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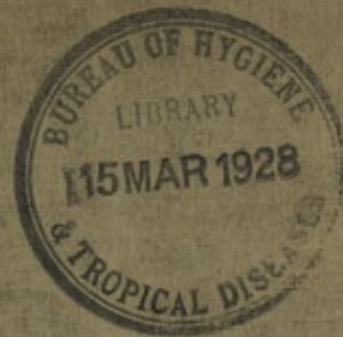
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COUNTY COUNCIL OF LANARK.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY AND DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER

AND THE

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

1933





COUNTY COUNCIL OF LANARK.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY AND DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

GLASGOW :

PRINTED BY ROBERT ANDERSON, 142 WEST NILE STREET.

MCMXXVII.

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Pneumonia,	—	90	160	392
Dysentery,	—	90	156	—
Puerperal Fever,	—	90	160	—
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STAFF.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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.

DAVID R. HAMILTON, M.A., 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 1926.

Staff.

In addition to the Medical Staff given on the opposite page, a temporary female assistant medical officer of health was employed in the Middle Ward District.

Two Medical Officers are also employed in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in the Middle Ward District.

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, 21,166 acres.

The *Population*, as ascertained at the Decennial Censuses, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921, as well as the estimated population for the years 1922-26, 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
1926, -	237,000	48,200	29,750	314,950

* 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
1926—	City of Glasgow,	-	-	3,477	4,350

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, for the quinquennial period 1921-1925, and for the year 1926 being as follows :—

		Annual average.				
		1891- 1900	1901- 1910	1911- 1920	1921- 1925	1926
Natural increase, ...	...	4,563	5,844	4,843	4,526	4,049
Natural increase per 1,000 of the Population, ...	...	19.3	20.5	16.7	14.6	12.8

Rates.—For the purposes of comparison, Table A shows birth and mortality rates of each Sanitary District for the last three decennial periods, for the quinquennial period 1921-25, and for the year 1926. 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.

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.	Average. 1921-1925.	1926.
MIDDLE WARD.—						
Births, ...	...	6,232	7,412	6,820	6,406	5,928
Birth-rates, ...	...	39.1	38.9	32.5	27.8	25.0
Infant Deaths (under one year), ...	...	809	921	754	592	489
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births, ...	...	129.9	124.2	110.4	92.4	82.4
Deaths, ...	...	2,908	3,118	3,000	2,789	2,618
Death-rates, ...	...	18.1	16.3	14.3	12.1	11.0
UPPER WARD.—						
Births, ...	...	1,222	1,209	1,143	1,125	999
Birth-rates, ...	...	31.6	28.9	25.9	23.6	20.7
Infant Deaths (under one year), ...	...	116	104	91	81	52
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births, ...	...	95.5	86.5	80.2	71.8	52
Deaths, ...	...	606	552	561	541	498
Death-rates, ...	...	15.6	13.2	12.7	11.3	10.3
LOWER WARD.—						
Births, ...	...	1,200	1,576	869*	651	591*
Birth-rates, ...	...	32.9	33.4	24.1*	20.6	19.0*
Infant Deaths (under one year), ...	...	150	174	88*	51	39*
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births, ...	...	125.2	110.8	98.2*	78.6	65.9*
Deaths, ...	...	577	683	428*	326	353*
Death-rates, ...	...	15.9	14.4	12.2*	10.3	11.3*

* 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, and again by the Glasgow Boundaries Act, 1926, a further annexation of 3,477 acres, with a population of 4,350, took place, which affected the statistics for the year 1926.

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 1926.

Cause of Death.	MIDDLE WARD.		UPPER WARD.		LOWER WARD.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 popula- tion.
Enteric Fever,	3	·01	—	—	1	·03
Measles,	71	·29	6	·12	5	·16
Scarlet Fever,	11	·04	1	·02	2	·06
Whooping-Cough,	25	·10	—	—	1	·03
Diphtheria,	16	·06	4	·08	6	·19
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis,	2	·01	—	—	—	—
Influenza,	88	·37	12	·24	20	·64
Erysipelas,	5	·02	2	·04	3	·09
Other Septic Diseases,	38	·16	8	·16	2	·06
Cerebro-spinal Fever,	1	·00	1	·02	—	—
Tetanus,	2	·01	—	—	—	—
Enc. Lethargica,	16	·06	2	·04	1	·03
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	125	·52	21	·43	21	·67
Meningeal „	33	·13	—	—	1	·03
Abdominal „	35	·14	6	·12	5	·16
Other Forms „	25	·10	5	·10	1	·03
Malignant Diseases,	209	·88	42	·87	28	·90
Rheumatic Fever,	10	·04	2	·04	4	·12
Meningitis (simple),	32	·13	2	·04	2	·06
Cerebral Hæmorrhage,	168	·70	48	·99	27	·87
Convulsions,	43	·18	2	·04	1	·03
Other Nervous Diseases,	54	·22	18	·37	12	·38
Organic Heart Disease,	243	1·02	62	1·28	31	1·00
Bronchitis,	142	·59	28	·58	13	·41
Pneumonia,	206	·86	37	·76	21	·67
Laryngitis,	2	·01	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases,	33	·14	16	·33	5	·16
Diarrhoea,	43	·18	3	·06	6	·19
Appendicitis and Typhlitis,	32	·13	3	·06	4	·12
All Liver Diseases (normal),	15	·06	3	·06	3	·09
Dysentery,	—	—	—	—	1	·03
Other Digestive Diseases,	77	·32	7	·14	15	·48
Nephritis and Bright's Disease,	54	·22	4	·08	9	·29
Puerperal Sepsis,	16	·06	3	·06	2	·06
Dis. and Acc. of Pregnancy,	23	·09	3	·06	3	·09
Congenital Malformations,	28	·11	2	·04	3	·09
Premature Birth,	109	·45	22	·45	8	·25
Atrophy, Debility, &c.,	99	·41	6	·12	6	·19
Atelectasis,	5	·02	—	—	1	·03
Injury at Birth,	5	·02	—	—	—	—
Suffocation—Overlying,	2	·01	—	—	—	—
Syphilis,	6	·02	1	·02	—	—
Rickets,	—	—	1	·02	—	—
Violence,	108	·45	13	·26	23	·74
Suicide,	16	·06	3	·06	—	—
Other Defined Diseases,	301	1·27	99	2·05	48	1·54
Ill-Defined Diseases,	41	·17	—	—	8	·25
Total,	2,618	11·04	498	10·3	353	11·3

The following table gives a comparison of the County birth and mortality rates with those of the Burgh areas for the year 1926. 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 1926.				
	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, -	231,720	25·6	11·3	84
Upper Ward, -	47,660	21·0	10·5	52
Lower Ward, -	30,220	18·1	11·1	69
BURGHS—				
Glasgow, - -	1,048,963	23·5	15·1	104
Motherwell and Wishaw, -	70,789	23·4	11·0	73
Coatbridge, -	44,397	26·1	13·6	97
Hamilton, -	39,916	25·8	12·6	93
Airdrie, - -	24,911	27·3	12·8	82
Rutherglen. -	24,435	18·7	13·8	57
Lanark, - -	6,314	21·2	12·4	112
Biggar, - -	1,536	11·1	14·3	59

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, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, - - -	355	16	107	4	74	6
Scarlet Fever, - - -	877	11	148	1	79	2
Typhoid „ - - -	18	3	—	—	4	1
Paratyphoid B., - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever, - - -	4	1	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas, - - -	189	5	21	2	28	3
Puerperal Fever, - - -	55	16	5	3	5	2
Infantile Paralysis, - - -	6	2	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, - - -	168	—	2	—	9	—
Malaria, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus, - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—
Primary Pneumonia, - - -	1,018	206	34	37	94	21
Influenzal „ - - -	127		3		26	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, - - -	388	125	35	21	57	21
Non-Pulmonary „ - - -	478	93	33	11	26	7
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - -	53	16	3	2	2	1
Infective Jaundice, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Measles, - - -	—	71	—	6	—	5
*Whooping-Cough, - - -	—	25	—	—	—	1
*Chickenpox, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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
1926 -	14.9	0.7	4.5	22.1	0.8	3.7	23.8	1.9	8.1

In the Middle Ward District 355 cases were notified, compared with 267 last year, but the fatality rate is the lowest recorded in that area.

In the Upper Ward District 107 cases were notified, compared with 114 in the previous year, but the fatality rate was slightly higher.

In the Lower Ward District 74 cases were notified, an increase of 26 compared with the previous year. The fatality rate in this area was high.

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
1926, -	37.0	0.4	1.25	30.7	0.2	0.6	25.4	0.6	2.5

In the Middle Ward District the number of cases notified amounted to 877, compared with 1,128 the previous year.

In the Upper Ward District 148 cases were notified, compared with 205 in the previous year.

In the Lower Ward District 79 cases were notified—a decrease of 18 when compared with 1925.

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
1926, -	0.7	0.1	16.6	—	—	—	1.2	0.03	25.0

The decline in cases from this disease is still marked, there being only 18 cases notified in the Middle Ward District, and 4 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
1926, -	2.9	1.2	1.6	1.0	—	0.3

There was a considerable decrease in the prevalence of measles, but whooping-cough showed a considerable increase. 25.9 per cent. of the deaths from measles and whooping-cough were of infants under one year of age, and 94.4 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
1926, -	16.3	5.2	32.2	7.2	4.3	60.0	18.3	6.7	36.8

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
1926,	20.1	3.9	19.4	6.8	2.2	33.3	8.3	2.2	26.9

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 outdoor 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, County Sanatorium, Uppertown, Longriggend,	Pulmonary tuberculosis—both sexes. 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, County Hospital, Blantyre, County Hospital, Dalserf,	For mothers and children under 5 years requiring convalescent treatment. For mothers and babies. This small hospital is used for emergency purposes, but during the year was used in connection with the County Sanatorium, Stonehouse.
<i>* Upper Ward District—</i>	
District Sanatorium, Roadmeetings, Carluke,	Pulmonary Tuberculosis—both sexes.
<i>Lower District Ward—</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. 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, $\frac{1}{3}$ ths; Middle Ward, $\frac{2}{3}$ ths; and Glasgow, $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 is now only one clinic, viz., County Hospital, Motherwell. The clinics at Lightburn Joint Hospital and County Sanatorium, Shotts, were discontinued as from 15th May, 1926. In addition to the clinic 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, ...	19	9	2	1	2	—
Gonorrhœa, ...	62	23	5	2	2	—
Mixed Infection,	—	1	—	—	—	—
Soft Sores and others,	37	11	2	1	—	—
	118	44	9	4	4	—

These cases were treated at the following centres :—Motherwell, 96 ; Hamilton, 29 ; Wishaw, 23 ; Coathill, 31.

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 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 1920, was as follows:—

Year	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
UPPER WARD—							
Occupied, -	9,719	9,754	9,858	10,109	10,225	10,218	10,16
Unoccupied,	136	112	102	110	117	135	16
MIDDLE WARD—							
Occupied, -	41,309	41,565	42,507	44,020	44,836	44,928	44,98
Unoccupied,	285	157	706	554	356	362	29
LOWER WARD—							
Occupied, -	5,757	5,779	5,842	6,092	6,322	6,433	5,95
Unoccupied,	32	14	18	53	16	42	2
COUNTY—							
Occupied, -	56,785	57,098	58,207	60,221	61,383	61,579	61,11
Unoccupied,	453	283	826	717	489	539	49
TOTAL HOUSES,	57,238	57,381	59,033	60,938	61,872	62,118	61,60

The majority of the unoccupied houses comprised mansion houses and houses about farm steadings.

Details of the houses erected under the various subsidy schemes are given in the District Reports.

The progress made in the introduction of modern domestic and sanitary conveniences to existing dwellings is also referred to in detail in the Reports of the District Sanitary Inspectors.

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

In the County area there are 34 producers, who have licences under the above Order, viz., 12, Certified Milk; 18, Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk; and 3, 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.

The following table shows the *bacterial content* of the samples taken during the year :—

Blood Heat Organisms per c.c.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.)	Grade A.
Under 1,000,	—	—	—
„ 2,500,	7	5	2
„ 5,000,	15	9	5
„ 10,000,	15	24	3
„ 20,000,	5	24	—
„ 30,000,	4	9	1
„ 50,000,	2	13	—
„ 75,000,	—	4	—
„ 100,000,	—	1	—
„ 150,000,	—	2	2
„ 200,000,	—	1	—
Over 200,000,	—	1	—
	48	93	13

Coliform Bacilli present			
in One tenth of a c.c.,	5	—	—
in One-hundredth of a c.c.,	—	3	—

Chemical Analyses.—The following table shows the milk fat per cent., and the milk solids other than milk fat per cent., in the samples taken throughout the year :—

Milk Fat per cent.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.)	Grade A	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.)	Grade A.
3.2	3	—	—	8.2	—	—	—
3.3	—	—	—	8.3	—	—	—
3.4	1	2	—	8.4	—	—	—
3.5	3	2	—	8.5	—	—	—
3.6	3	4	1	8.6	—	—	—
3.7	3	10	3	8.7	—	2	1
3.8	5	7	5	8.8	7	3	1
3.9	3	13	—	8.9	6	4	3
4.0	5	11	—	9.0	7	15	1
4.1	4	9	—	9.1	4	10	2
4.2	7	9	1	9.2	6	21	1
4.3	2	11	—	9.3	5	6	3
4.4	4	2	1	9.4	6	14	—
4.5	2	2	—	9.5	5	9	1
Over				Over			
4.5	3	11	2	9.5	2	9	—
—	48	93	13	—	48	93	13

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, and his Report is incorporated in this volume. As on former occasions, samples of milk were drawn from all udders which, upon examination, showed conditions suspicious of any disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk. In this way 679 samples were taken and examined in the bacteriological laboratory, where 70 of these were found to contain tubercle bacilli and 165 found to contain other infectious organisms. The animals from which the samples were drawn containing tubercle bacilli were slaughtered forthwith under the Tuberculosis Order. In connection with the 165 samples found to contain other infectious organisms, letters were sent to the owners of the animals pointing out that it was an offence to sell milk from such a cow for human consumption, and asking them what they were doing to comply with the statute.

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
1926	17,327	6,472	2,769	7,232	49	796	9

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, -	80	101	797	2,119	79	136	956	2,356	132	383	1,088	2,739
Typhoid Fever, -	—	2	36	153	3	21	39	176	13	61	52	237
Diphtheria, -	106	921	478	3,205	107	1,346	691	5,472	405	2,869	1,096	8,341
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, -	—	—	8	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	8	8
Venereal Diseases, -	8	20	156	881	10	33	174	934	204	431	378	1,365
Miscellaneous, -	12	8	265	384	10	6	287	398	59	65	346	463
SPECIMENS FROM ANIMALS—												
Tuberculosis, -	20	215	70	368	10	40	100	623	2	71	102	694
Anthrax, -	5	—	4	2	—	—	9	2	—	15	9	17
Scabies, -	2	2	—	6	—	—	2	8	—	—	2	8
Miscellaneous, -	4	—	7	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	11	11
Milk for bacterial count, -	145		188		10		343		9		352	
TOTAL, -	1,651		9,146		1,811		12,608		4,719		17,327	

The specimens from other areas were received from the following Local Authorities:—Hamilton, 652; Motherwell and Wishaw, 206; Airdrie, 202; Coatbridge, 526; Rutherglen, 209; Kirkintilloch, 78; Lanark, 2,647; Biggar, 23; Dumbarton, 27; and other Authorities, 149.

Tubercle.

3,827 specimens were examined for the presence of *B. tuberculosis*, with the following results:

	Sputa.		Urines.		Others.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, -	77	507	2	17	1	6
Burghs, -	131	368	—	7	1	8
Hospital Physicians, -	808	1,529	—	6	5	14
Public Health Staff, -	62	267	1	8	—	2
	1,078	2,671	3	38	7	30

The following table is inserted as a matter of interest in connection with the question of the reliability of direct microscopic examination as against animal inoculation in the search for *B. tuberculosis*. It will be seen that out of a total of 143 submitted to both methods of examination only 7 were missed by the microscope.

	Sputa.		Urines.		Others.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
Direct Film Examination, -	—	102	—	19	—	22
Animal Inoculation, -	2	100	1	18	4	18

Typhoid Fever.

289 specimens were examined, with the following results:—

	Agglutination Test.		Blood Cultures.		Fæces.		Urines.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—								
County, -	4	67	—	—	—	1	—	—
Burghs, -	11	55	1	—	1	4	—	2
Hospital Physicians, -	29	23	—	8	3	18	1	7
Public Health Staff, -	2	40	—	—	—	6	—	6
	46	185	1	8	4	29	1	15

Included in the above totals are 8 positive specimens of blood from members of the County Hospital staff inoculated against enteric fever.

Diphtheria.

9,437 specimens were examined from the following sources:—

	Throat.		Nose.	
	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County,	158	1,068	1	7
Burghs,	324	1,893	81	976
Hospital Physicians, -	414	2,192	63	666
Public Health Staff, -	54	1,497	1	42
	950	6,650	146	1,691

Of the primary swabs examined in direct smear preparation, 103 gave positive results.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

16 specimens were examined for the presence of the meningococcus, with positive results in 8 cases. The pneumococcus was recovered from 5 of the specimens and the pneumobacillus from 1.

Venereal Diseases.

Syphilis.—1,419 specimens were submitted to the Wassermann test for syphilis, and gave the following results:—

	Blood.	
	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County,	31	89
Burghs,	36	115
Hospital Physicians, -	276	861
Public Health Staff, -	3	8
	346	1,073

Gonorrhœa.—160 specimens were examined, with the following results :—

				Smears.	
				+	o
Medical Practitioners—County,	-	-	-	8	56
	Burghs,	-	-	14	40
Hospital Physicians,	-	-	-	3	38
Public Health Staff,	-	-	-	—	1
				25	135

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—164 specimens were examined for the presence of gonococci, and 7 of these gave positive results. Of the 157 specimens giving negative results, 52 showed staphylococci, 48 B. Xerosis, 9 Koch-Weeks bacillus, 3 Fraenkel's pneumococcus, 1 Morax-Axenfeld's bacillus, and 44 no bacteria.

Miscellaneous Specimens.

Vaccines.—61 were prepared, 55 for medical practitioners and 6 for hospital physicians. These were for the treatment of boils, acne, bronchitis, asthma, cystitis, &c.

Vincent's Angina.—18 specimens were examined, with positive results in 15.

Puerperal Fever.—36 blood cultures were examined with 2 positive results. Both were streptococci of the "Alpha" type.

Urine for Albumin.—242 specimens gave 92 positive results.

Others.—The other miscellaneous specimens included pus and urine for pathogenic bacteria; fæces for dysentery, intestinal worms and ova; blood-films for malaria and other blood diseases; hairs for ring-worm; footstuffs for the food-poisoning group of organisms; and potable and bath waters.

Specimens from Animals.

Milk for Tubercle.—752 samples of milk were received from various Veterinary Inspectors, of which 63 were found positive by microscopic examination. 364 of the negative specimens were submitted to animal inoculation, and 9 gave positive results.

Oral Mucus.—41 specimens were examined, and acid-alcohol-fast bacilli were found in 28.

				Milk.		Oral Mucus.		Others.	
				+	o	+	o	+	o
Upper Ward,	-	-	-	14	209	5	5	1	1
Middle "	-	-	-	52	361	17	7	1	—
Lower "	-	-	-	4	39	6	1	—	—
Other Areas,	-	-	-	2	71	—	—	—	—
				72	680	28	13	2	1

All the above 752 samples of milk were also examined for other deleterious organisms (streptococci, &c.), with positive results in 177.

Anthrax.—9 specimens were submitted by the County Veterinary Inspector, and all were positive. 2 spleens examined for the slaughter-house staff were negative. 15 shaving brushes proved negative.

Scabies.—10 specimens were examined, with positive results in 2.

Contagious Abortion in Cows.—Of 11 specimens examined by the sedimentation test, 4 gave positive results.

Others. — 11 specimens were examined, with positive results in 7 cases — Johne's disease, 3; tumour formation, 2; deleterious organisms, 2.

Bacterial Content of Milk.—The results of the examination of 352 samples are classified as under:—

	Certified Milk.	Grade "A" (TT) Milk.	Grade "A" Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Ordinary Milk.
Under 5,000 bacteria per c.c.	28	14	7	—	3
„ 10,000 „ „	17	28	4	2	9
„ 20,000 „ „	9	22	—	2	17
„ 30,000 „ „	4	11	1	2	19
„ 100,000 „ „	3	19	1	6	58
„ 200,000 „ „	—	1	2	3	18
Over 200,000 „ „	2	4	—	3	33
Totals,	63	99	15	18	157
Coliform Bacillus present,	11	4	—	7	77

The above tabular statement includes under the various headings samples examined in connection with applications for licenses, and it should be explained that only in a few instances were samples taken from license-holders found not to comply with the standard.

Included in the above totals are 3 certified, 3 pasteurised, and 3 ordinary samples of milk from areas other than the County. They are classified as under:—

	Certified Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Ordinary Milk.
Under 5,000 bacteria per c.c., - -	2	—	—
„ 10,000 „ „ - -	1	1	1
„ 20,000 „ „ - -	—	1	—
Over 200,000 „ „ - -	—	1	2
Coliform bacillus present, - -	—	1	—

Destruction of Rats.

1,475 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 2,313, an increase of 101 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
1926	61	331	696	30	217	978	2,313

Samples of Sewage.

SEWAGE WORKS.—61 samples from the following purification works :—Annathill, 1; Bellshill, 2; Bellshill Hospital, 1; Bishopbriggs, 45; East Kilbride, 1; Hamilton (Park Burn), 5; Tannochside, 2; and Westthorn, 4.

Samples of Trade Effluents.

331 samples were examined from the following sources :—

Effluents.	Samples.
Coal Washers,	203
Pit Water,	16
Paper Mills,	96
Print Works,	5
Ammonia Works,	1
Lead Mines,	9
Nail Works,	1

Streams.

696 samples were examined, of which 457 were analysed for evidence of sewage pollution, and 239 in connection with trade waste discharge.

Streams affected by Sewage.—River Clyde, 368; Gain Burn, 12; Ross House, 12; Kittoch Water, 10; Bishopbriggs Burn, 7; Shotts Burn, 7; Garnkirk Burn, 4; Nethan Water, 4; Shirrel Burn, 4; Stewart Gill, 4; Bothlin Burn, 3; Howe Burn, 2; Auchter Water, 2; Ditch at Mavis Valley, 2; Pow Burn, 2; Avon, 2; South Calder, 2; Park Burn, 2; Powmillon, 2; River Cart, 2; Whinney Burn, Rumbling Syke, Dalziel Burn, and Regill Burn, 1 sample each.

Streams affected by Trade Effluents.—The following table gives the number of samples, the source of pollution affecting same, and the number of samples of effluent examined.

Stream.	No. of Samples.	Affected by.	No. of Samples of Effluent.
River Clyde, - - - - -	—	Hamilton Palace Colliery, - - -	4
" " - - - - -	—	Broomside Colliery, - - -	5
" " - - - - -	—	Ferniegair Colliery, - - -	1
" " - - - - -	—	" " Pit Water, - - -	1
" " - - - - -	6	Blantyre Ferme Colliery, - - -	15
" " - - - - -	—	Kenmuirhill Colliery, - - -	1
River Mouse, - - - - -	22	Wilsontown Colliery, - - -	12
{ River Almond, - - - - -	8	{ Hassockrigg Colliery, - - -	4
{ Hassockrigg Ditch, - - - - -	1	{ " Pit Water, - - -	4
North Calder, - - - - -	5	Glengowan Print Works, - - -	5
" " - - - - -	20	Caldercruix Paper Mills, - - -	71
" " - - - - -	4	Stepends Colliery, - - -	14
" " - - - - -	—	Brownieside Colliery, - - -	9
" " - - - - -	—	Gartness Colliery, - - -	9
" " - - - - -	19	Moffat Paper Mills, - - -	25
" " - - - - -	—	Rosehall Colliery, - - -	8
South Calder, - - - - -	2	North Motherwell Colliery, - - -	1
" " - - - - -	6	Jerviston Colliery, - - -	18
" " and Carfin Colliery Ditch, - - -	2	Carfin Colliery, - - -	2
" " " Hill Glen Burn, - - -	2	{ Westwood Colliery, - - -	5
		{ " Pit Water, - - -	1
Glengonnar Water, - - - - -	6	Leadhill Mines, - - -	9
Allanton Burn, - - - - -	29	Allanton Colliery, - - -	35
		" " Pit Water, - - -	2
Barbauchlaw Burn, - - - - -	1	Westrigg Colliery, - - -	—
" " - - - - -	5	Dewshill Colliery, - - -	3
Blind Burn, - - - - -	1	Stane Colliery, - - -	—
Bothlin Burn, - - - - -	—	Auchengeich Colliery, - - -	4
Butter Burn, - - - - -	1	Cadzow Colliery, - - -	1
Coal Burn, - - - - -	2	Dalquhandy Colliery, - - -	—
Curry Burn, - - - - -	3	Baton Colliery, - - -	3
Baton Ditch, - - - - -	1		

Stream.	No. of Samples.	Affected by.	No. of Samples of Effluent.
Car Syke Burn, - - - -	1	Milnwood Colliery, - - -	4
Milnwood Ditch, - - - -	12		
Dalserf Burn, - - - -	3	South Longrigg Colliery, - - -	1
„ „ and Broomfield Ditch, -	10	Broomfield Colliery, - - -	—
Forrest Burn, - - - -	1	Forrest Burn Mine, - - -	—
Garrion Burn, - - - -	2	Castlehill Colliery Pit Water, -	1
Castlehill Ditch, - - - -	1		
Garrion Burn, - - - -	—	Shawfield Colliery, - - -	2
Gateside Burn, - - - -	—	Gateside Colliery, - - -	1
Howe Burn, - - - -	2	Barblues Colliery, - - -	1
Lingore Burn, - - - -	1	Knowton Colliery Pit Water, -	2
Knowton Ditch, - - - -	1		
Light Burn, - - - -	—	Dechmont Colliery, - - -	1
Mill Burn, - - - -	4	Swinhill Colliery, - - -	4
Muir Burn, - - - -	13	Auchlochan No. 9 Colliery, -	7
„ „ - - - -	—	„ Pit Water, - - -	2
„ „ and Auchlochan Ditch, -	1	„ Colliery, - - -	3
Myers Burn, - - - -	5	Uddingston Gas Works, - - -	1
Newton Burn, - - - -	—	Newton Colliery, - - -	3
„ „ - - - -	—	Clyde Nail Works, - - -	1
Pow Burn, - - - -	6	Viewpark Colliery, - - -	7
„ „ - - - -	1	Bothwell Park Colliery, - - -	—
Quarter Burn, - - - -	1	Quarter Colliery, - - -	1
Ravel Burn, - - - -	4	Bredisholm Colliery, - - -	—
„ „ - - - -	2	Tannochside Colliery, - - -	3
Tannochside Ditch, - - - -	1		
Shotts Burn, - - - -	7	Hirst Colliery, - - -	5
„ „ and Hirst Ditch, - - -	1		
Stewart Gill, - - - -	—	Cornsilloch Colliery Pit Water, -	1
Swinstie Burn, - - - -	—	Howmuir Colliery, - - -	1
Todhole Burn, - - - -	1	Coursington Colliery Pit Water	1
Carfin Ditch, - - - -	2	Holytown Colliery, - - -	2
Gartloch Distillery Ditch, -	2	Gartloch Distillery, - - -	—
Hattonrigg Ditch, - - - -	1	Hattonrigg Colliery, - - -	3
Ryelands Creamery Ditch, -	1	Ryelands Creamery, - - -	—
Thankerton Ditch, - - - -	2	Thankerton Colliery, - - -	—
Woodhall Ditch, - - - -	4	Woodhall Colliery, - - -	—
„ „ - - - -	—	Carnbroe Pit Water, - - -	1

Water Supplies.

30 samples of water were analysed, 4 being from public supplies, and 26 from private sources.

The *public supplies* examined were:—Forth supply 2 samples, and the Kype and Townhill supply for the Burgh of Hamilton.

The *private supplies* examined were:—Burnfoot, Forth, 1; Adams-well, Mollinsburn, 2; Annathill Spring, 1; Newark, Glassford, 1; Buchley, Bishopbriggs, 1; Nillwood Burn, 1; Claydope, Luggie Bank,

1; Stenmuir, Abington, 1; Well at Strathaven Housing Site, 1; High Hook, Avondale, 4; Duneaton, Lanark, 1; Corslet, Stonehouse, 1; Kittymuir, Stonehouse, 1; Well at Stonebyres Falls, 1; Daer Schoolhouse, 1; Kilgarth, Coatbridge, 1; Graynes, Avondale, 3; Hillhead Farm, Covington, 1; Stoneyburn Crossing, Crawford, 1; and Birkwood Institution, 1 sample for hardness only.

Food and Drugs.

978 samples were examined, consisting of the following:—

	No. Examined.	No. not Genuine.
Sweet Milk,	854*	27
Skimmed Milk,	18	—
Cream,	5	—
Condensed Milk,	11	—
Butter,	5	—
Whisky,	30	—
Apples,	50	Arsenic present in 15
Sausage,	1	—
Ham,	1	—
Tea,	1	—
Magnesia,	1	—
Cocoa,	1	—

* Includes 96 samples from individual cows, of which 12 were deficient in Fat and 42 in Solids not Fat.

Milk of Hygienic Quality.

184 samples of milk were examined, consisting of the following grades:—

Certified,	44
Grade A (T.T.),	103
Grade A,	12
Pasteurised,	25

Six of these samples did not contain the requisite amount of butter fat.

Special Samples.

33 samples were examined, consisting of:—Bread, 11 samples; human milk, 1 sample; carbon electrodes, 4 samples; salicyl sulphuric acid, 1 sample; dried milk, 3 samples; cod liver oil emulsion, 3 samples; malt and cod liver oil, 1 sample; wine for lead, 1 sample; goat's milk, 1 sample; wall plaster, 2 samples; sugar, 1 sample; and contents of cow's stomach for poison, 4 samples.

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:—

SOURCES OF POLLUTION.—INSPECTIONS AND POLLUTIONS DETECTED.

SOURCES LIABLE TO POLLUTE.							POLLUTIONS DETECTED.	
NATURE.	NUMBER.	NUMBER INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.	SAMPLES TAKEN.*	NUMBER OF SOURCES.	NUMBER DETECTED.		
Coal-Dross Washers, - -	77	69	543	217	30	81		
Lead Washer, - - -	1	1	3	9	1	3		
Ammonia Works, - - -	19	8	39	1	2	2		
Paper Mills, - - -	2	2	59	96	2	54		
Print, Dye Works, &c., -	4	3	16	5	1	4		
Chemical Work, - - -	1	1	1	—	—	—		
Sewage Works and Outfalls,	—	113	533	58	26	73†		
Streams, &c., - - -	—	155	1,757	695	—	—		
TOTAL, - - -	—	—	2,951	1,081	62	217		

* 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 throughout the year.

Trade Pollutions.

The total mining and manufacturing pollutions detected amounted to 144. Of these, 81 were from coal-dross washers, and the remaining 63 from the lead washer, ammonia works, paper mills, and print and dye works, which directly discharge their effluents to streams.

COAL-DROSS WASHERS.—There are 77 coal-dross washers on the register. 543 inspections were made, 217 samples taken, and 81 pollutions, involving 30 collieries, detected.

The washers constructed at Douglas Castle Colliery and Kingshill Colliery, Newmains, were brought into operation in the month of December. Preventive measures have been provided at each of these

places. The washer constructed at Muirhead Colliery, West Benhar, had not been brought into operation at the close of the year. Five of the washers on the register have not been in operation for varying periods, although the washer buildings and machinery are still in existence. These are at Cornsilloch, Douglas, Eddlewood, Kirkwood, and New Orbiston Collieries. The coal-dross washer at Robroyston Colliery, in the Lower Ward area, which was brought into operation in June, 1925, is now within the area of the City of Glasgow.

The numbers of inspections made and pollutions detected were fewer than in the previous year, owing to the coal dispute, which lasted from 1st May to the beginning of December. Inspections were, however, made from time to time during the idle period at many collieries where settling areas and ponds were being cleaned out for the purpose of recovering silt for use as fuel. Many thousands of tons of fuel were obtained in this way. Incidentally, the preventive measures were improved, and at some collieries settling accommodation for some years ahead was thus made available.

Pollutions were detected at the following collieries:—

*Allanton.	Hassockrigg.
Auchengeich.	*Hirstrigg.
Auchlochan, No. 9.	*Holytown.
Barblues.	*Jerviston.
Baton.	Kenmuirhill.
*Blantyreferme.	*Milnwood.
Bredisholm.	Newton.
Broomfield.	Quarter.
Broomside.	Rosehall.
Brownieside.	*Stepends.
Carfin.	Swinhill.
Dechmont.	Viewpark.
Gartness.	*Westwood.
Gateside.	*Wilsontown.
Hamilton Palace.	Woodhall.

*Specially reported to the County Clerk.

With regard to the collieries at which serious pollution occurred, and on which special reports were forwarded to the County Clerk, the following brief references might be made:—

Allanton Colliery, near Hamilton.—It will be recalled that in the two preceding years the question of instituting legal proceedings against the owners of this colliery for the continued serious pollution of the

Allanton Burn and River Clyde was under consideration by the Public Health Committee, and that application was made to the Scottish Board of Health for statutory consent to take such proceedings, two inspections being made, one in 1924, and the other on 3rd December, 1925, on their behalf. The construction of settling ponds, referred to in the report for the preceding year, was duly completed at the end of that year (an undertaking which the owners gave at the inspection made on 3rd December), and the ponds were brought into operation early in 1926. For some time thereafter no pollution was detected in the course of ordinary routine inspection, but evidence having been obtained towards the end of February of the misuse of the preventive measures, a report was submitted to the Public Health Committee, who instructed that application should again be made to the Board for their consent to institute proceedings, such consent being obtained on 29th March. Thereafter due intimation was made to the owners of the colliery of the intention of the County Council to take proceedings, complete information being prepared and forwarded to the County Clerk for this purpose. Even after this intimation was given, acts of wilful and systematic misuse of the preventive measures were detected, as a result of which gross pollution occurred. This was in the month of April, at the end of which the colliery was closed down until the beginning of December. The case came before the Court on 22nd October, and was continued pending the resumption of work at the colliery. The defenders' preliminary pleas were debated before the Sheriff on 11th March of the current year, and on 18th March the Sheriff-Substitute issued an Interlocutor, finding that it was not denied that the defenders had provided new means of preventing pollution for those in operation at the date of the notice of intention to take proceedings, and that such substituted means were the best practicable and reasonably available. He therefore, in law, found that no relevant case for inquiry had been stated, and dismissed the action, finding no expenses due to or by either party. The Interlocutor was in the following terms:—

HAMILTON, 18th March, 1927. The Sheriff-Substitute having considered the record and whole process Finds (1) that the pursuers do not deny the defenders' averments that they have substituted new means of avoiding pollution of the Allanton Burn for those in use at the date of the pursuers' statutory notice of intention to proceed against the defenders in respect of such alleged pollution; and (2) that they do not impugn the defenders' averment that the said substituted means are the best practicable and reasonably available means to avoid said pollution; Therefore finds in law that no relevant case

for enquiry has been stated; Sustains the second plea in law for the defenders. Dismisses the action and decerns; Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) JOHN S. MERCER.

Note.—The function of the Court under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, is, by summary order, to require any person to abstain from the commission of a statutory offence. This implies an actual or apprehended continuation of the offence which the order is needed to stop and not merely a past contravention of the statute which has ceased. The terms of the pursuers' condescendence (Article 5, closing sentence) and their primary plea-in-law do not appear fully to recognise that distinction. The highly penal consequence of such an order and the importance of the statutory safeguards against its being precipitately pronounced are fully dealt with in *Midlothian County Council v. Oakbank Oil Company, Ltd., and Others* (1903) 5. f. 200. Upon the record in the present proceedings the pursuers are unable to condescend on any present infringement of the statute. The defenders aver that since the last instances of infringement libelled they have completely altered their methods of avoiding pollution and they specify in detail the substituted methods which are now in operation, and aver that they are the best practicable and reasonably available means to avoid the pollution complained of. That is the extent of the statutory requirement and the pursuers neither deny that the change of method has been made nor impugn the efficacy of the method now in operation. In these circumstances there is not now before the Court any issue into which it is relevant to inquire, and the application falls to be dismissed.

In my view there should be no award of expenses. The controversy between the parties is of two years' standing, and upon record the defenders justify their actings throughout. The pursuers, however, satisfied the Scottish Board of Health that contravention of the statute was taking place, and their statutory consent to proceedings against the defenders was obtained on 26th March, 1926, and duly intimated. Even subsequent to that date the pursuers aver deliberate misuse of the then existing plant by the defenders resulting in specific contravention, and the defenders' answer is that if the acts complained of did happen it was in breach of their instructions. The only notice taken by the defenders of the pursuers' intimation of proceedings was a brief indication by letter of remedial measures and a protest against the need for proceedings, and this prior to the alleged acts of misuse above mentioned. The defenders had available to them, in terms of Section 6 of the Statute, a means of satisfying the pursuers of their good faith and the adequacy of the remedial measures, and did not take it. In these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the present proceedings were brought. The defenders have used them to satisfy the pursuers of the adequacy of their remedial works meantime, and it is equitable that there be no award of expenses to either party.

(Sgd.) J. S. M.

Blantyreferme Colliery, Uddingston.—During the month of January, the effluent from the bing settling pond was on several

occasions found to be a source of pollution, but, in addition, as in previous years, evidence was observed of pollution of the River Clyde by direct discharges from a pond in which the washings from the silt-recovery tank are collected for pumping to the bing. Means were taken to improve the effluent from the bing settling pond, but, otherwise, evidence of serious intermittent pollution, probably from the collecting pond above referred to, continued to be observed both before and after the time of the coal dispute.

Hirstrigg Colliery, Salsburgh.—In connection with a complaint as to pollution of the Shotts Burn made by the Airdrie and Coatbridge Water Board, special inspections were made at this colliery in the month of March, when the arrangements for dealing with the coal-dross washings effluent were found to be unsatisfactory. Although the washer here is small, it is desirable, in view of the Shotts Burn being a feeder of the Water Board's Roughrigg reservoir, that the means to prevent pollution should be adequate and maintained in a satisfactory condition. Improvements were effected.

Holytown Colliery.—In reporting on an isolated instance of pollution from this colliery, detected in the month of April, and which was explained to be due to a breakdown of a dirt elevator in the washer (the silt-recovery tank being allowed to overflow through neglect, in the circumstances, to keep down the level of the washings in the tank by pumping them to the bing), it was considered desirable to point out that at previous inspections of the outfall stream evidence of the more frequent occurrence of pollution had been observed. A complaint was made to the owners. This is one of the collieries at which the large settling area was almost entirely cleared of silt during the coal dispute.

Jerviston Colliery, near Motherwell.—After receipt of the consent of the Scottish Board of Health to the institution of legal proceedings in respect of the continued pollution of the South Calder Water, the statutory intimation was given to the owners of the colliery of the intention to take proceedings, and a complaint duly served on them, the case coming before the Sheriff at Hamilton on 3rd September. In previous correspondence with the owners' agents, it transpired that there was doubt as to whether the colliery would resume operations on the conclusion of the coal dispute, and, when the case was called, on an undertaking being given by the defenders' agents to the effect that adequate plant to prevent pollution would be installed before the pit re-opened, the Sheriff sisted the action, which meant that the

County Council could waken it at a later date, if necessary. Coal mining was actually restarted on 31st August, but no coal washing was done during the remainder of the year.

Milnwood Colliery, Bellshill.—This colliery has in recent years, from time to time, been a source of serious pollution of a tributary of the South Calder Water and also of that stream, and has on more than one occasion been specially reported on. It was necessary to do so again in the month of March, when a record of the inspections made from 29th December, 1925, to 2nd March, 1926, was forwarded to the County Clerk. The occurrence of pollution was due, as in the preceding year, to the banks of the extensive settling areas being allowed to become defective. Satisfactory improvement was effected after formal complaint was made, and was maintained during the remainder of the year.

Stepends Colliery, Plains.—As in the preceding year, the effluent from this colliery was found on many occasions to be of a polluting nature, and several special inspections were made and meetings with representatives of the owners held. In transmitting a report of one of these inspections made on 1st February, when pollution was occurring, due to the settling pond on the bank of the North Calder in use being silted up, a recommendation was made that legal proceedings against the owners should be again considered. As, however, improvements were noted at inspections made on 4th and 12th February, it was suggested that consideration of legal action might be delayed. Pollution was subsequently detected during the year—twice in April, and once at the end of November.

Westwood Colliery, near Newmains.—This colliery was complained of as a source of serious pollution in the preceding year, the preventive measures not being entirely satisfactory at the close of the year. In the year now reported on pollution was detected on 17th February, due to the washings in the silt-recovery tank being pumped to an ash-settling pond, which was formerly only used for the overflow from the tank. As this pond was completely silted up and could not be used for its former purpose of dealing with the overflow from the silt-recovery tank, and as satisfactory means for dealing with surface and other drainage, which had previously been complained of, had not been provided, a report was transmitted to the County Clerk, who communicated with the owners. Means for dealing with the latter source of pollution were still unsatisfactory at the close of the year, although certain work for this purpose was in course of being carried out.

Wilsontown Colliery, Wilsontown.—In the preceding year this colliery was the source of very serious pollution of the River Mouse during the second half of the year due to delay in cleaning out the extensive settling ponds. Serious pollution continued during at least the first four months of the year now reported on, and the Public Health Committee, after considering a report of a special inspection made on 8th January, and other inspections, gave instructions for the Scottish Board of Health being communicated with, with a view to taking legal proceedings against the owners. The provision of haulage arrangements, referred to in the preceding report, to be used in connection with the cleaning out of the settling ponds was proceeded with, but the haulage was not put into operation until about the middle of March, when the work of cleaning out the oldest settling pond was commenced. Coal washing continued at this colliery on a restricted scale until some time in July. The cleaning of the settling ponds was not completed until the month of December, the washer restarting about the middle of that month, no pollution being reported between then and the end of the year. With regard to the communication to the Scottish Board of Health as to legal proceedings, no inspection was made on behalf of the Board. It should also be noted that a complaint, dated 17th August, was received alleging coal-dross washings pollution of the River Mouse. This complaint was duly inquired into, but no grounds for complaint at that time could be made out as no washing was being done, unless surface drainage, due to heavy rains, had taken up some of the silt in the settling ponds which had been loosened by the men engaged in the cleaning operations.

