three tenants each; 11 serve four tenants each; 68 serve five tenants each; 7 serve six tenants each; 13 serve eight tenants each; and 1 serves fifteen tenants each.

These ash pits are situated in the following localities:—

Rutherglen Drainage District, 23; Chryston and Muirhead Drainage District, 10; Carmunnock Drainage District, 13; Glenboig, 1; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage District, 41; Stepps Drainage District, 11; South Lenzie Drainage District, 9; Barony Drainage District, Millerston, 8; Lambhill, 4; and Mavis Valley, 15.

COMMON CLOSES, STAIRS, AND WATER-CLOSETS.

281 inspections were made of closes, stairs, and water-closets in tenement properties. Rotation date cards were issued to the occupiers of 50 dwelling-houses who failed to keep the stairs, &c., clean. 26 notices, involving 59 tenement properties were issued to owners or house factors, requiring them to whitewash the walls and ceilings of closes and staircases, in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892. In all cases, the notices were attended to.

NUISANCES.

The following summaries show the number of nuisances dealt with in each parish and the number of intimations and notices served, &c. :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

	Glasgow (late Barony).	Cadder.	Rutherglen.	Carmunnock.	Total.
Recurring Nuisances under Section 16, Sub-secs. 2, 5, and 7,	54	82	104	15	255
Structural Nuisances under Section 16, Sub-secs. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10,	12	16	7	1	36
	66	98	111	16	291

Intimations served in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health Act, 1897,	291
Notices served in terms of Section 20,	3
Notices served in terms of Section 40,	1
Notices served in terms of Section 29,	1
Number of letters calling attention to insanitary con- ditions in addition to those dealt with by formal intimation,	190
Notices and letters issued under the Dairies and Cowsheds Regulations,	6

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

Notices served in terms of Section 3 (1),	22
Notices served in terms of Section 20 (1),	10

9,598 inspections were made for the detection of nuisances, and in connection with complaints received, which numbered 186. The nuisances dealt with were, as usual, choked drains and traps, choked water-closets, foul ashpits, privies, &c. Many of these nuisances could, with a little care on the part of the tenants, be avoided, as it is wonderful the miscellaneous collection of articles that is at times taken out of choked drains. The nuisances outstanding at the end of the year regarding which intimation had been served numbered 13.

192 house-to-house visits were made for the detection of overcrowding and as regards cleanliness. Considerable overcrowding is still in evidence, many houses being occupied by two families, and until a sufficient number of houses is erected to alleviate the present conditions, the problem cannot be satisfactorily dealt with.

One notice, in terms of Section 40, Public Health (Scotland), Act, 1897, in respect of a dirty house, bed and bedding, was served and the conditions were much improved.

Special inspections were made and the following matters, amongst others, reported to the Public Health Committee, viz.:—Sewers, Glasgow and Edinburgh Road; condition of Viewfield Road, Bishopbriggs; Carmunnock Drainage; lavatory accommodation, Cinema Hall, Muirhead, Chyston; conditions at Heathfield Farm, Garnkirk; nuisance at Boghead Quarry, Lenzie; nuisance at South Lodge, Holms Farm, Chryston; defective ashpits, Glenboig; flooding of road, Lenzie; defective property, Barrachnie; defective ashpits, Gartcosh; report on schemes for relief of unemployment; report on Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914; new piggery, Cambuslang; report on condition of housing of potato diggers.

Six notices, in terms of Section 20 of the Public Health Act were authorised to be served, and in three cases this was necessary before the nuisances were removed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

267 visits of inquiry were made by the Sanitary Officers; 124 apartments and 125 sets of bedding, &c., were disinfected, and 1 set of bedding destroyed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of offensive businesses at 31st December was 6, comprising the following:—2 soap boilers, 1 tallow melting, 1 tallow melting and bone boiler, 1 blood dryer, and 1 fish manure manufacturer. 136 visits of inspection were made to the premises throughout the year.

Two applications to establish offensive businesses were confirmed, viz.:—(1) Tallow melting and bone boiling; and (2) gut scraping. The sanction to establish the latter business has not been exercised. An application was received from the Universal Casings Company, to establish their business in our area at Carntyne, as tallow melters and gut scrapers, and was under consideration by the Committee at the end of the year.

Regular weekly and sometimes bi-weekly inspections were made to the fish manure works in Rutherglen. One serious complaint was

received during the year, apart from the irregularities observed by the Inspector in the course of his visits. It is almost, without exception, found that complaints arise through shortage of water to the condensing tower or through carelessness of the workers.

Strict supervision is absolutely essential, and it is no doubt due to such by the officials that general complaints are kept down.

A note of warning was given to one of the tallow melters owing to the amount of putrid material found on his premises during a visit made by the Medical Officer of Health. This had the required effect, as no cause for complaint could be found on subsequent visits.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Inspections were made from time to time of the public schools in the district and the sanitary conveniences connected therewith, which were found in good order.