LEAD WASHER.—There is no change to report with regard to the washer at Leadhills. Three inspections were made during the year, at each of which the effluent was considered unsatisfactory, as it contained about 200 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids. At an inspection made on 16th September certain improvements had been carried out, but it was noted that further improvements in the preventive measures were necessary, particularly means for dealing with the silt recovered from the settling ponds.

AMMONIA WORKS.—The number of inspections made during the year was 39. The only pollutions recorded were from Uddingston Gas Works and Cambuslang Gas Works, where, as previously reported, no means are now taken to purify or satisfactorily dispose of spent ammoniacal liquor. With regard to Uddingston Gas Works, complaints were received on behalf of feuars in Douglas Gardens, adjoining the works, alleging the existence of serious nuisance, due

to the condition of the stream. The alleged nuisance may have a relation to the pollution by spent ammoniacal liquor or might be due to other causes. Inspections and observations were made and a report forwarded to the County Clerk, again calling attention to the serious pollution from the gas works, with a view to the matter being put before the Middle Ward District Committee, who own the works. Tarbrax Oil Works were closed down during the year, and no pollution was recorded as occurring at Wilsontown Ammonia Works. Blast furnaces in the County continued to be almost entirely inoperative.

MANUFACTORIES.—The number of inspections made during the year was 76, nearly all of which were at Caldercruix and Moffat Paper Mills.

Caldercruix Paper Mills.—The effluents from the reconstructed settling ponds at these mills continued throughout the year to be unsatisfactory. In addition, certain structural alterations were made in the preventive measures, as a result of which it is possible to discharge sludge from the settling ponds direct to the North Calder. These alterations were observed in process of being carried out at an inspection made on 1st February. On this date it was also found that nothing had been done to raise the bank of the sludge-settling area, or to construct a wall to improve the sludge pit, which had been previously found to be full and overflowing. These matters were reported to the Public Health Committee, and the County Clerk communicated with the owners, who replied, on 6th February, that it was not the intention to discharge sludge to the Calder, but that the object of the alteration in the sludge channel was to enable the supernatant liquid only to be run off when a pond is to be cleaned, and thus materially lessen the amount of liquid to be pumped to the settling area. With regard to the raising of the bank of this area, they replied that this work would be pushed on, but that, owing to other urgent work, it had not been possible to construct a wall at the sludge pit so far. Subsequently, on 12th February, sludge pollution was actually detected from the new overflow from the sludge channel, and there was strong suspicion that more serious sludge pollution had occurred earlier in the day, when one of the settling ponds had been cleaned out. Samples of effluents taken at the time of that inspection contained the following amounts of suspended solids, viz. :—

From upper section of settling ponds,	63·0 parts per 100,000.
„ lower „ „	15·7 „ „
„ new overflow outfall,	189·2 „ „

In 17 samples of effluents from the settling ponds, taken during the first three months of the year, the suspended solids ranged from 4.0 to 189.2 parts per 100,000. The Public Health Committee, at a meeting on 24th February, instructed that these mills be kept under observation.

During the remainder of the year the effluents were found to be unsatisfactory at nearly every inspection, although at inspections made during the month of April it appeared that the settling ponds were being regularly cleaned out. In that month it was also noted that the sludge settling area was rapidly filling up, and that on 30th April a start had been made with the construction of a new ash bank so as to form another settling area. The effluent samples taken during that month contained 23.3, 15.9, 19.0, 30.3, 15.6, and 26.8 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids. No inspections were made during May and June. From July to the end of the year no improvement could be recorded, the inspector's reports suggesting that the settling ponds were not being regularly cleaned out and were on many occasions fully silted up, and that serious intermittent pollution was occurring. On one occasion in August the rag-washings (a sample of which on analysis was found to contain 100 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids) were not being taken into the settling ponds, but were discharging direct to the North Calder. During July, August, and September the suspended solids (parts per 100,000) in the effluents ranged as follows:—*Upper Outfall*—from "a trace" to 27.3; *Lower Outfall*—from 6.0 to 54.8. During October, November, and December the figures were:—*Upper Outfall*—from 7.6 to 64.0; *Lower Outfall*—from 14.0 to 99.0.

Moffat Paper Mills.—As in the case of Caldercruix Mills, the effluent discharging to the North Calder from the settling ponds is still considered to be unsatisfactory. In samples taken during the first three months of the year the suspended solids ranged from 12.8 to 32.6 parts per 100,000. In reply to a communication sent by the County Clerk with reference to an inspection made towards the end of the preceding year, when the settling ponds were all found to be silted up and the effluent polluting, and in which the opinion was expressed that a new sludge area would soon be required, the owners replied, on 11th January, that the question of further sludge accommodation, as also alternative methods of sludge disposal, were under consideration, but up to the end of the year no alternative method had been adopted, and the sludge settling area was then almost full to overflowing.

Generally the samples taken throughout the year, together with the inspector's observations, indicate that the settling ponds are not being maintained in the state of efficiency they should be. In addition, there is the probability that serious intermittent pollution occurs, due to direct discharges of sludge from the settling ponds to the North Calder. During the second half of the year the amounts of suspended solids in the effluent as discharging to the North Calder ranged from 4.2 to 56.2 parts per 100,000.

Glengowan Print Works.—At inspections made at these works on five occasions during July and August samples of the effluent discharging from the settling ponds were taken. Four of these, on analysis, contained 4.1, 5.9, 8.0, and 14.3 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids, respectively, which, with the exception of the last figure, may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. Observations made at the inspections, however, suggested that some of the ponds required to be cleaned out. The effluent, as usual, causes a marked red discolouration of the North Calder.

Solid Matter Pollution.

No instances of serious pollution or obstruction of streams by solid matter, which could be dealt with under Section 2 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, were reported during the year.

Sewage Pollution and Sewage Disposal.

In connection with sewage pollutions, 533 inspections were made of sewage purification works and sewage outfalls and 58 samples were taken.

Unsatisfactory conditions, resulting in pollution, in most instances of a temporary nature, were detected at the undernoted sewage purification works:—

Purification Works.	Dates of Inspection.	Notes of Inspections.
Birdsfield (Blantyre),	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 20\text{th Febrnary,} \\ 1\text{st May,} \\ 16\text{th July,} \\ 3\text{rd November,} \\ 23\text{rd} \quad \text{,,} \end{array} \right\}$	Works in very bad order and effluent polluting.

Purification Works.	Dates of Inspection.	Notes of Inspections.
Bishopbriggs,	(18th June,) (24th „) 9th August,	Drainage from sludge lagoon. a source of serious pollutions Filtrate from sludge pit polluting.
	(12th October, 4th Novembre, 10th „ 18th „ 3rd December,)	Discharge of crude sewage by storm overflow.
Carbarns, (Wishaw)	(25th June, 18th November, 1st December, 3rd „)	Crude sewage discharging direct to River Clyde.
Castlehill (Carluke),	15th March, 16th „	Sewage discharged to irrigation area complained of as a nuisance.
Chapelhall	21st June,	Slight pollution. Tank being cleaned out.
Chryston and Muirhead,	19th July,	Discharge of crude sewage to Bothlin Burn.
East Kilbride,	(3rd June,) (16th „) 30th „	Crude sewage passing direct to Kittoch Water. Tank effluent passing direct to Kittoch Water.
	(3rd July, 10th „ 15th „ 1st September, 8th „ 1st October, 13th „ 20th „ 27th „)	Filters unsatisfactory.
Harthill and Eastfield,	22nd June, 8th July,	Crude sewage from various outfalls passing direct to How Burn.

Purification Works.	Dates of Inspection.	Notes of Inspections.
Lesmahagow,	12th January,	Discharge of crude sewage to River Nethan during cleaning of grit chamber.
	22nd July,	One half of tank only in use. Effluent polluting and giving off offensive odour.
	13th September,	Effluent polluting and giving off offensive odour.
Stepps,	21st January,	Overflow of crude sewage to Garnkirk Burn.
Strathaven,	{ 11th August, 12th „ 28th „ 18th September, }	Half of filters only in operation on account of filtering material being renewed in two of the filters, and discharge of tank effluent to Powmillon Burn.
	5th October,	Discharge of tank effluent.
	9th „	Filters not in operation.
	30th November,	Discharge of tank effluent and slight discharge of crude sewage.
Uddingston,	{ 19th March, } { 20th „ }	Discharge of tank effluent to Myers Burn.
	29th April,	Crude sewage passing to Myers Burn.
Westthorn (Tollcross),	During whole 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.—*Aitkenhead and Tannochside.*—Unavoidable pollution of the Pow Burn occurred during the early part of the year in connection with the diversion of the sewage to allow of the laying of a new sewer in the Edinburgh Road.

Baillieston.—A complaint was received from the farmer at Daldowie with regard to the sewage polluted condition of the burn, which passes through certain of his fields and which is the main

sewage outfall from this district. This condition will continue until sewage purification works are constructed, a site for which was secured many years ago. The complainer, who realised the difficulties in proceeding with the construction of purification works in this area, was interviewed, when he stated that he would be quite satisfied meantime if the watercourse were cleaned out and kept reasonably free from obstruction so as to minimise nuisance. A report was forwarded to the District Clerk, with the recommendation that this should be done and the cost borne by Baillieston Special Drainage District. This recommendation was duly carried out.

Barony.—As was the case during most of the preceding year, the sewage delivered at these works was passed to the River Clyde in a crude state, owing to the works being converted to the activated-sludge (air diffusion) method of purification. Towards the end of the year a small portion of the sewage flow was being experimentally treated by the new method. In October it was reported that, in cleaning out one of the old septic tanks (which is not meantime being reconstructed), sewage sludge was allowed to enter the River Clyde, and the attention of the Lower Ward Engineer was drawn to the matter.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.—The new sewage purification works, on the Ames Crosta method of activated-sludge purification, are now in operation, having been formally opened at an inspection made by the Lower Ward District Committee on 17th February. These are the first works of the kind to be constructed in Scotland.

Since the works have been in operation considerable trouble has been experienced by the drainage from the sludge lagoons being of a grossly polluting nature, and at times seriously affecting the Bishopbriggs Burn. The attention of the Engineer was drawn to this, and steps were taken to minimise cause for complaint. On one occasion also the filtrate from the pond into which the contents of the grit chamber are pumped, was observed to be of a polluting nature.

Pollution has also occurred as a result of considerable discharges of crude sewage by the storm overflow to the Bishopbriggs Burn. These overflows occur even during dry weather, and it seems that the dry-weather flow of sewage delivered at the works is much more than was anticipated. The source or sources of this excess flow is being inquired into by the District Sanitary Inspector.

Reference might also be made to the condition of the Bishopbriggs Burn below the sewage purification works, and particularly at Cadder

Mill, as ascertained at inspections made during the month of June. At these inspections, while the effluent proper from the sewage works was satisfactory, the burn was polluted by drainage from the sludge lagoons, and the dam and lade at Cadder Mill were found to be silted up and in a grossly polluted and offensive condition. This latter state of affairs was, however, anticipated, as the burn was seriously polluted by crude sewage during the time the new purification works were under construction, and the question of the cleaning of the dam having been raised by the Estate Factor. When the site of the works was arranged for, one of the conditions was that a sum not exceeding £60 would be contributed by the District Committee to the cost of this work. A report was forwarded to the County Clerk for transmission to the Lower Ward Authorities, who agreed to offer the sum mentioned.

Under the heading "Streams" reference is made to a complaint of alleged sewage pollution of the Bishopbriggs Burn from an institution situated within the special district, but which drains to the burn above the sewage purification works.

Carluke.—The sewage outfall from the Castlehill area of Carluke District, which is irrigated on a small area of land, was complained of as being a source of nuisance. Two inspections were made, at which cause for complaint was found to be justified. The sewage from the outfall has been disposed of by irrigation for very many years, but, owing to the heavy increase in the sewage flow from recently constructed housing schemes, the method of disposal is now unsatisfactory. A report on the complaint was forwarded to the District Clerk.

Owing to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, the first case of which was detected in an animal grazing on the sewage irrigation fields, no irrigation was possible for some considerable time during the summer.

Chryston and Muirhead.—Verbal complaint has from time to time been made that discharges of crude sewage or other polluting effluent from the sewage purification works at Bridgend were a source of intermittent pollution of the Bothlin Burn above the intake at Auchengeich Works. A complaint that this had occurred on the 19th July was received, and on inquiry it was ascertained that pollution had occurred as alleged, probably due to the inlet valves of the septic tanks having been interfered with. Remedial measures were adopted.

East Kilbride.—In the preceding year complaints were received as to the serious pollution of the Kitting Water by the effluent from the sewage purification works, as a result of which it was alleged nuisance conditions were created. It was then found that extension and improvement of the works were urgently called for, and reports to that effect were submitted to the local committee, who had under consideration proposals for the construction of an additional septic tank. In the year now reported on, further complaints were made alleging serious pollution of the Kitting Water far below the sewage purification works, at points where the stream afforded a water supply for dairy cattle. These complaints persisted during the summer and autumn, during which periods unsatisfactory conditions at the sewage purification works continued, especially in connection with the filters, and for a considerable period during the month of June, when the sewage was discharged in a crude state to the stream during the time the septic tank was being cleaned out. The remedial measures taken included the overhauling of the syphoning gear of the filters, which was defective, and the construction of the additional septic tank referred to. The filters were reported to be in good working order from the beginning of November, and the construction of the new tank was almost completed at the end of the year. The last complaint of pollution was made by a dairy farmer on 28th October, and there has been no further complaint, although whether these measures will entirely remove cause for complaint will not be properly ascertained until the summer season.

Lesmahagow.—Pollution of the River Nethan by crude sewage from the sewage purification works was detected on 12th January. At the time of inspection the grit chambers were being cleaned out, and, owing to defective valves, it was stated to be impossible to use one chamber at a time, with the result that the whole of the sewage flow was temporarily discharged to the Nethan. A complaint was forwarded to the Upper Ward Authorities, and the defect referred to has been put right.

Shotts and Dykehead.—Inspections made of the Stane sewage outfall to the South Calder Water showed that this stream was being seriously affected, samples taken in September, on analysis, indicating that it was grossly polluted. The attention of the District Engineer was drawn to the circumstances. Meantime, the Dykehead area of the special district only is provided with sewage disposal works.

Stonehouse.—The construction of the new sewage purification works for Stonehouse, on the site of the old irrigation area adjoining

the Cander Water, was commenced in the month of August, and will not be completed until the current year is well advanced. It has been necessary to discharge the sewage to the Cander Water in a crude state during the construction of the works.

A complaint was received during the summer from the occupier of Hamilton Farm, alleging pollution of a ditch near the gas works by sewage discharges from a storm overflow, as a result of which he alleged illness had occurred in his dairy stock, which have access to the ditch for their drinking water. This ditch was complained of in 1924, when a claim for loss of a horse and damage to cattle was made. At that time, however, the sewage had not been intercepted from the ditch. The present complaint, which involved a storm overflow only, was fully inquired into, and reports forwarded to the District Clerk. The matter was considered by the Middle Ward Authorities, and the local representatives and officials were able to come to an arrangement with the complainer as to the fencing off of the ditch, &c.

Strathaven.—For some time during the year a portion of the effluent from Strathaven Sewage Purification Works consisted of tank effluent only, five of the ten filters not being in operation in view of the filtering material being renewed in two of the filters. This work completed the renewal of the filtering media of the whole ten filters, three filters being done in 1923, three in 1924, two in 1925, and two in 1926, graded slag being used instead of the original destructor clinker.

At three inspections made during October and November, when the filters were in full operation, pollution of the Powmillon Burn was occurring, due to discharges of tank effluent, and on two of these occasions there was also a small discharge of crude sewage to the stream. On 30th November samples above and below the works were taken for analysis, which showed that the stream below the works absorbed oxygen in five days greatly in excess of the Royal Commission standard. The results of analysis were communicated to the District Engineer, and his attention drawn to the discharges of crude sewage and tank effluent.

Uddingston.—The effluent from the tank of the old sewage purification works, which served parts of Uddingston and Bothwell Districts, is still conveyed to the River Clyde. Pollution of the Myers Burn was observed on several occasions, however. Thus in March tank effluent was found to be causing pollution, and in April

crude sewage was found passing direct to the stream, due to the diverter not acting properly at a time when the tank was being cleaned out. The circumstances were reported to the District Engineer, and the defect was at once remedied.

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

Annathill.—Complaints continued to be received with regard to alleged pollution of the Gain Burn by the effluent from the privately owned sewage purification works for the village of Annathill. Inspections were made on 18th January, when samples were taken for analysis. These showed that the stream was fairly satisfactory. On 23rd February a further inspection of the sewage works and stream was made, when representatives of the owners of the works were met. Analysis of samples then taken showed the stream to be in perfectly good condition for watering cattle. It was agreed at this meeting that certain improvements in the operating of the works would be given effect to, so as to avoid the possibility of serious pollution occurring in the future. These improvements were duly carried out, but further complaint was made during the summer, and there was considerable correspondence with the complainer. Several further inspections were therefore made, and the analysis of a sample of the Gain Burn, taken on 13th July in a field where cattle usually grazed, showed the water of the stream to be polluted to such an extent as to render it unfit for cattle-watering purposes. The owners of the sewage works were again communicated with, and analysis of a sample of the stream taken later (6th September) indicated that the water at the point referred to was then in a satisfactory condition. No further complaint was received.

Ashgillhead.—The construction of sewage purification works for the Ashgillhead Housing Scheme in Dalserf Parish was commenced early in the year, the works being brought into operation on 30th August, and consist meantime of a septic tank only, there being no filters. In 1923 complaint was made by a riparian proprietor of pollution of the small outfall stream, the Stewart Gill, and to meet this objection the burn was fenced off from the grazing ground concerned and a supply of gravitation water introduced, to the satisfaction of the complainer. As the flow of sewage will be substantially increased by the erection of additional houses, further purification of the sewage may have to be considered with a view to avoiding nuisance conditions arising.

Birdsfield Estate, Blantyre.—The sewage purification installation for this estate continued to be kept in very bad order throughout the

year, and gave rise to pollution of the Park Burn and nuisance. The County Clerk further communicated with the agents for the owners of the works, who replied that, owing to the large expense involved in keeping the works in a satisfactory condition, the whole question of the drainage of the estate was under consideration. No improvement having been effected, the Public Health Committee agreed to give the proprietor a period of two months within which to remove cause for complaint, failing which there would be no alternative but to take steps to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts. After the expiry of this period, his agents, on 8th December, wrote stating that it had not yet been possible to conclude a satisfactory arrangement with the feuars on the estate for rearranging the drainage system, and asking for further time to have this done. The rearrangement referred to was given effect to in the current year.

Ferniegair.—In 1923 complaints were made with regard to sewage pollution of a ditch which flows near to Ross House, and with regard to which there was difficulty in finding a remedy. These complaints having again been made, special inspections and inquiries were made. On these occasions it was found that, on account of a defect in the Ross outfall drain, as a result of which the sewage was ponded in a field away from Ross House, the stream, where previously complained of, showed little or no evidence of pollution.

Complaint was again made in the autumn, however, and further inspections were made during September and October, when two series of samples were taken for analysis. At these inspections there was undoubted evidence of the existence of serious nuisance, an opinion which was supported by the analyses of the samples. A communication recalling the history of the complaints, together with copies of notes of the various inspections made during the months of September and October, were forwarded to the District Clerk, in order that the complaint might be again brought before the District Committee. This was done at a meeting of the Special Districts Sub-Committee held on 10th November, when these reports, along with a report by the District Engineer, which dealt with a suggestion that nuisance would probably be prevented by piping the ditch where complained of to the River Clyde, were considered. The sub-committee were of opinion, however, that the District Committee had no interest in the ditch, and that they could not accordingly be held responsible for the nuisance conditions. It can be noted, however, that it might be practicable to deal with the ditch as above suggested in a scheme of

drainage for the whole Ferniegair area, which is at present in the hands of the District Engineer, along with schemes for other areas in the district in urgent need of drainage and sewage disposal facilities.

An outfall drain and sewage purification works for the housing scheme (40 houses) on Allanton Farm lands were under construction during the year. The works consist of tanks and two percolating filters. The effluent discharges into a ditch tributary of the Allanton Burn, and other properties in the neighbourhood (Allanton Terrace, &c.) could be drained to the works if necessary.

Harthill.—In connection with complaints considered by the Middle Ward Special Districts Committee as to sewage pollution of several ditches which join the How Burn at Harthill, inspections were made of all the Harthill sewage outfalls, and a report submitted, in which attention was drawn to the pollution of the How Burn by these outfalls, the principal one of which is that dealing with the drainage of the Harthill Housing Schemes. Attention was also drawn to the pollution of the same stream by the Eastfield outfall. As a remedy for the complaints referred to, the District Committee agreed to have the ditches cleaned out, at an estimated cost of from £150 to £160. Incidentally, it might be noted that the drainage and sewage disposal arrangements of this area are most unsatisfactory, and have been the subject of further consideration and action in the current year.

Kingshill.—Sewage purification works for the new village of Kingshill were completed and brought into operation in the middle of November. Tank treatment only is provided, there being no filters meantime. The outfall stream is the South Calder.

Meikle Earnock.—Arrangements have been come to between the Burgh of Hamilton and the Middle Ward District Committee for the drainage of Meikle Earnock being taken into the burgh sewerage system. The drainage of Eddlewood Rows has for many years been dealt with in this way. The Meikle Earnock housing scheme drainage was a source of serious local pollution of the Cadzow Burn, and was the subject of repeated complaint. The formation of a special drainage district for the area is under consideration.

Overtown.—The construction of the sewage purification works for the extensive housing scheme and some other properties at Overtown, referred to in the report for 1924, was commenced and continued during the year.

Ryeland Creamery.—The question of the satisfactory disposal of the whey produced at this creamery, which was a source of serious

pollution of a ditch and the Hall Burn, and possibly also of the River Avon, not having been disposed of in the preceding year, the matter was again considered by the Public Health Committee on 24th February, when it was agreed that the owners of the creamery (The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited) should be further pressed to adopt remedial measures. Ultimately, as a way out of the difficulty, the Society decided to discontinue cheesemaking and to dispose of the surplus milk as pasteurised, bottled milk. The necessary plant for this purpose was obtained, and the manufacture of cheese entirely stopped at the end of October. While there is now no discharge of whey to contend with, it might be necessary to raise the question of the disposal of the ordinary drainage from the creamery and dwelling-houses.

BURGHs.—*Airdrie.*—The Town Council gave the notice required by Section 104 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, of their intention to construct, on the site at Garturk Park acquired by them for the purpose, and situated partly within the County of Lanark, sewage purification works of the "Simplex" surface aeration type (activated sludge), together with the necessary effluent pipes, all for the purification of the burgh sewage. No statutory objection was taken to the proposals by the County Council, and the works indicated were commenced on 16th November. The contract time for their construction is understood to be twenty-one months, so that it will be towards the end of 1928 before they are in operation.

Coatbridge.—The question of the method of purification to be adopted for the sewage disposal works for Coatbridge was still under consideration by the Town Council at the close of the year.

Hamilton.—Several inspections were made, and reports submitted with regard to serious pollution of the Park Burn by discharges of crude sewage from a defective sewer leading to the Park Burn Sewage Purification Works, the property of the Burgh of Hamilton. Samples were taken for analysis. These discharges affected the Park Burn within Auchinraith Policies, which are now within the burgh, and also at the point where the stream enters the River Clyde, within the County area. The matter was taken up by the Town Council.

Motherwell and Wishaw.—The disposal of the sewage from the Wishaw outfalls to Carbarns still continues to be very unsatisfactory. Thus, at inspections made on 18th November and 1st and 3rd December, the whole of the sewage conveyed by these outfalls was found discharging to the River Clyde without irrigation. At the

inspection made on 18th November it was stated by the attendant that the sewage had been taken off the fields on 5th November, during a time of heavy rain, which caused the lower fields to become water-logged. Samples of the River Clyde were taken on 1st December, the analyses of which showed that the stream below the outfalls absorbed nearly double the limit amount of oxygen in five days. A report was forwarded to the County Clerk, and, at an inspection made on 20th December, it was found that the sewage was again being irrigated.

Streams.

In connection with trade and sewage pollutions, 1,757 inspections were made and 695 samples taken. The samples, as in previous years, 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:—

Bishopbriggs Burn.—Complaint was made through the Secretary of Bishopbriggs Golf Club, alleging pollution of the Bishopbriggs Burn within the golf course by sewage discharges from St. Mary's Boys' Industrial School. The drainage from this institution, which is situated within the Special Drainage District, discharges direct to this stream within the golf course. The inspections and inquiries made into the complaint showed that there was room for improvement in the means taken to treat the sewage at the institution before it is discharged to the burn, and that there was no doubt the Golf Club had cause to complain of intermittent pollution. This could be removed if the drainage were connected up with the outfall sewer to Bishopbriggs Sewage Purification Works, which is laid through the golf course. A report was forwarded to the County Clerk for transmission to the Lower Ward Authorities, who, in considering the question of remedial measures, had before them a report from their Engineer, to the effect that the suggestion to connect up the drain complained of with the outfall sewer to Bishopbriggs Sewage Purification Works, while practicable, would be very expensive, gave instructions that in the meantime the District Sanitary Inspector should keep the outfall and purification works at the institution under close supervision. No further complaint was received.

Bothlin Burn.—Complaints were made in the month of June by the owners of works at Gartcosh and Auchengeich, with regard to serious pollution of the Bothlin Burn. Inspections were at once

made, when it was found that the stream was seriously polluted and a source of nuisance. The pollution was traced to Gartloch Distillery, where it was found that spent wash was being discharged to a ditch which is one of the headstreams of the burn. The distillery effluent normally is taken into the Cumbernauld Road sewer and Glasgow main drainage, but, owing to a defect in the distillery drain and leakage of spent wash from their settling ponds, a considerable volume of wash, which is a very noxious liquid, escaped to the ditch. The distillery management lost no time in having their drain relaid where required and the wash ponds repaired, when pollution, which only lasted for three or four days, ceased.

Complaints of pollution of the Bothlin Burn by intermittent discharges of sewage from the sewage purification works at Bridgend are referred to in the portion of the report dealing with sewage pollution and sewage disposal.

Burn at Broomhouse.—A complaint as to pollution of the stream which conveys the unpurified sewage of Baillieston is also referred to under "Sewage Pollution and Sewage Disposal."

Ditch at Mavis Valley, Cadder Parish.—The Factor for Keir and Cadder Estates complained of sewage pollution of the ditch on the north side of the Forth and Clyde Canal, from Lochfaulds Row, Mavis Valley, &c. This ditch joins the Bishopbriggs Burn in the Mill Plantation just above Cadder Mill Dam, and inquiries were made into the complaint. Lochfaulds Row now being within the City area, the only source of pollution of the ditch in the County area arises in connection with the disposal of the sewage from the 120 or so houses comprising Mavis Valley, which are not within a Special Drainage District. The properties are owned by the Carron Company, and most of the drainage is intercepted in a tank before it enters the ditch. None of the houses have water-closets. The ditch was found to be polluted to some extent, and it was considered that an improvement could be effected by cleaning it out for some distance below the outfalls and also by cleaning out the tank, if required. A report, suggesting these remedial measures was forwarded to the County Clerk for the attention of the Lower Ward Authorities, who instructed the District Sanitary Inspector to communicate with the Carron Company requiring them to clean out the portion of the ditch between Mavis Valley and Hilton Farm bridge.

Fulwood Burn, near Cleghorn.—A complaint was received on 29th March that large numbers of dead trout had been found in the Fulwood Burn, a small tributary of the River Mouse, near Birkenhead

Farm. The occupier of the farm also complained that the health of her dairy stock had been impaired through drinking the water of the burn about the time the dead trout were found. Full inquiries were at once made into the complaint, when the information given with regard to the dead trout was fully verified. No source of pollution of the stream was, however, found, and a sample of the stream water taken for analysis was shown to be an upland surface water of average purity and suitable for watering cattle. Minnows also lived in it. This sample was taken nine days after the dead trout were first seen. In the course of the inspections made it was observed that a field near Kilncadzow in the burn watershed had been recently limed, and there is the possibility that some of this lime had been put into a pool in the burn, maliciously or otherwise, by someone, a circumstance which could have accounted for the destruction of the trout. The pollution, whatever it was due to, was clearly of a temporary character, and was probably due to the cause suggested.

Kittoch Water, East Kilbride.—Complaints of serious pollution of this stream by the effluent from East Kilbride Sewage Purification Works are referred to under "Sewage Pollution and Sewage Disposal."

Myers Burn, Uddingston.—Complaints with regard to nuisance alleged to be due to pollution by discharges from Uddingston Gas Works are referred to in connection with Trade Pollutions.

Powmillon Burn, Strathaven.—A complaint was received alleging nuisance conditions arising from the practice often complained of, of depositing rubbish in the Powmillon Burn at Strathaven. Caution notices were again posted up and the local constabulary asked to report any offenders for prosecution. The suggestion was also made that any rubbish lying in the bed of the burn, which renders it unsightly, might be removed by employees of the local special districts sub-committee.

Regill Burn, Dalserf Parish.—A complaint was made by the owner of the dairy farm of Over Dalserf that the Regill Burn, a small stream which flows past his steading, and is a source of water supply for his stock, was polluted by liquid sewage and rubbish from the houses known as Dunlop Place. The results of inspections made showed that the complaint was well founded. Most of the houses concerned are owned by a colliery company, and, as nearly all of them are marked down to be dealt with in a slum clearance scheme, there is difficulty in asking for the provision of means of sewage purification.

It was suggested, however, that the stream might be fenced off from the grazing field concerned and a gravitation supply of water put into the field, the owners of the houses bearing the expense. The rubbish was removed from the stream, but the matter of fencing and a water supply was not disposed of at the close of the year.

Shotts Burn, Salsburgh.—Inspections were made of the Shotts Burn in connection with a remit from the Middle Ward Special Districts Committee, in view of a complaint as to pollution of the Shotts Burn by sewage from Salsburgh, and a request for the provision of a water supply for South Bothwellshields Farm lands and buildings. Samples of the stream taken at various points were analysed, and a full report of the conditions forwarded to the Middle Ward Authorities, who also obtained a report from the District Engineer on the matter, and remitted it to the local representatives for consideration. It was not disposed of at the close of the year.

Whinney Burn, Dalziel Parish.—A complaint was received as to sewage pollution of this stream. On inquiry the pollution was found to be due to a discharge of sewage from a storm overflow within the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw. The discharge was stopped on complaint being made to the Burgh Authorities.

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, with the percentage found deficient, the yearly average samples taken for special purposes for the five quinquennial periods from 1900-1924, and the annual figures for the years 1925-1926 :—

Years.	Inspections.	Administrative Samples.		Percentage Deficient.	Special Samples.
		Procured.	Analysed.		
1900-04, -	616	338	316	11·27	—
1905-09, -	828	487	480	12·64	—
1910-14, -	789	574	558	12·16	573
1915-19, -	373	340	326	12·96	14
1920-24, •	804	653	647	8·11	107
1925, -	1,506	1,383	1,355	6·49	42
1926, -	1,385	1,339	1,325	6·12	129

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, -	191	72	104	57	233	72	160
Middle Ward, -	1,047	363	577	25	965	361	592
Lower Ward, -	116	43	48	23	114	42	71
Burgh of Biggar, -	31	9	18	—	27	9	18
Total, -	1,385	487	747	105	1,339	484	841

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased and resolved, the number analysed, and the number found deficient :—

Article.	Procured.	Analysed.	Deficient.
Sweet Milk, - - - -	1,089	1,086	60
Skimmed Milk, - - - -	18	18	—
Cream, - - - - -	9	9	—
Double Cream, - - - -	1	1	—
Preserved Cream, - - - -	1	1	—
Condensed and Dried Milk,	19	16	—
Cheese, - - - - -	5	5	—
Butter, - - - - -	19	19	1
Margarine, - - - - -	1	—	—
Butter Blend, - - - - -	1	1	1
Whisky, - - - - -	74	74	19
Rum, - - - - -	2	2	—
Fruit Wine, - - - - -	1	1	—
Apples, - - - - -	50	50	—
Tomatoes, - - - - -	1	1	—
Tomato Purée, - - - - -	1	1	—
Peaches, - - - - -	1	—	—
Preserved Peas, - - - - -	4	4	—
Jam, - - - - -	2	2	—
Marmalade, - - - - -	1	1	—
Smoked Samma, - - - - -	1	—	—
Rabbit, - - - - -	1	—	—
Sausages, - - - - -	7	7	—
Chicken and Tongue, - - - -	3	3	—
Dripping, - - - - -	2	2	—
Flour, - - - - -	2	2	—
Custard, - - - - -	1	—	—
Sponge Cake, - - - - -	1	1	—
Rice, - - - - -	1	1	—
Coffee, - - - - -	2	2	—
Cocoa, - - - - -	2	2	—
Tea, - - - - -	2	1	—
Sugar, - - - - -	1	1	—
Vinegar, - - - - -	3	3	—
Olive Oil, - - - - -	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil, - - - - -	1	1	—
Calcined Magnesia, - - - - -	1	1	1
Spirit of Nitre, - - - - -	1	1	—
Epsom Salts, - - - - -	1	1	—
Rhubarb Pills, - - - - -	1	1	—
Syrup of Figs, - - - - -	1	—	—
Aspirin Tablets, - - - - -	1	—	—
Quinine Sulphate, - - - - -	1	1	—
Powders (Prescription), - - - -	1	1	—
	1,339	1,325	82

Of the 82 deficient samples, 42 were taken formally and 40 informally. Informations were lodged with the County Clerk with regard to 28 of the formal deficient samples. In the remaining 14 formal deficient samples (sweet milk, 12; and whisky, 2) the deficiency was too slight to warrant any action being taken. The vendors from whom the informal deficient samples 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.
349	Sweet Milk,	44 per cent. milk fat,	Pled guilty at Lanark, 4th May, 1926. Fined £3.
363	Do.,	6 do.,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 20th July, 1926. Fined £5.
444	Do.,	7 do.,	Proof at Airdrie, 19th October, 1926. Not guilty.
405	Do.,	3 do.,	No action taken owing to smallness of deficiency.
432	Do.,	4 do.,	} Pled guilty at Lanark, 25th May, 1926. Fined £3.
454	Do.,	2 do.,	
455	Do.,	9 per cent. milk fat and 3 per cent. solids not fat,	
429	Do.,	16 per cent. milk fat,	No proceedings taken.
599	Do.,	12 do.,	Proof at Hamilton, 14th July, 1926. Not proven.
570	Do.,	30 do.,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 20th July, 1926. Fined £5.
645	Do.,	5 do.,	Proof at Airdrie, 19th October, 1926. Not guilty.
683	Do.,	12 do.,	Proof at Airdrie, 25th October, 1926. Not guilty.
734	Do.,	7 do.,	Proof at Glasgow, 12th October, 1926. Fined £3.
946	Do.,	11 do.,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, 15th October, 1926. Fined £7.
1,038	Do.,	5 do.,	No action taken as sample taken on delivery proved deficient.
1,090	Do.,	8 do.,	No action taken as third part of sample burst before case came up for proof.

Reg. No.	Article.	Deficiency.	Action taken.
1,139	Sweet Milk,	8 per cent, non-fatty solids,	No action taken owing to smallness of deficiency and vendor's previous good record.
1,267	Do.,	5 per cent. milk fat,	Proof at Hamilton, 24th January, 1927. Fined £10.
1,278	Do.,	12 per cent. milk fat and 23 per cent. non-fatty solids,	No action taken as samples taken on delivery proved deficient (Nos. 1324 and 1325),
1,324	Do.,	2 per cent. milk fat and 16 per cent. non-fatty solids,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, 14th January, 1927. Fined £2.
1,325	Do.,	20 per cent. non-fatty solids,	
448	Whisky,	36° under proof,	No action taken owing to smallness of deficiency.
973	Do.,	37·1° do.,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, 22nd October, 1926. Admonished.
1,170	Do.,	36·7° do.,	Pled guilty at Lanark, 17th December, 1926. Fined £10.
1,319	Do.,	41·8° do.,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, 14th January, 1927. Fined £3.
1,322	Do.,	43·4° do.,	Pled guilty at Hamilton, 28th January, 1927. Fined £10.
366	"Butter Blend,"	Certified to be Margarine,	Pled guilty at Airdrie, 4th May, 1926. Fined £5.
616	Butter,	1·4 per cent. of water,	No action taken owing to smallness of deficiency.

Milk.—1,086 samples of sweet milk were analysed and 60 certified to be deficient. The following tables show the samples of sweet milk classified according to the percentages of milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat which they contain, and also according to the business of the vendors, viz., retailers, producer retailers, producer wholesalers, and wholesalers :—

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK FAT.
PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD = 3 PER CENT.

Milk Fat Percentage.	NUMBER OF SAMPLES.				
	Producer- Wholesalers.	Producer- Retailers.	Wholesalers.	Retailers.	Total.
1.6	—	1	—	—	1
2.0	1	—	—	—	1
2.1	—	1	—	—	1
2.2	—	1	—	—	1
2.4	—	1	—	—	1
2.5	—	2	—	—	2
2.6	—	4	—	2	6
2.7	1	4	—	2	7
2.8	—	6	—	4	10
2.9	5	4	—	2	11
3.0	3	22	—	14	39
3.1	7	23	—	25	55
3.2	11	37	—	33	81
3.3	9	35	1	41	86
3.4	14	51	1	34	100
3.5	15	47	2	44	108
3.6	14	45	2	42	103
3.7	20	43	—	52	115
3.8	8	36	1	28	73
3.9	12	43	—	26	81
4.0	9	33	1	21	64
4.1	2	19	—	11	32
4.2	5	13	—	7	25
4.3	2	6	—	14	22
4.4	3	10	—	6	19
4.5	6	20	—	16	42
and over					
Total.	147	507	8	424	1,086

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK SOLIDS OTHER
THAN MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD = 8.5 PER CENT.

Non-fatty Solids Percentage.	NUMBER OF SAMPLES.				
	Producer- Wholesalers.	Producer- Retailers.	Wholesalers	Retailers.	Total.
6.5	—	—	—	1	1
6.8	1	—	—	—	1
7.1	1	—	—	—	1
7.2	—	1	—	—	1
7.8	—	1	—	—	1
8.1	—	—	—	2	2
8.2	—	1	—	1	2
8.3	—	2	—	4	6
8.4	3	4	—	4	11
8.5	5	15	1	6	27
8.6	12	27	2	20	61
8.7	8	42	—	35	85
8.8	22	78	1	53	154
8.9	22	63	1	63	149
9.0	21	79	1	64	165
9.1	16	64	—	68	148
9.2	14	43	1	44	102
9.3	7	35	—	29	71
9.4	6	19	—	17	42
9.5 etc.,	3	22	1	11	37
Total.	141	496	8	422	1,067*

* 19 Samples were only examined for the fat content.

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. Three such appeals to the cows were made during the year, and the samples procured on these occasions are classified as special samples, and are not included in the figures given in the above tables. In the first case the herd consisted of two cows

belonging to a shepherd in the Upper Ward, who supplied milk to people about the doors. Samples were taken from the two cows at the morning milking, and on analysis these were found to be of excellent quality, the average analysis being:—milk fat, 4.55 per cent.; and solids not fat, 9.3 per cent. In this case it was thought that the deficiency in the official sample was due to carelessness in selling the milk without proper mixing. A written caution was sent to the vendor, and subsequent inspections and sampling showed that there was no further cause for complaint. In the second case, 96 samples were taken from the herd of a producer at two consecutive evening and morning milkings. The herd consisted of 24 cows, and the milking periods were unequal, viz., 5.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. The average figures for milk fat (calculated from the analysis and yield of milk from the individual cows) of the mixed milk at each of the milkings was (1) evening, 4.6 per cent.; (2) morning, 3.2 per cent.; (3) evening, 4.5 per cent.; (4) morning, 3.46 per cent. In the third case, 5 samples were taken from a herd of 5 cows belonging to a producer retailer from whom a deficient sample had been procured. From the analyses all the cows were found to be yielding milk well above the standard, the average analysis of the whole herd being:—milk fat, 3.75 per cent.; solids not fat, 8.90 per cent.

12 samples were taken from newly-calved cows, at times ranging from 1 day to 14 days after calving. This investigation was carried out in consequence of a deficient sample procured from a producer retailer being very high in non-fatty solids, although it was deficient in fat. On analysis the samples were found to be abnormally high in non-fatty solids, one of the samples containing 14.13 per cent. of non-fatty solids, while the milk fat was also high. 14 special samples were also procured for test purposes from cans filled up by rotation at the milking time for delivery to a retailer, and 4 samples from a pasteurisation plant at the various stages of the process. The results of analysis of these samples showed that the milk was above the standard.

Milk of Special Quality.—In making investigation and taking samples in connection with the granting of licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1923, 127 inspections were made during the year, and 195 samples taken for examination in the County laboratories. 142 of the informal samples procured under the Food and Drugs Acts 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 6 re-inspections were made for the purpose of taking further samples in order to ascertain the party responsible for the contamination of the milk. In connection with 10 of the unsatisfactory samples, intimation was given to the District Sanitary Inspector in whose area the vendors' premises were situated. He thereafter instructs a member of his staff to visit the premises during milking and give general instructions as to the care that should be taken to ensure cleanliness of the milk supply.

Skimmed Milk.—18 samples of skimmed milk were procured, but in 7 of these the analyses showed too high a figure for milk fat. The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1925, which comes into force on 1st January, 1927, contains a provision relating to skimmed milk. After that date no person shall sell by retail skimmed milk or separated milk except from a vessel labelled or marked in clearly legible letters "Skimmed Milk" or "Separated Milk," as the case may be. This provision will greatly assist in the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, as at present it has been found the custom amongst certain retailers when a sample of sweet milk is asked from a second can on the back of milk carts, to state that it contains skimmed milk, whereas the analysis points to the fact that in all probability the milk would be sold to the public as sweet milk.