Complaint was received during the year from a resident in the district regarding infectious diseases occurring in one of the schools. On examination of our records and special inspection of the school concerned it was found that the complaint was entirely without foundation.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

68 visits were made to factories and 9 to workshops. Inspections were made of the sanitary conveniences which were generally in good order.

One notice was served on the owner-occupier of a workshop to provide sanitary convenience which, at the end of the year, had not been complied with.

In another instance a water-closet in place of a privy was provided after negotiations with the proprietor.

One list of outworkers was received from other Local Authorities. Inspection was made of the premises, which were found in order.

The register of workshops at the end of the year contains the following in each parish:—Glasgow (late Barony), 3; Cadder, 49; Rutherglen, 5; Carmunnock, 9; classified as follows:—

Dressmakers and Tailors, - - -	4
Boot and Shoemakers, - - -	14
Blacksmiths, - - - - -	5
Joiners, - - - - -	9
Painters, - - - - -	2
Plumbers, - - - - -	7
Slaters, - - - - -	3
Bakehouses, - - - - -	2
Concrete Block Manufacturers, -	1
Laundry, - - - - -	1
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	18
	<hr/>
	66
	<hr/>

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of cowkeepers and dairymen on the register at 1st January, 1925, was 137. One was removed from the register and 5 added, leaving on the register at 31st December, 1925, 141, comprising the following:—Producers, 66; producers and retailers, 35; retailers or purveyors, 34; buttermakers, 6.

The average number of cows in milk during the year was approximately 2,500.

Six cases of contravention of the Dairy Regulations were dealt with, the registered occupiers written to and the complaints removed.

137 inspections were made of dairy premises, which generally continue to be kept in fairly good order.

Repairs were carried out at the following:—

Rusheyhill Farm—Reconstruction of byre and drainage.

Colston Farm—New floor in milkhouse.

Myriemailing Farm—Ventilation improved by addition of the Findlay Ridge Ventilator, inlet ventilation in wall, and roof reslated.

Woodhead Farm—New cesspool built.

Complaint was received as to defective water supply at Blackhill Farm. A high level tank was erected at this farm, but the pressure in the main supply is insufficient. The proprietor has been written to, and is presently dealing with the matter.

Difficulty was experienced with a boy milker at one of the dairy farms. This boy is suffering from tubercular adenitis, and was both milking and delivering milk in the Burgh of Rutherglen. Despite numerous warnings and visits it was thought that the boy was still being employed in the dairy, and ultimately he was prevailed upon to enter Hairmyres Sanatorium for treatment, where he still is.

Complaint was received from the County Medical Officer that dirty milk was being supplied from a farm in Carmunnock. After inspection, however, it was found that the equipment and general methods of the farm in question were quite good, and that contamination might be occurring at an intermediate source. The farmer, however, was warned regarding carefulness and asked to carry out small structural improvements.

A similar complaint was received regarding a dairy in Shettleston, and after visiting and inspecting the method of dealing with the milk the opinion was formed that contamination was taking place before the milk was delivered to the premises. The producer was asked to see to the proper sterilization of the milk vessels.

In view of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act having come into force on the 1st of September, a good deal of work has been done in inspecting and measuring the various premises. New By-Laws have been approved by the District Committee, and are presently being considered by the Scottish Board of Health.

SEASONAL WORKERS.

By-Laws regulating the housing condition of seasonal workers have now been in force for two years, but little or no improvement has taken place regarding intimation by farmers or merchants to employ and house workers at their respective premises. In one case only twelve hours' notice was received.

Some improvement has been made in the housing of the workers, but there still remains a great deal to do before the premises come up to the required standard. The farms in our area are not adaptable for the purpose without in many cases reconstruction of the premises.

A visit was received from the Board of Health's Inspector, who reports that while the accommodation provided is not of a high standard an improvement was shown from last year.

One contravention of the By-Laws was reported to the Committee regarding a farmer using premises for housing male workers, which had not been approved of. As this was the first contravention of the By-Laws reported to the Committee they decided not to prosecute, but issued a warning to the farmer.

Workers of both sexes were employed and housed at 9 farms in the Cadder District, and 18 visits of inspection were made to the premises during occupation.

PIGGERIES.

The number of pig feeders on the register at 31st December was 32, and the approximate number of pigs in the district, including those at farm steadings and public institutions 3,963.

The premises have been kept clean and in a good state of repair.

129 inspections were made to the premises during the year.

Plans were approved for the erection of a modern piggery in the Eastfield area. The premises were nearing completion at the end of the year. There is still a number of temporary piggeries throughout the area which create difficulties, and I am of opinion that permission to such owners ought to be withdrawn unless the pig-styes are constructed in accordance with the By-Laws.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Six inspections were made of burial grounds in the district, which were found in good order. 8 visits of inquiry were made, relative to applications for burial by the Local Authority, and 6 burials were carried out, in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health Act. In one case the cost of burial was afterwards recovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nos. 5 and 6 pits, Govan Collieries, Toryglen, were inspected during the year *re* protection of disused pit shafts. No. 5 has been covered over, but work of demolishing is still going on at the pit head of No. 6.

Inspections were also made at Frankfield Colliery, Shettleston. Surface erections have been demolished, and the shaft is presently being filled in.

No serious trouble has been experienced during the year with regard to smoke pollution. The difficulty last year caused by the Richmond Park Laundry furnaces has been circumvented by the erection of a higher chimney and additional boiler power.

An unusual complaint was received regarding a plague of small midge-like flies infesting the woodwork of the windows in an apartment of a recently erected and occupied dwelling. No trace of origin could be discovered, but after thorough sulphur fumigation and taking down woodwork the flies were eventually exterminated.

Our district can now make some claim as a health resort. During the summer crowds of people with their families took up their residence for the week-ends in the wood known as the Wilderness, near Bishopbriggs. Tents and all manner of erections were brought into use for shelter at night. I have no doubt the invasion was due to the exceptional summer and the desire of the people to escape from the City for a short period. If the same number appears this year it will be necessary for arrangements to be made as to sanitary conveniences and disposal of refuse.

REPORTS SUBMITTED.

During the year, in addition to the usual monthly reports, 76 special reports were submitted through the District Clerk to the several Sub-Committees dealing with Housing, Insanitary Areas, General Nuisances, Drainage, Scavenging and Lighting, and other Public Health matters.

A statement of proceedings, &c., under the Public Health and other Acts is annexed herewith.

I desire to take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable and willing service rendered me by the several members of the Staff since my appointment in the month of September last to the office of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Observations on Food Inspections, Unsound Food, and the Sanitary Condition of Premises where Food is manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for Sale.

With regard to the above subject there are two places in our area where food is manufactured, these being (1) Edible Fat Factory; and (2) the manufacture of Sister Luras Infant Food. In the first instance the premises are included under offensive trades, and there is presently ample power for dealing with any irregularities. Sister Luras Food is manufactured under exceptional hygienic conditions and calls for no comment.

There are two bakehouses in the area, both of which are of modern construction, and the businesses carried on under the most up-to-date conditions.

With regard to the storage of food the principal shops in the district consist of Co-operative Stores, all of which have their headquarters outside our area. Small stocks of perishable goods are carried, these being replenished regularly or as required.

There are no slaughter houses in the district, all butcher meat being inspected in the City Slaughter House before passing on to the respective shops.

With regard to butchers and fish shops we find that in most of these premises arrangements for storage could be much improved, especially during the summer months, by more use of refrigerator plant.

One feature that has given us considerable thought is small shops in a one or two apartment house. The apartment is in almost every case being used as a sleeping apartment and for general domestic purposes.

**STATEMENT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR OF PROCEEDINGS
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1897, HOUSING AND
TOWN PLANNING, &c., AND OTHER ACTS, DURING THE
YEAR 1925.**

Nuisances.

Complaints received (verbal and written),	...	...	...	186
Visits of inquiry and inspection,	...	...	...	9,598
Intimations served in terms of Sections 19 of Public Health Act,	...	...	...	291
Notices served in terms of Section 20 of Public Health Act,	...	...	...	3
Notices served in terms of Section 40 of Public Health Act,	...	...	...	1
Notices served in terms of Section 29 of Public Health Act,	...	...	...	1
Special Inspections,	...	...	...	69
Insanitary conditions dealt with by letter (letters issued),	...	...	...	190
Number of recurring nuisances dealt with by intimation,	...	...	...	255
Number of structural nuisances dealt with by intimation,	...	...	...	36
Nuisances abated,	...	...	...	296
Nuisances outstanding at 31st December, 1925,	...	...	...	3

Infectious Disease.

Notifications received,	...	...	...	...	310
Visits of inquiry by Sanitary Inspectors,	...	...	...	...	267
Patients removed to hospital,	...	...	...	...	193
Apartments disinfected by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors,	...	...	...	...	124
Bedding and articles of clothing disinfected by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors,	...	...	...	...	125
Bedding, &c., destroyed,	...	...	...	...	1
Visits of inquiry by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors <i>re</i> non-notifiable cases,	...	...	...	...	591
Intimations to parents and school teachers,	...	...	...	...	392

Factories and Workshops.

Factory inspections,	...	...	...	...	68
Workshop inspections,	...	...	...	...	9
Communications received from H.M. Inspector of Mines,	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections of disused mines,	...	...	...	...	5
Intimations of outworkers received from other Local Authorities,	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to outworkers' premises,	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops registered during the year,	...	...	...	...	3
Letters to owners,	...	...	...	...	1

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Number on register at 1st January, 1925,	...	...	...	...	137
Registered during the year,	...	...	...	...	5
Removed from register,	...	...	...	...	1
On register at 31st December, 1925,	...	...	...	...	141
Inspections of dairy premises,	...	...	...	...	137
Letters to registered occupiers and owners,	...	...	...	...	6

Offensive Trades.