Butter.—19 samples were purchased, and one of these was found on analysis to be not genuine. As there was only a slight excess of water in this sample, it was deemed sufficient to send the vendor a written caution. Notwithstanding that many tests were made of purchasing informal samples of butter by means of agents, no cases of selling margarine for butter were detected.

Whisky.—74 samples, 41 formal and 33 informal, were procured during the year. Of these, 7 formal and 12 informal were deficient. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in the case of 4 of the formal non-genuine samples. In the remaining 3 the deficiencies were so slight that it was not deemed advisable to prosecute, but a written caution was given to the offenders. Many of the informal samples were procured by means of an agent, and any deficiencies detected were always followed up by procuring official samples from vendors selling weak whisky.

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,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Illegal description,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Want of wrappers,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Verbal cautions were given in all these cases, with the exception of one of the cases of misdescription, in which margarine was labelled as "Butter Blend." An information was lodged in this case, and a successful prosecution followed.

A contravention of margarine being kept in a registered butter factory was detected, and a verbal caution was given to the proprietors of the factory to stop the practice.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Apples.—In connection with the publicity given in the Press at the beginning of the year to the contamination of apples by arsenic, 48 samples were taken and examined in the Chemical Laboratory. The samples were all procured from boxed apples, and particulars on the labels of the boxes, giving the names and addresses of the packers and the country of origin, were recorded. 39 samples were from America, chiefly from the States of Washington and Oregon, and 9 from the Colonies. 15 of the samples were found to contain traces of arsenic in the core, and the remaining 33 were free. A test was made with one sample to determine if arsenic could be detected in the skin, but with negative results. All the samples containing arsenic were of American origin. The presence of arsenic in apples is apparently the result of spraying with arsenious insecticide solutions before collecting the apples for the market. As a result of the publicity given to the matter, growers of the fruit in America rectified the matter, as towards the end of the year brands of apples which formerly showed traces of arsenic were found to be free.

Jams.—Of the samples of jam analysed, two samples of strawberry jam, on comparison with the standard makes, were found to give evidence that there was an absence of berries in the samples. There is urgent need for a standard of genuineness for this article.

Tomato Purée.—One sample was found on analysis to contain 1·10 grains of tin per pound. The tin had obviously been dissolved from the tin container, but the amount present did not warrant action being taken.

Drugs.—A sample of calcined magnesia was certified to show a discrepancy as compared with the standard given in the British Pharmacopœia. The Public Analyst stated that this was probably due to the improper method of packing in cardboard containers. The manufacturers were communicated with, and as a result the matter was rectified by the use of bottles in packing the drug.

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

19 samples of condensed and dried milk were procured and certified to be genuine.

SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.

At all inspections attention is given to the requirements of this Order which relate to the labelling of imported meat, excepting ham and bacon, and the prohibition of the words "fresh" or "new laid" in connection with the sale of imported eggs.

The following contraventions were detected:—

— Imported eggs improperly labelled,	-	-	-	1
Imported meat unlabelled,	-	-	-	8

It was considered sufficient to caution the offenders.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.

6 inspections were made and 12 samples of fertilisers (8 formal and 4 informal), and 1 informal feeding-stuff obtained. The formal samples were taken at the request of the The Avondale Farmers' Trading Association. All the samples were certified by the Agricultural Analyst to conform to the guarantee on the invoices, with the exception of the sample of sulphate of ammonia, which was deficient in nitrogen to the extent of .07 per cent., but within the limits of error laid down in the regulations. The 4 informal samples were not analysed as the farmer refused to send on the guaranteed invoice. An informal sample of bean meal was received privately from a farmer whose milk supply had been slightly low in milk fat. On analysis it was certified by the Agricultural Analyst to be genuine bean meal. The following table shows the number of samples obtained, and the number found deficient:—

Fertilisers.			Feeding Stuffs.		
Name.	Obtained.	Deficient.	Name.	Obtained.	Deficient
Kainit, - - -	1	—	Bean Meal, -	1	—
Ground Mineral Phosphate, - -	1	—			
Sulphate of Ammonia,	1	1			
Grain Manure, -	1	—			
Potash Salts, - -	2	—			
Superphosphates, -	1	—			
Bone Meal, - -	1	—			
Basic Slag, - -	1	—			
Turnip Manure, -	1	—			
Corn Manure, - -	1	—			
Potato Manure, -	1	—			
Total,	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	Total,	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>

Shops Act, 1912-1921.

The work under the above Acts has been carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspector on the same lines as in previous years, 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 small shopkeepers and itinerant hawkers. Table D shows the number of inspections to localities, visits to shops and contraventions detected under the Act for the three wards of the County. There were 207 contraventions. These consisted of 20 cases of failure to close at the time fixed on weekly half-holidays and under Closing Orders; 23 cases of selling non-exempted goods, and 164 failures to exhibit notices in terms of the Act.

The following statutory notices were issued to shopkeepers:—

Shop assistants' weekly half-holiday, - - -	2
Mixed shops for exempted goods, - - -	28

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 the closing of their premises in the afternoon, and intimate such arrangement by means of a notice exhibited on their premises. 138 localities were visited on the day fixed for the weekly half-holiday, and, generally speaking, the closing of shops at 1 p.m. was very well observed. 185 contraventions were detected, consisting of 5 failures to close promptly, 16 cases of the sale of non-

exempted articles, and 164 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 a closing order applicable 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.

15 evening inspections were made in connection with the closing orders and the Shops (Early Closing) Act. 22 contraventions were detected, consisting of 15 cases of failure to close promptly, and 7 cases of the sale of non-exempted goods after hours. The services of an agent were used in connection with the detection of the latter offences. 4 informations were lodged with the County Clerk in connection with the infringements of the closing order. In 3 of the cases it was decided to caution the offenders, and legal proceedings were taken in connection with one of the cases in which previous warning had been repeatedly given.

In connection with the application from the butchers within Baillieston and district for the information of a closing order for that district, an inspection was made and a register of the shops made up for the purpose of taking a vote of the shopkeepers.

Street Trading.—No contraventions were detected.

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. No contraventions were detected.

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

Communications.—Many special visits were made as a 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, - - -	13	126	17	156
Visits to Shops, &c., - - -	33	357	51	441
Contraventions—				
Failure to close: Weekly Half-holiday and under Closing Orders, - - - - -	—	16	4	20
Sale of non-exempted goods, - - -	—	21	2	23
Street Trading, - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Failure to give assistants weekly half-holiday at 1.30 p.m., - - -	—	—	—	—
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, - - - - -	6	152	6	164
	6	189	12	207

By-Laws Regulating Places of Public Refreshment.

10 inspections were made in connection with the application of six 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.

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY

VOLUME I
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE YEAR 1700
IN TWO PARTS
THE FIRST PART
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE YEAR 1700

THE SECOND PART
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
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THE HISTORY OF
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COUNTY OF LANARK.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

County Veterinary Inspector's Report

FOR THE

UPPER, MIDDLE, AND LOWER WARD
DISTRICTS

OF THE

COUNTY OF LANARK

AND

THE BURGHS OF BIGGAR AND LANARK.

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY ROBERT ANDERSON, 142 WEST NILE STREET

1927

To—

THE SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH.
 THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.
 THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE UPPER WARD.
 THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE MIDDLE WARD.
 THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE LOWER WARD.
 THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BURGH OF BIGGAR.
 THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BURGH OF LANARK.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith the First Annual Report of the work done by the Veterinary Department of the County of Lanark under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, for the year 1926.

General Observations.

Under the optional powers of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1899, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was begun in the County of Lanark in the year 1900, and has been continued each year with the exception of the period of the great war.

For the first ten years up to May, 1910, the work was done by part-time Veterinary Inspectors, two of whom also acted as part-time County Veterinary Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

The gradual development of the veterinary services required by the County Council and the District Committees, and especially of two phases of it, *i.e.*, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds and the work required under the Diseases of Animals (Lanarkshire) Order of 1907, led the Local Authorities to combine in the appointment of a whole-time County and District Veterinary Inspector at their statutory meeting in May, 1910, the first appointment of its kind in Great Britain.

I took over my duties in the month of August following, and for two years carried out the work with the help of a temporary assistant during the winter months.

The need for a fuller service then caused the appointment of a whole-time assistant Veterinary Inspector and a clerk. Despite the continuous growth of the work of the Veterinary Department, especially manifest during the past two years, we have been able to carry it

through; but, acting on permission granted by my Committee, I have on several occasions enlisted the temporary services of part-time men to enable the timeous completion of the work on hand. A junior clerkess was appointed to the department in 1926.

This position is to be maintained until it can be shown that the cost of additional temporary service is sufficient to justify the appointment of a second whole-time assistant Veterinary Inspector. It cannot be gainsaid that the effect of this yearly inspection of dairy herds in the County of Lanark over such a long period has been to raise the standard of milk production to a comparatively high level before the commencement of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, and enabled us at an early stage to bring in for grading under the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland) of 1923 a relatively large number of good herds.

During these years, as now under the Act, our objective was not confined to the detection of diseased udders, but included instruction on the care and treatment of the animals and the inculcation of cleanly methods in the production and handling of the milk supplies.

Acting under the instructions of the County Medical Officer, the veterinary inspection begun under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order in May, 1925, was duly completed to make a full year as at May, 1926, with the assistance, for several months, of two recently-qualified veterinary surgeons. It has, therefore, chanced that the last seven months of 1926 actually became a marking-time period between the old Order and the new Act, and as a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease prevailed in the middle of the County the further inspection of dairy herds in 1926 was greatly curtailed. The number of herds inspected and now reported on for the year 1st January to 31st December, 1926, is somewhat short of the total of a complete normal year. It is expected that my second annual report under the Act will be complete in every respect.

The amount of veterinary inspection of dairy herds that can be done during the six months from May to November when the cows are only in for an hour or so at milking time (which varies considerably in different farms) is very limited and in some of its aspects unsatisfactory, and past experience has shown that this period is sometimes extended through the advent of an early spring or an open back-end of the year. In practice, therefore, the veterinary inspection of cows during the grazing period is chiefly confined to important dairy herds near at hand, which in many cases are re-inspected during winter.

Full days of routine inspection of herds being only possible during an average period of twenty-four winter weeks, when the volume of other work in the Veterinary Department is greatest, it may be concluded that future needs will be most economically met by the periodic bringing in of temporary assistance. Moreover, the position is gradually becoming more accentuated by the increase in the number of graded herds requiring tuberculin-testing and quarterly score-card inspection, while it is not unlikely that a demand will be made in the near future for the inspection of all ungraded herds twice yearly, instead of only once as at present.

Although supplied with a complete list of registered dairies within the County, we make a point of inspecting also every milk cow whose existence we can detect within the County, regardless of whether any milk is sold and whatever the class of owner, for, on occasion, we have found, in such cases, a diseased animal acting as the only source of supply to a family.

We have not yet adopted any score-card system for assessing the value that might be attached to the methods and equipment, &c., obtaining in herds producing ordinary market milk, and to do so would materially limit the number of herds that an Inspector could examine per day. Under our loose-leaf system of dairy herd reporting sheets, however, we have been able to put the result of our work into the hands of the Sanitary Authority within twenty-four hours, making it possible for the Medical Officer and the Sanitary Inspector to give immediate attention to any circumstance or condition regarded as ulterior to public health.

Since the commencement of the Act the Medical Officer has instructed us to refrain from discussing with farmers anything pertaining to structural defects in cowsheds and dairy premises or plans for their improvement, and to limit our interest in that connection to making notes in our report sheets for the consideration of the Medical and Sanitary Departments. The value of our expert knowledge in this department is thereby, in great measure, lost, but while the Veterinary Inspector might claim to be the best judge of the conditions under which cows should be kept it is admitted that any system embodying any sort of dual control could only operate disastrously. This report is consequently devoid of any reference to the structural and other conditions pertaining to registered cowsheds and exempted premises.

In the course of our inspections during 1926, we have not encountered or known of any marked case wherein the quality of the milk was materially prejudiced by the nature of the fodder and diet supplied to the cows. Nevertheless, each succeeding year has provided a decreasing number of instances of "milk flavouring" from the feeding to cows of turnip shaws in their season or of recently harvested roots immediately before, instead of after, the milking of the cows. Flavouring caused by the use of ensilage is practically unknown in Lanarkshire, as we have only a few silos in the County. On occasion, a bitter taste in milk has been traceable to the consumption at grass of certain species of "ranunculaceae" that grow luxuriantly in some meadows in the late autumn.

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

At the date of this report the following is the number of herds licensed for the production of graded milk within the County, "Certified," 13 herds; "Grade A (tuberculin-tested)," 19 herds, *i.e.*, 32 tubercle-free herds; "Grade A," 4 herds; and "Pasteurised," 1.

The intensive campaign which has been conducted within the County for several years under this very desirable Order has had a wonderful effect in stimulating all milk producers to a higher sense of their responsibilities, and the demand for and sale of tubercle-free milk are steadily increasing. Several additional herds are ostensibly tubercle-free, but are as yet unready for grading in respect of premises and equipment, while many other herds are in process of being tried out with tuberculin by private veterinary surgeons, and a proportion of them will qualify for grading in due course as the market for the higher grades of milk expands.

I estimate that more tuberculin has been used for this purpose in the past three years than in two decades theretofore.

For several years the County Medical Officer has required that no milk but that of graded tubercle-free herds should be in use in all the hospitals and institutions within the County, while City Local Authorities drawing milk supplies from the County area are increasingly demanding the highest grades, and this is also true of the burghs within the County. Whatever the demand may be in future for greater quantities of tubercle-free milk, it will readily be met by the bringing in of additional graded herds. Meantime, under this

impetus from Local Authorities and our more intensive propaganda, the cleaner production of all milk has advanced greatly in the past few years, and especially where the work is in the hands of the younger generation who have little to forget.

We have never made use of the power conferred on the Veterinary Inspector under Section 22 of the Act to apply the tuberculin test, and our use of tuberculin has been entirely confined to our duty as the nominated Veterinary Surgeons under the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland) of 1923 and to the very occasional testing of an obscure case under the Tuberculosis Order.

The annexed tables set forth the figures relative to the work done in the year 1926.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HERDS INSPECTED AND THE
NUMBER OF COWS EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1926.

	Upper Ward.	Middle Ward.	Lower Ward.	Total.
Herds Inspected, ...	745	959	102	1,806
Cows Examined, ...	12,925	19,437	2,270	34,632

TABLE II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COWS FOUND TO HAVE
ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE UDDER.

	Upper Ward.	Middle Ward.	Lower Ward.	Total.
Tuberculosis, ...	14	51	4	69
Suspected Tuberculosis, ...	30	341	7	378
Atrophy, ...	351	450	60	861
Mammitis, ...	62	156	11	229
Induration (non-tubercular), ...	73	144	11	228
Eruptions on Teats, ...	12	12	5	29
Totals, ...	542	1,154	98	1,794

TABLE III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN
AND THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION.

	Upper Ward.	Middle Ward.	Lower Ward.	Total.
Number of samples taken, ...	223	413	43	679
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli, ...	14	52	4	70
Number found to contain other infectious organisms, ...	41	113	11	165
Number negative, ...	168	248	28	444

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER THE
TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925 DURING THE YEAR 1926.

District.	Tuberculosis of the Udder.			Tuberculous Emaciation.			Chronic Cough, &c.			Totals.
	Total No.	Number found on Herd Inspection.		Total No.	Number found on Herd Inspection.		Total No.	Number found on Herd Inspection.		
		No.	%.		No.	%.		No.	%.	
Upper Ward,	16	9	56	20	1	5	43	5	12	79
Middle Ward,	50	33	66	48	6	12	89	26	29	187
Lower Ward,	4	3	75	9	4	44	17	4	24	30
Totals,	70	45	...	77	11	...	149	35	...	296

Burghs of Biggar and Lanark.

In the Burgh of Lanark six herds, comprising thirty-six cows were examined, and in the Burgh of Biggar two herds, comprising sixteen cows. In no case did we find any evidence of tuberculosis of the udder, nor did our inspections reveal any case amenable to the Tuberculosis Order or inimical to public health.

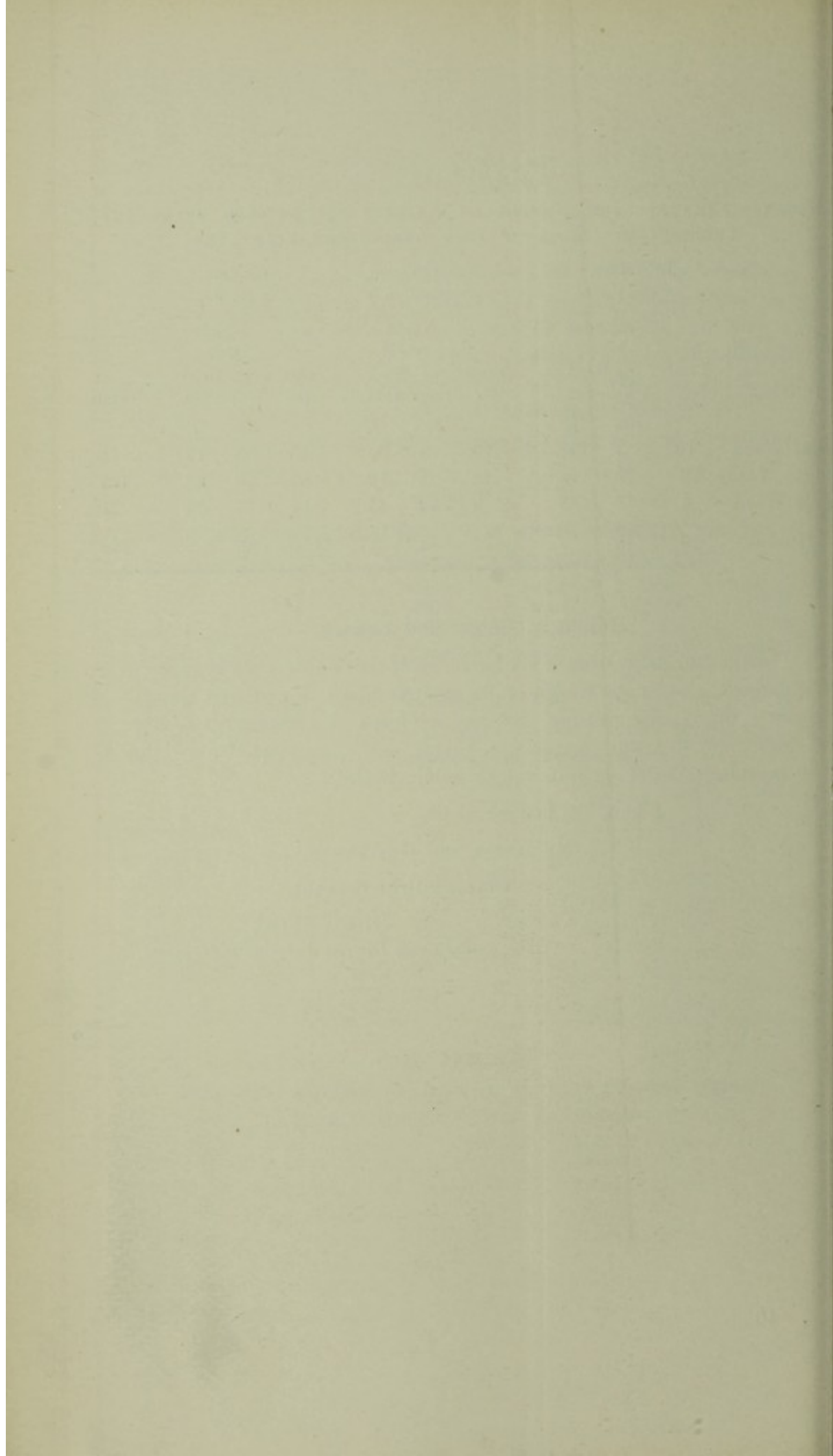
I have the honour to be,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH BEGG,

County and District Veterinary Inspector.



COUNTY OF LANARK

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER WARD.

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

1926

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.

Nurse Health Visitors, 3.

District Hospital, Roadmeetings, Carlisle.

Physician-Superintendent, - - - Dr. ALEXANDER FRASER

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

Matron, - - - Miss I. RAMSAY.

Meat Inspector.

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

Slaughter-house Superintendents, ,

COUNTY OF LANARK.

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER WARD

(AREA, 326,803 ACRES).

Report by the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Vital Statistics.

The **Population**, as estimated for the year 1926, 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 10,165, while there were 164 *uninhabited houses*.

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 1921-26.

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 **999**—males, 515; females, 484—giving a birth-rate of **20·7** 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 78—males, 49; females, 29—giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 7·8 per 100 births.

The **Deaths** registered in the district, after correction for transfers, amounted to **498**, giving a death-rate of **10·3** per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 52, giving an infantile mortality rate of 52 per 1,000 births, being the lowest infant mortality rate yet recorded.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 501, constituting the *natural increase* of the population.

Infectious Diseases. — The deaths due to notifiable infectious diseases numbered 76, as compared with 71 during the previous year, and were made up as follows: — Diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 1; erysipelas, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; tuberculosis, 32 (pulmonary, 21; abdominal, 6; other forms, 5); pneumonia (all forms), 37.

The deaths due to non-notifiable diseases numbered 9, as compared with 15 during the previous year. Measles, 6; diarrhoea (under 2 years), 3.

Respiratory Diseases.—During the year the deaths (including pulmonary tuberculosis) numbered 114, being an increase of 19 as compared with the previous year, and were as follows:—Pneumonia (all forms), 37; bronchitis, 28; influenza, 12; pulmonary tuberculosis, 21; and other respiratory diseases, 16. The following statement shows the deaths from respiratory diseases according to months:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Pneumonia, . . .	7	4	5	5	4	1	1	2	2	—	3	3	37
Bronchitis, . . .	3	1	4	5	5	—	—	1	2	1	2	4	28
Influenza, . . .	—	1	—	4	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, . . .	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	21
Other Respiratory Diseases, . . .	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	2	2	16
Total, . . .	17	8	10	15	17	3	4	9	8	4	8	11	114

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

TABLE B.—UPPER WARD.—Year 1926. —Population, Births, and Deaths in each Registration District, with Deaths classified according to cause.

[illegible]

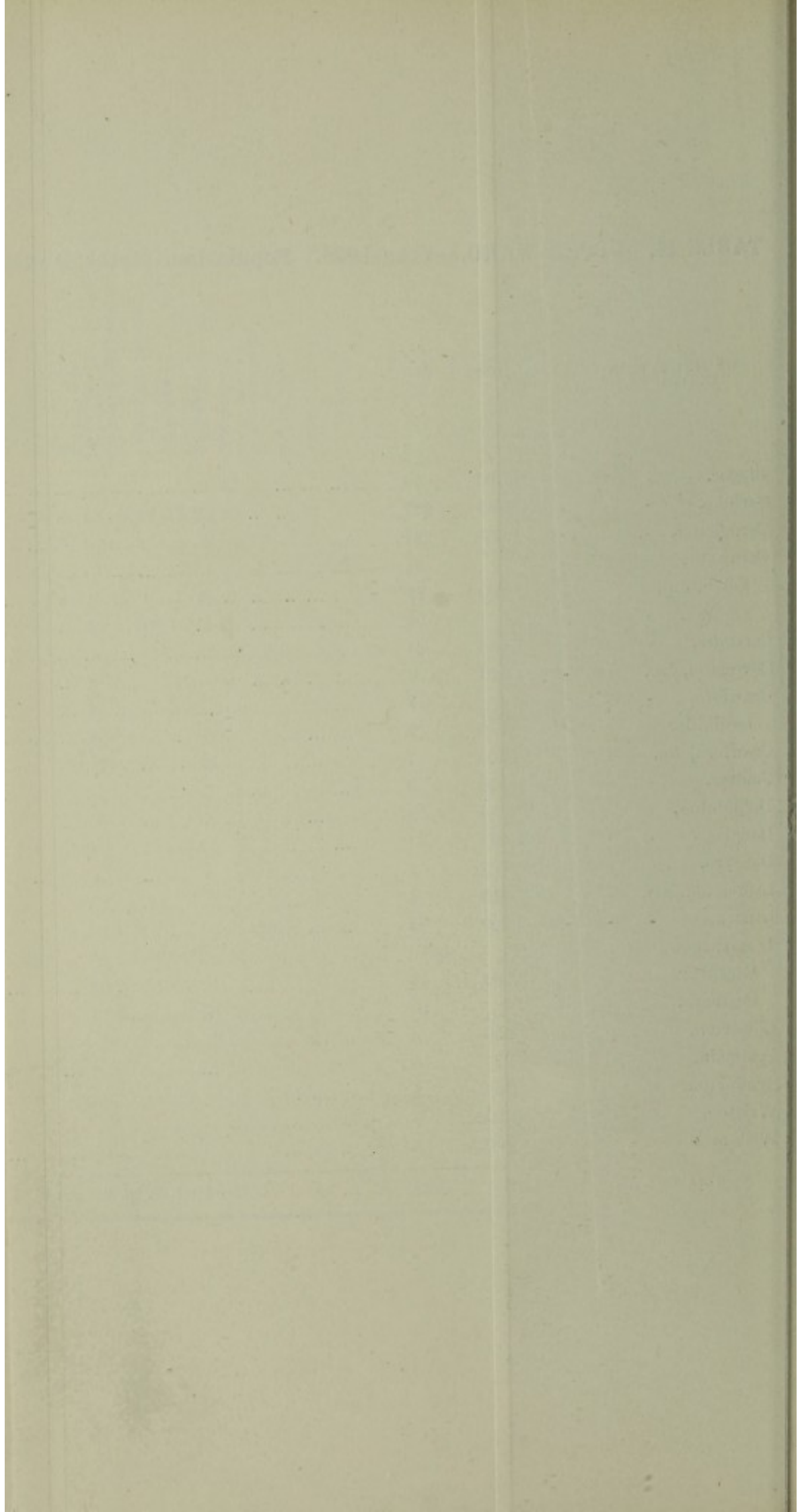
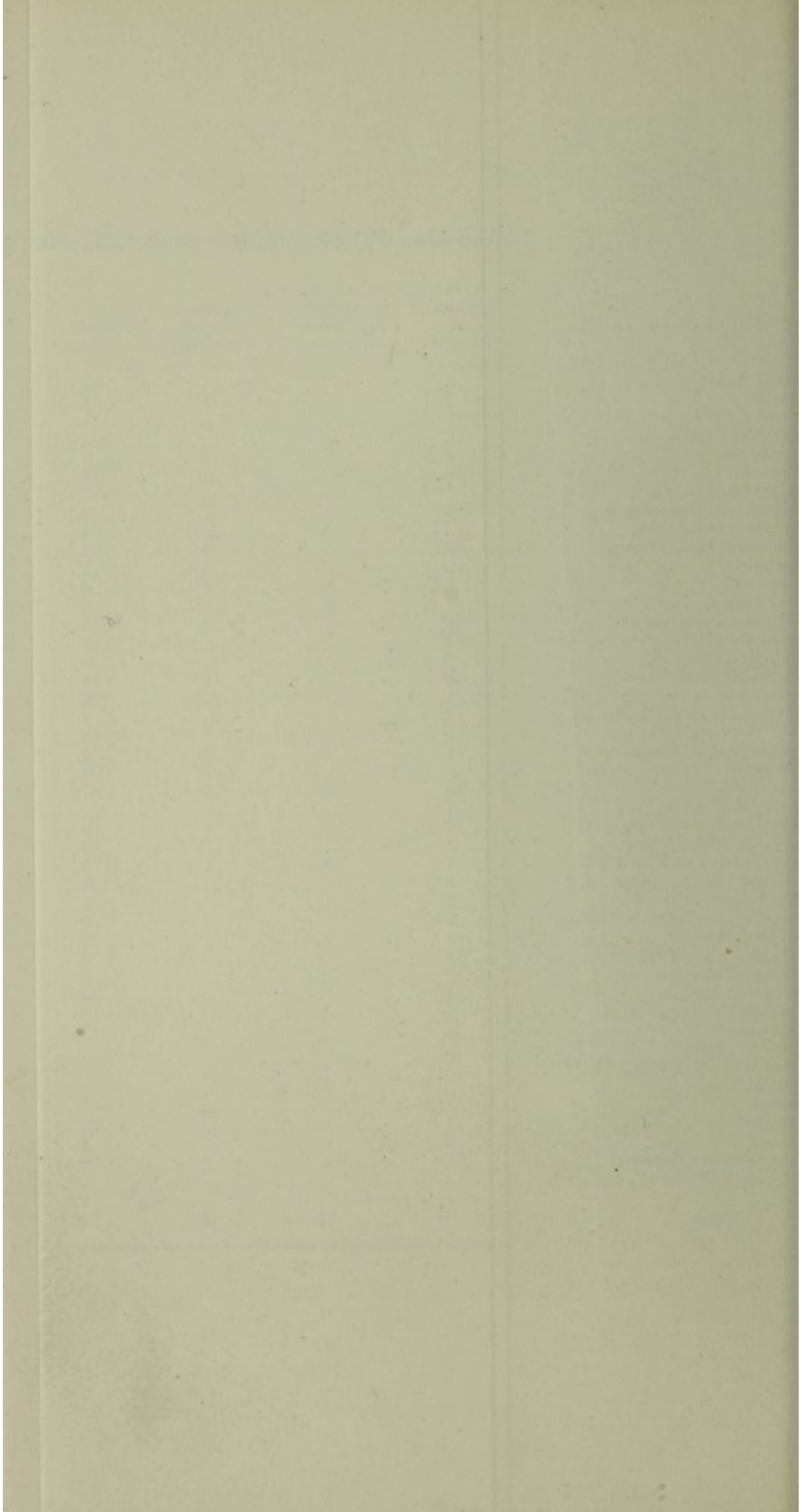


TABLE C.—UPPER WARD.—Year 1926.—Deaths classified according to Cause and Age Periods.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Registered in District.	Transferred from other Districts.	Transferred to other Districts.	Nett Deaths.	NETT DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																	
					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-
Enteric Fever, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - - - -	7	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - - -	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, - - - - -	9	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza, - - - - -	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5
Erysipelas, - - - - -	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases, -	4	5	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, -	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	22	4	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	3	2	4	...
Meningeal, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal, - - - - -	5	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Other Forms, - - - - -	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Malignant Diseases, - -	40	4	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	16
Rheumatic Fever, - - -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis (simple), - -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hemorrhage, - -	46	3	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	11	12
Convulsions, - - - - -	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica, -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other Nervous Diseases, -	18	1	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	4	4
Organic Heart Disease, -	61	3	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	2	8	11
Bronchitis, - - - - -	29	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	12
Pneumonia, - - - - -	30	9	2	37	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	3	4	9
Laryngitis, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases, -	15	1	1	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6
Diarrhoea (under 2 years), -	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis, -	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
All Liver Diseases (normal), -	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Other Digestive Diseases, -	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease, -	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Puerperal Sepsis, - - -	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Dis. and Acc. of Pregnancy, -	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation, -	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth, - - -	21	1	...	22	16	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, &c., - -	5	1	...	6	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation—Overlying, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, - - - - -	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets, - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence, - - - - -	11	5	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
Suicide, - - - - -	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases, - -	85	17	3	99	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	10	11	26
Ill-Defined Diseases, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, - - - - -	450	77	29	498	20	2	3	3	8	8	...	8	27	6	6	25	27	30	37	70	107	111



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

Year.	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Influenza.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1920	34	·75	22	·48	5	·11	27	·6	13	·28
1921	33	·71	27	·58	4	·09	20	·43	10	·21
1922	54	1·15	30	·64	20	·43	21	·45	19	·41
1923	28	·58	19	·39	2	·04	33	·69	14	·29
1924	40	·82	46	·95	27	·55	20	·41	20	·41
1925	29	·60	15	·31	9	·18	22	·45	20	·41
1926	37	·76	28	·58	12	·24	21	·43	16	·33

Malignant Diseases.—The deaths falling under this heading numbered 42, males, 17; females, 25; thus showing a decrease in the deaths from malignant disease when compared with the figure of 54 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, 29; sarcoma, 1; epithelioma, 1; malignant disease, 11. The location of the disease was as follows:—Some portion of the gastro-intestinal tract, 25 cases; the genito-urinary tract, 3; liver, 7; breast, 1; lung, 1; pancreas, 1; bone, 1; face, 1; pharynx, 2.

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
1926	999	20·7	498	10·3	52	52

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
		1st January, 1926.
		Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)
		Polio-encephalitis
		Encephalitis Lethargica

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, prompt removal to hospital was obtained.

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

Disease.	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts. and over	Inst.	Total Cases
Scarlet Fever, - - -	14	72	24	19	6	4	9	148
Diphtheria, - - -	13	50	26	10	2	6	—	107
Acute Poliomyelitis, - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever, - - -	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebro spinal Meningitis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica, -	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas, - - -	—	12	4	1	1	3	—	21
Acute Primary Pneumonia, -	4	15	4	3	2	2	4	34
Influenzal-Pneumonia, - -	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	4	17	6	2	2	—	4	35
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	1	16	12	4	—	—	—	33

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.

The following table gives the notified cases per 1,000 of the population in the various apartment houses for the most important infectious diseases. It must be remembered, however, that the table has been worked from the population inhabiting the various sized houses as given in the Census of 1921, and in it the estimated population given is less than the estimated population of the present year.

Also it must be remembered that with the erection of larger houses under the District Committee's various housing schemes, the relative proportion of 1, 2, 3, and 4-apartment houses is rapidly changing from what it was five years ago.

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

	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts. and over.	Institutions.
Scarlet Fever, -	3·4	3·5	2·9	4·4	2·6	·7	4·9
Diphtheria, -	3·2	2·4	3·1	2·3	·8	1·0	—
Pneumonia (all forms),	·9	·8	·4	·6	·8	·3	2·2
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis, -	·9	·8	·7	·46	·8	—	2·2
Non - Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	·2	·78	1·4	·9	—	—	—
All Diseases, -	10·0	9·3	9·2	9·2	5·3	2·6	9·4

TABLE D.—Number of Cases of Infectious Sickness recognised
in each Parish during 1926.

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Acute Polionyelitis.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Erysipelas.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Influenza- Pneumonia.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
Biggar,	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	7
Carluke,	14	33	1	3	—	1	1	4	—	—	7	5	69
Carmichael, . . .	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9
Carnwath,	25	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	4	38
Carstairs,	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	4	38
Covington and Thankerton, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4
Crawford,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
Crawfordjohn, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coulter,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dolphinton, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Douglas,	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	12
Dunsyre,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lamington,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lanark,	10	14	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	4	5	39
Lesmahagow, . . .	63	42	—	2	—	1	1	9	21	1	12	6	158
Libberton,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pettinain,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Symington,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Walston,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wiston	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	148	107	1	5	1	2	3	21	34	3	35	33	393

Smallpox.

No cases were reported during the year.

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.

		1908-10.	Annual Average.		1921-25.	Year 1925.	Year 1926.
			1911-15.	1916-20.			
Biggar,	- -	0·25	0·6	2	3	—	1
Carlisle,	- -	62	98	107	103	108	81
Carmichael,	- -	15	18	21	20	25	24
Carnwath,	- -	7	15	9	12	11	10
Forth,	- -	43	60	59	50	47	46
Tarbrax,	- -	—	—	—	—	24	19
Carstairs,	- -	5	6	7	8	6	7
Covington,	- -	0·6	1	1	1	3	—
Crawford,	- -	2	3	4	3	4	4
Leadhills,	- -	—	1	1	3	3	4
Crawfordjohn,	- -	2	2	4	3	1	2
Coulter,	- -	0·2	—	0·6	0·4	—	—
Dolphinton,	- -	—	0·2	1	0·2	—	—
Douglas,	- -	3	9	20	28	34	25
Dunsyre,	- -	—	0·4	0·4	—	—	1
Lamington,	- -	—	0·4	0·8	0·8	—	1
Lanark,	- -	6	14	15	14	2	11
Lesmahagow,	- -	54	108	130	89	88	55
Kirkfieldbank,	- -	3	9	5	6	7	7
Coalburn,	- -	—	—	—	30	34	26
Libberton,	- -	—	0·4	1	1	—	1
Pettinain,	- -	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	—	—
Symington,	- -	—	0·4	1	1	—	—
Walston,	- -	—	0·6	0·2	0·8	—	1
Wiston,	- -	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·4	—	1
Annual Average,		206	348	389	385	397	327

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
1926, -	- 107	4	3.7	2.2	0.8

The number of deaths from the disease amounted to 4 in comparison with last year's figure of 3, while the total number of notifications showed a decrease of 7, in comparison with the number of cases notified in the year 1925.

Of the 107 cases notified, 94 or 87.8 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.
8	6	5	3	8	10	11	6	9	8	21	12

It will be seen that the prevalence of the disease was greatest during the last quarter 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,	—	19	44	26	13	5	—
Deaths,	—	3	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 Lesmahagow.

Biggar Parish.—1 case (1 death).

Carluke Parish.—Carluke, 32; (2 deaths); Gair, 1.

Carmichael Parish.—Carmichael, 4. These cases all occurred in one family.

Carnwath Parish.—Haywood, 1.

Carstairs Parish.—Carstairs Junction, 7; Ravenstruther, 1; Carstairs Village, 1.

Crawford Parish.—Whelphill, 1.

Douglas Parish.—Douglas, 1; Douglas West, 1.

Lanark Parish.—New Lanark, 8; Lanark, 4; Cleghorn, 2.

Lesmahagow Parish.—Lairsbridgend, 1; (1 death); Coalburn, 8; Kirkfield, 27; Netherburn, 1; Lintfieldbank, 1; Bellfield, 4.

Carluke. — During the month of November there was a definite increase in the number of cases of diphtheria in Carluke. These cases were distributed throughout the town and appeared to have no other connection than that of attending the same school, Carluke Junior School. Swabs were taken from 370 scholars attending that school and it was found that 9 of the children showed positive swabs—8 throat swabs and 1 nose swab. On visiting the houses of two other children in connection with other matters, both children were found to have positive swabs and were reported to have suffered previously from slight sore throats. These children attended Market Place School. The total carriers discovered numbered 11, and on these being excluded from school until negative swabs were obtained, the outbreak ceased suddenly.

The following statement shows the monthly incidence of cases in Carluke during the year, the 11 carriers not being included in the number :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	18	1	33

The age periods of incidence are as follows :—

-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45
—	2	6	17	5	2	1

Kirkfieldbank. — During the months of May, June, and July diphtheria was more prevalent in this village than usual. The cases occurred mostly amongst children of school age. Diphtheria at that time was prevalent in the Burgh of Lanark, and, as there is constant visiting between the two places, which are only a mile apart, and as certain of the scholars from Kirkfieldbank School attend the Lanark School, infection appears to have been carried from there. 95 swabs were taken from the scholars attending the school and two were found to be positive (1 throat and 1 nose). These children were treated in hospital until free from infection. The prevalence continued for a time after the closing of the school at the end of June, but abated towards the end of the month of July.

The following statement shows the incidence of cases during the year :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
—	—	—	—	5	9	8	1	1	—	—	3	27

The age periods of incidence are as follows :—

—3	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45
—	1	2	13	8	3	—

Return Cases.—No cases were counted as return cases during the year.

Dairy Farms. — The disease occurred at a dairy farm in one instance. Both cases were promptly removed to hospital, and after examination and swabbing of various inmates, the milk supply was allowed to be continued.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—It is very disappointing to record that, out of the 24 cases treated at Lanark Burgh Fever Hospital, only 2 received antitoxin before admission. With supplies readily available there is no excuse for medical practitioners not giving an initial dose before the patient is removed to hospital.

Hospital.—There were no deaths in Lanark Burgh Hospital during the year.

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
1926,	- 148	1	.6	3.0	0.2

The monthly distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
18	13	5	6	19	13	8	8	15	13	9	21

There has been a definite decrease during the year of the cases notified—148, in comparison with 205 cases during the previous year. Of the 148 cases notified, 104 or 70 per cent., were removed to hospital.

The age incidence of the cases and death is as follows :—

	Ages,	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-75
Cases,		2	40	50	31	13	11	1
Death,		—	—	—	—	—	1	—

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

Biggar Parish.—Biggar, 2; Upperwell, 1.

Carluke Parish.—Carluke, 3; Braidwood, 2; Law, 9.

Carmichael Parish.—Douglas Water, 2.

Carnwath Parish.—Carnwath, 5; Wilsontown, 7; Boghall, 1; Forth, 2; Haywood, 1; Tarbrax, 2; Auchengray, 2; Braehead, 5.

Carstairs Parish.—Carstairs Junction, 19 (1 death) (7 occurring in Institution).

Covington and Thankerton Parish.—Thankerton, 1.

Coulter Parish.—Coulter, 1.

Douglas Parish.—Douglas, 4.

Dunsyre Parish.—Dunsyre 4. All occurred in one family.

Lanark Parish.—New Lanark, 4; Nemphlar, 1; Lanark, 5 (1 occurring in Institution).

Lesmahagow Parish.—Lesmahagow, 10; Underbank, 3; Coalburn, 22; Kirkfieldbank, 5; Auchenheath, 5; Blackwood, 1; Crossford, 11; Kirkmuirhill, 6.

Wiston and Robertson Parish.—Robertson, 2.

Return Cases.—2 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.
2	—	—	2

Dairy Farms.—In five 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	—
1926, -	1.4	27.1	54.8	8.7	7.3	—	.7

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	0.2
1924,	- —	—	—	—	—
1925,	- —	—	—	—	—
1926,	- —	—	—	—	—

This table shows that during the period of County Administration the disease has practically disappeared. No cases occurred in the years 1924 and 1925, and none were reported during the present year.

Paratyphoid Fever.

No cases were reported during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One case was reported and was removed to hospital. No bacteriological confirmation of this case was received.

Erysipelas.

21 cases were notified during the year, 4 of which were removed to hospital. 1 death occurred in hospital. The age periods of the disease are as follows:—

15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65
1	6	6	7	1

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

Pneumonia.

The notifications of acute primary pneumonia numbered 34, while 3 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, the total number of pneumonia cases being slightly more than the total notifications of last year. No cases were removed to hospital. The age periods of incidence are as follows:—

Acute Primary Pneumonia—

-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-75
4	12	5	—	8	—	2	2	1

Influenzal Pneumonia—

-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2

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

Dysentery.