On register at 31st December, 1924,	...	...	...	...	5
Removed from register,	...	...	...	...	1
Applications for sanction to establish,	...	...	...	...	1
Applications granted,	...	...	...	...	3
On register at 31st December, 1925,	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections,	...	...	...	...	136
Contraventions dealt with,	...	...	...	...	2
Letters to owners,	...	...	...	...	3

Drainage.

Visits <i>re</i> condition of house drains,	...	...	...	...	236
Drain inspections,	...	...	...	...	64
Defective drains disclosed,	...	...	...	...	17
Defects remedied,	...	...	...	...	9
Drainage systems remedied or reconstructed,	...	...	...	...	15
Applications of smoke test,	...	...	...	...	21
Number of properties tested,	...	...	...	...	19
Visits <i>re</i> provision of water-closets,	...	...	...	...	13
New water-closets provided,	...	...	...	...	23
Washhand basins provided,	...	...	...	...	16
Urinals provided,	...	...	...	...	4
Connection to public sewers,	...	...	...	...	40
Inspections of connections,	...	...	...	...	46
Connections to private sewers and inspections of same,	...	...	...	...	2
Sewer inspections <i>re</i> defects or chokages, &c.,	...	...	...	...	18
Inspections of Sewage Purification Works,	...	...	...	...	242
Sewage tanks cleaned,	...	...	...	...	11

Building By-Laws.

New Buildings, Alterations, Additions, &c.

Number of plans lodged,	66
Number of plans approved,	65
Visits <i>re</i> plans lodged,	24
Inspections of new buildings, alteration, additions, &c., by	
Building Inspector,	1,900
Applications of smoke test to drains and plumber work, ...	508
Number of properties tested,	488
Houses passed for occupancy,	340
Shops, workshops, halls, and bank passed for occupancy, ...	13
Visits <i>re</i> Glasgow Boundaries Extension Bill,	4
Visits <i>re</i> work at Lightburn Hospital,	2

District Committee's Housing Scheme.

Visits by Building Inspector <i>re</i> sites, formation of roads, &c.,	84
Inspections <i>re</i> progress of works,	40

Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1909.

Houses inspected for the purposes of Section 17, including	
secondary inspections,	61
Houses considered unfit for human habitation,	38
Houses in which defects were remedied by owners,	1
Representations made to Local Authority,	1
Notices served,	5

Rent Restriction Act.

Inspection of houses,	5
Applications for certificates,	3

Miscellaneous.

Cemeteries—Inspections of burial grounds,	6
Visits <i>re</i> applications for burial,	2
Burials in terms of Section 69 of Public Health Act,	6
Pig-styes—	
Number on register at 31st December, 1925,	32
Inspections,	129
Approximate number of pigs in district at 31st December, 1925,	3,674
Visits to premises alleged to be infested with rats,	5
Cases dealt with and rat poison supplied,	4
House-to-house visits for the detection of dirty or overcrowded houses,	172
Visits <i>re</i> cleansing of verminous persons,	4
Refuse coups—Inspections,	36
Visits <i>re</i> defective water supplies,	8
Visits <i>re</i> housing of seasonal workers,	11
Common closes, stairs, and water-closets—Inspections,	281
Visits <i>re</i> offensive vapours in house,	6
Rotation date cards issued to occupiers <i>re</i> cleansing of closes, &c.,	50
Notices to owners in terms of Section 117 of Burgh Police Act,	26
Closes and stair walls whitewashed,	76
Ice cream shops—Inspections,	1
Ruinous buildings—Inspections,	2
Public schools—Inspections,	1
Cinemas—	
Inspections,	3
Inspections of lavatory accommodation,	1
Inspections of urinal,	1
Ashpits disused,	2
Dustbins provided and renewed,	22
Private streets and lanes—Inspections,	106
Scavenging—Inspections in Special Districts,	7,542
Unsound food—	
Inspections of premises,	2
Inspections of food,	2
Samples taken for analysis,	1

JOHN B. PHILIP.

COUNTY OF LANARK
DISTRICT OF THE LOWER WARD.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

Annual Report by the Medical
Officer of Health, 1925

STAFF.

Administrative Officer.

J. HUME PATTERSON, F.R.F.P.S.(GLAS.), D.P.H.

Executive Officer and Inspector of Midwives.

JOHN P. CRICHTON, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

Nurse Health Visitors and Assistant Inspectors of Midwives.

(All hold C.M.B. Certificate).

MARGARET L. WINCHESTER. CATHERINE CAMPBELL

JEAN B. MAY.

REPORT.

Practising Midwives.—18 midwives resident within the district notified their intention to practise during the year. Of these, 1 resided in the Parish of Glasgow, 14 in Cadder, and 3 in Rutherglen. 20 midwives resident outwith the district attended cases during the year, all of whom hold recognised certificates.

Certification.—4 of the midwives hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland by examination; 2 have the certificate of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and the remaining 12 are *bona fide* midwives.

Length of time in Practice.—Two have been in practice for over 30 years, while nine have acted for over 20 years.