No cases were reported during the year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

This disease became notifiable at the beginning of the year, and 3 cases came to the knowledge of the Department. 1 had occurred outwith the district and had received hospital treatment before returning home. 1 case was admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell, where the diagnosis was revised to chronic encephalitis, but not of the lethargic or epidemic type. The third case was only known of after death through the medium of the local registrar's return of deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case of this disease was notified.

Puerperal Fever.

5 cases of this disease occurred during the year, 4 of which were removed to hospital. 1 death occurred in hospital. Further particulars regarding these cases will be found under the section dealing with 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.—There was a definite increase in the number of cases of measles which came to the knowledge of the Department, 375 cases occurring, in comparison with 114 during the previous year. These cases occurred in the following parishes:—Carluke, 118; Carmichael, 6; Carnwath, 3; Carstairs, 3; Douglas, 3; Lesmahagow, 231; Symington, 11.

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

		-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10 and over
Cases,	- -	14	102	155	88	16
Deaths,	- -	1	4	—	1	—

Deaths. — 6 deaths occurred from the disease in the following registration districts:—Carluke, 3; Lesmahagow, 2; Coalburn, 1. The ultimate cause of death, according to certification, was:—Broncho-pneumonia, 2; pneumonia, 1; convulsions, 1; sub-acute rheumatism, 1; measles only, 1.

Whooping-Cough.—There was a definite decrease in the number of cases of this disease occurring during the year. In all, 115 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, and were distributed as follows in the various parishes:—Carluke, 29; Carmichael, 53; Douglas, 26; Lesmahagow, 5; Symington, 2.

The age periods of incidence were as follows:—

		-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10 and over.
Cases,	- -	28	27	38	21	1

Deaths.—No deaths occurred from the disease.

The following tabular statement shows the death-rate per 10,000 of the population, and the actual number of deaths during the past six 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
1926,	6	1·2	—	—

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

237 cases of measles and 39 of whooping-cough were notified by medical practitioners under this scheme.

Hospital Accommodation for Measles and Whooping-Cough.—Arrangements are in existence whereby severe cases, or cases where the home conditions were not satisfactory, could be admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell. Although admission to hospital was offered in the majority of the cases occurring throughout the year, this was not taken advantage of, and no cases were admitted.

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, Symington, Waterside, Wiston, Daer, Kirkfieldbank, Braehead, Robertson, and Carluke Junior School. In addition, owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in Kirkfieldbank and Carluke, pupils attending these schools were swabbed for the purpose of detecting any carrier. Two carriers were found in Kirkfieldbank and nine in Carluke Junior School.

Anthrax.

Five outbreaks of this disease in cattle were reported in the district during the year, in the following parishes:—Carnwath, 1; Carstairs, 1; Lesmahagow, 1; Symington, 1; and Walston, 1. No cases of suspicious illness occurred amongst the persons in contact with the diseased animals.

Venereal Diseases.

During the year 13 cases received treatment — syphilis, 2; gonorrhœa, 7; others, 4. Of these, 10 received outdoor treatment, while 2 cases of gonorrhœa and 1 of syphilis were admitted to hospital. The total attendances at the various clinics numbered 240 — syphilis, 24; gonorrhœa, 212; others, 4. Specimens of blood for the Wassermann test numbered 19, of which 11 were negative, while of 10 bacteriological tests for gonococci 9 were returned as negative.

Hospitals.

Infectious disease was less prevalent than during the previous year. The number of admissions to hospital will be found in the following statement, the cases being admitted to Lanark Burgh Fever Hospital and the County Hospital, Motherwell, as accommodation could be found.

By the close of the year a start had been made in the building of the Infectious Disease Hospital at Roadmeetings, and at a recent meeting of the Public Health Committee, held on the grounds, satisfaction was expressed at the progress made so far.

The admissions during the year were as follows:—

	Burgh Hospital, Lanark.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	Total.
Scarlet Fever, - - - -	23	81	104
Diphtheria, - - - -	24	70	94
Puerperal Fever, - - -	—	4	4
Encephalitis Lethargica, - -	—	1	1
Erysipelas, - - - -	—	4	4
	47	160	207

Tuberculosis.

The Burghs of Biggar and Lanark 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 since the commencement of County administration:—

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,	- —	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	35	8·1	—	15	4·4	
1911-15,	- 50	32	7·0	—	13	2·8	
1916-20,	- 43	28	6·3	25	15	3·3	
1921,	- - 33	20	4·3	32	15	3·2	
1922,	- - 48	21	4·5	32	17	3·6	
1923,	- - 51	33	6·9	30	11	2·3	
1924,	- - 42	20	4·1	42	13	2·6	
1925,	- - 37	22	4·5	24	15	3·0	
1926,	- - 33	21	4·3	32	11	2·2	

Mortality.—The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 32, and were classified as follows:—Pulmonary, 21; abdominal, 6; 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 ·66 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 32 net deaths from tuberculosis, 21 were of the pulmonary form. Of these, 13 were notified (1 at death), leaving 8 not notified. Of the total net deaths, 5 occurred in institutions.

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

Of the 32 net deaths from tuberculosis, 11 were of the non-pulmonary type. Of these, 6 were notified, leaving 5 not notified. Of the total net deaths, 5 occurred in institutions.

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

Notifications.—The number of cases notified amounted to 68—pulmonary, 35; non-pulmonary, 33—showing an increase of 7 in comparison with last year. Of the 35 new pulmonary cases, 2 had been previously notified, leaving 33 new cases notified during the year. Of these 33 pulmonary cases, 5 died and 4 left the district, leaving 24 new cases on the register at the end of the year. Of the 33 new non-pulmonary cases notified, 1 had been previously notified, leaving 32 new cases. Of these 32 new cases, 2 died and 2 left the district, leaving 28 new non-pulmonary cases on the register at the end of the year.

Housing in relation to notification:—

	1 apt.	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	Over 6 apts.	Institution	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	4	17	6	2	2	1	3	35
Non-Pulmonary, -	1	16	12	3	—	—	1	33

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,	—	1	6	7	16	5	—	35
Meningeal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal,	—	1	3	1	3	—	—	8
Other Forms,	—	3	9	7	3	2	1	25
Total, -	—	5	18	15	22	7	1	68

The *occupations* of the cases notified were classified thus:—Housewives, 19; scholars, 16; miners, 2; farm workers, 3; railwaymen, 2; clerks, 2; factory workers, 2; shop assistant, 1; domestic, 1; carter, 1; joiner, 1; tailor, 1; school teacher, 1; shoemaker, 1; tramcar driver, 1; no occupation or none stated, 14.

Total Cases on Record.—The total cases on record, as shown in the following statement, amounted to 221—pulmonary, 115; and non-pulmonary, 106.

Changes during 1926.

	Cases in District 1-1-26.	New Cases.	Total on Record.	Left District.	Died.	Off List.	Cases in District 31-12-26.
Pulmonary, -	107	33	140	11	13	*1	115
Non-Pulmonary,	86	32	118	5	6	†1	106

* Notified pulmonary case: diagnosis revised to hysterical aphonia.

† Re-diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis.

The cases receiving *domiciliary treatment* numbered 22.

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

Burgh of Lanark. — During the year there was 1 death from tuberculosis—abdominal tuberculosis, 1.

The *notifications* received numbered 13. The notifications, according to the form of the disease, were as follows:—Pulmonary, 5; non-pulmonary, 8.

The *occupations* of the cases notified were classified thus:—Scholars, 4; housewives, 4; factory worker, 1; clerkess, 1; no occupation, 3.

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	2	2	—	5
Non-Pulmonary,	3	4	1	—	—	—	8

Institutional Treatment. — 8 cases—3 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary—received treatment in the District Sanatorium, Road-meetings. 1 pulmonary case received treatment in Hairmyres Colony.

Domiciliary Treatment.—4 cases received treatment.

Burgh of Biggar. — During the year no deaths were registered from tuberculosis.

The notifications received numbered 2. The notifications, according to the form of the disease, were as follows: — Pulmonary, 0; non-pulmonary, 2.

The *occupations* of the cases notified were classified thus:—Housewives, 2.

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, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary, -	—	—	—	2	—	—	2

Institutional Treatment. -- No Burgh of Biggar cases received treatment during the year.

Domiciliary Treatment.--No cases received treatment.

SANATORIA.

District Sanatorium, Roadmeetings.

The District Hospital at Roadmeetings is reserved for the treatment of tuberculosis. During the year 52 cases were admitted—44 from the Upper Ward, and 8 from the Burgh of Lanark.

Patients Treated.—10 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary cases were in residence at the beginning of the year, and during the course of the year 32 pulmonary and 20 non-pulmonary cases were admitted, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 67.

During the year 27 pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary cases were discharged, and 5 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases died, leaving 10 pulmonary and 9 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:—Carluke, 8; Carnwath, 6; Carstairs, 4; Covington, 1; Crawford, 1; Douglas, 3; Lanark, 2; Lesmahagow, 12; Libberton, 1; Pettinain, 1; Burgh of Lanark, 2.

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	6	—	6	Pre-school age.	2	4	—	6
-10	5	1	6	School age.	7	4	—	11
-15	4	1	5					
-20	2	4	6	Adolescence.	9	4	—	13
-25	1	4	5					
-30	1	1	2					
-35	4	3	7	Early Maturity.	8	2	—	10
-40	1	—	1					
-45	2	—	2					
-50	—	—	—	Late Maturity.	1	—	—	1
-55	—	—	—					
-60	—	—	—					
-65	—	1	1					
	26	15	41		27	14	—	41

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.
7	3	1	2	2	12	27

Earliest Manifestations.—From the histories of illness, taken on admission, the earliest signs or symptoms indicative of a departure from normal health were:—Cough, 16; pleurisy, 1; influenza, 1; pneumonia, 2; loss of weight, 2; hæmoptysis, 2; debility, 2; bronchitis, 1—total, 27.

General Results.—The general condition on discharge may be given as follows:—Very much improved, 19; improved, 4; unchanged, 4—total, 27.

Non-Pulmonary Cases Discharged.

The cases discharged during the year numbered 14. These may be classified as follows:—Cervical adenitis, 4; abdominal, 7; bone, 2; larynx, 1.

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.
4	1	—	2	—	7	14

General Results.—The general condition on discharge may be given as follows:—Very much improved, 10; improved, 3; unchanged, 1—total, 14.

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, 1; Hairmyres Colony, 6; Stonehouse, 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 examination was carried out during the year.



TABLE E.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.				NUMBER OF VISITS.			ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT.			INFANT DEATHS.	
	Registered (corrected for transfers).	Notified.		First.	Subsequent.	Special.	TOTAL.	Doctor.	Certified Midwife.	Handy Woman.	Registered Deaths (corrected for transfers).	Total Deaths.
		Alive.	Still-born.									
<i>Chiefly Industrial.</i>												
Carlisle,	225	223	3	203	1,534	117	1,854	218	8	...	14	...
Carmichael,	41	41	2	32	450	75	557	33	10	...	2	...
Carnwath,	31	31	...	28	164	...	192	28	1	2	...	...
Forth, &c.,	74	74	3	62	558	54	674	69	4	4	...	...
Tarbrax,	66	65	1	60	489	...	549	30	35	1	3	...
Carstairs,	51	49	3	43	544	23	610	50	2	...	6	...
Leadhills,	12	10	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...
Douglas,	64	62	2	50	994	84	1,128	62	2	...	3	...
Lanark,	45	47	3	28	506	6	540	44	6	...	1	...
Lesmahagow,	215	215	6	171	1,852	68	2,091	174	46	1	11	...
Kirkfieldcank,	36	33	1	24	450	50	524	28	6	...	2	...
Coalburn,	70	72	4	60	976	135	1,171	75	1	...	5	...
Total,	930	922	29	761	8,517	612	9,890	822	121	8	48	916
<i>Chiefly Agricultural.</i>												
Biggarr,	10	7	...	8	52	6	66	7	...	...	...	...
Covington,	6	6	...	7	152	15	174	5	1	...	...	...
Crawford,	14	11	...	18	115	9	145	11	...	...	1	...
Crawfordjohn,	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Coulter,	4	4	...	3	42	4	49	4	...	...	...	...
Dolphinton,	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...
Dunsyre,	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Lamington,	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Liberton,	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...
Pettinain,	3	3	...	2	49	13	64	3	...	...	...	...
Symington,	4	3	...	5	33	10	48	3	...	...	...	...
Walaton,	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Wiston,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total,	69	60	1	43	446	57	546	59	2	...	4	50
Combined Total,	999	982	30	804	8,563	669	10,436	881	123	8	52	916
Burgh of Biggar,	18	20	1	19	95	15	129	21	...	...	1	154
Burgh of Lanark,	132	133	4	72	1,072	33	1,177	111	25	1	12	909
Total,	1,149	1,135	35	895	10,130	717	11,742	1,013	148	9	65	304

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

While the Burgh 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 999—male, 515; females, 484—the birth-rate for the year being 20·7 per 1,000 of the population. Of the 999 births, 78 were illegitimate—males, 49; females, 29—giving an illegitimate rate of 7·8 per 100 births.

Notification of Births.—Of the total births, corrected for transfers, 957 were registered in the district, and of these 949 were notified, or 95 per cent. In addition, 30 still-births were notified—25 by the medical practitioner in attendance and 5 by certified midwives. Of the total births (not corrected for transfer), 881 were attended by doctors, 123 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 52—males, 29; females, 23—showing a decrease in the infant deaths as compared with 67 for the previous year. 45 of the total net deaths were registered in the district, and of the 52 deaths 27, or 52 per cent., occurred during the first four weeks of life, being due to premature birth, atrophy, debility, and marasmus. The certified causes of death will be found in Table F.

Infantile Mortality Rates. — Infant deaths numbered 52, giving an infantile mortality rate of 52 per 1,000 births for the year. Of these deaths, 49 were of legitimate infants—males, 27; females, 22—giving a legitimate mortality rate of 53 per 1,000 legitimate births, while the illegitimate deaths numbered 3—males, 2; female, 1—giving an illegitimate mortality rate of 38 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

TABLE F

	Weeks.		Months.			Total.
	-1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	-12
Chickenpox, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas, - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculous Disease, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous), - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydrocephalus, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms), - - - - -	—	—	1	1	2	4
Influenza, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	4	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, - - - - -	—	1	—	1	1	3
Other Digestive Diseases, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformation, - - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth, - - - - -	16	2	3	1	—	22
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - - - -	3	1	1	—	—	5
Atelectasis, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying), - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1
All other causes, - - - - -	—	3	1	1	1	6
	20	8	8	8	8	52

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.

6 maternal deaths occurred during the year, the causes of death being — placenta prævia, 1; puerperal toxæmia, 1; post-partum hæmorrhage, 1; puerperal fever, 1; puerperal infection, 1; and puerperal fever and empyema, 1.

4 of these deaths occurred in hospital and 2 at home.

Puerperal Sepsis.—5 cases were notified during the year. 4 of these cases were removed to hospital, while 1 case was treated at home. Of the 4 cases removed to hospital, 2 died, but one of these deaths was transferred to a burgh area. In addition, 2 deaths occurred outwith the district, and were transferred to the district. Thus the total deaths credited to the district amounted to 3.

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

Year.	Cases notified.	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
1926,	5	5·0	3	3·0

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year 2 cases were notified by the medical practitioners in attendance. Visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitors, and the cases classified as mild. Both 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 10,436, of which 804 were first visits, 8,963 subsequent visits, and 669 special visits. Of these visits, 625 first visits, and 7,470 subsequent visits, and 612 special visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitors. The visits made by the District Nurses numbered 179 first visits, 1,493 subsequent visits, and 57 special visits, giving a total of 804 first visits, 10,436 subsequent visits, and 669 special visits. Special visits included—Expectant mothers, 192; whooping-cough, 111; measles, 277.

The total visits, including the two burghs, were as follows:—895 first visits, 10,130 subsequent visits, and 717 special visits, giving a total of 11,742 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, - -	966	1,050	102
Carluke, . -	1,347	1,492	193
Coalburn. - -	412	433	108
Douglas Water, -	275	345	24

Necessitous Cases.—In the following table an effort has been made to classify those receiving assistance according to their medical condition. The numbers have increased considerably from last year, mainly due to the strike which existed. The total number of those who received “lines” was 446, made up as follows:—Expectant mothers, 90; nursing mothers, 124; children under 1 year, 92; children under 5 years, 140. No case of malnutrition due to strike conditions was met with, the few cases seen being of the type of chronic poor-conditioned child:—

	Mothers.		Children.		Total.
	<i>Expec.</i>	<i>Nurs.</i>	-1	-5	
Debility, - - -	77	68	36	51	232
Inability to Nurse, - - -	—	41	—	—	41
Loss of Weight, - - -	—	—	25	26	51
Malnutrition, - - -	—	—	3	4	7
<i>Infectious Diseases (debility following)—</i>					
Measles, - - -	—	—	4	3	7
Mumps, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping-Cough, - - -	—	—	3	19	22
Scarlet Fever, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza, - - -	—	—	1	4	5
<i>Respiratory Diseases—</i>					
Bronchitis, - - -	1	—	4	3	8
Pneumonia, - - -	—	2	7	2	11
Pleurisy, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Digestive Diseases—</i>					
Gastritis, - - -	—	—	4	3	7
Gastro-Enteritis, - - -	—	—	1	5	6
<i>Diseases connected with Pregnancy—</i>					
Pernicious Vomiting, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Difficult Labour, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Phlebitis, - - -	—	1	—	—	1
<i>General Diseases—</i>					
Anæmia, - - -	7	11	—	—	18
Rickets, - - -	—	—	—	4	4
Nephritis, - - -	2	—	—	—	2
Cardiac Disease, - - -	1	—	—	1	2
Chorea, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
Jaundice, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis, - - -	—	—	—	2	2
Convulsions, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Infantile Paralysis, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
Impetigo, - - -	—	—	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatism, - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Burns, - - -	—	—	—	5	5
Abscess, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
Herpes Zoster, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Total, - - -	90	124	92	140	446

Hospital Admissions.—During the year there were 51 admissions to the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, which were as follows:—Normal confinements, 33; abnormal confinements, 13; illness connected with pregnancy, 5.

The normal confinements were admitted on account of housing conditions; some were admitted as “emergency cases,” sent in by the medical attendant, the birth taking place naturally in hospital; while others applied for admission on account of their financial conditions, due to the industrial dispute.

To the County Hospital, Motherwell, there were 4 admissions:—puerperal sepsis, 4.

To the County Convalescent Home, Calderbank House, there were 5 admissions:—Illness connected with pregnancy, 4; children under 5 years, 1 (mastoid disease).

Burgh of Lanark.—The number of births in the Burgh, after correction for transfers, amounted to 132, of which 8 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 Visitor.

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 12, giving an infantile mortality rate of 90·9. The causes of death were:—Premature birth, 1; injury at birth, 1; debility, 6; suffocation (overlying), 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; liver disease, 1; diphtheria, 1.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—2 cases were notified during the year. 1 case was admitted to County Hospital, Motherwell. Both cases made good recovery, with no impairment to vision.

Hospital Admissions.—During the year 19 cases were admitted to hospital:—County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, 15; normal cases of confinement, 10; abnormal cases of confinement, 3; illness connected with pregnancy, 2. County Convalescent Home, Calderbank House: Children under 5 years, 3 (1 marasmus, 2 debility). County Hospital, Motherwell, 1 (ophthalmia neonatorum).

Necessitous Cases.—The cases receiving assistance during the year numbered 25. These were as follows:—Expectant mothers, 5; nursing mothers, 7; children under 1 year, 1; children under 5 years, 12.

Burgh of Biggar.—The number of births, after correction for transfers, amounted to 17—males, 8; females, 9—giving a birth-rate of 11 per 1,000 of the population. Of these births 1 was illegitimate, giving an illegitimate rate of 5·9 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 59 per 1,000 births.

Hospital Admissions.—There were no admissions 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 twenty-two 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 Carluke areas.

The following licences were held during the year:—

Grade of Licence.	Name and Address of Licensee.
Certified	Andrew Murdoch, Teaths, Lesmahagow.
Do.	John Russell, Walston Mansions, Dunsyre.
Do.	John Fairie, Littlegill, Auchenheath.
Do.	James G. Gilchrist, Auchtygemmel, Lesmahagow.
Do.	Lindsay Steele, Blackhill, Lesmahagow.
Do.	Harry Roscoe, Boghead, Crawford.
Grade A (T.T.)	T. B. M'Gregor, Lesserlinn, Lanark.
Bottler's Licence	
Grade A (T.T.)	Gavin Hamilton, Auldtown, Lesmahagow.
Do.	James Hodge, Brownhill, Carnwath.
Do.	John Kirkwood, Scorrieholm, Lesmahagow.
Do.	James A. Brown, Cormiston Towers, Biggar.
Do.	Samuel A. Ballantyne, Eastwood, Lesmahagow.
Do.	Right Hon. Earl of Home, Newmains, Douglas.

Grade of Licence.	Name and Address of Licensee.
Grade A (T.T.)	T. & W. Ballantyne, Woods, Auchenheath.
Do.	Hugh Stewart, Southfield, Kirkmuirhill.
Do.	James Barr, Whiteshaw, Carluke.
Do.	Hugh C. Brown, Birkwood Mains, Lesmahagow.
Do.	John Struthers, Anston, Dunsyre.
Do.	R. & W. Wallace, Linnhead, Lesmahagow.
Do.	Walter Adamson, Harleyholm, Thankerton.
Do.	John Cadzow, Craighead, Carluke.
Grade A	Archibald Affleck, Barnhills, Douglas Water.

The following table shows the *bacterial content* of the samples taken during the year :—

Blood Heat Organisms per c.c.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.)	Grade A.
Under 1,000 - -	—	—	—
„ 2,500 - -	3	3	—
„ 5,000 - -	9	6	3
„ 10,000 - -	12	15	2
„ 20,000 - -	7	22	—
„ 30,000 - -	4	8	—
„ 50,000 - -	—	12	—
„ 75,000 - -	—	4	—
„ 100,000 - -	1	1	—
„ 150,000 - -	—	2	—
„ 200,000 - -	—	1	—
Over 200,000 - -	—	1	—
	36	75	5
Coliform Bacilli present in			
One-tenth of a c.c.	6	—	—
One-hundredth of a c.c.	—	4	—

Certified Milk. — On only one occasion was the bacterial content found to be above the standard. This sample was taken in connection with an application for a licence, and the licence was withheld until further samples were taken. The further samples taken were well within the standard, and a licence was thereafter granted.

Six samples were found to contain coliform bacilli in one-tenth of a c.c. Two of these samples were taken in connection with applications for a licence, and on instructions being given to the producers that more care should be taken in the milking methods, subsequent

sampling showed that the instructions were being carried out. Licences were thereafter granted. Four of the samples were from licence-holders. A letter was sent to each of the licence-holders concerned, pointing out that, if the standard laid down could not be complied with, their licence would be withdrawn. Further sampling was carried out, with satisfactory results, and no further action was necessary.

Grade A (Tuberculin Tested). — On only one occasion was the bacterial content found to be above the standard, and on four occasions coliform bacillus was found present in one-hundredth of a c.c. A letter of caution was sent to the licence-holder, and further sampling was carried out, with satisfactory results.

The bacteriological results in this grade indicate that a standard of 100,000 could easily be complied with. Only four samples out of 75 were above 100,000 blood-heat organisms per c.c., and nine were above 50,000 per c.c.

Chemical Analyses.—The following table shows the milk fat per cent. and the milk solids other than milk fat per cent. in the samples taken throughout the year:—

Milk Fat per cent.	Certified	Grade A (T. F.)	Grade A	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Certified	Grade A (T. F.)	Grade A
3.2	2	—	—	8.2	—	—	—
3.3	—	—	—	8.3	—	—	—
3.4	1	—	—	8.4	—	—	—
3.5	2	2	—	8.5	—	—	—
3.6	3	4	—	8.6	—	—	—
3.7	2	9	3	8.7	—	1	—
3.8	3	5	—	8.8	1	1	—
3.9	4	8	—	8.9	5	2	2
4.0	5	8	—	9.0	4	14	1
4.1	3	8	—	9.1	4	9	2
4.2	4	8	—	9.2	8	16	—
4.3	2	8	—	9.3	2	5	—
4.4	2	2	—	9.4	7	11	—
4.5	1	2	—	9.5	3	8	—
Over 4.5	2	11	2	Over 9.5	2	9	—
—	36	75	5	—	36	76	5

Milk Fat.—In only three instances were the samples taken not found to comply with the standard of 3·5 per cent. of milk fat. One of these was in connection with an application for a licence, and the licence was withheld until subsequent sampling showed that the milk-fat standard could be complied with. The other two were bottles of certified milk taken in the ordinary course of sampling, and a warning letter was sent to the vendors concerned.

Sixty-eight of the samples taken, or 58 per cent., contained 4·0 per cent. or over of milk fat.

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. 223 samples of milk were taken in this way, and sent to the County Laboratory for examination, when 14 were found to contain tubercle bacilli. In the positive cases certificates were granted by the County Veterinary Surgeon, stating that the animal suffered from tuberculosis of the udder, and was thereafter slaughtered under the Tuberculosis 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 the streptococcus of mammitis or other infective germs, a letter is sent to the owner of the animal, pointing out that it is an offence to sell the milk from such a cow for human consumption, and asking him what he is doing to comply with the statute. During the year, 37 such letters were sent.

UPPER WARD DISTRICT.
VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.—YEAR 1926.

	Herds Registered	Herds Inspected	Cows Inspected	Cows with Abnormal Condition of Udder						Samples of Milk				
				Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Mammitis.	Induration N.T.	Eruption on Teats	Totals.	Number taken	Number found to contain Tubercule	Number found to contain Infectious Organisms	Number Native	
Biggar,	22	24	425	...	10	...	5	...	15	2	...	1	1	
Carluke,	73	99	1,770	2	52	11	12	6	83	33	2	7	24	
Carmichael,	24	29	539	2	14	5	...	...	21	8	2	1	5	
Carnwath,	88	95	1,871	2	47	6	11	...	66	61	2	6	53	
Carstairs,	24	31	918	2	10	3	13	...	28	30	2	9	19	
Covington,	13	12	142	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	
Crawford,	10	26	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crawfordjohn,	19	21	325	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	
Coulter,	7	15	103	1	2	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	
Dolphinton,	16	22	344	...	11	...	12	...	23	1	...	...	1	
Douglas,	18	31	380	1	9	1	3	...	14	8	1	2	5	
Dunsyre,	7	8	171	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	1	
Lamington,	7	13	78	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Lanark,	23	29	463	...	19	6	2	...	27	8	...	5	3	
Lesmahagow,	156	181	3,681	2	112	25	25	6	170	54	2	6	46	
Libberton,	21	29	666	...	15	...	12	...	27	...	...	...	...	
Pettinain,	13	15	236	1	4	2	...	...	7	9	1	1	7	
Symington,	14	18	118	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Walston,	21	24	282	...	2	...	4	...	6	3	...	2	1	
Wiston, &c.,	17	23	296	1	11	2	1	...	15	4	1	1	2	
	593	745	12,925	14	351	62	103*	12	542	223	14	41†	168	

* This includes 30 cases of suspected Tubercle which gave negative results.

† These 41 samples were from 39 cows.

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:—

1926.

RECORD OF ANIMALS KILLED.

Abattoir	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Totals	£	s.	d.
Carlisle, - -	46	323	115	215	2,771	722	2,089	6,281	695	4	0
Douglas, - -	...	92	...	13	...	198	26	329	22	5	8
Forth, - - -	...	120	7	173	3	213	68	584	55	7	6
Lesmahagow,	60	228	170	148	27	1,091	109	1,833	280	2	1
Totals, -	106	763	292	549	2,801	2,224	2,292	9,027	£1,052	19	3

1926.

RECORD OF CARCASSES TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Abattoir	CATTLE.				CALVES.		SHEEP	SWINE.			
	Complete Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Heads	Internal Organs	Complete Carcasses	Internal Organs		Complete Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Heads	Internal Organs
Carlisle, -	59	16	15	94	...	26	1	3	1	71	61
Douglas, -	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forth, - -	6	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lesmahagow,	8	6	4	61	1	...	3	...	...	...	1
Totals, -	73	24	20	163	1	26	4	3	1	71	62

Carlisle Abattoir.—Towards the close of last year the work of adding a suitable cooling room, condemned meat room, and weighing facilities was commenced. This work has now been completed, and the additions are greatly facilitating the general efficiency of the abattoir.

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

1926.

RECORD OF ANIMALS KILLED.

Slaughter-house	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Totals
Abington, - - -	...	52	...	25	4	182	29	292
Carnwath, - - -	...	100	2	...	...	145	...	247
Carstairs Junction, ...	...	164	...	...	5	259	17	445
Crawford, - - -	...	65	...	...	...	177	7	249
Douglas Water, -	3	95	...	5	...	45	1	149
Leadhills, - - -	1	...	18	37	1	131	...	188
Totals, - - -	4	476	20	67	10	939	54	1,570

CONDEMNATIONS.

Carnwath, - - - 4 ox livers.

Carstairs Junction, 1 ox liver.

Do., 1 sheep (totally condemned).

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.—73 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 495 inspections were made of new buildings, and 88 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 the following page shows the number of plans dealt with in the course of the year, arranged according to parishes.

PARISH.	No. of Plans.				New Houses and Apartments.				Apartments added to Existing Houses.					
	Submitted	Passed	Rejected	Not proceeded with	Two	Three	Four	Five and upwards	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total
Biggar, -	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlisle, -	12	12	...	...	40	25	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	4
Carmichael, -	1	1	...	...	16	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnwath, -	7	6	1	1	44	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carstairs, -	5	5	...	...	28	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Covington, &c., -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Crawford, -	4	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Crawfordjohn, -	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Douglas, -	2	2	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark, -	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lesmahagow, -	17	17	...	...	50	20	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	5
Symington, -	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiston, &c., -	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total, -	73	72	1	1	198	97	9	2	8	2	3	1	1	15
									306					12

During the year 2 houses were provided by private enterprise.

Details of these are as follows:—

Bungalow of 4 apartments, bathroom, scullery, &c., at West Avenue, Carluke.

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

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:—

Bungalow of 4 apartments, bathroom, scullery, &c., at Ballgreen, Symington.

Semi-detached cottage of 3 apartments, scullery, and bathroom at Libberton Road, Carnwath, for George F. Brownlie, Carnwath.

Semi-detached cottage of 3 apartments, scullery, and bathroom at Libberton Road, Carnwath, for John D. Purdie, Dunsyre.

Cottage of 4 rooms, scullery, and bathroom at Carwood, Biggar.

Bungalow of 4 apartments, scullery, and bathroom at Kilbank, Lanark.

Bungalow of 4 rooms, kitchen, scullery, and bathroom at Glenburn, Symington.

Cottage of 4 apartments, scullery and bathroom at Wiston Lodge Wiston.

Bungalow of parlour, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms, and bathroom at Canonhill, Lesmahagow.

Cottage of 3 apartments, scullery, and bathroom at Law, Carluke.

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

Restoration of factory, destroyed by fire, at Kirkfieldbank; erection of new Masonic Lodge at Lesmahagow; reconstruction of upper floor of Armoury Buildings, Forth, as Masonic Lodge Room, &c.; addition of storey to present dwelling-house at Hillside Farm, Lesmahagow; addition of bathroom to existing house at Glenburn, Symington; alterations and additions to garage cottage at the Hotel, Abington; alterations and additions to the Hotel, Abington; addition of bathroom,

scullery, &c., to house at Back Road, Abington; addition of 3 bedrooms and bathroom to house at Devonburn, Lesmahagow; addition of 3 classrooms at Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow; addition of 3 bedrooms, bathroom, &c., to house at Douglas Street, Carluke; erection of an electrical sub-station at Bellfield Sanatorium, Lanark; erection of garage, store, &c., at Bellfield, Crawford; addition of bedroom, bathroom, larders, &c., to house at Wellburn Farm, Lesmahagow; addition of lock-up section to garage at Symington; erection of new kiln at Waterlands, Carluke; erection of garage, office, &c., and installation of 3 tanks at Racecourse Station for Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd.; addition of bathroom, wash-house, scullery, &c., at Rosewood Cottage, Blackwood; addition of maid's room, bathroom, and scullery at Sunnyside, Robertson; re-construction of premises for Carstairs Junction Co-operative Society, Ltd.; alterations and additions to hall at Carstairs Village; additional accommodation on 3 floors and new staircase at Carwood, Biggar; Institute, comprising public hall, bowling hall, retiring rooms, &c., at Kirkfieldbank; addition of 6 classrooms, cloakroom, and staff room at Coalburn Primary School; erection of garage at Loch Road, Lanark, for Messrs. Prentice & Hunter; addition of 2 bedrooms and lavatory to house at Stewart Street, Carluke; addition of bedroom and garage at the Bungalow, Carluke; alterations and additions to house, West Lodge, Corehouse; addition of one bedroom at Damhill Lodge, Corehouse; re-construction of workshop and smithy at Carstairs Village; school of 4 classrooms, staff room, &c., R.C. School, Carluke; addition of bedroom, water-closet, &c., at Abington; erection of garage on site of old boot factory, Carluke; conversion of stores into dairy premises, &c., at Smyllum, Lanark; alterations to dwelling-house at West Forth Croft; temporary school hut (2 classrooms and cloakroom) at Public School, Forth; alterations to byre at Hillridge Farm, Biggar; addition of room and alterations to entrance door at South Lodge, Eastend, Thankerton; erection of bowlers' hall at Wiston; erection of kennels, food store, &c., at Carwood, Biggar; addition of bathroom at Baronald Cottage, Lanark; alterations and addition of 26 bedrooms, new drawing room, and new garage to existing hotel for the Public House Trust, Ltd., at Crawford; extension of entrance hall and addition of drawing room and bedroom at Gilkerscleugh, Abington; addition of room, verandah, and hall, and 3 bedrooms to house at Boghead Farm, Crawford; addition of bathroom at Castlehill, Symington; alterations and additions to kitchen premises at Lanark Poorhouse.

State-Aided Housing Schemes.—The appended table shows the progress of the various housing schemes completed or being 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 Improve- ment of Insanitary Areas	Houses being built under Chamber- lain (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, -	52	...	...	...	12	4	...	68
Coalburn, -	84	32	...	12	...	...	...	128
Lesmahagow, -	106	...	...	...	24	16	...	146
Douglas, -	44	...	...	12	...	...	...	56
Ponfeigh and Rigside, -	42	...	24	...	16	12	4	98
Forth, -	58	40	...	...	36	4	...	138
Carluke, -	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	4	4	...	36
Kirkfieldbank, -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Pettinain, -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Thankerton, -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Crawford, -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Glespin, -	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	16
Abington, -	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Braidwood, -	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Biggar, -	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Totals, -	618	100	36	236	168	102	12	1,272

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.—The number of houses inspected during the year was 285. Of this number 41 were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

Two representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.

The number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made was 11.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925. — Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation :—

- (a) Cases where requirement complied with by owners—60 (107 water-closets).
- (b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so—nil.
- (c) Cases still pending—7.

Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919.—Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling houses with water supply :—

- (a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners—22 (62 sinks introduced).
- (b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so—nil.
- (c) Cases still pending—2.

The following table shows the progress made as at 31st December, 1926, with the closure and demolition of houses in the year, 1925, and in 1926 :—

HOUSING—IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY AREAS SCHEME.

CLOSING ORDERS.

Tabular Statement showing position as at 26th January, 1927.

	Number of Houses in respect of which Orders made		Number of Houses Vacated		Number Occupied by other than Original Tenants	Number of Houses Demolished	Number of Houses Reconstructed
	1925	1926	1925	1926			
<i>Parish of Carluke.</i>							
25 Clyde Street, Carluke, - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heather Row, Carluke, - - -	6	...	6	...	...	6	...
39-45 Kirkton Street, Carluke, - -	4	...	4	...	...	...	4 as 1
66-70 Chapel Street, Carluke, - -	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
82-86 Chapel Street, Carluke, - -	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
119-123 Carnwath Road, Carluke, -	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Engine Row, Carluke, - - -	7	...	7	...	...	7	...
Old Mauldslie Road, Law, - - -	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
<i>Parish of Carnwath.</i>							
Haywood, - - - - -	55	...	20	26	...	46	2
Bank Row, Forth, - - - - -	6	...	5	...	...	...	...
<i>Parish of Carstairs.</i>							
Haininghead, - - - - -	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Parish of Douglas.</i>							
New Row Rigside, - - - - -	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Parish of Lesmahagow.</i>							
Auchenbegg Row, Coalburn, - - -	6	...	6	...	...	6	...
Bankend Rows, Coalburn, - - -	41	...	9	10	14	...	...
Sawdust Row, Coalburn, - - -	4	...	...	...	3	...	...
Brocketsbrae, - - - - -	6	...	6	...	...	6	...
Old Temperance Hotel, Lesmahagow, -	5	...	5	...	...	...	5 as 1
	152	11	77	37	17	73	11
	163		114				

The two last-mentioned properties, viz., New Row, Rigside, Douglas and Haininghead, Carstairs, were the subject of Closing Orders during 1926, and, while the tenant of the house at Haininghead was accommodated with a new house at Forth, no suitable accommodation has yet been found by the ten tenants at New Row, Rigside; but no doubt, when the houses at present in course of erection at Ponfeigh are completed, alternative accommodation will be available.

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 107 water-closets, besides a considerable number of bathrooms, sinks, &c., were introduced to existing properties.

Carluke. — 31 water-closets—bath, wash-hand basin, and water-closet for 1 tenant at Tinto View Cottage, Law; wash-house and water-closet for 1 tenant at Station Road, Law; bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin at Hill of Orchard; water-closet, wash-hand basin, sink, and water supply for Hillend Cottage, Braidwood; 1 water-closet and 2 coal cellars for 2 tenants at John Street; 3 water-closets and 3 sinks for 3 tenants at Stewart Street; 4 water-closets for 8 tenants at Thomson's Buildings, Braidwood; 1 water-closet and 2 sinks and wash-house for 2 tenants at Kirkton Street; 1 water-closet and 2 sinks for 2 tenants at Chapel Street; 2 water-closets for workers at Nellfield Works, Braidwood; 2 water-closets for 2 tenants at Stewart Street; 1 water-closet and 1 sink for 2 tenants at 1 and 3 Home Street; 5 water-closets and 12 sinks for 14 tenants at Hamilton Street; 2 water-closets, 2 sinks, and wash-tubs for 2 tenants at Lanark Road; 1 water-closet for 2 tenants, Kirkton Street and High Street corner; 1 water-closet and 3 sinks for 3 tenants at Hamilton Street; 2 water-closets for 4 tenants at Mill Road, Carluke; 1 water-closet for 4 tenants at Stewart Street.

Carnwath.—25 water-closets—water-closet, bath, and scullery for 1 tenant at Carmuir, Forth; 1 water-closet for 1 tenant at Main Street, Carnwath; 1 water-closet for 1 tenant at Main Street, Carnwath; bath, water-closet and scullery wash-house for 1 tenant at Main Street, Carnwath; water-closet and scullery wash-house for 1 tenant at Main Street, Carnwath; bath and water-closet for 1 tenant at Main Street, Carnwath; water-closet for 1 tenant at Main Street, Carnwath; bath water-closet, &c., for 1 tenant at Main Street, Forth; 16 water-closets, sinks, and coal-cellars for 16 tenants at Pleasance Row, Wilsontown; 1 water-closet for 2 tenants at Main Street, Forth.

Coulter.—Bath, water-closet, &c., at Birthwood, Coulter.

Crawford.—2 water-closets—1 water-closet and 1 sink for 1 tenant at California Place, Leadhills; 1 water-closet and sink for 1 tenant at California Place, Leadhills.

Crawfordjohn. — 2 water-closets — water-closet for 1 tenant at Abington; water-closet for 1 tenant at Meadowbank, Abington.

Douglas.—2 water-closets—2 water closets and wash-hand basin at Parkhall, Douglas.

Lesmahagow.—30 water-closets—water-closet, scullery, sink, and washtub for Post Office, Kirkfieldbank; water-closet and wash-hand basin at Hillend Farm, Crossford; bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin at Corra Mill, Crossford; bathroom, water-closet, and scullery wash-house at Newton Cottage, Blackwood; bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin for 1 tenant at Blackwood; 1 water-closet for 1 tenant at Blackwood; 4 water-closets for 8 tenants and 2 cell closets for Police Station, Blackwood; 1 water-closet for 1 tenant at Braehead, Coalburn; 2 water-closets for 6 tenants at Kirkfieldbank; 5 water-closets and 10 sinks for 10 tenants at Auchenheath; water-closet, wash-hand basin, water supply, &c., at John's Hill Farm, Lesmahagow; 3 water-closets for 6 tenants at Dalziel Buildings, Kirkmuirhill; 1 water-closet for 3 tenants at Oakbank, Lesmahagow; 2 water-closets for 4 tenants at Shepherdene, Coalburn; bathroom and 3 water-closets for Auchenheath Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Symington.—14 water-closets—bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin at Beech Cottage; 1 water-closet for the Smithy; bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin at Townfoot Farm; bath, water-closet, and wash-hand basin at Symington Lodge gatehouse; 1 water-closet and sink for 1 tenant at Townfoot; 1 water-closet at Post Office Buildings, bath, water-closet, &c., at Townfoot; water-closet for 1 tenant at Townfoot; bath, water-closet, &c., at Glenburn; 4 water-closets and 4 sinks for 4 tenants at Glenburn Cottages; bathroom, water-closet, &c., at Glenburn.

Housing (Scotland) Acts.

(1) SUFFICIENCY OF WORKING-CLASS DWELLINGS.

At the close of the year the number of houses estimated by each member of the Housing Committee, so far as his own area was concerned and proposed to be built, will fully meet the requirements of the district for all purposes, viz., housing shortage, overcrowding, and re-housing of persons dispossessed through Closing Orders.

Tarbrax and Woolfords.—It may be of interest, while considering the sufficiency of houses in the district, to make mention of the villages of Tarbrax and Woolfords.

The villages consist of modern working-class dwellings, with ample Public Health services, viz., water supply, drainage, scavenging (daily removal), water-closet and bath accommodation, electric lighting, &c., all of which are owned by the Pumpherstons Oil Company, Ltd.

The Company have closed down the shale mines and works at Tarbrax and the colliery at Woolfords, and there is no prospect of the work being resumed.

Quite a number of the miners have removed to Douglas Castle Colliery, where also they are suitably housed, and several of the men are employed at West Calder, outwith this district, but are still residing at Tarbrax.

It will be a great pity if this model village is to be allowed to get into a state of disrepair.

The following are particulars of the house property at Tarbrax and Woolfords:—

PARTICULARS REGARDING HOUSE PROPERTY AT TARBRAX AND WOOLFORDS.				Number	Occupied	Unoccupied
TARBRAX—						
1-Apartment Houses,	-	-		8	5	3
2- " " "	-	-		115	84	31
3- " " "	-	-		162	111	51
4- " " "	-	-		2	2	—
7- " " "	-	-		4	2	2
NEW WOOLFORDS—						
3-Apartment Houses,	-	-		46	46	—
Total,	-	-	-	337	250	87

The number of houses proposed to be built and in process of erection will be found in the tabular statement appearing on page 115.

(2) HABITABILITY OF EXISTING DWELLINGS.

The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without either the making of Closing Orders or the service of notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, was 30.

Certain other properties in the district, comprising in all about 60 dwelling-houses, have been noted for further procedure during the current year, and the owners of the properties concerned, viz., Old Bellfield Rows, Coalburn; Littlegill Row, Auchenheath; and Longlea Terrace, Auchenheath, have been communicated with.

(3) RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES.

No reconstruction schemes are contemplated under Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, in the meantime.

(4) OVERCROWDING.

There is little overcrowding of a serious nature to report, but mention might be made of the following two cases:—

A single-apartment house of the thatched-roof type, situated at 43 High Street, Carluke, was tenanted by husband and wife, with six children. The overcrowded condition of this house was intensified by the tenant allowing his brother and wife, with their five children, to take shelter in the house, as the latter could not find a house in the district. The mother of the latter family took ill, and I reported the matter to the Inspector of Poor, who promptly arranged to have her and the five children removed to Lanark Poorhouse. The mother died, and the five children still remain in that institution. The father sought lodgings elsewhere.

The second case related to a family consisting of father, mother, and six children, who were accommodated in a son's house of one apartment at Burnfoot, Auchenheath, already occupied by two adults and a child. It should be stated that the former occupied one of the Committee's new houses of four apartments at Lochanbank, Blackwood, but, on account of their dirty and destructive habits and consistent failure to pay the rent, they had to be evicted. The family eventually got a suitable house at Coalburn, where the father and sons are employed.

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 127.

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

Year.						Rainfall in Inches.
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
1926,	-	-	-	-	-	39·80

Average for the 10 years, 35·49 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.

Carstairs Water District.—During the month of July an application was received from the Agents for Carstairs Estate, requesting the Committee to grant them a supply of water by meter from their pipe at the west end of Carstairs Village, so as to supply the farms of Newhouse, Kilnmuir, Corbiehall, and Silvermuir, as well as the houses at Ravenstruther Village.

The Committee, being assured that the supply was sufficient for this purpose, agreed to grant same at a rate of 8d. per 1,000 gallons, the Estate to bear the whole cost of piping.

The work was duly carried out, and the farms in question have now been supplied.

Symington Water District. — Several complaints were received during the latter part of the year as to the insufficiency of the supply.

Symington Special Water District was formed in 1912, when the Committee took a supply of water from the proprietor of St. John's Kirk, on the understanding that not more than 20,000 gallons per day would be required.

Recently, however—owing, no doubt, to the increased introduction of modern conveniences in the houses in the village—the Committee have found a difficulty in maintaining a full supply for all purposes from the 20,000 gallons per day available, and have been endeavouring to get Mr. Waugh to consent to grant an increase in that supply. He fears, however, that the doing so might deprive St. John's Kirk House of its necessary supply, and up till now, at any rate, we have not been able to convince him that we are willing to make arrangements which would render this quite impossible.

At present the water brought down from the springs by Mr. Waugh flows first of all into a measuring chamber, in which there is an orifice whereby 20,000 gallons of water in the 24 hours is delivered into a large concrete tank erected by the Committee, and all the water which cannot pass through the orifice flows direct into Mr. Waugh's own tank.

It is true, however, that, if the delivery into the Committee's tank at the present time was increased to an enormous extent, the water passing by to Mr. Waugh's supply might be so reduced as to cause the trouble which he anticipates; but I can assure you that the flow is so enormous that that is never likely to be the case, unless there is an enormous development at Symington.

What my Committee propose, however, in order to satisfy Mr. Waugh, is that the arrangement should be altered altogether, and that the whole supply should be run into the Committee's large tank, and the connection for St. John's Kirk House taken direct out of same, but at a lower level than the outlet for the supply of the village. This would mean, of course, that Mr. Waugh's supply would always have the preference over the village supply, no matter what quantity of water was available.

The following samples were procured during the year :—

Tap at Burnfoot, Forth.—This sample was taken at the request of the three tenants. The Analyst reported that “this is a hard water, free from nitrogenous organic pollution.”

Pump Well, Stenmuir, Netherton, Abington.—The analysis showed this water to be grossly polluted and quite unfit for domestic or dairy purposes.

Duneaton, Loch Road, Lanark.—The District Committee have an arrangement with Lanark Town Council to supply from their main pipe from Loch Lyock several houses in the Crosslaw district, and a sample was taken as the result of complaints from the occupier of “Duneaton” as to turbidity. The Analyst reported that “this water is of great purity. Its physical character is very unsatisfactory owing to the amount of matter in suspension.”

Spring, near Hydro-Electric Works, Stonebyres.—This sample was procured from a spring 100 yards from proposed caretaker’s house at Hydro-Electric Scheme, Stonebyres Falls. Analysis showed this water to be of doubtful purity.

The Company subsequently made application to the District Committee for sanction to lay a 2-inch cast-iron water pipe from the end of the existing Kirkfieldbank water main at Linville, along the Lanark and Hamilton Highway, to the entrance to the private roadway giving access to Stonebyres power station. The Committee granted permission, provided the Company would allow a connection to be made to other houses en route, which are in need of a better supply than they presently have.

Pump in Scullery, Daer Schoolhouse, Crawford.—At the request of the Education Authority a sample was taken from a force pump in the scullery at Daer Schoolhouse, Crawford. The Analyst’s report was to the effect that this water was of great purity.

(1) *Standwell, Carmuir, Forth; and* (2) *Tank at Skylaw and Lambcatch, Forth.*—The original supply for Forth and Wilsontown was obtained from Mossplatt, but since the Committee’s new houses have been built this supply fell short, especially in the summertime. The Committee laid on an additional supply about two years ago from Lambcatch and Skylaw which gravitates to Forth, &c., but on account of a frequency of complaints as to turbidity, the question of installing a mechanical filter is under consideration.

The two samples above-mentioned were analysed:—

“The results of chemical analysis show that these waters are free from sewage pollution. The turbidity and deposited solids are objectionable and provided this was removed a satisfactory domestic supply would be obtained.”

Stoneyburn Crossing, Crawford.—This sample was taken at the request of the occupier of the cottage who complained that the only water for domestic purposes was obtained from Stoneyburn, which was said to receive sewage from a drain that is laid along the railway side. The burn showed no evidence of pollution when the sample was taken, and the Analyst's report is as follows:—

“This water has a slight colour or peaty stain and is free from pollution by nitrogenous organic matter. In its present condition this water is satisfactory in all respects for domestic purposes.”

Hillhead Farm, Covington.—The tenant farmer complained that the water had a peculiar odour almost resembling iodoform. The supply is obtained from a deep well and is pumped by an oil engine to an elevated tank (an old steam boiler) thence gravitates to the farm. The Analyst's report is as follows:—

“This water has a distinct odour which I am unable to confirm as resembling iodoform, but would describe it as a musty, earthy odour. The taste is similar to the odour and is distinctly unpalatable. There is no evidence of oil in the sample, and microscopic examination of the deposit reveals no known odour or taste producing organism. The results of chemical analysis show that this water is liable to sewage pollution and is therefore not suitable for domestic or dairy purposes.”

DRAINAGE.

Special Drainage Districts.

There are now 14 Special Drainage Areas in the Upper Ward District, and these comprise the following:—Blackwood and Auchenhath, Braidwood, Carluke, Carnwath, Carstairs Village, Coalburn, Crosslaw, Douglas, Kirkfieldbank, Law, Lesmahagow, Ponfeigh, Symington, and Thankerton.

Kirkfieldbank.—On a requisition by the Parish Council of the Parish of Lesmahagow the Committee resolved to form Kirkfieldbank into a Special Drainage District, co-extensive with Kirkfieldbank Special Water District, but it was arranged not to proceed with the necessary works until the period of one year had elapsed.

Sewage Disposal.—As there are now several sewage tanks in the district which require to be emptied periodically, the Committee agreed to purchase a Diaphragm Lift Force Pump and necessary equipment, the cost to be apportioned among the various drainage districts. It had been the practice to hire a pump from another Local Authority, but in view of the fact that the cost of transporting it was considerable, and considering the increase in number of sewage tanks in the district the new arrangement is a decided advantage.

Other than Special Districts.

Forth.—During the year a complaint was received from the proprietor of Bank Farm, Forth, through whose lands the bulk of the sewage of Forth passes before discharging into the River Mouse. The sewage is piped in through part of his lands, but the remainder runs in an open ditch. His complaint was that to a part of the ditch (about 150 yards) his cattle had access and were liable to drink the sewage. His suggestion was that this part of the ditch should be piped and the remaining part of the ditch should be cleaned. The work was duly carried out.

SCAVENGING.

Special Districts.

There are 15 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, Kirkfieldbank, Law, Leadhills, Lesmahagow, and Ponfeigh.

Kirkfieldbank.—On a requisition by the Parish Council of the Parish of Lesmahagow the Committee resolved to form Kirkfieldbank into a Special Scavenging District, but it was arranged not to proceed with the necessary works until the period of one year had elapsed.

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, viz., Carluke, Douglas, Forth, and Lesmahagow, the Committee have provided their own horses and labour, while the scavenging of the remaining areas is contracted for. The former arrangement has many advantages over the system of contracting.

The Public Health Officials continued to press for the introduction of water-closets, particularly in special scavenging districts, as this improvement makes it possible for ashpits to be discontinued and the more modern method of refuse-collecting 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 1926 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*e, *Crosslaw*, *Douglas*, *Law*, and *Lesmahagow*.

*Carluk*e.—Electric light was laid on to the town during the year, and 51 gas lamps have been converted into electric lamps, particularly at the Cross and other important street corners. This is a marked improvement. There are now 103 gas lamps in addition to the aforementioned electric lights.

Crosslaw.—In view of the fact that the electric cable is now being laid along Loch Road, Lanark, the Committee have under consideration the question of substituting electricity for gas in the existing standards.

Law.—This area was formed into a special lighting district in 1921, and the local Committee have been negotiating with the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company for a considerable time with a view to the cable being extended to embrace this district. This work has now been completed, and there are 74 electric lamps which provide ample light.

Nothing of outstanding interest falls to be reported regarding either 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 1926-27 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, ...	1/8	2/-	3½d.	...	3/11½
Braidwood, ...	1/-	11d.	...	...	1/11
Carlisle, ...	11½d.	7d.	4½d.	5d.	2/4
Carnwath, ...	2/1	1/-	6d.	...	3/7
Carstairs Junction, ...	2/1	...	4½d.	...	2/5½
Carstairs Village, ...	2/4½	10½d.	7d.	...	3/10
Crawford, ...	1/7	...	*	...	1/7
Crossford and Hazelbank, ...	1/5	...	...	...	1/5
Crosslaw, ...	...	1½d.	2½d.	6d.	10d.
Douglas, ...	1/3	3½d.	7½d.	4d.	2/6
Forth, ...	2/6	...	5d.	...	2/11
Haywood, ...	...	...	1/3	...	1/3
Kirkfieldbank, ...	1/-	*	*	...	1/-
Law, ...	4d.	3d.	2d.	4d.	1/1
Leadhills, ...	...	...	6d.	...	6d.
Lesmahagow, ...	1/1½	9d.	5d.	3½d.	2/7
Coalburn, ...	1/1½	2/-	5d.	...	3/6½
Ponfeigh, ...	1/8	8d.	5d.	...	2/9
Roberton, ...	2/3	...	...	...	2/3
Symington, ...	1/3½	1/-	...	...	2/3½
Thankerton, ...	4d.	3d.	...	...	7d.

* District formed but not yet in operation.

NUISANCES.

62 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, 96 intimations were served upon the authors, under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland), Act, 1897.

While in many instances the existence of a nuisance was brought to the notice of the authors verbally, and remedial measures were undertaken without further intimation, it was found necessary in one instance to have a statutory notice served upon the defaulting author, in terms of Section 20.

Ashpit, &c., near Schoolhouse, Rigside, Douglas.—Following upon a complaint to the Scottish Board of Health, a report in these terms was submitted to the Public Health Committee:—

ASHPIT, &c., NEAR SCHOOLHOUSE, RIGSIDE, DOUGLAS.

On a request by the District Clerk, we have inquired into the circumstances giving rise to a complaint to the Board of Health by Wylie M. Craig, Esq., schoolmaster, Rigside, alleging the lack of proper drainage, evil smells, and that the place had become infested with rats, and also the insanitary condition of the ashpits adjoining the schoolhouse at Rigside.

Rigside is within the boundaries of Ponfeigh Special Water and Scavenging Districts, but Ponfeigh Special Drainage District does not embrace Rigside Village.

Originally the school and schoolhouse were situated at Rigside, but about 25 years ago a new school was erected at Ponfeigh, about one mile distant from Rigside. The old school buildings were converted into dwelling-houses, and are owned by the Earl of Home, while the schoolmaster's house, which is adjacent, is owned by the Education Authority.

From Mr. Craig's letter of complaint regarding his lack of proper drainage, we would point out that the Education Authority, about five years ago, carried out considerable repairs to his house, introducing modern sanitary conveniences—bath, water-closet, &c.—and that there is also a bi-weekly removal of household refuse from this house.

The whole cause of complaint is the presence of a single ashpit, which is common to the four tenants of the old school, into which all their refuse is put, along with the contents of three pail closets. These closets are kept in a cleanly condition, and the ashpit is emptied once a fortnight, or as required, and at no time have we found a nuisance existing there.

This ashpit adjoins the schoolhouse garden, its inner wall being also the boundary wall of the garden. There is a door from the ashpit which opens into the schoolhouse garden, as, until the recent improvements were carried out, it was also used by the schoolhouse. This door might be built up as it is not now required. The ventilating pipe is also not required, as there is a louvre ventilator along the whole length of the ridge.

At no time have we perceived evil smells emanating from the ashpit, and, though a few rats may be present, the tenants apparently do little or nothing to prevent their presence, as they continually put into the ashpit large quantities of vegetable matter, on which the rats would feed, and which matter could be otherwise got rid of by burning.

The question of having the ashpit abolished has received our attention, and we have had correspondence with the factor, with a view to introducing water-closets, but he has refused this, on account of the difficulties of securing a proper outfall for the drainage.

(Signed) J. HUME PATTERSON,
County Medical Officer of Health.

(Signed) WILLIAM PATERSON,
District Sanitary Inspector.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

Four notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Mines, intimating the abandonment of the after-mentioned mines, 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:—

- (1) No. 1 Pit, Cobbinshaw, and No. 5 Pit, Viewfield, Cobbinshaw, belonging to the Pumpherston Oil Company, Ltd.
- (2) Haywood No. 2 Mine, belonging to the Haywood Coal Company, Ltd.
- (3) Haywood No. 8 Mine, belonging to the Haywood Coal Company, Ltd.
- (4) The Dales Mine, Braidwood, belonging to Mr. C. M. Maclean, Braidwood.

On inspection, it was found that the provisions of the Act were being given effect to, suitable fencing being erected.

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 three class-rooms, &c., at Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow; (2) addition of six class-rooms, cloak-room, staff-room, &c., at Coalburn Primary School; (3) school of 4 classrooms, staff-room, &c., R.C. School, Carluke; (4) temporary school hut (two class-rooms and cloak-room), at Public School, Forth.

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.

315 inspections were made. Two notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. Both related to the want of limewashing, &c. Notices were served upon the owners, and in due course the work was carried out satisfactorily.

No lists of outworkers were received during the year.

WORKSHOPS.

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, -	7	10	10	1	1	1	1	2	7	2	5	2	3	1	3	2	9	13	..	2	63
Carluke, -	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	5
Carmichael, -	5	1	..	..	1	2	5	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	38
Carnwath, -	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	11
Carstairs, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Covington and Thankerton, -	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	16
Crawford, -	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Crawfordjohn, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coulter, -	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	19
Dolphinton, -	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Douglas, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dunsyre, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lamington, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lanark, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lesmahagow, -	6	5	..	1	..	..	3	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	3	1	13	7	..	1	57
Libberton, -	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pettinain, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Symington, -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Walton, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wiston and Robertson, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total, -	28	29	2	1	1	2	11	2	30	2	38	2	5	1	6	6	41	31	1	5	244

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

Inspection of all dairy premises in the district was completed by 30th March, 1926. Forms of application for registration were sent out to all known milk producers and retailers, and in order that the fact of registration being compulsory should be widely known, an advertisement was inserted in the local Press.

At the time of inspection the Local Authority had prepared Dairy By-laws, but by the end of the year 1926 these had not been finally approved of by the Board of Health and Board of Agriculture, so that an accurate statement as to how the structural requirements of the Dairy By-laws are complied with is not possible.

Many marked improvements were carried out during the year relating to the provision of proper trevisses, suitable feeding troughs, and the introduction of proper inlet and outlet ventilation, as well as the provision of additional light. The floors in many byres were reconstructed along with the plastering of the walls and beam filling. In a few instances the old rafters in the byres were cleared away and the necessary number of principals put in to carry the roof. With regard to the method of outlet ventilation quite a number of byres are fitted with the Findlay ridge type, which not only provides ample outlet ventilation but also provides ample light. The high cost of this type of ventilator is a deterrent to its introduction, but the opening of the ridge 2 inches for the length of the byre gives suitable outlet ventilation, but without giving additional light.

Many milk stores have been improved, new concrete floors put in, existing wooden benches cleared away, and concrete benches introduced.

The number of registered cowsheds in the district amounted to 606, with an approximate number of cows 11,451. The number of cowsheds exempted from registration amount to 41, and the number of cows 79. These relate to cases where one or two cows are kept for private use, principally crofters and shepherds in outlying parts of the district, also in cases of sheep farmers and stock raisers who keep a few cows for their own use and supplying their workers.

It was found during the inspection of dairies that at least 50 per cent. of the premises were in a good state of repair, but the majority lacked sufficient inlet and outlet ventilation and also sufficient light.

It is hoped, however, when the By-laws are approved of that further improvements will be made. In fact, both owners and occupiers are now realising that progress must be made in having suitable premises and cleanly methods in the handling of milk.

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 analysis 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.

Nine 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 £30 4s., of which £7 17s. 3d. was recovered.

The following is a summary of the interments undertaken by the Local Authority from 1921 to 1926, showing in each year the cost to the Committee and over all the average cost per interment:—

BURIALS.

SUMMARY FOR YEARS 1921-1926.

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
1926,	9	30 4 0	7 17 3	22 6 9
1921-1926,	20	74 10 8½	28 19 11½	45 10 9
Average Cost per Interment, -			£3 14 6½	
Average Net Cost to Committee,			2 5 6½	

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.

Approaching the time when seasonal workers are usually accommodated in the district, each farmer on the register was communicated with, reminding him of the provisions of the By-laws in force in the district. A form of Schedule I, referred to in By-law No. 2, was sent to each farmer and a copy of Schedule II, referred to in By-law No. 3, was sent to each employer, together with a copy of the By-laws, with a view to facilitating intimation to the Local Authority.

63 intimations were received of the intention to accommodate seasonal workers, and it is satisfactory to note that not only were more intimations received, but same arrived more promptly.

Each farm was visited, the premises to be occupied were measured, and the farmer instructed as to the number of persons he could accommodate.

On the whole the accommodation provided showed a marked improvement, and it is quite evident that the farmers now realise that the By-laws are to be strictly enforced.

Practically all the farms on the register have now been visited by the Lady Inspector (Housing) of the Scottish Board of Health, who later reported specially to the Local Authority.

The report showed that in her opinion the accommodation provided was of a higher standard than formerly, and she appeared to be satisfied that the By-laws were being carefully administered. She recommended (1) that in premises where there is an exit or bole in the barn loft, the farmer should have a ladder provided as a means of escape in the case of fire occurring; and (2) that where skylights are all fixtures, a proportion of them should be made to open with a view to better ventilation.

These recommendations will be kept in mind when the farms are due to be visited again.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

2,555 visits of inquiry were paid.

445 notices were issued to headmasters.

278 houses or premises were disinfected.

207 patients were removed to hospital.

Fuller details as to 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

TENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1926

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.—1 midwife notified her intention to practise in the Burgh.

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

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 999, of which 957 were registered in the district.

1,012 births were notified, of which 982 were live births, and 30 still-births. From these notifications it was found that in 881 cases a medical practitioner was in attendance; in 123 a certified midwife; and in 8 an uncertified midwife. The percentage of births registered in the district which were attended by certified midwives was 12.

Burgh of Lanark.—After correction for transfers, the number of births belonging to the Burgh was 132, of which 121 were registered in the Burgh.

137 notifications were received, of which 133 were live births, and 4 still-births. From these notifications it was found that in 111 cases a medical practitioner was in attendance; in 25 cases a certified midwife; and in 1 case an uncertified midwife. The percentage of births registered in the Burgh, which were attended by certified midwives, was 18.

Burgh of Biggar.—After correction for transfers, the number of births allocated to the Burgh was 17.

21 notifications were received, of which 1 was a still-birth. All were attended by medical practitioners.

Still-Births. — In the *Upper Ward District* 30 still-births were notified. In 25 cases a medical practitioner was in attendance, and in 5 cases a certified midwife.

In the *Burgh of Lanark* 4 still-births were notified, all being attended by a medical practitioner.

In the *Burgh of Biggar* 1 still-birth was notified by the medical practitioner in attendance.

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.*—5 cases were notified during the year, all being notified by the medical practitioner in attendance. 4 of these cases were removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell, 2 of whom died in hospital.

Burgh of Lanark.—1 case was notified by a medical practitioner. 1 death occurred.

Burgh of Biggar.—No cases occurred.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—*Upper Ward.*—During the year 2 notifications were received. Both cases were notified by the medical practitioner in attendance. Visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitor, and the cases classified as mild. Both cases made complete recovery, with no impairment to vision.

Burgh of Lanark.—2 cases were notified by the medical practitioner in attendance. 1 case was treated in hospital, the other at home. Both made complete recoveries, with no impairment to vision.

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 case being a case of difficult premature birth, the other being a face presentation.

Burgh of Lanark.—1 notification of the calling in of medical assistance was received, the case being one of delayed labour.

Liability to be a Source of Infection.—No notifications were received.

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

Form of Notification of Still-Birth.—*Upper Ward.*—5 notifications were received, 4 being from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill.

Offences.—Nil.

BURGH OF BIGGAR

(Area, 62 Acres)

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR

1926

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics.

The **population**, as estimated to the middle of the year 1926, was 1,525.

The **births** registered in the Burgh amounted to 21, and, after correction for transfers, numbered 17—males, 8; females, 9; giving a birth-rate of 11·1 per 1,000 of the population. Of these births 1 was illegitimate, giving an illegitimate rate of 5·9 per 100 births.

The **deaths** registered in the Burgh numbered 22, and, after correction for transfers, amounted to 22—males, 14; females, 8; giving a death-rate of 14·9 per 1,000 of the population.

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

	-1	1-	5-	10-	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	Total.
Malignant								
Diseases, -	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Cerebral								
Hæmorrhage, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Organic Heart								
Disease, -	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Bronchitis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Digestive								
Diseases, -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Nephritis, &c., -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other defined								
diseases, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Total, -	1	—	—	—	1	8	12	22

Prevalence of Infectious Disease.

Notifiable Diseases.—16 cases of infectious disease were notified. The notifications were as follows:—Scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 9; pneumonia, 1. The cases removed to hospital numbered 11—scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 9. The cases treated in hospital are as follows:—Burgh Fever Hospital, Lanark—Diphtheria, 2; County Hospital, Motherwell—scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 7. 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.—Two cases of the non-pulmonary type were notified during the year.

Institutional Treatment.—No cases were admitted during the year to the District Sanatorium, Roadmeetings.

Domiciliary Treatment.—No case received domiciliary treatment.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—No deaths occurred from tuberculosis during the year.

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.

Notification of Births.—21 notifications were received, and the attendant at birth in each case was a medical practitioner. 1 still-birth was 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 59 per 1,000 births.

Necessitous Cases.—No cases received assistance during the year.

Hospital Treatment.—There were no admissions 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.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

There are 2 producers and retailers, and 4 retailers only within the Burgh.

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 east end of the Burgh; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from the west 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 10 water-closets were erected, and the use of 8 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 (22) 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.

Pig-styes.—Visits of inspection (23) were made to pig-styes, and all were found to be in good order.

Common Lodging-houses.—There are 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 46 workshops in the Burgh. Visits of inspection (56) 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,	- 9	6	13	1	20
Tailors, - - - -	- 3	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, - - - -	- 4	12	—	4	16
Total, - - - -	46	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 39,128 slaughtered for the London market) and the dues collected are as follows:—

Cattle.	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total.	Dues Collected.
767	96	396	40,837	42,096	£428 10s. 5d.

Record of Inspections made:—

	No. of Inspections.
High School, - - - - -	42
Workshops, - - - - -	56
Tents and Vans, - - - - -	22
Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, - - - - -	40
Pig-styes, - - - - -	23
Fish Shops, - - - - -	28
Slaughter-house, - - - - -	50
	261

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
Sanitary Inspector.

MIDDLE WARD.

Annual Report for 1926.

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.

DAVID R. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant M.O. under Child Welfare Scheme—

HENRY J. THOMSON, M.D.

THOMAS HUNTER, M.D.

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> (232 beds)	- - -	Dr. JOHN REID, Resident Physician-Superintendent. Dr. JAMES SHARPE, Resident Assistant Physician. Miss M. THOMSON, Matron.
<i>Lightburn Joint-Hospital, Shettleston,</i> (60* beds)	- - -	Dr. N. S. SETTEN, 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. D. R. HAMILTON, 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. THOMAS HUNTER, Physician-Superintendent. Miss C. M. JOHNSTONE, 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 1926.

I.—Vital Statistics.

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

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 **44,988**, an increase of 60, compared with the year 1925. The number of uninhabited houses, according to the Roll, was 299, compared with 362 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 **5,928**—males, 3,049; females, 2,879—319, or 5·3 per cent., were illegitimate. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was **25**, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Middle Ward District. The lowest rate previously recorded, viz., 26, occurred in 1925, and reference to Table A shows that for many years the rate has undergone an almost unbroken fall.

Deaths during 1926 numbered **2,618**, as compared with 2,706 in 1925; the respective death-rates for the two years being **11** and 11·4 per thousand. The fall in the death-rate as compared with last year is largely accounted for by decreased mortality in respect of whooping-cough, the deaths from which, compared with the previous year, were only 25, as compared with 131 in the year 1925.

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 489, which is equivalent to 82·4 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 93·4 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 3,310, 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
1926	5,928	25·0	2,618	11·0	489	82·4

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	DEATHS.	
			Total during 1926	Allocated to the Middle Ward District
Kirklands Asylum,	- Bothwell,	288	18	3
Hartwood Asylum,	- Shotts,	1,349	100	45
Airbles House, -	- Dalziel,	147	4	3
Thrashbush Home, -	- New Monkland,	112	25	6
Omoa House, -	- Shotts,	197	35	26
County Hospital, Motherwell,	- Dalziel,	262	134	115
County Sanatorium, Stonehouse, -	- Stonehouse,	115	7	7
County Sanatorium, Shotts, -	- Shotts,	62	19	16
County Sanatorium, Uppertown, -	- New Monkland,	73	18	17
Hairmyres Colony, -	- East Kilbride,	303	1	...
County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, -	- Bothwell,	90	57	40
County Convalescent Home, Calderbank House, -	- Old Monkland,	53	10	9
County Hospital, Blantyre,	Blantyre,	29	8	7
County Hospital, Dalserf,	Dalserf,	20	1	1
Blantyre Cottage Hospital, -	- Blantyre,	3	4	4
St. Vincent Home for Deaf and Blind Children, -	- Old Monkland,	247	...	...
Maternity Home Hospital, Airdrie, -	- New Monkland,	20	21	2
Collisdene Nursing Home, Strathaven, -	- Avondale,	18	12	6
Homœopathic Hospital, Mount Vernon, -	- Old Monkland,	31	12	1
Total, -		3,419	486	308

TABLE B.—MIDDLE WARD.—Year 1926—Population, Acreage, Births, and Deaths* in each Registration District, with Deaths classified according to cause.

[illegible]

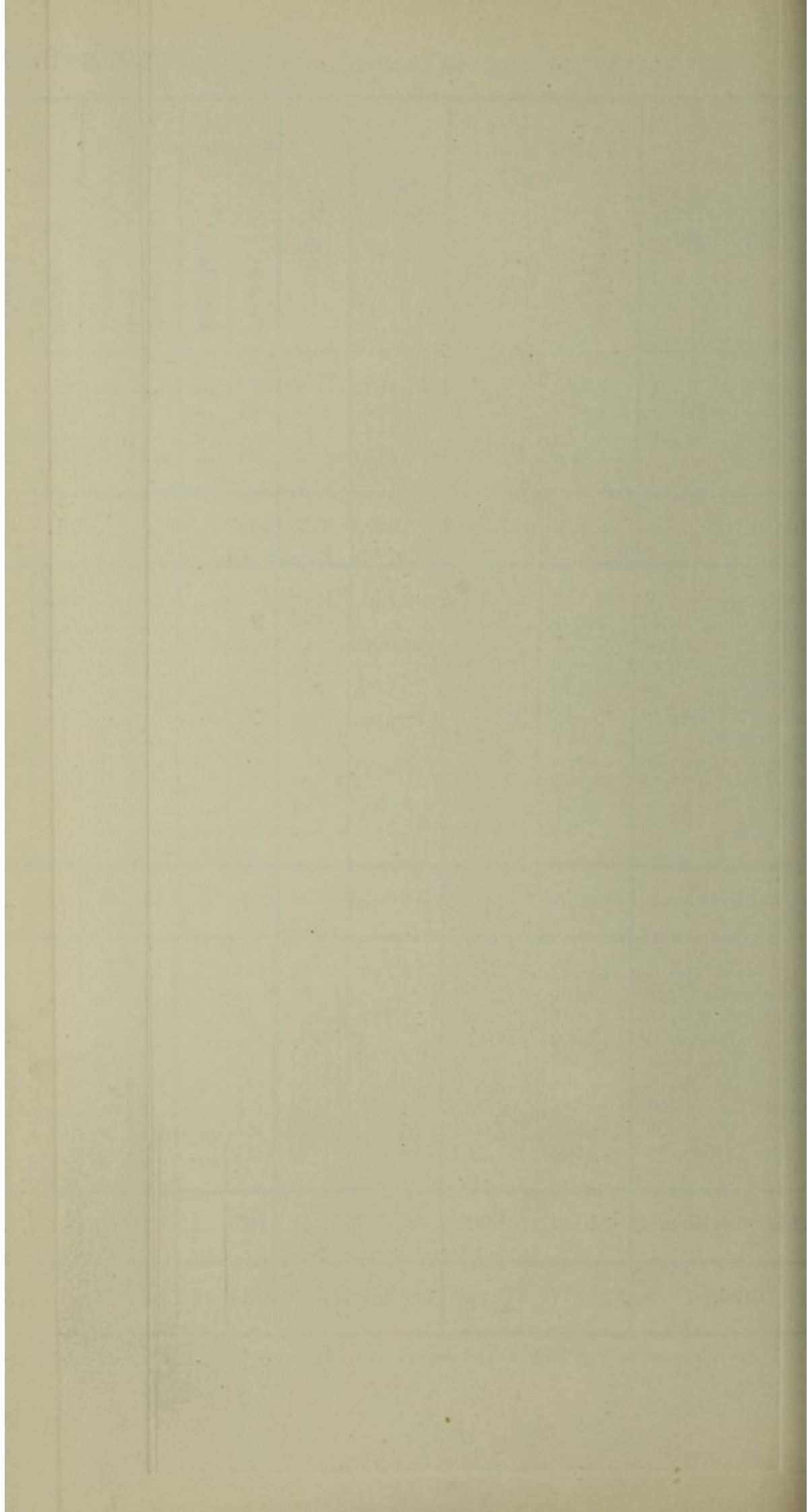
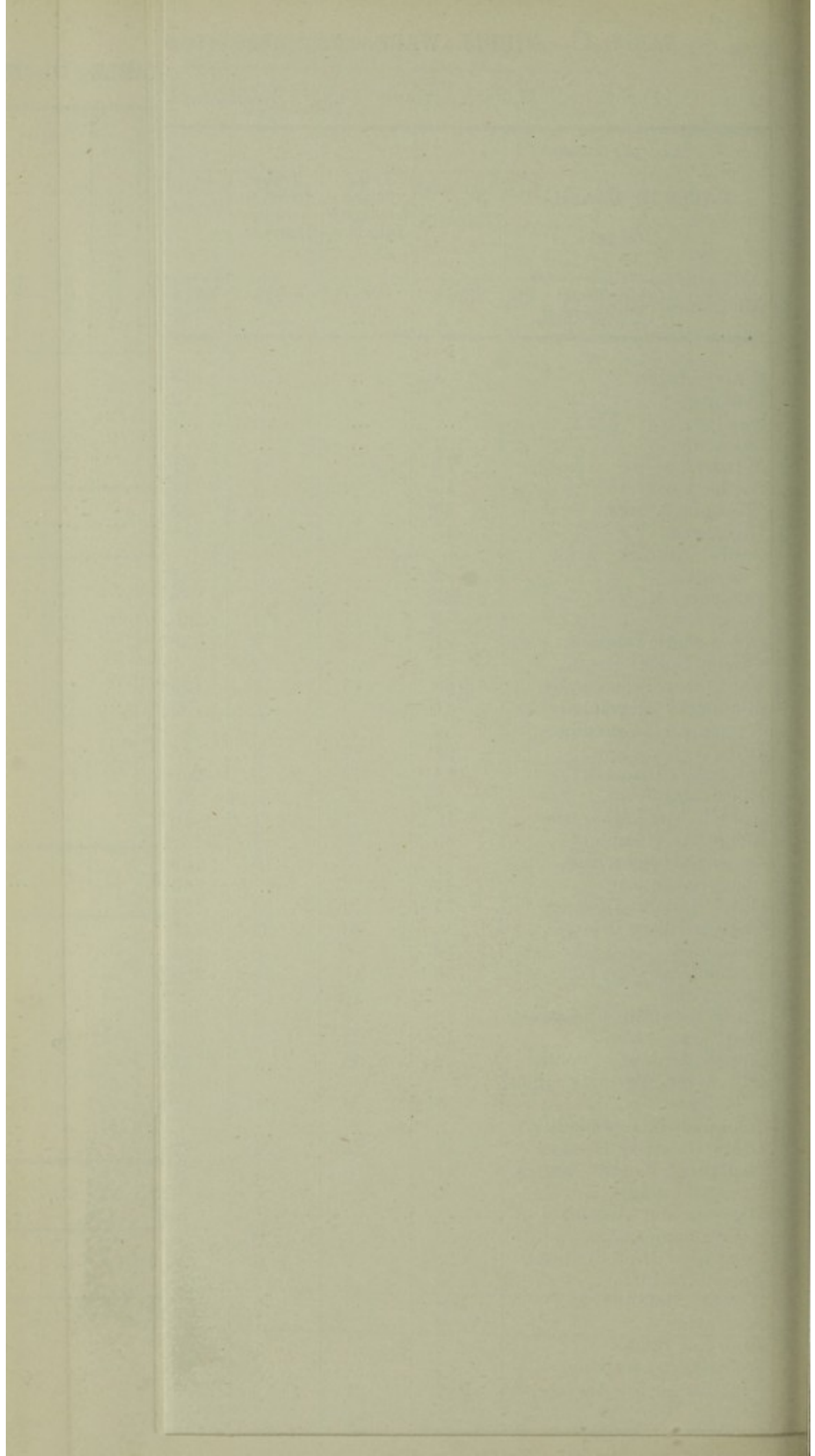


TABLE C.—MIDDLE WARD.—Year 1926.—Deaths classified according to cause and age periods, and corrected for Institutions, &c.

Population, 237,000; Acreage, 184,937; Registered Births, { Legitimate, M., 2,900; F., 2,709; Deaths under 1 year, { Legitimate, 472. { Illegitimate, M., 149; F., 170; Total, 5,928. { Illegitimate, 17.

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, -	2,508 4	335 ...	229 ...	2,614 4	151 1	33 ...	25 ...	15 ...	224 1	67 ...	79 ...	69 ...	49 ...	488 1	288 1	68 ...	50 ...	140 ...	135 ...	150 1	227 1	318 ...	449 ...	301 ...	11-0295 -0168	486 ...	
Enteric Fever, - - -	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	-0126	2	
Tetanus, - - - - -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0084	2	
Smallpox, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chickenpox, - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles, - - - - -	71	1	1	71	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	9	57	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2994	5	
Scarlet Fever, - - -	10	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	-0464	7	
Whooping Cough, - -	25	...	...	25	...	...	1	...	1	5	4	2	5	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1054	1	
Diphtheria, - - - -	18	1	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0674	13	
Acute Anterior Polio myelitis, - - - - -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0084	...	
Influenza, - - - - -	87	1	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	8	10	3	...	1	2	9	12	12	22	9	-3713	11	
Erysipelas, - - - -	8	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	-0210	7	
Other Septic Diseases, -	21	20	3	38	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	7	2	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	...	...	-1603	5	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, -	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	-0042	3	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	138	5	18	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	4	4	6	30	33	19	17	5	4	...	-5274	56	
Meningeal Tuberculosis, -	31	2	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	7	17	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	-1392	11	
Abdominal Tuberculosis, -	34	5	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	6	16	3	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	-1476	13	
Other Tuberculosis, - -	23	6	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	3	4	3	5	...	1	...	...	-1054	11	
Malignant Diseases, - -	183	32	6	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	15	35	56	79	20	...	-8820	11	
Rheumatic Fever, - - -	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	-0422	...	
Encephalitis Lethargica, -	16	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	-0675	9	
Meningitis (Simple), - -	30	3	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	7	17	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1350	5	
Cerebral Haemorrhage, -	171	7	10	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	7	42	71	38	-7088	7	
Convulsions, - - - - -	41	2	...	43	4	3	4	1	12	6	7	7	1	33	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	-1814	2	
Other Nervous Diseases, -	75	2	23	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	6	2	5	13	7	11	5	-2278	37	
Organic Heart Disease, -	256	20	33	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10	10	11	19	60	79	49	-10253	50	
Bronchitis, - - - - -	142	6	6	142	...	4	1	2	7	5	8	7	2	29	10	...	...	1	3	3	10	16	37	33	-5991	9	
Pneumonia, - - - - -	196	21	11	206	1	1	...	1	3	4	11	18	18	54	60	3	7	11	9	8	13	17	18	6	-8691	45	
Laryngitis, - - - - -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0084	...	
Other Respiratory Diseases, -	26	8	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	1	2	3	6	5	4	4	-1392	...	
Diarrhoea, - - - - -	40	5	2	43	...	3	1	...	4	7	15	6	6	38	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1814	1	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis, -	2	30	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	9	7	2	1	1	1	...	-1350	2	
All Liver Diseases (not Malignant), - - - -	7	9	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	3	...	-0632	1	
Acute Infective Jaundice, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Digestive Diseases, -	47	34	4	77	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	5	8	6	2	3	6	3	16	9	13	6	-3248	7	
Nephritis & Bright's Disease, -	46	10	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	5	3	6	9	8	14	5	-2278	2	
Puerperal Sepsis, - - -	20	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	3	...	...	...	...	-0675	19	
Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy, &c., - - - -	28	3	8	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	12	...	...	...	...	-0970	20	
Congenital Malformations, -	28	2	2	28	13	4	2	1	20	1	1	2	...	24	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1181	2	
Premature Birth, - - -	120	2	13	109	84	5	12	2	103	4	2	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-4599	38
Atrophy, Debility, &c., -	106	2	9	99	38	11	3	6	58	22	11	3	...	94	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-4177	19
Atelectasis, - - - - -	6	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0210	1
Injury at Birth, - - - -	6	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0210	4
Suffocation, overlying, -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0084	...
Syphilis, - - - - -	7	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0253	5
Rickets, - - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Violence, - - - - -	82	41	15	108	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	12	6	14	13	9	11	9	14	6	-4556	2	
Suicide, - - - - -	17	1	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	3	3	...	...	...	-0674	...
Other Defined Diseases, -	282	43	24	301	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	10	8	12	28	47	68	119	-12700	41	
Ill-defined Diseases, - -	42	5	6	41	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	5	5	1	...	1	1	3	7	10	7	1	-1729	...	
Total, - - - - -	2,512	335	229	2,618	152	33	25	15	225	67	79	69	49	489	289	68	50	140	135	151	228	318	449	301	11-0467	486	



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,	- 147	11 Bothwell Road, Hamilton,	- 11
Glasgow Western Infirmary,	- 25	69 Hospital Street, Coatbridge,	3
Glasgow Victoria Infirmary,	- 12		
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary,	- 5		
Glasgow Sick Children's Hos- pital,	- - - 41		
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospitals.</i>			
Lightburn Hospital,	- - 7	All other Institutions,	- - 62
Ruchill Hospital,	- - 4		
	241		76
		TOTAL, 317	

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,	489 deaths or 18·67 per cent.
Under school age,	1-5 years, -	289 „ 11·04 „
School age,	5-15 „ -	118 „ 4·50 „
Adolescent,	15-25 „ -	140 „ 5·34 „
Early mature period,	25-45 „ -	286 „ 10·92 „
Late „ „	45-65 „ -	546 „ 20·85 „
Post „ „	65 years and upwards, -	750 „ 28·65 „

Reference to Table A shows that the infantile mortality rate decreased from 93·4 in 1925 to 82·4 in 1926, and that the general death-rate also showed a decrease from 11·4 to 11 per thousand of the population in respect of those two years. If, however, the above table be compared with that for 1925, it will be found that, while the percentage proportion of deaths of infants under 1 year decreased appreciably, the percentage deaths at the post-mature period had increased slightly.