Attendance at Confinements.—649 births were registered, and of this number 602, or 93 per cent., were notified, and 40 per cent. were attended by certified midwives. The following table gives, according to parish, the number of births registered and notified, and, of those notified, the person in attendance at confinement:—

Parish.	Number of Births.		Attendance at Confinement.	
	Registered.	Notified.	Doctor.	Midwife.
Glasgow, - -	171	144	76	68
Cadder, - -	355	337	211	126
Carmunnock, -	11	7	6	1
Rutherglen, -	112	114	43	71
	649	602	336	266

Inspection of Midwives.—The total number of inspections made by the Assistant Inspectors of Midwives was 82. They found that the *personal conditions* were satisfactory in 10 instances, and only fair in 8. The *home conditions* were described as satisfactory in 9, and as fair in 9.

Seven midwives in the district are unable to read or write, and their *records* are kept by members of the family.

Extent of Practice.—The registers kept by the midwives showed that one attended 30 confinements; five from 20 to 30; seven from 10 to 20; four from 1 to 10; and 1 obtained a hospital post, and had not practised during the year.

Medical Assistance.—In 53 instances a doctor was called to the assistance of the midwife in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. The conditions requiring medical aid were as follows:—Prolonged labour, 16; rigidity of perineum, 6; malpresentation, 6; uterine inertia, 4; ruptured perineum, 3; retained placenta, 2; adherent placenta, 2; ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1; ante-partum hæmorrhage and malpresentation, 1; albuminuria, 1; miscarriage, 1; multiple pregnancy, 1; prematurity, 1; contracted pelvis, 1; illness of mother, 2; illness of child, 4; discharging eyes, 1.

Payment of Doctor's Claims.—24 claims, amounting to £38 15s., were received, and of this sum £4 15s. was recovered from the husbands of the patients.

Puerperal Septicæmia (including all notifications of puerperal fever).—5 cases were notified, and 4 were removed to hospital. All were midwives' cases.

Still-Births.—During the year 15 still-births were reported, 3 of which were attended by doctors, 5 by certified midwives, and 7 occurred in institutions.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—8 cases were notified, 2 by doctors, 4 by midwives, and 2 by health visitors.

Liability to be a Source of Infection.—5 forms were received from midwives who had been in attendance at the confinement of cases of puerperal fever.

Lightburn Joint-Hospital.

Annual Report, 1925.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT—G. S. REID, M.B., Ch.B.

MATRON—Miss TOWNSEND, R.R.C.

The admissions and discharges during the year, classified according to disease notified and according to constituent authority, are shown in Table A and Table B respectively.

Compared with last year's returns there was a marked fall in the total number of admissions, and while there was a slight increase in the number of cases of scarlatina admitted there was a decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia admitted.

The number of deaths was 45. Three of these died within twenty-four hours of admission and have been excluded in calculating the fatality rate. The figures thus corrected, give a fatality rate, calculated on discharges, of 8·6. The figure for the year 1924 was 9·32.

The average monthly rate of admission was 49·16—the lowest number of admissions occurring in July and the greatest number in November, the figures being 25 and 68 respectively.

The average daily number of patients resident was 73·8. The highest number in residence was 103 on the 23rd, 24th, and 27th March, and the lowest was 51 on 21st January and 14th August.

Scarlet Fever.

42 cases were in hospital at the commencement of the year. The number of cases admitted was 288, and at the end of the year there remained in hospital 57 cases, 267 recovered and 6 died, giving a fatality rate of slightly over 2 per cent. Two cases admitted as scarlet fever were proved to be tonsillitis.

FATAL CASES.—Two of these were of the anginosa type and received antistreptococcal serum and diphtheria antitoxin. Of the others one died as the result of tuberculous peritonitis; one from hæmorrhagic peritonitis on the 22nd day of illness; one from pneumonia, which was lobular in type; and one as the result of burns received before admission to hospital. The average period of residence of these cases was 12 days.

SEVERE CASES.—15 cases were of a severe type, and all received diphtheria antitoxin and antistreptococcal serum. Complications occurred in those cases as follows:—arthritis, 2; rhinitis, 3; adenitis, 3; otitis media, 2; albuminuria, 2; cardiac arrhythmia, 1; pericarditis, 1. The average period of residence was 57 days.

MILD CASES.—The remainder of the cases were of a mild type. One case suffered also from diphtheria and another from varicella. Cross-infection with measles occurred in five cases. One case required to have a radical mastoid operation performed and thereafter made an uninterrupted recovery. Complications occurred as follows:—Adenitis, 25; arthritis, 8; rhinitis, 7; otitis media, 7; nephritis, 2; albuminuria, 2; endocarditis, 1. The average period of residence was 50 days.

Towards the end of the year treatment with scarlatinal antitoxic serum was commenced and the results obtained from its use were very promising.

Diphtheria.

76 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 86 cases were admitted, 72 were discharged, and 13 remained in hospital at the end of the year. During the year 8 cases died.