Infectious Diseases.—The number of deaths due to infectious diseases which are compulsorily notifiable was 496, made up thus:—

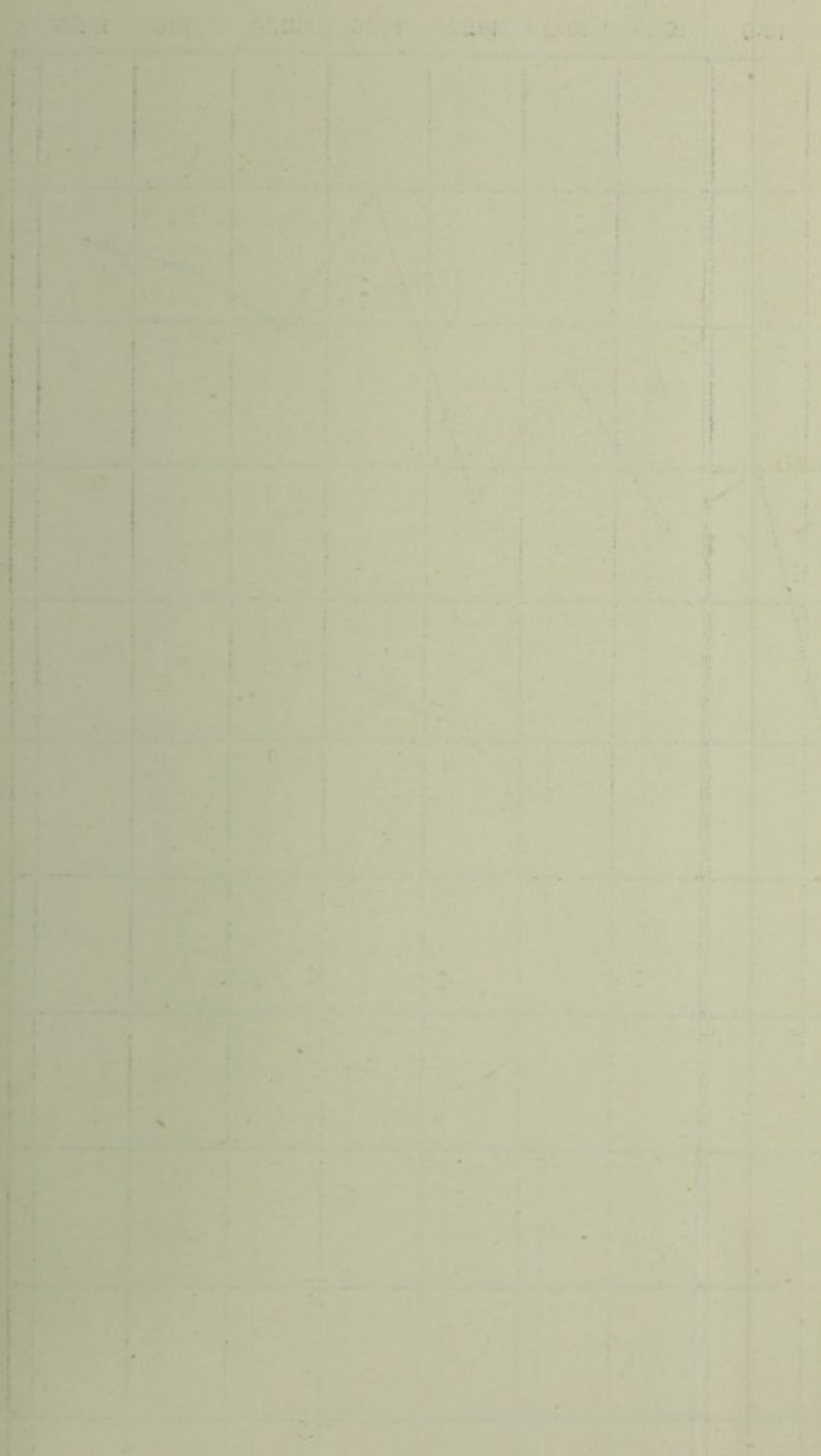
Diphtheria, - - -	16	Tuberculosis (all other	
Erysipelas, - - -	5	forms), - - -	93
Scarlet Fever, - - -	11	Pneumonia, - - -	206
Typhoid Fever, - - -	3	Tetanus, - - -	2
Puerperal Sepsis, - - -	16	Acute Anterior Polio-	
Cerebro-spinal Fever,	1	myelitis, - - -	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	125	Encephalitis Lethargica,	16

The deaths from infectious diseases not compulsorily notifiable amounted to 139:—Measles, 71; whooping-cough, 25; diarrhoea, 43. The prevalence of the various infectious diseases is further referred to in the second portion of the Report.

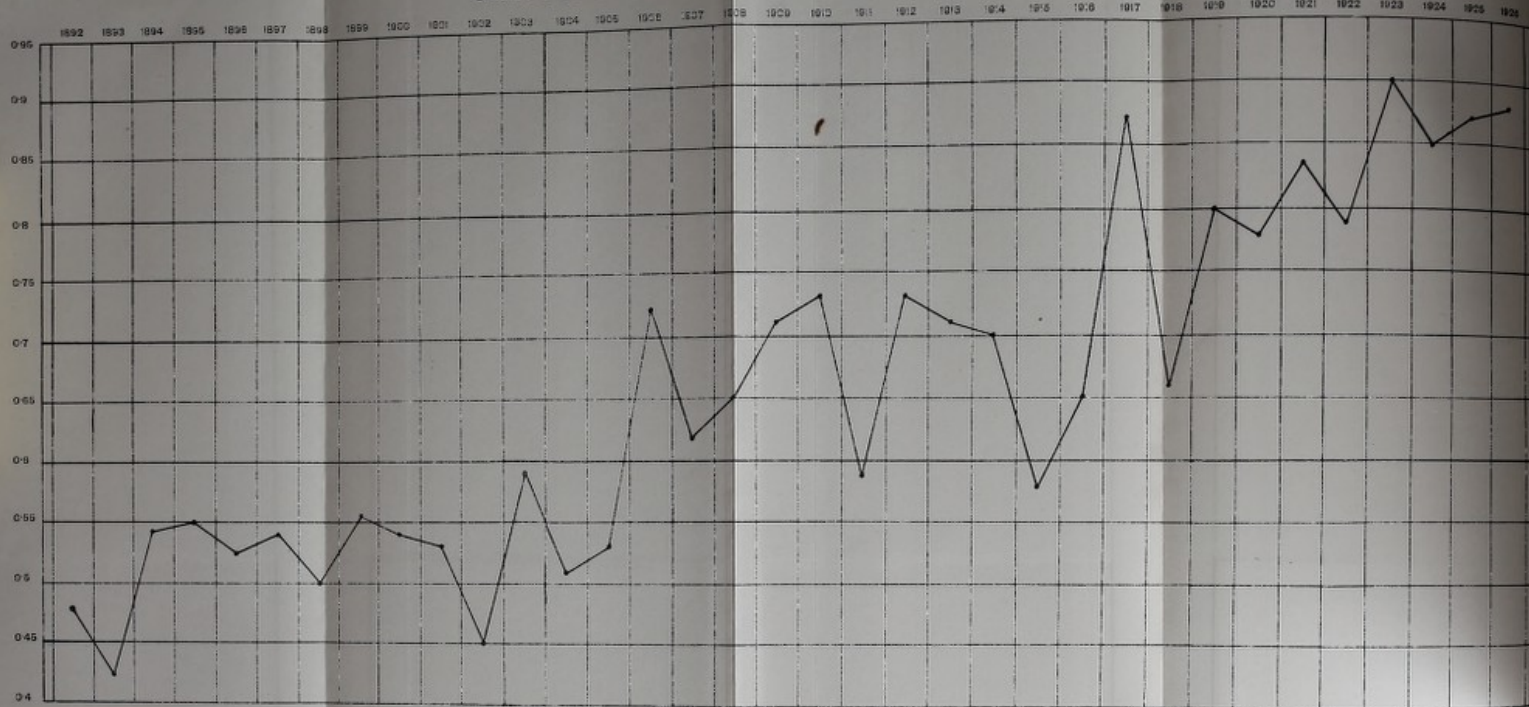
Respiratory Diseases.—The deaths during the year numbered 471, and the following statistics show the deaths and deaths-rates of the various forms for the past five years:—

Year.	PNEUMONIA.		BRONCHITIS.		INFLUENZA.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		Total Deaths.
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	
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
1926	206	0.86	142	0.59	88	0.37	35	0.14	471

With regard to the 88 deaths from influenza, the disease was complicated with other conditions in 83 of the cases, as follows:—Pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; bronchitis, 16; pneumonia, 41; other respiratory diseases, 5; other complications, 19; total, 83.



COUNTY OF LANARK—MIDDLE WARD DISTRICT
CANCER—Death Rates per 1000 of the Population



Malignant Diseases.—The deaths falling under this heading numbered 209, as compared with 206 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.			Epithelioma and Rodent Ulcer.	Mammary Gland.	Bones and Joints.	Mediastinal Glands.	Larynx.	Cerebral.	Others.	Total.
		Stomach.	Intestines.	Digestive Glands.	Unclassified.	Others.	Uterus and Ovary.	Bladder.	Kidney.							
-1 Year	{ M. F. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1-5 Years	{ M. F. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 "	{ M. F. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 "	{ M. F. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-20 "	{ M. F. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 "	{ M. F. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-30 "	{ M. F. }	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30-35 "	{ M. F. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-40 "	{ M. F. }	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
40-45 "	{ M. F. }	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
45-50 "	{ M. F. }	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
50-55 "	{ M. F. }	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	5
55-60 "	{ M. F. }	4	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
60-65 "	{ M. F. }	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	12
65-70 "	{ M. F. }	3	6	2	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	14
70-75 "	{ M. F. }	6	3	1	—	4	2	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	19
75 years and over,	{ M. F. }	8	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
All Ages, ...	{ M. F. }	31	29	5	—	8	23	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	104
	{ M. F. }	24	19	4	1	11	—	—	1	15	1	—	—	—	—	105

Diabetes.

Deaths from diabetes numbered 26.

The following table classifies the deaths since 1920, according to age and sex groups:—

Age Period			1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
1 - 5	M.	-	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	-	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 10	M.	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 - 15	M.	-	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	-	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15 - 25	M.	-	1	—	—	2	1	—	3
	F.	-	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
25 - 35	M.	-	—	1	—	3	—	2	—
	F.	-	1	3	2	—	—	—	1
35 - 45	M.	-	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
	F.	-	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
45 - 55	M.	-	4	—	—	2	—	—	1
	F.	-	1	1	3	1	2	2	3
55 - 65	M.	-	1	3	1	2	1	—	3
	F.	-	6	2	3	2	1	6	8
65 - 75	M.	-	1	1	3	2	—	2	—
	F.	-	2	1	1	6	5	5	4
75 +	M.	-	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F.	-	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
TOTAL,	M.	-	9	7	4	13	4	6	8
	F.	-	11	9	11	10	10	17	18
GRAND TOTAL, -			20	16	15	23	14	23	26

In none of these cases was insulin being supplied by the Local Authority, but it is not known whether this form of treatment was being carried out by private arrangement or with assistance from the Insurance Committee or the Parish Council.

Supply of Insulin.—Insured persons and those in receipt of Poor Law medical relief are entitled to a supply of insulin from the Insurance Committees and Parish Councils, while those who do not come within the purview of these two Authorities are dealt with by the District Committee, under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1925.

The Middle Ward Scheme is limited to the supply of insulin to persons suffering from diabetes who are deemed to be in necessitous circumstances, and whose treatment is being supervised by a medical practitioner.

The following particulars relate to new cases supplied with insulin for the first time during the year :—

Sex	Age	Date of first supply	Daily dose	Total amount supplied	Result
M.	10	6-11-25	15 units.	600 units.	Left district.
F.	60	15-2-26	20 „	4,000 „	Improved.
F	32	18-3-26	5 „	800 „	„
M.	62	16-3-26	10 „	300 „	Left district.
F.	47	30-4-26	20 „	900 „	Improved.
M.	31	26-8 26	50 „	700 „	Transferred to Insurance Committee.

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.		

TABLE E—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED IN EACH PARISH DURING 1926.

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 Icteric.	Acute Infective Jaundice.	Total.
1. Avondale, -	-	7	7	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	6	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	1	72
2. East Kilbride, -	-	4	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	3	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	47
3. Glasgow, -	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	15
4. Stonehouse, -	-	1	1	16	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	29
First Division,	-	16	10	63	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	25	12	-	-	-	24	4	-	-	1	163
5. Blantyre, -	-	24	10	103	-	-	-	6	2	1	24	39	53	-	-	-	86	9	-	-	11	368
6. Bothwell, -	-	108	67	293	-	2	-	24	2	1	44	149	158	-	1	-	543	20	1	19	-	1,432
7. Cambuslang, -	-	37	22	49	-	3	1	4	-	-	25	54	53	-	-	-	110	37	-	6	-	401
8. Cambusnethan, -	-	19	16	58	-	2	-	2	-	2	10	24	37	-	-	-	37	5	-	4	-	216
9. Dalsersf, -	-	27	10	53	-	-	-	4	-	-	15	11	42	-	-	-	23	5	-	1	-	191
10. Dalziel, -	-	1	2	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	28
11. Hamilton, -	-	22	2	30	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	8	11	-	-	-	18	-	-	4	-	100
Second Division,	-	238	129	589	-	9	1	42	4	5	124	288	359	-	1	-	824	76	1	46	-	2,736
12. New Monkland, -	-	14	14	37	-	-	-	5	-	1	4	19	23	-	-	-	14	7	-	2	-	140
13. Old Monkland, -	-	47	17	115	-	1	-	3	-	-	14	23	35	-	-	-	69	18	-	2	-	344
14. Shotts, -	-	40	19	73	-	7	-	4	-	-	20	33	49	-	-	-	87	22	1	2	-	357
Third Division,	-	101	50	225	-	8	-	12	-	1	38	75	107	-	-	-	170	47	1	6	-	841
Middle Ward,	-	355	189	877	-	18	1	55	4	6	168	388	478	-	1	-	1018	127	2	53	-	3,740
Cases notified in Institutions of persons belonging to other Areas, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	11	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	25

Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Anthrax, Glanders, Actinomycosis, Trench Fever, Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Infective Jaundice, and Polio Encephalitis.

No notifications were received in respect of these diseases.

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
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
1926	355	16	4.5	1.49	0.7

Although the number of cases of diphtheria is high, the great diminution in the number of deaths continues.

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 60 cases, as follows: — Sore throat, 33; scarlet fever, 5; pneumonia, 5; tonsillitis, 3; tonsillar abscess, 3; measles, 3; bronchitis, 2; rhinitis, 2; glandular abscess, 1; nephritis, 1; pityriasis, 1; ulcerative stomatitis, 1. In addition, in 7 cases no evidence of diphtheria could be detected, and 2 cases were regarded as doubtful.

The cases and deaths during each month and at certain age-periods are shown below :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases,	31	31	27	27	23	37	19	16	27	31	38	48	355
Deaths,	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	16

Ages,	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases,	6	117	193	25	11	3	—	355
Deaths,	3	9	4	—	—	—	—	16

The number of cases removed to hospital was 340, or 95·7 per cent. of the total.

Antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to 28 cases prior to their admission to hospital, and to 11 cases which were treated at home. 4 cases which were not removed to hospital received no serum, nor was it given to 312 cases before their admission.

During the year 144,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition to this, practitioners were supplied with 168,000 direct from the Public Health Department, or through local dispensaries.

The distribution of cases and deaths throughout the district is shown in Tables E and B respectively.

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
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
1926	877	11	1·25	3·70	0·4

The total number of cases notified was 877, which shows an incidence considerably lower than that for the preceding quinquennial period. The notifications received each month averaged approximately 73, the actual number being below the average for the six months from February to July, inclusive, and above the average for the other six months of the year. The rise during these months was accounted for chiefly by the prevalence of the disease in Avondale, Bothwell, Cambusnethan, 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 826, or 94 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,	6	234	544	58	28	7	877
Deaths,	1	7	2	—	—	1	11

"Return" Cases.—22 of the cases discharged from hospital during the year were apparently still capable of carrying infection, and gave rise to 22 "return" cases. Of the infecting cases, it was found that in 8 no departure from apparently normal health could be found, 10 had developed a nasal discharge, 2 an aural discharge, 1 had septic spots on face, and in 1 desquamation was present on the feet.

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:—

Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.
12	10

Altered Diagnosis.—Of the 826 cases admitted to hospital, the diagnosis of scarlet fever was regarded as doubtful in 13 cases, while in 28 no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected. The diagnosis was revised in 40 other cases, as follows:—Sore throat, 17; measles, 3; diphtheria, 2; bronchitis, 2; pneumonia, 2; nephritis, 2; rhinitis, 2; otitis, 2; urticaria, 2; whooping-cough, 1; erythema, 1; febricula, 1; peritonitis, 1; tonsillar abscess, 1; tonsillitis, 1. In 1 case the scarlet fever was complicated with diphtheria.

The distribution of cases and deaths is shown in Tables E and B respectively.

Typhoid Fever.

TABLE D3.

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
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
1926 - -	18	3	16.6	0.1	0.12

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, -	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	7	1	—	2	18
Deaths, -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Ages.	-	-	- 1	1.5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	All ages.				
Cases,	-	—	—	2	4	5	5	2	18				
Deaths,	-	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3				

*16 cases (89 per cent.) were removed to hospital, and in 8 cases the diagnosis of typhoid fever was found to require revision. The altered diagnoses were as follows:—Para-typhoid B, 3; indefinite febrile illness (1 with positive widal), 2; abdominal abscess, 1; peritonitis, 1; tuberculous meningitis, 1. Deducting these cases, the number of actual cases of typhoid fever is reduced to 10. The distribution of cases and deaths is shown on Tables E and B respectively.

* Two of these cases were admitted to Hospital, as suffering from pneumonia.

Continued Fever.

One case, an adult male, was notified, and admitted to hospital for observation. Specimens of blood subjected to the Widal test proved negative on two occasions prior to patient's admission to hospital. Patient died six weeks after admission, the death being certified as due to cerebral syphilis.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases were notified, and one case admitted to hospital as encephalitis lethargica proved to be a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis. All the patients received hospital treatment, and three died, one of the deaths being certified to be due to acute encephalitis.

Puerperal Fever.

The number of cases notified was 55, and the number of deaths 16, as compared with 53 cases and 19 deaths the previous year.

The disease is dealt with fully in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the report.

Erysipelas.

189 cases were notified, and 5 deaths registered. 52 cases were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

169 cases, as compared with 157 in 1925, were notified. The disease is dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the report.

Pneumonia.

1,145 cases of pneumonia were brought to the notice of the Department, 1,055 cases being notified, 52 were discovered from the Registrars' returns of deaths, and 38 were not notified.

219 cases were removed to hospital.

Mortality.—The deaths due to pneumonia (all forms) numbered 206, giving a fatality-rate of 18 per cent., and a death-rate of 0.87 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	1926
Deaths,	- 189	301	195	319	220	206
Death-rate,	- .86	1.33	0.83	1.34	0.92	0.87

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, -	84	74	105	219	101	64	34	24	47	44	82	267	1,145
Deaths,	21	19	24	47	17	12	4	5	3	5	17	32	206

The age-distribution of cases and deaths, together with the fatality-rate in each age group, are given in the following table :—

										65 and over.
Cases	(Primary,	-	-	All ages.	- 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65
				1,018	167	394	183	71	83	73
	(Influenzal,	-	-	127	4	20	21	12	33	20
										17

Of the 206 deaths from pneumonia, 68 had taken place before notification was received, 52 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, and of the remaining 86 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,	-	-	--	5	6	12	13	10	13	6	7	2	1	1	86*

* 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 1,045 cases, as follows :—

Day of Illness,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Over 12	Died before Notification.	—
Cases															
Notified,	5	33	64	148	135	126	130	82	58	43	39	26	88	68	

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Four cases were notified, and two others were discovered in the death returns.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

49 new cases were notified during the year, and 4 others were discovered in the returns of deaths. 37 of these cases were admitted to Middle Ward institutions, together with 5 others which had been

notified in previous years. In addition, 4 cases were admitted to Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow, for special treatment, by arrangement with the Board of Health. 16 deaths were recorded during the year. With regard to the 37 cases admitted to our institutions, the diagnosis was revised in 14 cases, as follows:—Malignant tumour, 1; cellulitis of orbital cavities, 1; tuberculous meningitis, 3; pneumonia, 3; simple meningitis, 1; constipation (?), 1; gas poisoning, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; doubtful, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1.

Diarrhœal Diseases.

The annual number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the years 1922-1926 were—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Deaths, - - -	71	73	67	53	43
Death-rate per 1,000, -	0·31	·031	0·28	0·22	0·18

All the deaths were of children under 2 years of age, 38 being of infants under 1 year and 5 of children from 1 to 2 years, a decrease of 6 and 4 respectively, compared with the corresponding figures for 1925.

Measles.

The deaths from measles show a considerable increase compared with the previous year, although the figure is slightly below that for the preceding quinquennial period.

The annual number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the years 1922-1926 were—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Deaths, - - -	147	45	151	13	71
Death-rate per 1,000, -	·63	·19	·63	·05	0·29

Whooping-Cough.

The number of deaths recorded during the year 1926 was 25, this being the lowest number hitherto recorded.

The annual number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the years 1922-1926 were:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Deaths, - - -	85	67	80	131	25
Death-rate per 1,000, -	·37	·28	·33	·55	·10

27 per cent. of the deaths from measles and whooping-cough were of infants under 1 year of age, and 95 per cent. were of children under 5 years.

Ringworm.

61 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 97 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, 4 outbreaks of anthrax, affecting 4 cattle, were reported by the Inspector under the Anthrax Order. The outbreaks were distributed as follows:—Avondale, 2; Dalziel, 1; Hamilton, 1.

Institutions.

During the year 4,805 Middle Ward patients, and 689 patients from areas outwith the Middle Ward, were admitted to the various institutions, the total of 5,494 admissions being the highest so far recorded. The respective institutions are dealt with separately in another section of this report.

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	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Mothers.	Children.	Continued Fever.	Chickenpox.	Other Diseases.	
Motherwell,	- 198	1,527	1,417	115	193	286	697	*14	2	48	46	189	—	5	69	29	7	38	26	4	—	—	1	—	66	1,527
Lightburn,	- 35	217	215	12	25	50	124	—	—	1	5	30	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
Shotts, -	- 38	142	115	18	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
Stonehouse,	- 65	69	54	7	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	69
Longriggend,-	44	170	154	17	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170
Hairmyres,	- 174	244	230	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Dalserf, -	- 16	24	24	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Bellshill, Calderbank House,	- 57	1,549	1,510	41	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	975	574	—	—	1,549
House,	- 20	663	638	9	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	332	—	—	663
Blantyre,	- 14	200	193	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	81	—	—	—	200
TOTALS,	- 661	4,805	4,550	226	690	336	821	14	2	49	51	219	—	321	401	29	7	39	31	4	1,425	987	1	—	68	4,805

* Includes 1 case of para-typhoid B

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.	All forms.	Veneral Diseases.	Other Conditions.	Shots.	Stonehouse.	Uppertown.	Halmyres.	Dalsert.	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.		
Upper Ward,	86	84	—	6	2	—	—	7	12	—	—	—	3	—	77	51	12	6	2	
Lower Ward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	51	33	26	22	1	
Airdrie,	18	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coatbridge,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hamilton,	4	1	—	6	—	3	—	10	11	—	1	—	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Motherwell and Wishaw,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Rutherglen,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argyllshire,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ayr,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bathgate,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Berwick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clydebank,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dunbartonshire,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fife,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glasgow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Greenock,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lanark,	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Midlothian,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Perthshire,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renfrewshire,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Selkirkshire,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stirlingshire,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ross and Cromarty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Military,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals,	117	89	—	17	1	5	41	35	3	1	1	1	78	—	133	84	38	28	15	3

Tuberculosis.

Mortality.—The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 218, viz. :—Pulmonary, 125; meningeal, 33; abdominal, 35; and other forms, 25. 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,	- 3	4	4	6	30	33	19	22	4	125
Meningeal,	- 7	17	2	1	5	—	—	1	—	33
Abdominal,	- 6	16	3	—	5	—	4	—	1	35
Other forms,	- 1	5	3	3	4	3	5	1	—	25
Total,	- 17	42	12	10	44	36	28	24	5	218

Death-rates. — The death-rates per 10,000 of the population were :—

	Pulmonary.	Meningeal.	Abdominal.	Other Forms.
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
1926, - -	5·2	1·3	1·4	1·0

The average quinquennial death-rates per 10,000 of the population since 1891-1925, and for the year 1926, 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
1926, - -	5·27	3·91	9·18

Notification.—There were on record at the beginning of the year 1,365 cases of pulmonary and 1,652 cases of non-pulmonary forms of the disease, and during the year 399 new cases of the former type and 480 new cases of the latter were brought to notice, giving a total of 1,764 and 2,132 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, - - - -	283	333
„ „ not notified, - - - -	116	147
	399	480

The new cases were dealt with as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Admitted to Sanatorium, - - -	186	190
Refused to go to Sanatorium, - -	80	94
Died before or soon after notification, -	64	67
Inmates of asylums, &c., - - -	4	1
Visitors or left district, - - -	8	12
Unsuitable for institutional treatment, -	30	54
Waiting treatment towards end of year,	25	40
Out-patient treatment at dispensaries and other institutions, - - - -	2	22
	399	480

Where a patient receives both sanatorium and out-patient treatment during the year, the sanatorium treatment is shown in the above table in preference to the out-patient treatment.

Types of Non-Pulmonary Cases.—The 480 new cases are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification:—

Cervical glands, - - -	149	Special Organs—	
Abdomen, - - -	169	Eyes, 7; Kidney, 6;	
*Bones and joints, - - -	95	Cyst, 1; Testicle, 3;	
Meninges, - - -	35	Abscess in Chest Wall, 2,	19
General, - - -	6	Skin and Subcutaneous	
		tissue, - - -	2
		Lupus, - - -	5
			480

* *Bones and Joints—Detailed.*—Spine, 24; Hip Joint, 18; Knee Joint, 16; Ankle Joint, 6; Elbow Joint, 6; Thigh, 2; Tibia, 4; Dactylitis, 8; Ribs, 2; Ischium, 1; Wrist, 5; Femur, 1; Temporal, 1; Ulna, 1.

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 :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—399 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, -	18	41	18	35	42	41	27	4	226	81
Females,	6	31	23	46	34	18	13	2	173	85

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—480 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, -	105	57	39	23	13	10	1	—	248	152
Females,	87	45	35	40	10	7	7	1	232	127

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Statement showing cases where diagnosis was not confirmed, and the reasons. Altered diagnosis given in detail :—

	Males.	Females.
1. Cases not Examined,	25	14
2. In Institution—Established diagnosis pending,	24	18
3. Dispensary provisional diagnosis of tuberculosis for further observation,	33	27
4. Suspected tuberculosis—Tuberculised, ...	26	15
5. <i>Altered diagnosis</i> —		
Cardiac Disease,	3	1
Debility following pneumonia,	1	1
Chronic bronchitis,	5	4
Malnutrition,	1	—
Chronic mediastinitis,	1	—
Pulmonary fibrosis,	4	—
Cold lumbar abscess,	1	—
Debility,	—	2
Venereal Disease,	2	—
Basal fibrosis,	1	—
Diarrhœa,	1	—
Gastritis,	1	—
Aneurism,	2	—
Pyogenic abscess,	1	—
Adenoids,	1	—

	Males.	Females.
Simple laryngitis,	—	1
Tuberculosis—Spine,	—	1
Rib,	1	—
Elbow,	1	—
Cervical Glands,	1	2
Abdomen,	—	1
No apparent disease,	8	—
Left district soon after notification,	1	1

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Statement showing cases where diagnosis was not confirmed, and the reasons. Altered diagnosis given in detail:—

	Males.	Females.
1. Cases not examined,	41	48
2. In Institution—Established diagnosis pending,	9	13
3. Dispensary provisional diagnosis for further observation,	15	13
4. Suspected tuberculosis—Tuberculised,	10	6
5. <i>Altered diagnosis</i> —		
Septic Adenitis,	2	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis,	1	—
Cyst of knee,	—	1
Debility,	1	—
Gastro-enteritis,	—	1
Traumatic left wrist joint,	—	1
Nervous vomiting,	—	1
Toxic Synovitis knee,	—	1
Bronchitis and asthma,	1	—
Intestinal dyspepsia,	1	—
Diphtheria,	1	—
Malnutrition,	5	3
Simple Meningitis,	—	1
Arthritis knee joints (not T.B.),	—	1
Malignant Tumour (glands of neck),	—	1
Rickets,	1	—
Chronic nephritis,	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids,	—	1
Traumatic synovitis,	1	—
Broncho-pneumonia,	1	—
Pere-nephritic abscess,	—	1
Pyogenic abscess,	1	1
No apparent disease,	4	5
Died soon after notification,	—	1
Left district soon after notification,	1	1

The following table gives the new cases classified in occupational groups :—

OCCUPATIONS.					Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
<i>Domestic Work—</i>						
Housewives,	...	...	...	...	49	22
Domestics,	...	...	...	...	13	17
Children,	...	...	...	...	28	208
Scholars,	...	...	...	...	109	164
<i>Miners, &c.—</i>						
Miners,	...	...	...	...	70	23
Pithead Workers,	...	...	...	...	6	4
<i>Metal Workers—</i>						
Steelworkers,	...	...	...	...	6	2
Plumber,	...	...	...	...	1	—
Blacksmiths,	...	...	...	...	1	1
Engineers,	...	...	...	...	2	—
Moulder,	...	...	...	...	—	1
Others,	...	...	...	...	2	—
<i>Factory and Workshop—</i>						
Factory Workers,	...	...	...	...	15	5
Machinist,	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tailors,	...	...	...	...	1	1
Laundress,	...	...	...	...	1	3
Joiners,	...	...	...	...	3	1
Others,	...	...	...	...	4	—
Shopkeepers,	...	...	...	...	2	2
Nurses,	...	...	...	...	2	2
<i>Stone or Brickworkers—</i>						
Bricklayers,	...	...	...	...	3	—
Labourers,	...	...	...	...	1	1
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	...	38	9
No Occupation,	...	...	...	...	42	13
					399	480

Duration of Illness.—The duration of illness according to patients' own estimate at time of notification was as follows :—

	24 & Not									Known.	Total.
Months,	- 1	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-18	18-24	over.		
Pulmonary,	22	38	23	79	47	13	27	9	110	31	399
Non-Pulmonary,	80	60	45	79	46	12	56	12	80	10	480

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	45	4	46	—	95
2	107	16	65	—	188
3	25	23	7	—	55
4	3	14	1	—	18
Over 4	1	13	—	27	41
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	2
					399

Of the 399 cases recorded, 95 resided in houses of a single apartment, 188 of two apartments, 55 of three apartments, and 32 of four or more apartments, while 27 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, - - -	488	1,151	296	198
Average number per house,	5.13	6.12	5.38	6.18
„ „ per room,	5.13	3.06	1.79	under 1.54

Non-Pulmonary Cases—

Apartments.	Tenement.	Cottages.	Row.	Institutions.	Total.
1	64	11	81	—	156
2	120	15	93	—	228
3	20	31	6	—	57
4	3	19	1	—	23
Over 4	—	11	1	4	16
					480

Apartments.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Total inmates, - - -	772	1,438	383	205
Average number per house,	4.94	6.30	6.71	5.85
„ „ per room,	4.94	3.15	2.23	under 1.46

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, 104	—	98	5	1	112	1	321	
Non-Pul-								
monary, 38	67	72	69	—	132	23	401	
	142	67	170	74	1	244	24	722

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
1926	399	6	119	25	21	14	13	46

The proportion of cases notified only a few months before death remains high.

Of the total number of 1,764 pulmonary and 2,132 non-pulmonary cases dealt with throughout the year, the following table shows the changes which took place:—

	Cases in District on 1/1/26.	New Cases.	Total on Register.	Left District.	Died.	Off list. Disease arrested or diagnosis revised.	Cases in District on 31/12/26.
Pulmonary,	1,365	399	1,764	79	138	74	1,473
Non-Pulmonary,	1,652	480	2,132	74	107	145	1,806
	3,017	879	3,896	153	245	219	3,279

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1926, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(Persons in Sanatoria, etc., included in the figures for the Area in which they have their home residence.)

		NUMBER OF KNOWN CASES									
		Under 5	5 and 10	10 and 15	15 and 25	25 and 35	35 and 45	45 and 65	65 and upwards	Total	
PULMONARY.*											
1. Tubercule Bacilli found, ...	Males,	—	1	4	40	51	32	31	—	159	
	Females,	—	1	2	37	25	22	9	—	96	
2. Tubercule Bacilli not found, ...	Males,	29	120	122	132	103	93	87	6	692	
	Females,	17	113	129	103	71	55	35	3	526	
NON-PULMONARY.†											
1. Abdominal, ...	Males,	83	84	50	23	5	3	—	—	248	
	Females,	61	58	56	29	8	6	—	—	218	
2. Spine, ...	Males,	5	8	8	9	4	—	2	—	36	
	Females,	8	7	8	11	3	1	2	—	40	
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), ...	Males,	16	35	43	34	8	6	8	1	151	
	Females,	20	27	26	34	6	8	3	—	124	
4. Superficial Glands,	Males,	63	113	93	67	25	5	7	—	373	
	Females,	54	115	134	129	31	12	11	1	487	
5. Lupus, ...	Males,	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	7	
	Females,	—	3	4	3	1	2	1	—	14	
6. Other parts or Organs, ...	Males,	7	12	5	4	13	7	4	—	52	
	Females,	6	17	11	8	7	3	4	—	56	
TOTAL, ...		369	715	696	666	362	255	205	11	3,279	

* Persons suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis included under "Pulmonary" only.

† Persons suffering from multiple lesions classified according to the site of the principal lesion. No case included more than once in the return.

It should be noted that 13 pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary cases died from some cause certified to be other than tuberculosis, viz.:—

Cases of notified tuberculosis dying and classified to causes other than tuberculosis:—

Pulmonary, 13 cases.—Chronic bronchitis, aortic valve disease, 5; cerebral hæmorrhage, 1; anthracosis and cardiac valvular disease, 1; endocarditis following rheumatic fever, 1; otitis media, general debility, cardiac failure, 1; asthma and heart failure, 1; chronic fibroid phthisis, cardiac failure, 1; unknown, 2.

Non-Pulmonary, 14 cases.—Enteritis, nephritis, 1; meningitis, (simple), 1; measles and pneumonia, 1; diarrhœa and enteritis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 2; meningitis and diphtheria, 1; acute encephalitis, 1; marasmus, 2; malignant tumour (glands of neck), 1; infantile paralysis, 1; abdominal and pulmonary tuberculosis, influenza, 1; endothelioma of stomach, 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 399 cases notified for the first time, 106, or 26·6 per cent., gave a positive sputum result; 114, or 28·6 per cent., gave a negative result. In 179, or 44·8 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, 74 cases.—In 44 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 30 cases:—Chronic bronchitis and asthma, 2; bronchitis, 3; tonsils and adenoids, 1; debility, 3; gastritis, 1; anæmia, 1; chronic mediastinitis (not T.B.), 1; pulmonary fibrosis, 4; malnutrition, 1; debility following pneumonia, 1; aortic aneurysm, chronic bronchitis, 1; pyogenic abscess, 1; mitral stenosis, 1; bronchitis and emphysema, 1; cardiac disease, 1; chronic post influenzal pneumonia, 1; venereal disease, 2; no apparent disease, 4.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 145 cases. — In 117 instances the disease was regarded as arrested, and in 28 the diagnosis was altered as follows:—Debility, 2; rickets, 1; malnutrition, 4; trachoma, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; venereal disease, 1; intestinal dyspepsia, 1; convulsions, 1; nervous vomiting, 1; recurrent diarrhoea, 1; chronic osteomyelitis (not T.B.), 1; suppurative adenitis (not T.B.), 2; endocrine deficiency, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; diarrhoea dietetic, 1; gastro-enteritis, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; broncho pneumonia, 1; lymphatic leukamia, 1; dislocation of semilunar cartilage, 1; no apparent disease, 2.

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 1,764 in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and from 215 to 2,132 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	10	24	18	12	10	7	3	2	5	9	2	8	19
Non-Pulmonary, -	36	15	14	14	12	4	1	—	2	2	—	1	3	3

Family History of Tuberculosis.—Of the 399 pulmonary cases and the 480 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, -	96	30	24.0
Non-Pulmonary, -	111	53	23.1

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 24,932 visits during the course of the year.

During the year 369 cases received additional nourishment in the form of milk, eggs, butcher meat, and butter, at a total estimated cost of £1,398. In addition, supplies of malt and cod-liver oil were provided for those and other cases.

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, - - - - -	395	2,165
Blantyre, - - - - -	120	923
Cambuslang, - - - - -	198	1,552
Larkhall, - - - - -	431	1,365
Shotts, - - - - -	165	1,459
	<u>1,309</u>	<u>7,464</u>

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.		Total.	
	Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.
Bellshill, -	29	75	46	118	19	32	29	47	123	272
Blantyre, -	11	6	21	45	8	8	10	11	50	70
Cambuslang, -	5	26	11	84	8	15	12	37	36	162
Larkhall, -	1	102	18	155	5	52	8	90	32	399
Shotts, -	17	22	30	38	18	11	20	9	85	80
Total, -	63	231	126	440	58	118	79	194	326	983

TABLE SHOWING ADULT CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN CASES NOTIFIED AND NOT NOTIFIED.

	Males.		Females.	
	Notified.	Not Notified.	Notified.	Not Notified.
Bellshill, - - -	31	25	17	54
Blantyre, - - -	11	8	7	11
Cambuslang, - - -	10	30	10	22
Larkhall, - - -	10	42	3	100
Shotts, - - -	17	8	21	12
Total, - - -	79	113	58	199

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFIED CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NOTIFICATION
AND PROVISIONAL DIAGNOSIS.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Tuberculous.
Bellshill, - - -	41	50	32
Blantyre, - - -	14	28	8
Cambuslang, - - -	17	18	1
Larkhall, - - -	7	16	9
Shotts, - - -	27	45	13
Total, - - -	106	157	63

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-TUBER-
CULOUS DISEASES.

By whom Sent	Type	Bellshill	Blantyre	Cambuslang	Larkhall	Shotts	Total	Total
Sent by Doctors -	Pulmonary, -	29	3	7	1	10	50	344
	Non-Pulmonary, -	36	7	13	7	7	70	
	Non-Tuberculous, -	99	22	26	60	17	224	
Sent by Public Health Staff, -	Pulmonary, -	5	1	5	1	6	18	158
	Non-Pulmonary, -	11	4	10	13	6	44	
	Non-Tuberculous, -	12	12	18	38	16	96	
Sent by School Medical Authorities, -	Pulmonary, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
	Non-Pulmonary, -	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Non-Tuberculous, -	2	—	5	11	—	18	
Came of own accord, -	Pulmonary, -	6	1	7	2	—	16	462
	Non-Pulmonary, -	10	2	8	14	2	36	
	Non-Tuberculous, -	62	18	62	252	16	410	

EXAMINATION BY EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT SPECIALIST.

Five patients were examined by the laryngologist at the out-patient department of the County Hospital, Motherwell, 3 being sent from Longriggend Sanatorium, 1 from Shotts Sanatorium, and 1 from Shotts Dispensary. These cases were diagnosed as follows:—Tuberculosis of the larynx, 2; simple laryngitis, 1; paralysis of recurrent laryngeal, 1; no apparent disease, 1.

Deaths.—138 pulmonary cases and 107 non-pulmonary cases died. Of these, 89 and 76 respectively were of cases notified during the year.

The pulmonary death-rate for 1926 was 5·2 per 10,000 of the population, and the non-pulmonary 3·9. 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 1891-1925, AND FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Registration District.	Population. Census 1921.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.	1906-1910.	1911-1915.	1916-1920.	1921-1925.	1926
Avondale, . . .	5,902	10·2	7·4	5	7	4	3·3	2·4	1
East Kilbride, . . .	4,787	4·6	6·2	5·8	5·8	4·2	4·4	3·3	4
Glasford, . . .	4,131	1·4	·8	1·2	1·2	3	·6	1	1
Stonehouse, . . .	4,204	4·8	6·8	4·2	2	2·4	2·2	2	1
Blantyre, . . .	18,154	18·2	17·6	22·2	15·6	19·3	16·1	17·2	14
Bothwell, . . .	19,904	18	14·6	17·8	14	15·3	15·1	14·1	14
Bellshill, . . .	20,934	10·6	18	13·6	15·4	16	19	16·1	14
Holytown, . . .	18,579	13·4	11·4	13·4	16·8	13	14·1	8·3	14
Cambuslang, . . .	26,130	28·4	25·4	27	19·4	24·1	25	16·4	18
Cambusnethan, . . .	12,243	13·8	7·4	9·2	9·4	11·1	8	10·2	10
Calderhead, . . .	4,007	2·2	2·8	2·8	2·6	1·4	4	2·3	2
Dalserf, . . .	4,491	3·8	1·8	4·2	2·6	2·2	2·1	2·4	—
Larkhall, . . .	14,974	12	14·2	12·6	7·4	7·3	7·4	6	1
Dalziel, . . .	2,023	1·3	1·2	2·4	2·4	1·2	·8	1	1
Hamilton, . . .	7,921	11	6·8	6	6·8	5·2	3·3	3·3	1
New Monkland, . . .	13,773	14·6	18·2	11·6	14·2	9·2	7·4	5·3	1
Old Monkland—									
East, . . .	2,435	2·2	1·2	1·8	2	2	1·4	1·2	—
Coatbridge, . . .	2,910	2·8	2·6	1·8	2·6	2·3	1·4	1·1	—
West, . . .	13,415	15·6	12	9·8	11·2	10·4	8·1	7	—
Shotts—									
East, . . .	4,667	2·8	2·8	1·8	3	3	2·1	3·1	—
Middle, . . .	3,605	1·2	1·6	1·6	2·2	1·1	1	1·1	—
Calderhead, . . .	6,347	3	4·2	5·2	5·4	4·2	5·2	4·1	—
West, . . .	4,660	4·6	5·8	4·8	4·6	3·1	3	3·2	—
North, . . .	1,303	2·2	2·2	1·8	1·6	1·3	1·3	0·2	—
TOTAL, . . .	218,817	203·2	193	187·6	175	168·1	161	132·3	12

Discharged Tuberculous Soldiers.—Among the cases notified for the first time during 1926, there were 17 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, 3; aggravated by service, 3; non-attributable, 0; undecided, 11.