FATAL CASES.—Of the 8 fatal cases, 4 were faucial, 1 was faucial complicated by pneumonia; 1 was laryngeal, complicated by pneumonia; and 2 were purely laryngeal, one of which was moribund on admission and died within a few minutes. These cases received on an average 16,000 units of antitoxin. The average period of residence was 4 days.

Tracheotomy was performed on one of the laryngeal cases and 10,000 units of antitoxin were administered. The child died 12 hours after operation.

RECOVERED CASES.—In the 72 recovered cases the distribution of the disease was as follows:—Faucial, 62; faucial and pharyngeal, 1; faucial and nasal, 1; laryngeal, 2; and in 6, though no symptoms of the disease were present, the organism had been recovered from the throat. The average period of residence was 48 days.

TOXIC CASES.—3 in number. The average period of residence was 55 days. In 1 albuminuria occurred as a complication; in 1 palatal paralysis occurred on the 8th day, while in 1 serum rash of the urticarial type occurred. The average amount of antitoxin administered was 40,000 units.

SEVERE AND MILD CASES.—Here the average number of days residence was 46·8. The average amount of antitoxin given was 16,000 units.

Complications occurred as follows:—adenitis, 5; cardiac irregularity, 2; serum rashes, 4; albuminuria, 1; and 2 cases developed scarlet fever.

Tuberculosis.

18 cases were in residence at commencement of the year. 58 cases were admitted, 50 were discharged, and 6 died, leaving 20 in residence at end of the year.

FATAL CASES.—Five pulmonary cases died. Four were females, the average age being 30 years. One was a male, aged 13 years. The other fatal case was one of disseminated tuberculosis in a boy of 5 years.

DISCHARGES.—50 cases were discharged, classified as follows:—

Pulmonary,	...	...	...	...	{ 17 Improved.
					{ 4 No improvement.
					{ 2 Worse.
Hilus,	...	...	...	...	2 Improved.
Abdominal,	...	...	...	...	3 „
Glandular,	...	...	...	...	6 „
Joint,	...	...	...	...	2 „
Bone,	...	...	...	...	3 „
Altered diagnosis,	...	...	...	...	11 cases with no evidence of tubercle.

ALTERED DIAGNOSIS.—11 cases were discharged, in which no evidence of tuberculosis was found.

11 cases were sent to Motherwell County Hospital for X-ray examination.

The social side of the treatment was not omitted and an enjoyable series of concerts was sustained throughout the early spring and winter months.

Pneumonia.

Three cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 109 were admitted, 92 were discharged, and 15 died, leaving 5 cases in hospital at the end of the year.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSIS.—Of the 109 admitted, 6 cases were wrongly diagnosed, the corrected diagnosis being croup, 1; pertussis, 1; asthma, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; bronchitis, 1.

FATAL CASES.—Of the 15 fatal cases, 9 were over 14 years of age, and 6 were under this age. In the former age group the average age was 41 years, and the average period of residence 3 days. Two of those cases occurred during the course of influenza. One was lobular in type, the others being lobar in type.

In those cases under 14 years of age the average age was 1·3 years, and the average period of residence 15 days. Empyema occurred in 1 case. One case was lobar in type, 2 were the direct result of pertussis, the remainder being lobular in type.

RECOVERED CASES.—**CASES OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE.**—Two cases only were lobular in type, the others being of the acute lobar type. Complications which were met with were as follows:—1 case developed acute delirium and was transferred to Stobhill Hospital for observation; 3 developed pleurisy, with effusion, and 3 showed cardiac complications, while 1 developed chronic bronchitis. The average age of those cases was 30 years and the average period of residence was 25 days.

CASES UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.—All except 3 were lobular in type, those 3 being lobar in type. Complications met with were as follows:—Empyema, 2; pleurisy, with effusion, 1; otitis media, 1; meningism, 1. The average age of those cases was 4 years and the average period of residence was 23 days.

Erysipelas.

No cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 14 were admitted; 13 recovered, and 1 died, leaving no cases in hospital at the end of the year.

FATAL CASE.—This was a man, aged 44 years, who had very extensive facial erysipelas and developed septicaemia.

RECOVERED CASES.—Of the 13 recovered cases: in 5 the face was affected; in 1 the arm; in 5 the leg; and in 1 the trunk, this latter being of the wandering type. In 1 case the disease was wrongly diagnosed, the corrected diagnosis being dermatitis exfoliativa.

Puerperal Fever.

No cases were in hospital at beginning of the year, 10 were admitted, 8 recovered, and 2 died.

Of the 10 admitted, 4 were attended by doctor and midwife, 4 by midwife alone, while in the other 2 cases no competent person was present at the birth.

One of the fatal cases was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following complications were met with:—Phlegmasia alba dolens, 1; pelvic peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 1;

No case was curetted, the treatment consisting in douching and nursing in Fowler's position.

Enteric Fever.

No cases were in hospital at beginning of year, 2 were admitted, and 2 were discharged.