Institutional treatment—in sanatorium or farm colony—was given to 12 cases; 3 cases were 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 140. In addition to domiciliary visits made to those cases by the Tuberculosis Officers and attendances made by the men at the dispensaries, 460 home visits were made by Nurse Inspectors—*i.e.*, 1·8 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, 1925.

Under “The Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1925,” as from 1st May, 1925, only initial examinations are carried out by the Tuberculosis Officers of the County of Lanark, subsequent examinations being carried out by the Medical Board set up under the scheme.

No initial examinations were carried on under the above scheme during the year.

County Sanatorium, Shotts.

Physician-Superintendent—D. R. HAMILTON,
M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Visiting Physician—JOHN M'MILLAN, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—Miss KEIR.

Administration.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—Damage caused by underground mine workings still show effect in minor cracks and subsidence, but no considerable expenditure has been necessary for repairs due to this cause.

ACCOMMODATION. — Unchanged — 46 beds and 8 cots. These cots have not been of a satisfactory type, and it is proposed to instal a similar number of anti-accident type cots. Of beds, 32 are allocated for males and 14 for females.

STAFF. — Medical staff is non-resident. During the year, Dr. J. A. C. Guy, Physician-Superintendent, resigned from the County of Lanark staff on his appointment to the Medical Officer of Health's staff, Argyllshire. Nursing staff: — 2 sisters, 2 staff nurses, 6 probationers. One extra probationer is included in this number, to reduce working hours per week for each nurse. Domestic staff:—1 cook, 1 laundress, and 7 maids. Outdoor staff: — 1 gardener-attendant, 1 assistant gardener, and 1 fireman.

Admissions and Discharges.

At the beginning of the year there were 40 patients in residence. During the year, 145 patients were admitted and 135 discharged, leaving 50 in residence at the end of the year.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—Of the total cases discharged, 133 resided in the District of the Middle Ward, the place of residence according to parish being as follows:—

Avondale, - - - - -	2	Dalserf, - - - - -	2
East Kilbride, - - - - -	1	Dalziel, - - - - -	4
Stonehouse, - - - - -	1	Hamilton, - - - - -	2
Blantyre, - - - - -	27	New Monkland, - - - - -	9
Bothwell, - - - - -	38	Old Monkland, - - - - -	14
Cambuslang, - - - - -	16	Shotts, - - - - -	9
Cambusnethan, - - - - -	8		

The remaining two cases were admitted from Hamilton Burgh.

AGE AND SEX. — In the following table the patients are classified according to their age group, sex, and type of disease diagnosed:—

Age Group	Sex		Pul- monary	Non- Pulmonary	Non- Tuberculous	N.A.D. N.Y.D.	Totals
	Male	Female					
- 5 years, - -	9	5	—	7	5	2	14
- 10 „ - -	7	5	2	6	1	3	12
- 15 „ - -	8	5	3	5	4	1	13
- 20 „ - -	5	7	9	2	1	—	12
- 25 „ - -	13	8	16	4	1	—	21
- 30 „ - -	13	9	16	4	1	1	22
- 35 „ - -	5	2	6	—	1	—	7
- 40 „ - -	11	3	9	—	4	1	14
- 45 „ - -	6	1	7	—	—	—	7
- 55 „ - -	8	1	3	2	4	—	9
- 65 „ - -	4	—	3	1	—	—	4
Totals, - -	89	46	74	31	22	8	135
	135		135				

Only cases in which diagnosis has been established while in hospital are included in the columns headed “Pulmonary,” “Non-Pulmonary,” and “Non-Tuberculous.” All cases in which diagnosis has not been established in hospital, or where no appreciable disease has been found, are included under column headed “N.A.D., N.Y.D.” These latter have been dealt with in a subsequent section of the report.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

	Maximum	Residence in Days		Average
		Minimum		
Pulmonary,	1,525	1		163
Non-Pulmonary	422	4		116
Non-Tuberculous,	182	27		83
N.A.D. and N.Y.D.,	173	6		57

TRANSFERS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS. — After observation or at the end of their period of sanatorium treatment, 11 patients were transferred to other institutions, as follows:—Hairmyres, 7; Motherwell, 2; Stonehouse, 1; Burgh Hospital, Hamilton, 1.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—74 cases.

DURATION OF ILLNESS. — The duration of illness recorded at the time of admission is stated in monthly periods, as follows:—

Classified on Admission	-3	-6	-9	-12	-18	-24	24
Group I, - - -	4	6	2	—	1	2	10
Group II, - - -	1	1	1	1	3	2	21
Group, III, - - -	1	1	2	1	4	1	8

DURATION OF ILLNESS OF FATAL CASES.—Total deaths, 15.

Months									
-3	-6	-9	-12	-18	-24	-3	-48	-60	5 years and over
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	4

These tables do not include one Group III case, admitted as pulmonary tuberculosis, and who died some hours later, and for whom no history could be obtained.

The total deaths figure does not include one case, who died on the evening of 31st December, 1925, and whose death was not registered until 1st January, 1926.

GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Classified on admission	Number	Improved	Stationary	Deteriorated	Died
Group I,	25	21	4	—	—
Group II,	30	17	8	4	1
Group III,	19	—	—	5	14

EXAMINATION OF SPUTA.

Classification on admission	Number	Positive	Negative	No Sputum
Group I,	25	7	10	8
Group II,	30	23	7	—
Group III,	19	17	2	—
Approx. Percentage, .	74	63 %	25.6	10 %

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN UNDER 15.—From age sex classification table it will be seen that 5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in children under 15.

Of these, two girls, both aged 9 years, had always been delicate children, and suffered from chronic cough and spit. After 209 and 185 days respectively in the Sanatorium, both were discharged very much improved and fit for school. Their spits remained negative throughout their period of treatment.

A boy, 11 years, who had been treated in Hairmyres previously as a case of abdominal tuberculosis, was admitted to the Sanatorium as a case of generalised tuberculosis. His lung condition was advanced, with positive spit. He was taken home in a dying condition by his parents, after 26 days.

A girl, 12 years, admitted as a non-pulmonary case, was found to have no abdominal signs or symptoms of tuberculosis, but there were definite signs of pulmonary invasion and condition advancing. After 66 days there was no improvement, and she was taken home by parents.

A girl, 13 years, with a history of cough and spit for seven months, was admitted a typical case of pulmonary tuberculosis, with positive spit. Her condition gradually deteriorated, without complications, and she died after 80 days.

SPIT-NEGATIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—27 cases.

Eight of these cases, including four under 15 years, had no sputum. The diagnosis was established, where practicable, on the Trudeau system. In four cases, where period of residence was too short to admit of thorough observation and considered conclusions, the diagnosis on admission was adhered to. In one case death took place 12½ hours after admission, and from the history and examination made there was no doubt as to the cause of death being pulmonary tuberculosis.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. — 31 cases. Total deaths, 3. Grouped as follows:—Abdominal, 12; bones and joints, 9; glands, 3; skin, 3; multiple abscesses, 1; kidney and bladder, 1; breast, 1; eyes, 1.

Of the total, 18 were under 15 years of age.

All the cases of tuberculous abdomen were children. Ten were discharged with the disease apparently arrested or considerably improved, while one, who was admitted in a dying condition, with distended abdomen, sickness, diarrhoea, acute anaemia, emaciation, and hectic fever, never rallied, and died after 11 days' residence.

The other case was that of a boy, aged 2 years, admitted in a markedly under-nourished and emaciated condition, and suffering from pulmonary and abdominal tuberculosis. This child never rallied, and died after 63 days.

Of the 9 cases in whom the disease affected the bones and joints, 7 were adults. There were 5 cases of hip-joint disease, with discharging sinuses. While the general condition improved in each, the local condition was practically *in statu quo*, even after an extended period of treatment in each case. It is hoped that in such cases as these better results may be recorded with the installation of the mercury vapour lamp for ultra-violet radiation treatment.

One case, a young woman aged 20 years, was admitted from the County Hospital, Motherwell, suffering from tuberculous spine, with discharging sinuses. No improvement took place, and latterly the infection became generalised, with multiple abscesses and severe hectic fever. Death occurred after 149 days.

The breast case was that of a girl aged 17, in whom an abscess occurred in the right breast. The condition received operative treatment in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, prior to admission, and the diagnosis was made following the operation. There was no tuberculous history or diathesis elicited in this case, and the girl gradually improved, and was finally discharged with the scar completely healed.

The three cases of glands were children of 2 years, 6 years, and 10 years respectively. All were discharged after approximately six months' treatment, much improved and scars healed.

All three cases with skin involved were young adults, and no improvement in any can be recorded.

NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASES (22 cases).—Of these, 12 were adults and 10 children. All had been notified tubercular prior to admission, but after observation for varying periods no evidence of tuberculosis was found in any system, and the diagnosis established as follows:—Debility, following pneumonia, 2; general debility, 3; malnutrition, 3; nervous vomiting, 1; debility and tonsils, 1; chronic bronchitis and asthma, 1; chronic bronchitis, 8; dislocation of semilunar cartilage, 1; aortic aneurysm and chronic bronchitis, 1; malignant abdomen, 1.

The relatively high figure, 8, against chronic bronchitis needs little explanation. All occurred in male adults between the ages of 35 and 55, as may be surmised from a study of the age and sex classification table. It is at this period of life that the differentiation of long-standing bronchitis and fibroid phthisis is a matter of great difficulty, and in many cases an exact diagnosis can only be arrived at by prolonged observation in hospital.

The case of malignant abdomen was that of a man aged 37, admitted as tuberculous abdomen. He complained of frequent abdominal pain with sickness and vomiting, following an attack of influenza in May, 1925. After admission, the symptoms became gradually more severe, with persistent sickness and vomiting, and finally, cachexia. A definite mass, giving the impression more of tumour than of localised plastic tuberculosis, could be palpated in abdomen, and the diagnosis was finally established as malignancy. The patient was immediately transferred to the County Hospital, Motherwell, for operation, and there the altered diagnosis was confirmed.

The remaining cases, 8 in all, consisted of 3 children and 1 adult, in whom the diagnosis was not established (N.Y.D.), and 3 children and 1 adult in whom no disease could be found (N.A.D.).

Of the N.Y.D. group, the 3 children were taken home by the parents after only some days in hospital, and while there was little apparent evidence of disease, the period of observation was not sufficiently long to effect an established diagnosis. The adult was a young woman of 27, admitted with symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis, but in whom no physical evidence of the disease could be detected. She suffered from metrorrhagia, but no conclusion had been arrived at with regard to her pulmonary condition when she absconded after 82 days' treatment.

The N.A.D. group consisted of 2 children admitted as tuberculous abdomen, 1 child and 1 adult admitted as pulmonary tuberculosis, in whom absolutely no evidence existed of pulmonary abnormality. The latter was discharged at his own request after 25 days.

County Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse.

Resident Medical Officer.—J. R. SUTHERLAND, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Visiting Physician.—ALEX. MACLEAN, M.B., C.M.

Visiting Dentist.—J. HAY CAMPBELL.

Matron.—ANNIE SHORE.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—The new Treatment Pavilion, completed during the year, was formally opened on the 16th December by the Chairman, Mr. James Whyte, C.C., of Tweediehall. The pavilion lies to the north of the Institution and is conveniently approached from the male and female portions of the Institution by two separate 10-foot tar-macadam roads, constructed by the County Road Department at a cost of £170. These roads have been bordered with cypresses and rhododendrons obtained from the Colony at Hairmyres.

The building, which cost approximately £5,000, is composed of brick and roughcast, and provides all the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of surgical tuberculosis.

It contains a laboratory; an X-ray department; an operating theatre with those appliances necessary to rectify deformities due to the disease; an artificial sunlight room fitted with mercury-vapour and arc-lamps; and a workroom in which can be made various orthopædic appliances, *e.g.*, spinal jackets and other splints composed of celluloid and plaster-of-paris. The design of the pavilion, for which Mr. Gavin Paterson, architect, Hamilton, is responsible, is such as to make it possible now to organise properly the work of the Institution in its diagnostic and therapeutic aspects, and the quality of the work performed has consequently greatly improved.

The pavilion is under the charge of a sister who, apart from being trained in general medical and surgical nursing, has special experience in radiography and artificial heliotherapy. She is assisted by three probationer nurses, periodically changed so that every probationer nurse serving in the hospital has an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with all the duties of her post, the value of her training being thereby considerably enhanced.

STAFF.—In the annual report of last year emphasis was laid on the overcrowded state of the Nurses' Home, which, it was pointed out, could not accommodate the requisite staff, five nurses and two maids having to reside in a four-apartment house in Caledonia Avenue, about a quarter of a mile from the hospital.

The opening of the new pavilion necessitated an addition to the staff of 1 sister, 3 probationer nurses, and 2 maids, for whom a three-apartment house was rented in Sidehead Road, still further from the Institution.

As there is little to be said in favour of such an arrangement, which causes numerous difficulties to the Matron in supervising so scattered a staff, it is to be hoped that whenever possible more suitable accommodation will be found for them within the hospital grounds. The female staff now comprises:—1 Matron, 5 trained sisters, 15 probationer nurses, 1 cook, 1 laundrymaid, and 12 maids.

There is no change in the male staff, which consists of:—1 Visiting Physician, 1 Resident Medical Officer, 1 visiting dentist, 1 engineer, 1 fireman, and 2 gardeners.

INDOOR PATIENTS. — 77 patients were dismissed during the year, belonging, as will be noted in the following table, to the Middle and Upper Wards of Lanark and the Burgh of Hamilton.

MIDDLE WARD OF LANARK.

Parish.	Number of Patients.	Parish.	Number of Patients.
Avondale, - -	6	Hamilton, - -	6
Blantyre, - -	4	New Monkland, -	6
Bothwell, - -	22	Old Monkland, -	1
Cambuslang, - -	7	Shotts, - - -	6
Cambusnethan, -	2	Stonehouse, - -	3
Dalserf, - -	10		—
East Kilbride, -	1	Total, - - -	74

UPPER WARD OF LANARK.

Lesmahagow, - - - 1

BURGH.

Hamilton, - - - 2

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Total
- 5	8	9	17
- 10	9	15	24
- 15	6	5	11
- 20	6	3	9
- 25	5	2	7
- 30	1	1	2
- 35	1	—	1
- 40	1	—	1
- 45	—	1	1
- 50	1	—	1
- 55	1	1	2
- 60	—	—	—
- 65	—	1	1
Total,	39	38	77

DIAGNOSIS.—Seven patients were found to be suffering from non-tuberculous disease.

The diagnosis and nature and results of treatment of these cases are tabulated below :—

Non-Tuberculous Disease.

Disease.	No. of Patients.	Treatment.	Result.
Prepatellar Bursitis, -	1	Excision of bursa.	Cured.
Double Genu Valgum, -	1	Double supracondylar linear osteotomy.	Cured.
Double Genu Varum, -	1	Splinting and open-air treatment.	Cured.
Infantile Paralysis, -	1	Application of Thomas's hip-splints.	Improved
Urethral Stricture and urinary fistula, -	1	Transferred to Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	—
Osteomyelitis of Tibia, -	1	Incision and trephining.	Fatal.
Perthe's Disease, -	1	Immobilization of hip joint.	Cured.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Regarding the remaining 70 patients, all of whom were affected with some form of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, there will be found below what seem to be the most useful data:—

Osseous Tuberculosis.

(1) MALAR BONE.

A girl, 3 years of age, so affected was removed by her mother the day after admission, but was re-admitted a few months later, and is now, in the following year, approaching a cure.

(2) SPINE.

Region.	Number of					Duration	
	Cases.	Cured.	Imp.	L.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.	of Treatment in days.
Cervical, - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	629
Upper dorsal, - -	3	3	—	—	—	—	643
Mid „ - - -	4	2	—	1	—	—	162
Dorso-lumbar, - -	5	3	1	—	—	1	393
Sacral, - - -	1	1	—	—	—	1	393
	14	10	1	1	—	2	

One patient, a Mongolian idiot girl, aged 5 years, died 93 days after admission. Death was caused by tuberculous meningitis.

77 days after admission death also occurred in the case of a paraplegic boy, aged 9 years. Post-mortem examination revealed total dislocation of the spine, and an abscess lying in opposition to the œsophagus and communicating with an external para-vertebral abscess. The direct cause of death was septicæmia, due to secondary pyogenic infection of the abscess cavity, probably by extension from the œsophagus.

One patient was dismissed, at the parents' request, in an unaltered condition, after 39 days' treatment.

A male patient, aged 27 years, left generally improved after 142 days. In view of the fact that he had not only suffered from dorso-lumbar caries and a psoas sinus of 24 years' duration, but was also greatly deformed, the result obtained was all that could be expected.

(3) RIB.

Under open-air treatment and aspiration a girl, 11 years old, affected with a pectoral abscess of costal origin made complete recovery in 143 days.

(4) METATARSAL BONE.

A girl, 4 years of age, showing spina ventosa of a metatarsal with sinus formation recovered after 155 days. No deformity resulted.

(5) PHALANX OF HAND.

A boy, 13 years, admitted with healing dactylitis was dismissed 32 days later with a well-formed finger.

Articular Tuberculosis.

(1) HIP-JOINT.

No. of Cases.	Well.	Impd.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.	Duration of treatment in days.
8	6	—	—	—	2	436

Five cases made an excellent recovery, the affected limb appearing on dismissal to be clinically perfectly normal.

One, a girl of 6 years of age, severely affected for two years before admission, was left with a useful but atrophied limb. More than likely retardation in its growth will ultimately prove troublesome.

Two males, aged 33 and 54 years, died after 273 and 326 days' treatment respectively. In both the duration of illness was on admission 2 years. In each case extensive disintegrative changes had occurred in the involved joint, which was dislocated and surrounded by numerous septic sinuses. Both cases were hopeless from the day of admission.

(2) KNEE-JOINT.

No. of Cases.	Cured.	Impd.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Died.	Duration of treatment in days.
8	7	—	—	—	1	387

Four patients recovered with the joint unimpaired in its function. Two in whom the joint was subluxated at the onset of treatment were nevertheless dismissed with ankylosed but useful limbs. They were provided with calliper splints to prevent strain of the joint.

One patient, a boy 2 8-12 years, died of meningitis.

(3) ANKLE-JOINT.

No. of Cases.	Cured.	Impd.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Died.	Duration of treatment in days.
6	5	—	—	1	—	188

In three cases treatment ensured a freely moveable healthy joint. In two the grave and complicated condition of the disease demanded amputation which was done in the lower third of the leg. A similar amputation appeared to be the only satisfactory treatment for a female patient, aged 53 years. She, however, was disinclined at the time to lose the foot and left the Institution, deteriorated in health.

Glandular Tuberculosis.

(1) CERVICAL ADENITIS.

No. of Cases.	Cured.	Impd.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Died.	Duration of treatment in days.
25	—	25	—	—	—	144

Softening of the glands had occurred in 6 cases and sinus formation in 4. 24 were discharged well, in so far as the glandular swellings were barely palpable and the neck dry. In 1 case the glandular enlargement decreased greatly but a sinus persisted. In all cases treatment was conservative, consisting in rectifying any disease of the teeth, throat, &c., aspiration of cold abscesses, and minimal incision of pointing ones, heliotherapy and open-air regime.

(2) ABDOMINAL ADENITIS AND PERITONITIS.

No. of Cases.	Cured.	Impd.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Died.	Duration of treatment in days.
3	3	—	—	—	—	160

All these patients were children, aged 3, 6, and 8 years.

The child, aged 3 years, showed evidences of healed past sub-cutaneous tuberculosis, and for a month prior to admission had had signs and symptoms suggestive of abdominal tuberculosis. He recovered in 217 days.

Although the diagnosis in the second case was open to doubt a strong family history of tuberculosis and a poor general condition associated with abnormal intestinal symptoms rather favoured an abdominal tuberculous infection, and the child was accordingly given the benefit of the doubt. He slowly improved and was dismissed well in 99 days.

The last had received in this Institution, about two years ago, prolonged treatment for abdominal tuberculosis. Owing to a lapse in her general health she was re-admitted and dismissed well in 166 days.

Mixed Open Lesions.

No. of Cases.	Cured.	Impd.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Died.	Duration of treatment in days.
2	—	—	1	—	1	173

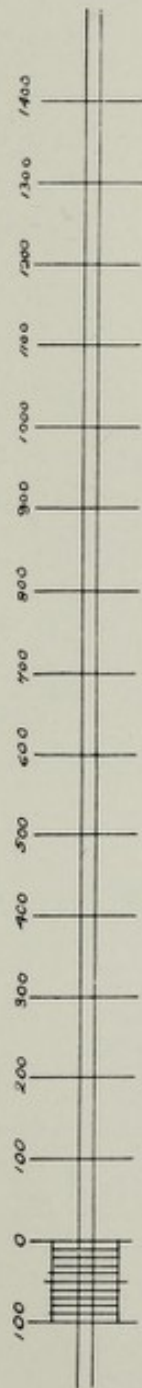
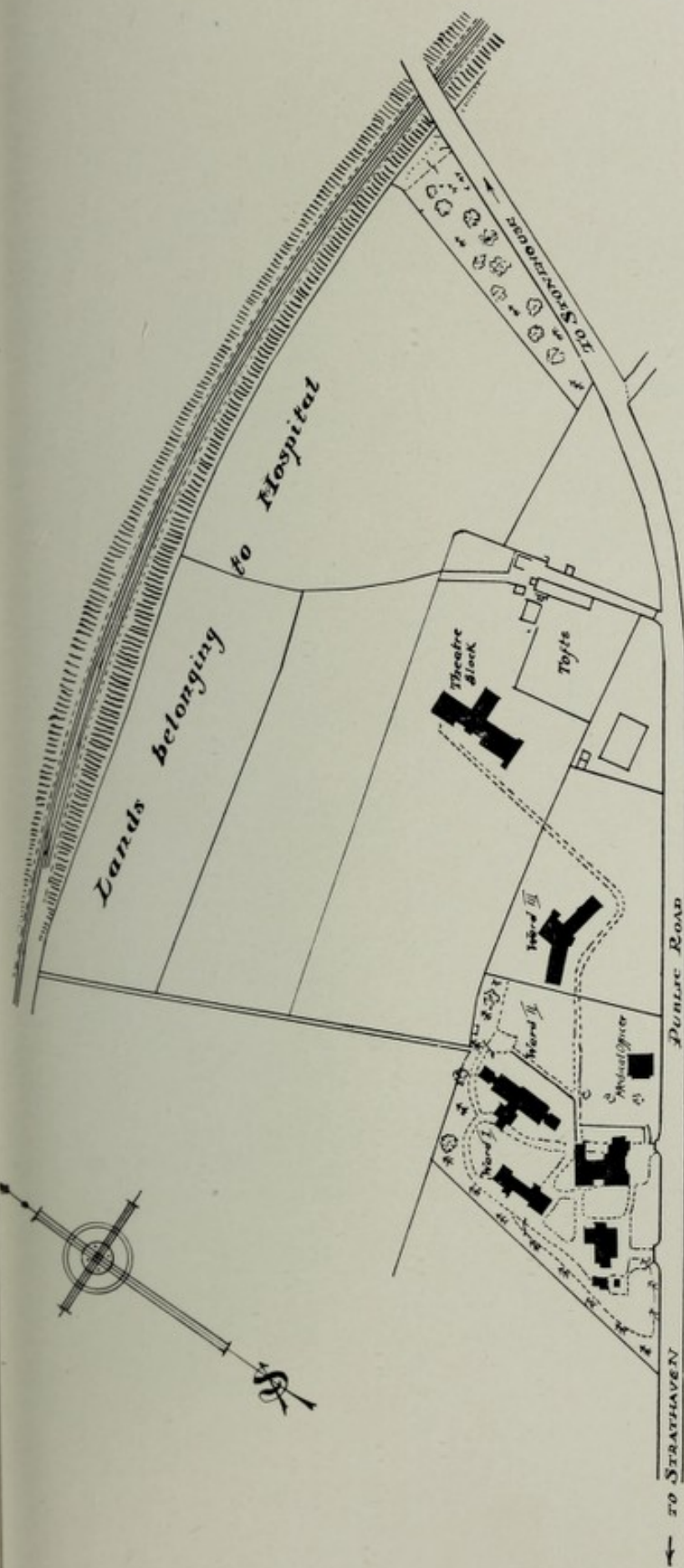
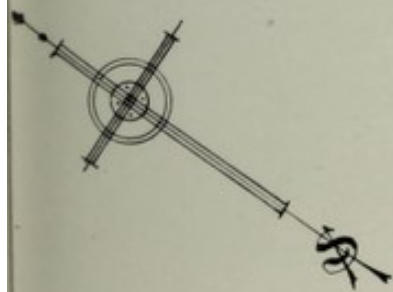
Both patients were males, aged 18-12 years and 21 years. The former suffered from open lesions of the ulna, phalanges and metatarsals of the feet, and from discharging cervical glands. He died of meningitis 330 days after admission.

The latter had suppurating glands of the neck, caries of the sternum, cutaneous tuberculosis, pleurisy, &c. Unable to tolerate open-air treatment, he was discharged unchanged after 17 days.

Operative Treatment.

A brief statement of the operations performed during the year is given in the following table:—

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Operation.	Anæsthetic.	Result.
Tuberculosis of Ankle Joint.	2	Amputation of foot.	Chloroform.	Well.
Tuberculosis of Knee-Joint.	1	Amput. through thigh.	Chloroform.	Well.
Tuberculosis of Wrist Joint.	1	Amput. through forearm.	Chloroform.	Well.
Genu Valgum (double).	1	Supra-condylar linear osteotomy.	Chloroform.	Well.
Pointing Glandular Abscess.	3	Incision.	Novocaine.	Well.
Ovarian Cyst.	1	Ovariectomy.	Chloroform.	Well.
Baker's Cyst of Knee-Joint.	1	Excision.	Chloroform	Well.

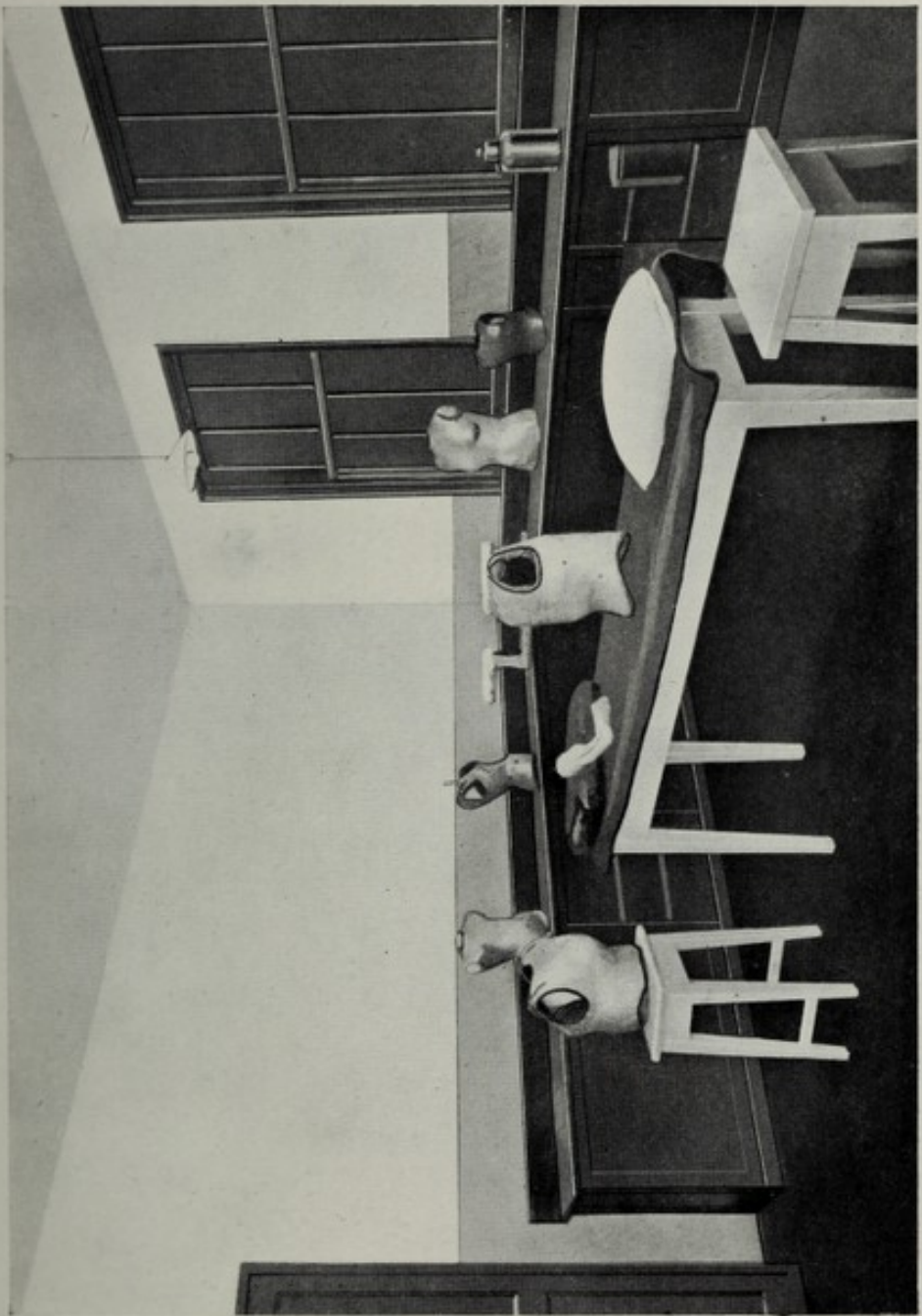


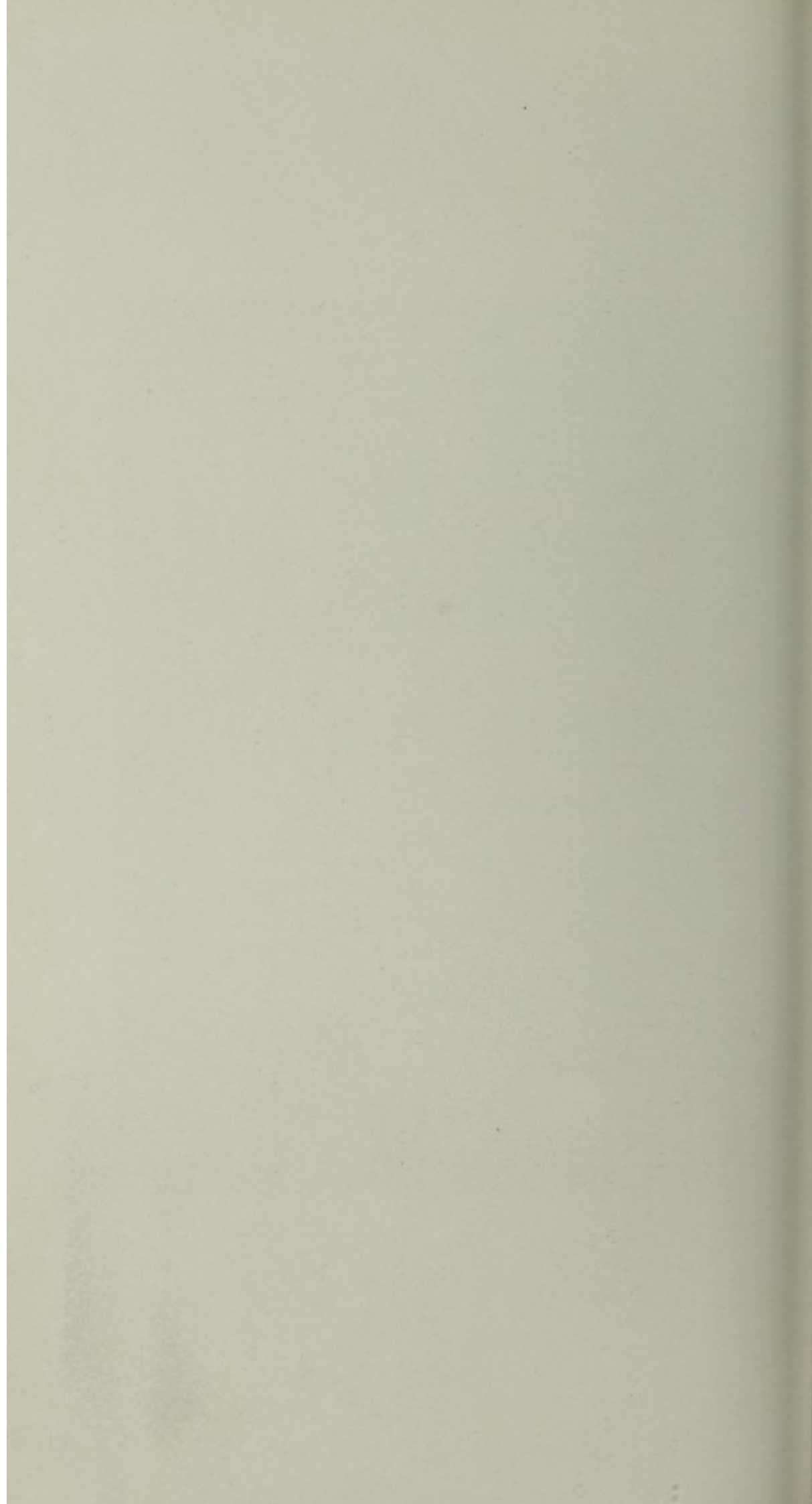
Scale of feet

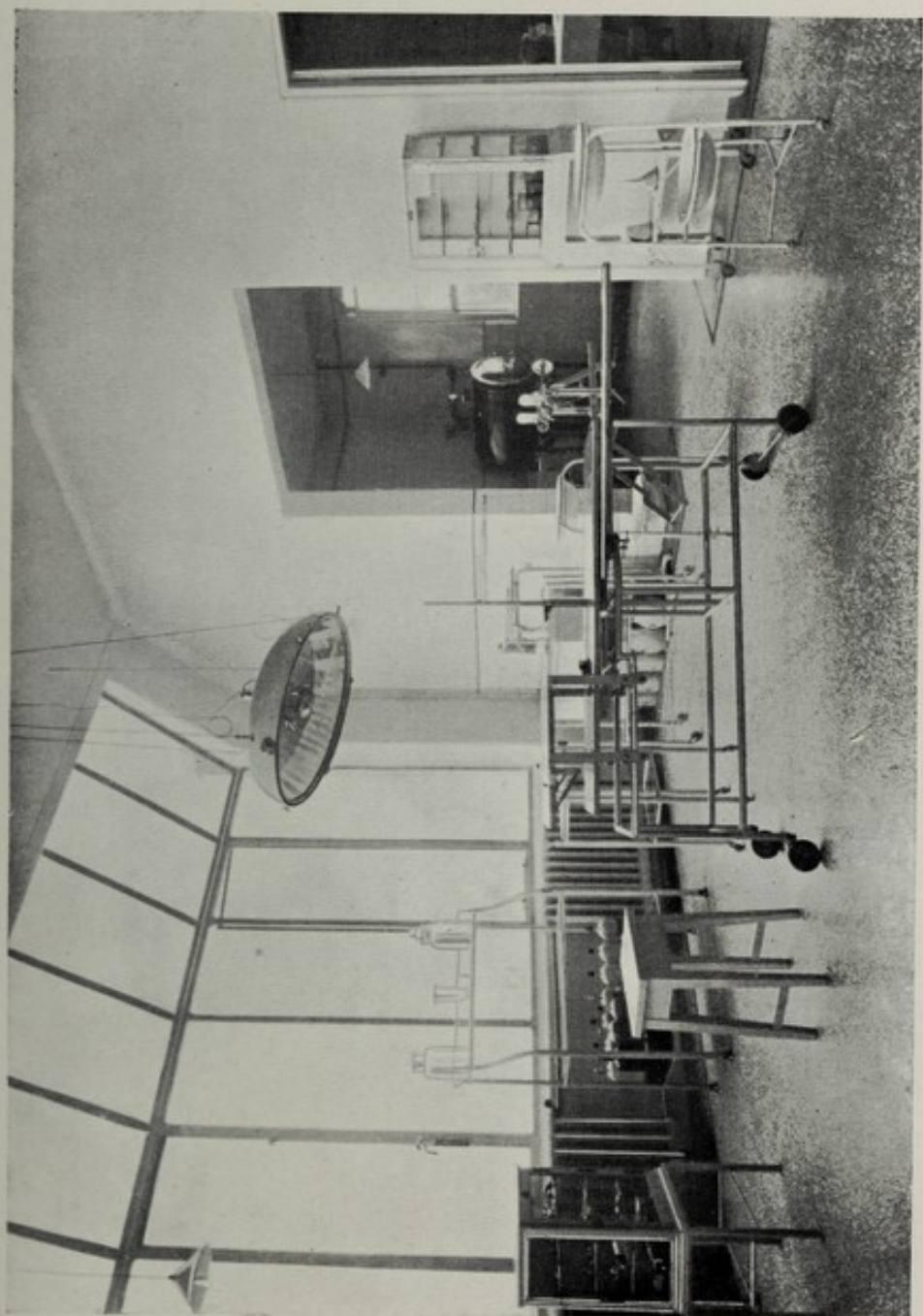


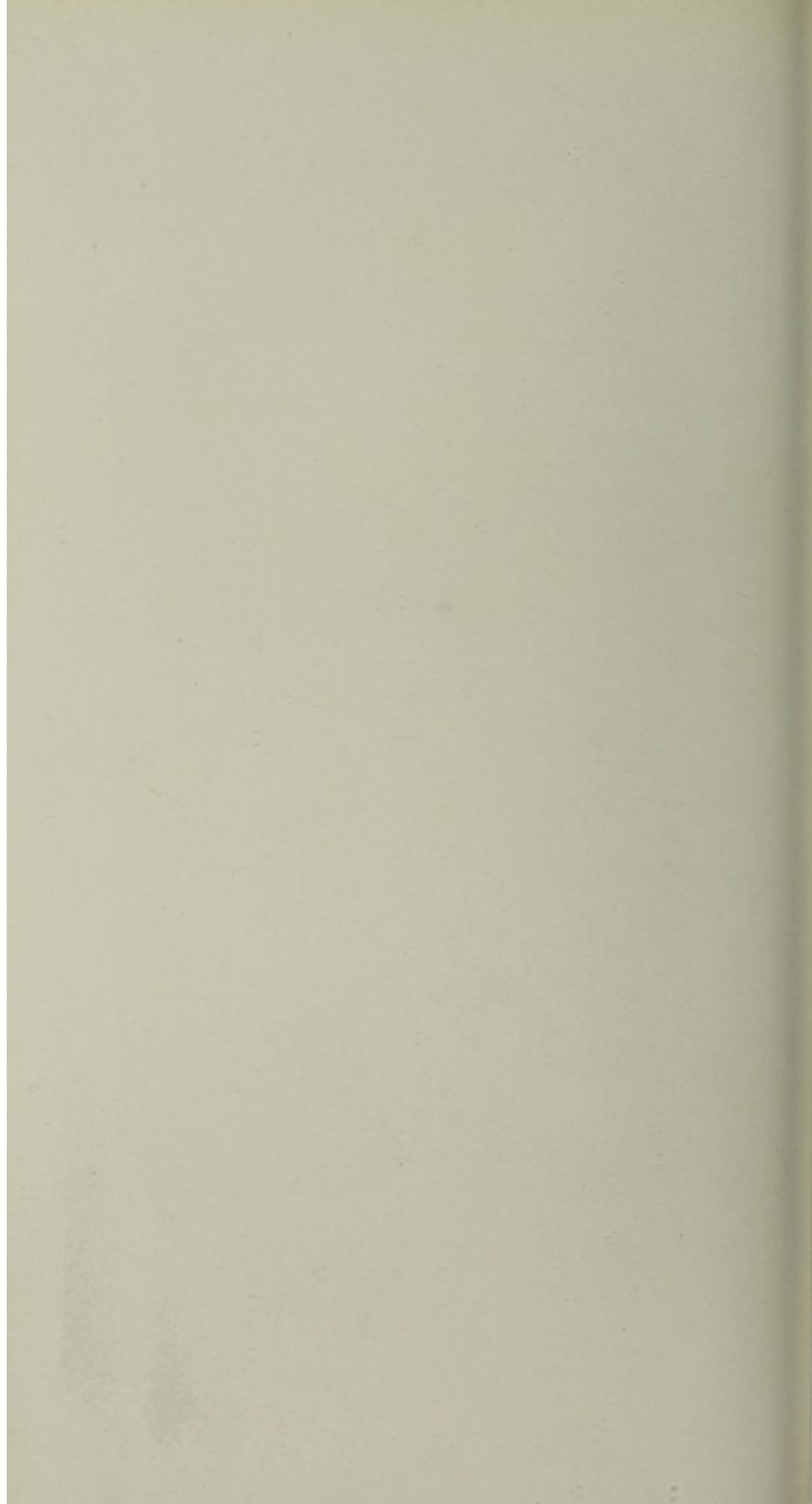












OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

150 out-door patients were treated throughout the year, mostly by operation.

The salient features of their illness are presented in the following table :—

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Treatment.	Anæsthetic.	Result.
Diseased Tonsils and Adenoids.	98	Enucleation and curetting.	Chloroform.	Well.
Tuberculous Glandular Abscess.	20	Incision.	Chloroform.	Well.
Tuberculous Glandular Abscess.	4	Aspiration.	Novocaine.	Well.
Tuberculosis of Knee-Joint.	2	Application of Plaster-of-Paris Splint.	—	Well.
Tuberculosis of Ankle-Joint.	2	Do.	—	Well.
Ganglion of Wrist.	5	Excision.	Novocaine.	Well.
Sebaceous Cyst of Face.	2	Do.	Do.	Well.
Sebaceous Cyst of Scalp.	3	Do.	Do.	Well.
Hammer-Toe.	1	Amput. of toe.	Chloroform.	Well.
Lipoma of Back.	1	Excision.	Chloroform.	Well.
Needle in Foot.	1	Extraction.	Novocaine.	Well.
Needle in Knee-Joint.	1	Extraction.	Novocaine.	Well.
Polypus of Ear.	1	Removal.	Novocaine.	Well.
Phimosis.	7	Circumcision.	Chloroform.	Well.
Dental Caries.	2	Extraction of teeth.	Chloroform.	Well.