In one of those, while some of the symptoms were those of enteric, no positive evidence of the disease was found, even on bacteriological examination. The other case made an uninterrupted recovery.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

There was one case in hospital at the beginning of the year, 2 cases were admitted; 2 were discharged; 1 died, leaving no cases in hospital at end of the year.

THE FATAL CASE was that of a boy, 11 years of age, and the period of residence was 10 days.

RECOVERED CASES.—One of those was found to be suffering from autointoxication, the result of intestinal stasis, while the other appears to have suffered from post encephalitic sequelæ.

Meningitis.

There were no cases in hospital at the beginning of the year, 4 were admitted, 1 recovered, and 3 died.

FATAL CASES.—One was a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis; one was a case of tuberculous meningitis; while the other was found to be suffering from thrombosis of the lateral sinus, and had an extradural cranial abscess. This case was operated on and the radical mastoid operation was performed and the jugular vein ligatured.

Cerebro-spinal fluid was obtained in all 4 cases and submitted for examination. In 2 cases no organism was found on smear examination, but in one of these further examination by animal experiment revealed the presence of the tubercle bacillus. The recovered case appears to have been a case of severe prostration, following a recent pneumonia.

Measles.

Four cases were admitted during the year, and one case admitted as scarlatina was found to be suffering from measles. Only one case was an adult female, the others being children, and all were below the age of 4 years. All cases were uncomplicated.

Parotitis.

Two cases were admitted and two discharged, both making an uninterrupted recovery and having no complications.

Others.

The remaining 3 fatal cases were as follows:—

Streptococcal septicæmia, 1.—This case was admitted as diphtheria, and was found to be suffering from extreme ulceration of the throat and intense toxæmia, the result of a streptococcal infection.

Phlegmonous laryngitis, 1.—This case also was notified as diphtheria, and tracheotomy was performed, but the child died immediately after the operation had been performed.

The other fatal case was that of a child suffering from marasmus.

Venereal Diseases.

New patients during the year numbered 15.

The total number of attendances during the year was 319.

The attendances from the following constituent authorities were as follows:—Lower Ward, 51; Middle Ward, 47; Glasgow, 198; and other areas, 23.

Since the commencement of the scheme in October, 1917, 416 cases of venereal disease have received treatment.

Ambulance Work.

	Runs.	Miles.
Admissions, . . .	469 . . .	4,547
Dismissals, . . .	156 . . .	2,499
Other runs, . . .	166 . . .	1,482
		<hr/>
Total Mileage, . . .		8,528
		<hr/>

Grounds and Buildings.

During the year new water supply pipes were laid down to Pavilions II and V. Pavilion II was redecorated in the spring. In December a 4-valve wireless set, with three loud speakers, was gifted to the hospital by the Radio Circle of the British Broadcasting Company, and the loud speakers were installed in Pavilions II, V, and VI.

Staff.

The indoor staff at the end of the year comprised 1 resident physician, 1 matron, 5 sisters, and 21 probationer nurses. In addition there were 12 maids and 1 cook.

The outdoor staff comprised 1 mechanic, 2 assistant mechanics, and 1 chauffeur-gardener. During the summer months a temporary gardener was engaged to assist with the grounds.

The health of the staff throughout the year was very satisfactory

TABLE A.

Admissions and discharges, and number of patients in Hospital at the beginning and end of year, classified according to the disease notified.

Disease.		In Hospital Jan. 1st, 1925.	Admitted.	Discharged. Recovered.	Died.	In Hospital. Dec. 31st, 1925.
Scarlatina, ...	...	42	288	267	6	57
Diphtheria, ...	...	7	86	72	8	13
Tuberculosis, ...	...	18	58	50	6	20
Pneumonia, ...	...	3	109	92	15	5
Erysipelas, ...	...	—	14	13	1	—
Puerperal Infection, ...	...	—	10	8	2	—
Encephalitis						
Lethargica, ...	...	1	2	2	1	—
Enteric Fever, ...	...	—	2	2	—	—
Measles, ...	...	—	4	3	—	1
Meningitis, ...	...	—	4	1	3	—
Others,* ...	...	—	13	10	3†	—
		71	590	520	45	96

*Marasmus, Scabies, Varicella, Infective Parotitis, Pertussis, Gastro Enteritis, Continued Fever, Influenza, and Bronchitis.

†Phlegmonous Laryngitis, Marasmus, Septicæmia.

TABLE B.

Cases Classified according to constituent districts.

Disease.		Lower Ward, Lanark.	Middle Ward, Lanark.	City of Glasgow.	Rutherglen Burgh.
Scarlatina, ...	...	83	161	44	—
Diphtheria, ...	...	41	25	20	—
Tuberculosis, ...	...	55	2	—	1
Pneumonia, ...	...	44	33	32	—
Erysipelas, ...	...	6	4	4	—
Puerperal Infection, ...	...	4	5	1	—
Encephalitis					
Lethargica, ...	...	1	—	1	—
Enteric Fever, ...	...	1	1	—	—
Meningitis, ...	...	2	2	—	—
Measles, ...	...	1	3	—	—
Others, ...	...	6	7	—	—
		244	243	102	1

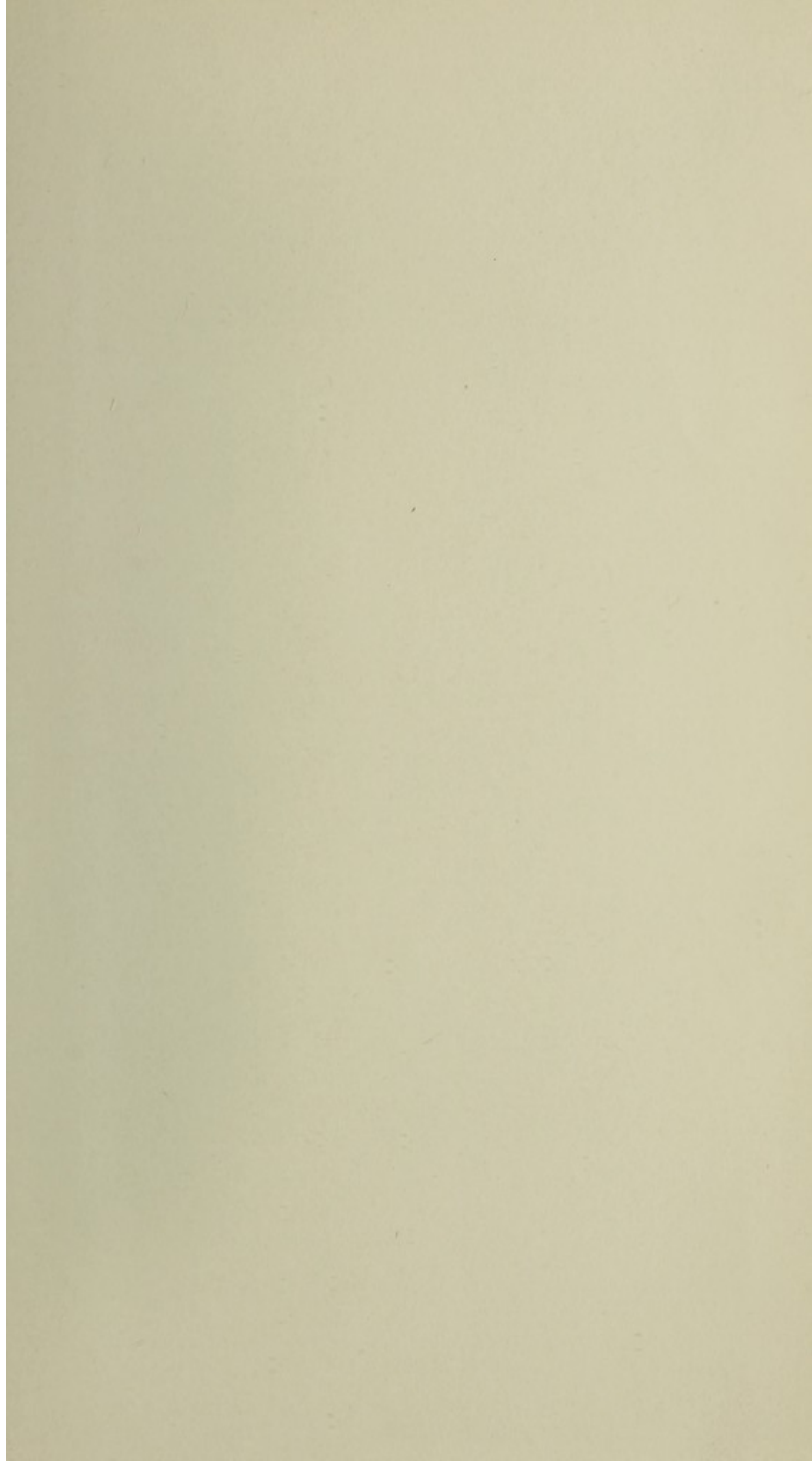


Table 2

Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the treatment on the response of the subjects to the test.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Standard Deviation	Significance
Control	10.5	1.2	1.5	
Low dose	11.2	1.1	1.4	
High dose	12.8	1.3	1.6	
Very high dose	14.5	1.4	1.7	
Maximum dose	16.2	1.5	1.8	
Control	10.5	1.2	1.5	
Low dose	11.2	1.1	1.4	
High dose	12.8	1.3	1.6	
Very high dose	14.5	1.4	1.7	
Maximum dose	16.2	1.5	1.8	

The results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the treatment on the response of the subjects to the test are shown in Table 2. The results show that the response of the subjects to the test increases with the dose of the treatment.

Table 3

Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the treatment on the response of the subjects to the test.

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Maximum dose	16.2	1.5	1.8	
Control	10.5	1.2	1.5	
Low dose	11.2	1.1	1.4	
High dose	12.8	1.3	1.6	
Very high dose	14.5	1.4	1.7	
Maximum dose	16.2	1.5	1.8	

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