County Hospital, Dalserf.

Medical Officer—DR. J. R. SUTHERLAND.

Matron.—Miss H. MORE.

STAFF AND BUILDINGS.—No changes were made in the buildings or staff during the year.

The Institution contains 16 beds and cots, and is worked in conjunction with the hospital at Stonehouse, both Institutions admitting only surgical tuberculosis, and the other diseases requiring orthopædic treatment.

CASES TREATED.—24 patients were treated during the course of the year. 23 of these were suffering from tuberculous disease, and one from rickets in the form mainly of double genu varum. The last completely recovered under rest, heliotherapy, and repeated application of plaster of paris splints.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
- 5	5	3	8
- 10	4	3	7
- 15	2	1	3
- 20	1	—	1
- 25	2	—	2
- 30	—	—	—
- 35	1	—	1
- 40	—	—	—
- 45	—	—	—
- 50	1	1	2
Total,	16	8	24

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Parish.	Number of Patients.	Parish.	Number of Patients.
Avondale, -	2	Dalserf, -	13
Blantyre, -	2	Hamilton, -	1
Bothwell, -	4	Stonehouse, -	1
Cambuslang, -	1		
		Total,	24

Tuberculous Disease.

A short résumé of the main facts connected with the 23 patients treated for tuberculous disease is given below :—

Diagnosis.	Number of Cases.	Results of Treatment.					Duration of Treatment. in days.	Remarks.
		Cured.	Imp.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Died.		
SPINAL TUBERCULOSIS.								
Dorsal Region,	1	1	—	—	—	—	134	Boy, 8 years. Onset 6 years ago. Convalescent on admission.
Dorso-Lumbar Region,	1	—	—	1	—	—	22	Septic lumbar sinus. Septicæmic case. Since died.
Lumbar Region,	1	1	—	—	—	—	556	Large psoas abscess. Onset of illness 11 years before admission.
MORBUS COXÆ,	2	1	1	—	—	—	134	Case 1.—Boy, 11½ years. Disease of 9 years' duration. Hip dislocated. Dismissed well in 152 days. Case 2.—Boy, 6 years. X-rayed and diagnosed at Western Infirmary. Signs indefinite. Dismissed well in 116 days.
KNEE-JOINT,	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	Female, 46 years. Knee-joint disorganised. Transferred for amputation of leg to Stonehouse Hospital.
METATARSAL BONES,	1	1	—	—	—	—	672	—
WRIST-JOINT,	1	—	—	—	1	—	146	Developed pulmonary tuberculosis, the cause of death shortly after dismissal.
PHALANX OF FINGER,	1	1	—	—	—	—	131	—
GLANDULAR TUBERCULOSIS.								
Cervical Adenitis,	4	3	1	—	—	—	69	—
Abdominal Adenitis,	9	3	1	2	1	2	174	—
I. MULTIPLE OPEN LESIONS,								
LESIONS,	1	—	1	—	—	—	177	—

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 at January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st December.
46	171	*156	18	43
		174		

* Three patients were re-admitted, and completed two periods of residence during the year, making a nett total of 153 discharged and 18 died, and the subsequent statistics deal with the total of 171.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—Of the total cases discharged, 168 resided in the Middle Ward District, the place of residence according to parish being as follows:—

East Kilbride, - - -	4	Dalziel, - - -	2
Blantyre, - - -	12	Hamilton, - - -	6
Bothwell, - - -	52	New Monkland, - - -	28
Cambuslang, - - -	22	Old Monkland, - - -	24
Cambusnethan, - - -	7	Shotts, - - -	8
Dalserf, - - -	3		
		Total, - - -	168

The remaining 3 cases were admitted from Burgh of
Airdrie, 1; Upper Ward, 2, - - - - - 3

171

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	13	13	26	Pre-School.	1	6	6	13
- 10	15	25	40	School Age.	2	15	19	4
- 15	4	10	14		—	8	5	1
- 20	3	13	16	Adolescent.	11	5	—	—
- 25	6	12	18		13	3	—	2
- 30	2	11	13	Early Maturity.	6	4	—	3
- 35	9	5	14		7	3	—	4
- 40	5	3	8		6	—	—	2
- 45	8	2	10		5	1	—	4
- 50	4	2	6	Late Maturity.	4	—	—	2
- 55	3	2	5		4	—	—	1
- 60	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
- 65	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
- 70	1	—	1		—	—	—	1
	73.	98	171		59	45	30	37

Note.—Six cases of suspected tuberculosis are included as pulmonary tuberculosis, and belong to the following age-groups:—20-25, 2; 25-30, 1; 30-35, 1; 35-40, 1; 40-45, 1.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

RESIDENCE IN DAYS.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Pulmonary, - -	1,307	3	121
Non-Pulmonary, - -	374	2	87
Tuberculised, - -	400	9	99
Not Tuberculous, - -	409	7	71

RESIDENCE IN MONTHS.							
	0-1	1-3	-6	-9	-12	-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, 25 cases were transferred to other institutions as follows:—

Hairmyres, - -	15	Dalserf, - - -	1
Motherwell, - -	3	Western Infirmary, -	1
Stonehouse, - -	3	Roadmeetings, - -	1
Bellshill, - - -	1		—
		Total, - - -	25

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(59 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,	1	—	1	—	1	1	4
Group II,	4	4	3	1	2	18	32
Group III,	—	6	6	—	—	5	17
Suspect,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total,							<u>59</u>

18 cases with illness of over 12 months had received previous sanatorium treatment.

DURATION OF ILLNESS OF FATAL CASES.—Twelve 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
—	3	3	2	1	—	3

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,	4	4	—	—	—	—
Group II,	32	7	10	9	3	3
Group III,	17	—	3	2	3	9
Suspect,	6	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	<u>59</u>					

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.—Bacteriological examination showed that 64 per cent. of the verified cases had tubercle bacilli in the spit:—

Classification on Admission.	Positive.	Negative.	No Spit.
Group I,	2	1	1
Group II,	18	14	—
Group III,	14	1	2

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN UNDER 15 (3 cases).—A girl, aged 8, was admitted convalescing from pleurisy with effusion, and was discharged well after 8 months' residence, with no evidence of invasion of the lung.

A baby, aged $1\frac{1}{2}$, had tuberculous broncho-pneumonia, and was taken home in a dying condition after 5 weeks' residence. She died 8 weeks afterwards, the certified cause being "pulmonary tuberculosis."

A boy, aged 8, was admitted with a history of cough and spit of 18 months' duration. No tubercle bacilli were found, but the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was confirmed by clinical and X-ray examinations. This was a case of chronic phthisis with no general symptoms, and he was removed from the Institution by his parents after 5 weeks' residence.

SPUTUM—NEGATIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (19 cases).—Three patients had no sputum, 1 being a case of tuberculous bronchopneumonia, 1 tuberculous pleurisy, and 1 tuberculous empyema.

The confirmatory signs in the remaining 16 cases may be thus summarised :—

Positive X-ray.				No X-ray available.			
With hæmoptysis,	...	...	5	Dulness, Crepitations, Tem-			
With crepitations,	...	...	3	perature,	...	...	1
Alone,	...	...	2	Record of previous spit,	...	...	2
				Definite dulness, and crepi-			
				tations,	...	...	1
Doubtful X-ray.				Neg. X-ray.			
With pleural effusion and				Hæmoptysis and chronic ad-			
hæmoptysis,	...	...	1	hesive peritonitis,	...	...	1

An X-ray examination was regarded as positive when definite parenchymatous change was present in the upper half of the chest, and dulness and crepitations also refer to changes in the same location.

SUSPECTED PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—No established diagnosis was made in 6 cases on account of the period of residence being too short. These patients were notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and, although some suggestive signs and symptoms were present, they did not remain long enough in the Institution to permit of a complete investigation of their condition being carried out.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(45 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 the County Hospital at Motherwell or Stonehouse.

ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS (11 cases).—In 6 instances, the disease ran a febrile course with a typical swinging temperature, and the other signs might be summarised thus:—Masses and free fluid, 1; tympanitis and diarrhoea, 1; tumidity and resistance, 2; resistance, tenderness, and persistent diarrhoea, 2. Three of these patients died, two were worse on dismissal, and one was discharged well, after 9 months' residence. The last-named was a male child, aged 7, who ran a febrile course for 8 months after admission, and in addition to well defined abdominal signs had rhonchi scattered throughout both lungs, crepitations in the interscapular spaces, and a positive D'espine and Frohlich sign. The disease appeared to be disseminating, and a terminal meningitis was expected when the process gradually subsided. A similar illness in an infant would almost certainly have been fatal, and the case is worthy of this note in that our experience of febrile abdominal tuberculosis has shown it to be a very grave condition.

Of the 5 afebrile cases, 1 had a localised ascitis; 1 a glandular mass; 1 discrete glands, and 1 no apparent abnormality, but the diagnosis had been made during the course of an abdominal operation. An infant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years was admitted with suggestive symptoms and was greatly emaciated. Five days later, the child, who had been much prostrated but showed no diagnostic signs, took a series of convulsions and died. With the exception of the last named, all these patients did well and were discharged very much improved.

BONES AND JOINTS (9 cases).—Wrist, 1; ilium, 1; ankle, 1; dactylitis, 2; in all of these cases there were discharging sinuses on admission. In two instances the patients were transferred to Stonehouse for amputation, and the remaining three were dismissed with sinuses still discharging, but much improved in general health.

A male adult, of 30 years, had a white swelling of the ankle joint, and was transferred to Stonehouse for non-operative treatment.

Two old standing spinal cases and one of hip-joint disease were admitted on account of general debility and complaining of pain in the affected parts. No active disease developed, and they were discharged in good general health.

GLANDULAR TUBERCULOSIS (17 cases).—In three instances 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 6 cases of *glandular swelling without abscess formation* or with old healed scars. These patients were anæmic, and debilitated, and on dismissal were greatly improved in general health, the local lesion remaining unchanged.

Seven patients had *enlarged glands with sinuses on admission*, and they were discharged with the sinuses healed and the disease arrested.

A girl of 17 was admitted with *glandular abscess*, and was transferred to the County Hospital, Motherwell, for operation.

Four of the patients referred to above suffered from *concurrent Keratitis*.

LUPUS (1 case).—This was a rare case of lupus of the soft palate, the diagnosis having been made at a general hospital and confirmed by pathological examination.

MIDDLE EAR DISEASE (1 case).—This child had chronic otorrhœa, with preauricular adenitis, and after operation was admitted with a discharging wound over the mastoid, which was healed on dismissal.

KIDNEY (1 case).—A boy of 17 years, with albuminuria and widespread sub-acute rheumatism was admitted very ill, and taken home by the parents after five days' residence.

MULTIPLE LESIONS (1 case).—This patient had a double epididymitis and chronic albuminuria. After an X-ray examination for kidney disease, it was discovered that he had a localised tuberculous lesion in the lumbar spine.

SUSPECTED ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS (1 case). — The notification of abdominal disease was neither confirmed nor revised, owing to the short duration of residence.

KERATITIS (3 cases). — These three children were anæmic and debilitated. One had a concomitant marginal blepharitis, and one severe conjunctivitis.

TUBERCULIN REACTIONS.—In 22 instances the tuberculin tests were applied to these cases of established tuberculous disease, and in 21 the result was positive. A girl aged 9, with a localised ascitis, gave two negative results to the Von Pirquet reaction. The ages are classified in these age groups:—1-2 years, 1; 2-3 years, 1; 3-5 years, 2; 5-10 years, 13; 10-15 years, 4.

Tuberculised Children.

(30 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. Those children were admitted with a history of poor general health, either alone or combined with respiratory or abdominal symptoms.

Two had histories of *general symptoms alone*, one was anæmic and under weight, and the other an apparently healthy girl.

Twelve children had a record of *abdominal trouble*—recurrent pain, diarrhœa, or distension—and of these two had general symptoms, but no abdominal signs, one had diarrhœa, one abdominal distension, one diarrhœa and abdominal distension, and six had neither symptoms nor signs. An anæmic child with abdominal distension and splenomegaly ran an irregular temperature, which was cured by the extraction of septic teeth.

There were 11 cases in which *cough* was the chief localising symptoms. Three of these had neither signs nor symptoms; two suffered from bronchitis; four had chronic pneumonitis, with abundant signs and few symptoms; and two without localising signs or symptoms had a parent with open pulmonary tuberculosis.

Three children had *both abdominal and pulmonary symptoms*, in addition to general debility, but none of them had any local signs.

A girl of 9 years had a history of *synovitis* prior to admission—presumably of toxic origin—but there was no swelling of the joint during her period of treatment.

A girl aged 6 was admitted with a history of cough and debility of three months' duration, and was found to have signs suggestive of hilus tuberculosis. Unfortunately, the condition did not clear up, as is our usual experience in these cases, and, after running an irregular temperature for several weeks, she contracted meningitis, which proved to be tuberculous on biochemical examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid. She died after six weeks' residence.

TUBERCULIN REACTIONS.—All of these children gave positive tuberculin reaction, and belonged to the following age groups:—0-1 year, 0; 1-2 years, 1; 2-3 years, 1; 3-5 years, 4; 5-10 years, 19; 10-15 years, 5. Total, 30.

Non-Tuberculous Diseases.

(37 CASES.)

In 37 cases, that is, 21 per cent. of these under review, the diagnosis of tuberculosis was altered as follows:—

ADULTS, 19.—Occupational pulmonary fibrosis, 7; bronchitis, 4; V.D.H., 1; chronic nephritis, 1; pyogenic abscess, 1; chronic non-tuberculous osteomyelitis, 1; gastric ulcer, 1; post natal debility, 1; no apparent disease, 1; bronchiectasis, gastric ulcer, 1. The last-named patient was very ill on admission, and died after 29 days' residence.

CHILDREN, 18.—Malnutrition and debility, 6; recurrent diarrhœa, 3; rickets, 2; tonsils and adenoids, 1; septic adenitis, 1; mental deficiency, 1; no apparent disease, 3; lymphatic leukæmia, 1. The altered diagnosis in the case of these children was supported by repeated negative reactions to tuberculin applied to each child by the percutaneous, cutaneous, and subcutaneous methods. The ages of the children were:—0-1 year, 3; 1-2 years, 4; 2-3 years, 4; 3-5 years, 2; 5-10 years, 4; 10-15 years, 1.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT.

DENTAL TREATMENT. — The visiting dentist made 5 visits during the year, and treated 27 patients, the total number of extractions being 53.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT SPECIALIST.—Three cases were referred to the consulting laryngologist. One patient had tuberculosis of the larynx, secondary to definite pulmonary disease; one had paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, caused by an aneurism of the aorta; and one was a case of chronic laryngitis, with no evidence of tuberculosis.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS. — 51 patients were X-rayed at the County Hospital, Motherwell, the radiographs being forwarded to the Sanatorium and read in conjunction with the clinical picture.

ADMINISTRATION.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. — The internal painting of the administration block and part of the female ward was carried out by the Works' Department, who also executed various minor repairs in a most satisfactory manner.

ACCOMMODATION.—This remains unchanged, and consists of 37 beds and 15 cots. While the allocation of beds may be varied from time to time, it is permissible to do so only if the principles of isolation 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, 15.

STAFF.—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 (resident) and 2 assistant gardener-firemen (1 resident).

Hairmyres Colony.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, JAMES JOHNSTONE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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.
225	321	306	240

PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

(a) *Middle Ward.*

Blantyre, 27	Hamilton, 8
Bothwell, 71	New Monkland, 2
Cambuslang, 44	Old Monkland, 18
Cambusnethan, 5	Shotts, 24
Dalserf, 20	Stonehouse, 1
East Kilbride, 5	Strathaven, 4
Total, 229	

(b) *Other Districts and Burghs in County.*

Lower Ward, 5	Hamilton, 20
Upper Ward, 5	Motherwell, 4
Airdrie, 4	Rutherglen, 5
Total, 43	

(c) *Outwith the County.*

Ayrshire, 6	Perthshire, 1
Berwickshire, 3	Renfrewshire, 5
City of Glasgow, 5	Roxburghshire, 1
Dunbartonshire, 11	Selkirkshire, 2
Total, 34	

NATURE OF DISEASE.

Of the 306 patients discharged during the year under consideration, 282 proved to be tuberculous, in 149 cases the disease assuming the pulmonary form, while in 133 it was non-pulmonary. The diseases affecting 7 cases were as follows:—syphilis, 3; bronchitis, 2; bronchiectasis, 1; gastritis, 1. In the other 17 cases no tuberculous lesion was detected.

In the statistics which follow, only 282 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, - -	43	52	12	8	10	125
Women, - -	3	3	3	3	3	15
Boys, - -	30	45	7	2	1	85
Girls, - -	20	31	5	1	—	57
Totals, - -	96	131	27	14	14	282

OCCUPATIONS.

Miners, - - - -	48	Distillery Worker, - - -	1
Artisans, - - - -	31	Motor Driver, - - -	1
Clerks, - - - -	13	Tram Conductor, - - -	1
Labourers, - - - -	7	Student, - - - -	1
Farm Workers, - - - -	7	Teacher, - - - -	1
Salesmen, - - - -	6	Tailor, - - - -	1
Painters, - - - -	2	Sanitary Inspector, - - -	1
Bakers, - - - -	2	Hall Porter, - - - -	1
Roadman, - - - -	1	Waitress, - - - -	1

It is interesting to note that the majority of the patients were miners. As explained in a previous report, this is because most of our patients are drawn from an area in which mining is the chief industry.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5, - - -	—	—	—	Pre-School Age.
„ 10, - - -	11	9	20	School Age.
„ 15, - - -	11	9	20	
„ 20, - - -	11	3	14	Adolescence.
„ 25, - - -	4	2	6	
„ 30, - - -	21	4	25	Early Maturity
„ 35, - - -	21	1	22	
„ 40, - - -	16	—	16	
„ 45, - - -	13	1	14	
„ 50, - - -	4	—	4	Late Maturity.
„ 55, - - -	6	—	6	
„ 70, - - -	2	—	2	Post Maturity.
Totals, - - -	120	29	149	

51 per cent. of the patients affected with pulmonary tuberculosis were in the “early maturity” age group.

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

Duration,	Months.			Years.		
	1-3	3-6	6-12	1-2	2-4	Over 4
Cases, -	—	9	9	14	29	88

One regrets to report a slight increase in the number of cases with a history of over four years' illness, 59 per cent. of the cases coming under this category. Early treatment is essential if one wishes to obtain the best results.

INITIAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ILLNESS.

Cough, - - -	60	Hæmoptysis, - - -	4
Pleurisy, - - -	22	Loss of Weight, - - -	3
Pneumonia, - - -	21	Gunshot Wounds, - - -	2
Lassitude, - - -	16	Adenitis, - - -	2
Influenza, - - -	7	Abscess, - - -	1
Following Gassing, - - -	5	Dyspnœa, - - -	1
Debility, - - -	4	Synovitis, - - -	1

As would be expected, a very large number of cases (40 per cent.) gave a history of cough as the initial manifestation of illness.

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, - - -	75	4	24	38	13	—	—
II, - - -	47	11	6	33	6	2	—
III, - - -	27	17	—	17	8	2	—
Totals, - -	149	32	30	88	27	4	—

This is one of the most important tables in the report, and it shows that pulmonary tuberculosis is not a fatal disease, provided it is treated in the early stages. In Stage I, 32 per cent. of the cases were arrested; in other words, showed no evidence of active disease on discharge from the colony. Even with the more advanced cases (Stage III), 62 per cent. were discharged improved. Taking all the groups together, 20 per cent. of the cases were arrested and 59 per cent. improved. This table indicates the great benefits that are derived from the institutional treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, showing that it is still one of the best means of eradicating the disease.

COMPLICATIONS. — The undernoted table shows complications present in the different stages of the disease:—

	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Total.
Acnitis, - - - - -	1	—	—	1
Blepharitis Marginalis, - - -	1	—	—	1
Cardiac Valvular Disease, - -	1	—	—	1
Conjunctivitis, - - - - -	1	—	—	1
Dermatitis, - - - - -	—	—	1	1
Laryngitis, - - - - -	1	—	2	3
Nystagmus, - - - - -	—	—	1	1
Otorrhœa, - - - - -	1	—	—	1
Totals, - - - - -	6	—	4	10

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN DAYS.

Stage of Disease.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
I, - - - - -	306	1,290	4
II, - - - - -	330	966	21
III, - - - - -	247	1,106	9

FAMILY HISTORY.

	Number of Cases Discharged.	Positive History.			Percentage
		Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	
Men, - - -	98	6	7	3	16
Women, - - -	11	1	1	—	18
Boys, - - -	22	6	—	—	27
Girls, - - -	18	5	1	1	39
	149	18	9	4	21

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

133 patients received treatment for the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis, an increase of 26 on the previous year.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5, - - -	—	1	1	Pre-School Age.
„ 10, - - -	38	19	57	School Age.
„ 15, - - -	28	19	47	
„ 20, - - -	5	1	6	Adolescence.
„ 25, - - -	7	2	9	
„ 30, - - -	5	—	5	Early Maturity.
„ 35, - - -	2	1	3	
„ 40, - - -	4	—	4	
„ 45, - - -	1	—	1	
„ 50, - - -	—	—	—	Late Maturity.
„ 55, - - -	—	—	—	
„ 70, - - -	—	—	—	Post Maturity.
Totals, - - -	90	43	133	

The majority of the cases, 78 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.	Died.	Total.
Gland—						
Cervical Region, -	42	27	8	1	—	78
Tracheo-bronchial, -	—	6	1	—	—	7
Joint—						
Hip, - - -	1	1	—	—	1	3
Abdomen, - - -	10	7	3	—	—	20
Bone, - - -	4	3	2	—	—	9
Skin, - - -	5	2	1	—	—	8
Spine, - - -	2	2	—	—	—	4
Genito-Urinary System, -	1	—	1	—	—	2
Larynx, - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tendon Sheaths, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals, - - -	66	48	17	1	1	133

The fatal case, a boy of 12 years, had very advanced amyloid disease, with involvement of the hip joint, and the terminal stage was broncho-pneumonia.

As stated in a previous report, the above classification according to the part affected is only made for statistical purposes. Tuberculosis is a general disease and its ravages are not confined to one particular part of the body. The great majority of the children admitted are of the tuberculised type, the cervical glands showing the most marked involvement.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN DAYS.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Men, - - - -	247	733	18
Women, - - - -	209	307	92
Boys, - - - -	215	705	4
Girls, - - - -	265	666	13

It will be noted from the above table that the average duration of residence for children was 7 to 8 months. To obtain permanent results, one aims at a year's institutional treatment, but this is sometimes rather difficult to attain. Tuberculosis requires prolonged treatment, and in children it is an early manifestation very amenable to treatment. A prolonged period of treatment at this stage will most probably lead to permanent cure, whereas a shorter period will only cause temporary improvement with a strong liability to the necessity for further treatment.

FAMILY HISTORY.

	Number of Cases Discharged.	Positive.	Percentage.
Men, - - - -	27	6	22
Women, - - - -	4	2	50
Boys, - - - -	63	18	29
Girls, - - - -	39	14	36
	133	40	30

EX-SERVICEMEN.

Included in the patients discharged during the year under consideration were 52 ex-servicemen, an increase of 9 on the previous year. Of that number, 45 were affected with the pulmonary type of the disease, 16 being in Stage I, 22 in Stage II, and 7 in Stage III.

Of the remaining 7, 1 was suffering from tuberculosis of the abdomen, 2 from tuberculosis of bone, and 2 from glandular tuberculosis, while in 2 cases no definite tuberculous lesion could be detected.

GRADUATED LABOUR.

Of the 125 adult males discharged during the period under review, 102 registered for training. 17 were physically unfit for systematic training but were engaged in occupational therapy, and 6 were unable to work without prejudice to their condition. It is pleasing to report a reduction in the number of cases unsuitable for Colony treatment.

NECESSITOUS CASES.

During the year 112 necessitous cases—an increase of 36 on last year—were supplied with clothing and boots.

	Cases.	Value.
Middle Ward District,	99	£263 10 0
Other Districts,	13	43 4 0

The necessitous circumstances of all cases were verified by the respective Medical Officers of Health. In the Middle Ward District, the increase in cost of clothing supplied was approximately £100, chiefly due to the economic conditions during the coal strike.

WASSERMANN TEST.

A specimen of blood for the Wassermann test was taken from all adult patients on admission, with the undernoted results:—

Positive, 4; Strongly positive, 18. Total, 22.

This was equal to 13 per cent. of the adult admissions. The figure for the previous year was 5 per cent.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The services of a part-time Dental Surgeon were available at the Colony for the necessary treatment of patients. One has pleasure in recording the excellent results of dental treatment. It consisted mainly of extractions, fillings, and scalings. During the year 152 adults and 100 children received treatment, as follows:—
Extractions, 486; fillings, 76; scalings, 64. In several cases,

artificial dentures were supplied, the cost being borne by the patient's Approved Society under the National Health Insurance Scheme. Compared with the previous year, there was a reduction in the number of children receiving treatment, and our dentist reported a considerable improvement in the condition of the patients' teeth prior to treatment.

X-RAYS.

The X-ray apparatus was working steadily during the year and proved to be absolutely essential as an aid to diagnosis. All patients were examined by the fluorescent screen, and, in the majority of cases, a radiogram was taken. The time has now come to consider the question of bringing our X-ray apparatus more up-to-date. The present stand can only be used for upright work. A certain proportion of the cases have bone lesions, and these can only be properly photographed on a couch. The upright stand should be replaced by a combined couch and stand, which would serve all purposes. In addition, our present accommodation is rather cramped, and it would be advisable to transfer the apparatus to one of the pavilions.

ACTINOTHERAPY.

This is now the fourth year that ultra-violet rays have been used for the treatment of the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis.

HELIOOTHERAPY.—One has again to record a good summer for Sun Treatment. The children began exposures on 21st April, and the treatment was carried on until 8th October. The majority of the children reached the stage of bronzing or pigmentation, and in some cases, this pigmentation was retained for months after the treatment had been discontinued. The technique was similar to what has been described in previous reports, although one finds that, in these northern climates, the carefully graduated exposures recommended by Rollier, Leysin, are not necessary. The results amply justified the trouble taken. There was a marked improvement in the physical condition of the patients, shown by an improvement in appetite, a steady increase in weight, and a marked decline in the tuberculous lesions. This is still the most economical and efficient means of applying the ultra-violet rays. A large number of patients can be treated at the minimum of cost, but, unfortunately, in this climate it can only be applied during the summer months. The results seem to be permanent, as the health of the children remained good during the subsequent winter months.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—This year, owing to the increasing demands for treatment and to the previous excellent results obtained, a full-time nurse was appointed in charge of this department. In addition to the four open carbon arc lamps of 20 amperes' capacity previously installed, a quartz mercury vapour lamp of the K.B.B. atmospheric type was purchased, fitted with a canopy and iris diaphragm, for local treatment. Following the purchase of this lamp, a clinic was opened for the treatment of out-patients, treatment being given twice weekly. The following type of record card was devised, and has proved very satisfactory in practice :—

[illegible]

As before, treatment by the carbon arc lamps was confined to in-patients, the patients being treated with daily exposures, the dosage

being carefully graduated, commencing with an initial exposure of 15 minutes and reaching a maximum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Experiments were made with various types of carbons, and the following results were noted :—

Tungsten Cored Positive and Negative.—These carbons burned fairly steadily with a current consumpt of 15 amperes. There was a moderate amount of heat produced, showing the presence of infra-red rays. After burning for ten hours, there were $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches of each of the positive and negative carbons left. On testing the strength of the ultra-violet rays with the Levy-West ultra-violet pastilles the result was 8 units after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' exposure.

Tungsten Cored Positive and Solid Ordinary Negative.—These carbons spluttered more and gave off a greater amount of heat. Current consumpt same as before, viz., 15 amperes. After ten hours' burning, 8 inches of each of the positive and negative carbons were left. Levy-West test showed 8 units after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' exposure.

Nickel Cored Positive and Negative.—These carbons spluttered more than the Tungsten Cored. There was not so much heat produced. Current consumpt 15 amperes. 7 inches of each of the positive and negative carbons were left after ten hours' burning. Levy-West test showed 8 units after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' exposure.

Polar White Flame Positive and Negative Carbons.—These carbons burned very steadily with a brilliant white flame. A fair amount of heat produced, but very little spluttering. Current consumpt, 15 amperes. After ten hours' burning, 7 inches of each of the positive and negative carbons were left. Levy-West test showed 8 units after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' exposure.

Polar White Flame Positive and Solid Ordinary Negative.—These carbons also burned very steadily with a brilliant white flame. A fair amount of heat production, but very little spluttering. Current consumpt, 15 amperes. After ten hours' burning, 7 inches of each of the positive and negative carbons were left. Levy-West test showed 16 units after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' exposure.

It should be noted that all the carbons used in the test were 18 mm. positive and 12 mm. negative, with the exception of the Polar White Flame carbons, where the negative was 13 mm.

I am of the opinion that, judging by the above tests, the Polar White Flame positive carbon with the solid ordinary negative carbon, when used in the open carbon arc lamp, is by far the best combination for producing the maximum amount of ultra-violet rays.

In view of these findings, it was decided to use permanently the combination of a positive Polar White Flame carbon with a plain negative.

As regards results of treatment with the carbon arc lamps, one still finds that the cases which re-act best are those of lupus (catarrhal type), glands with discharging sinuses, and tuberculous abscesses of the soft tissues (scrofuloderma). The results of treatment in cases with enlarged glands that had not broken down proved rather disappointing, improvement being slow. This peculiar feature was noticed that the more advanced the disease in the glands the better the results of treatment; in other words, glands that have broken down and developed discharging sinuses heal more readily.

The results of treatment with the mercury vapour lamp proved satisfactory, the same type of case being treated as with the carbon arc lamps. Owing to the shorter period of treatment, all out-patients were exposed to the rays of the mercury vapour lamp. In addition, some in-patients who were receiving general light baths (carbon arc) had local treatment with the mercury vapour lamp, for example, lupus and scrofuloderma. It was noticed that, in some cases, these combined exposures considerably shortened the duration of treatment. The technique in the case of the mercury vapour lamp was as follows:—All patients, without exception, received an initial erythema dose on the forearm, the usual gauntlet with five holes being employed. The test of the erythema dose is a matter of vital importance and should never be neglected. It was found that, on an average, the optimum initial dose was 3 minutes, but in several cases, there were marked variations, proving that treatment by this lamp must not be haphazard. The individual's susceptibility should always be taken into account. For general treatment the patient was exposed at a distance of 2 feet, and for local treatment at a distance of 12 inches. Exposures were gradually increased until one reached a maximum of about 15 minutes, twice weekly.

The relative merits of the two types of lamps have been a matter for considerable discussion in the Medical Press (and perhaps it might

be advisable to express a personal opinion in this Report). The initial cost rather favours the mercury vapour lamp, which costs £45, compared with £60 for the four 20-ampere carbon arc lamps. Again, the running expenses are considerably less in the mercury vapour lamp; for a voltage of 200, 6d per hour, as compared with 2s. per hour for the other lamps. In the quartz mercury vapour lamp, the intensity of the ultra-violet rays gradually decreases owing to the formation of a metallic deposit on the inner side of the quartz tube. For this reason the lamp should be periodically tested. Our procedure is to have this done once a month. In the case of the carbon arc lamp there is practically no variation of intensity. From the point of view of safety everything is in favour of the carbon arc lamp, the longer exposures required by this lamp considerably lessening the risk of over-exposure. For this reason the mercury vapour lamp should only be used by a skilled operator with considerable experience. The mercury vapour lamp has this decided advantage that a much larger number of patients can be treated owing to the shorter exposures required.

Regarding the therapeutic results, it is rather more difficult to express a definite opinion. Both types of lamps seem to give equally satisfactory results, although it was noticed that some patients had a greater feeling of well-being after a general light bath with the carbon arc lamps than with the mercury vapour lamp. The results seem to be rather more rapid with the latter type. This is also rather important from an economic point of view.

In the meantime, one would recommend that both types of lamps be installed in treatment Clinics. One might use the carbon arc for general treatment and the mercury vapour for local treatment. However, the whole subject is one for further research.

The following table shows the details of cases treated and discharged during the year. At the end of the year 20 females and 7 males were still undergoing treatment, 14 females and 4 males with the mercury vapour lamp, and 6 females and 3 males with the carbon arc lamps.

Lesion.	Patient. Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Illness.	Duration of Treatment.	*Lamp.	Result.
Glands.	M. J.	12	F.	5 years.	10 months.	C. A.	Cured.
	A. W.	8	F.	7 "	4 "	C. A.	Improved.
	J. D.	23	M.	2 "	7 "	C. A.	Improved.
	W. R.	16	M.	13 "	9 "	C. A.	Improved.
	J. W.	10	M.	3 "	4 "	C. A.	I.S.Q.
	K. L.	13	M.	8 "	4 "	C. A.	Cured.
	J. R.	11	M.	3 "	2½ "	C. A.	Improved.
Glands. (Discharging Sinus.)	J. K.	22	M.	3 "	1 week.	C. A.	Improved.
	M. B.	21	F.	7 "	6 months.	C. A.	Cured.
	A. D.	11	F.	6 months.	2 "	C. A.	Cured.
Fibroid Lupus.	J. H.	14	M.	3½ years.	7 "	C. A.	Cured.
	E. B.	23	F.	7 "	4½ "	C. A.	Cured.
	P. M. I.	10	M.	2 "	3 "	C. A.	Cured.
	J. C.	14	M.	11½ "	6 "	C. A.	Improved.
Catarrhal Lupus.	J. B.	15	M.	10 "	6 weeks.	M. V.	I.S.Q.
	N. F.	14	F.	6 "	3½ years.	C. A.	Cured.
	J. S.	11	M.	8 "	2¼ "	C. A.	Cured.
Scrofuloderma.	J. D.	21	M.	18 "	4 months.	C. A.	Cured.
	A. L.	23	F.	18 "	1½ years.	C. A.	Cured.
	S. R.	14	F.	7 months.	9½ months.	& M. V. C. A.	Improved.
Bone.	D. M. A.	40	M.	7½ years.	6 "	C. A.	Improved.
	S. J.	17	M.	10 "	4 "	C. A.	Improved.
	R. L.	12	M.	9 "	1 month.	C. A.	Improved.
	J. K.	12	M.	3 "	3 months.	M. V.	Cured.
	A. B.	12	M.	1 year.	2 weeks.	M. V.	Improved.
	J. G.	11	M.	1 "	2 months.	C. A.	Improved.
Abdomen.	N. N.	17	F.	5½ years.	9 "	C. A.	Cured.
	G. D.	11	M.	7 months.	2 "	C. A.	Cured.
	J. S.	11	M.	1 year.	4 "	C. A.	Cured.
Spine.	G. G.	9	M.	7 years.	1½ years.	C. A.	Improved.
Tendons.	D. M.	20	M.	8 months.	4 months.	C. A.	Cured.
Genito-Urinary System.	A. C.	27	M.	5½ years.	1 month.	C. A.	I.S.Q.
Laryngitis.	J. D.	47	M.	9 "	2 weeks.	C. A.	I.S.Q.

* M. V.—Mercury Vapour. C. A.—Carbon Arc.

In addition, the following non-tuberculous conditions were successfully treated:—Ringworm, furunculosis, psoriasis, seborrhœic dermatitis.

THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

Miss Rodger, our junior teacher, resigned her appointment owing to ill-health, and Miss Bayne, M.A., was appointed to the vacancy. The results of this scheme of combined education and treatment continued to be excellent, and, on discharge, the children were able to take their place alongside normal scholars of a similar school age, having, to a large extent, made up the ground lost owing to ill-health.

Kindergarten continues to take a prominent part in the school curriculum, and the sale of work at the end of the summer session showed evidence of the progress made. There was a splendid selection of rugs, raffia work, needlework, &c. It is to be hoped that the new school extension will be completed in time for a detailed description in the next Annual Report. The average number of scholars attending school was 93, the maximum being 95, and the minimum 92.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Colony is now equipped to accommodate 250 patients, and the beds were fully utilised during the year.

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
									—

Our hot water service installation was completely overhauled, the iron pipes being replaced by copper ones, and a water tower was erected to increase the pressure. The system is now working perfectly.

Owing to the increased demands for electricity, a new storage battery of 900 ampere hours' capacity was installed at the beginning of the year.

The road to the Recreation Hall was laid with tar-macadam, and portions of the main avenue were tar-sprayed.

The interior of the administration block and the boiler house were painted, and a large amount of plaster work repaired.

TENNIS COURT.—The Ash Tennis Court was used for the first time this summer, and has been much appreciated by the staff. The making of this court was a good example of what can be done by patient labour.

RECREATION. — Recreation is an important part of the Colony treatment of tuberculosis, and our Recreation Hall was largely used for all forms of entertainment. This year the films for our weekly cinematographic entertainments during the winter months were hired from Messrs. Pathé Frères (Cinema) Ltd., and the expenditure has been amply justified. One would like to express our gratitude to all the kind friends who have so generously provided entertainments during the season.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Every second Sunday afternoon, a religious service was held in the Recreation Hall, and our thanks are due to the ten local clergymen who conducted those services.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I. RAINFALL.

Month.	Depth in Inches.	Month.	Depth in Inches.
January, - - -	5.70	July, - - -	3.50
February, - - -	4.52	August, - - -	2.75
March, - - -	4.50	September, - - -	3.7
April, - - -	2.55	October, - - -	5.50
May, - - -	2.42	November, - - -	6.15
June, - - -	2.45	December, - - -	2.16
Total Rainfall for Year, -			45.9

This shows an increase of 2.47 inches on the previous year.

During the year there were 212 completely dry days.

II. WINDS.

North, - - -	31	South, - - -	55
North-East, - - -	29	South-West, - - -	52
East, - - -	44	West, - - -	110
South-East, - - -	13	North-West, - - -	31
117		248	

III. TEMPERATURE.

The highest, lowest, and mean shade temperature for each month follows :—

	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean.
January, - - - -	49	23	36
February, - - - -	52	18	35
March, - - - -	63	21	42
April, - - - -	66	30	48
May, - - - -	70	26	48
June, - - - -	78	37	57.5
July, - - - -	90	42	66
August, - - - -	80	43	61.5
September, - - - -	70	28	49
October, - - - -	70	18	44
November, - - - -	50	22	36
December, - - - -	46	16	31

The mean temperature for the year, therefore, works out at 46.2.

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, - - - -	4	Clerks, - - - -	2
Nurses, - - - -	15	Electric Power Station, -	6
Supervisor, - - - -	1	Handyman, - - - -	1
Maids, - - - -	24	Porter, - - - -	1
School Teachers, - -	2	Attendant, - - - -	1
			Total, - 63

COLONY DEPARTMENTS.

The training conditions in all departments were similar to those of previous years, the patients being trained by experienced instructors. The working hours per day varied from two to six, according to the patient's physical condition. It is pleasing to record that the Board of Health approved of the expenditure in the Poultry and Piggery Departments ranking for grant.

GARDENS.

During the year 46 patients enrolled for training. This department is now fully equipped for the training of patients in all forms of gardening. The patients received a good training in the principles of Market Gardening. The produce was supplied to the Institution, and the surplus was sent to market or sold privately. Owing to the success of last year's experiments with "Windolite," arrangements were made to cover more frame sashes with this material. The staff consisted of a head gardener, inside and outside foremen, 8 under gardeners, 1 casual worker and 1 carter.

FOREST NURSERY.

65 patients enrolled for training in this department, almost double the number in the previous year. The work, as usual, consisted in the sowing of seeds and the rearing of young trees. Most of the trees were sent to the Afforestation Scheme at Camps. Privet was grown for the hedges in the various housing schemes and the planting was done under the supervision of our head forester. There was a ready sale for the roses grown in this department, and more ground was taken off for the purpose. Willows were also grown for the Basket-making Department. The staff consisted of a head forester, who is also in charge of Camps, foreman forester, 5 under foresters, a carter, and a caretaker. The Apiary was transferred to this department last year, and 132 lbs. of honey were supplied to the Institution.

POULTRY FARM.

During the year 63 patients enrolled for training. The work of this department is very suitable for tuberculous patients, as it is essentially an open-air occupation and the duties are not arduous. There is a certificated poultrymaid in charge, and the average number of patients working was 20. The incubator house, with its accommodation for hatching 500 eggs, was fully utilised. The stock of poultry consisted of light and heavy breeds, and included Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Black and White Leghorns. Owing to the exposed situation of the Poultry Farm, it was found that these were the varieties which thrived best. A certain number of turkeys were hatched and reared, and other were bought when 5-6 months' old and reared for the Christmas market.

Altogether, during the year, 1,030 chickens and 22 turkeys were hatched, a decrease of 138 on the previous year. At the end of the

year the stock consisted of 259 pullets, 439 hens, 50 cockerels, 5 cocks, 8 ducks, 2 drakes—total, 763 fowls.

PIGGERY.

This year an alteration was made in the supervision of the department, a fully trained patient being put in charge at a wage of 10s. per week. As formerly, the Farm Manager still maintained a supervising interest. This new arrangement worked very satisfactorily. 24 patients enrolled for training, the average number working at one time being 7. The stock at the end of the year numbered 101 (an increase of 10 on the previous year), as follows:—1 middle white boar, 1 large black boar, 2 large white brood sows, 2 large black brood sows, 10 middle white brood sows, 3 gilts, 34 crossed young pigs under six weeks, and 48 crossed feeding pigs under six months.

The majority of the pigs reared were a cross between the large black and the middle white, as it was found that this type had a ready sale and complied with most of the butchers' requirements. This department continued to show a good financial return, and was one of the most profitable in the Colony.

GUINEA-PIG DEPARTMENT.

This department continued to supply the County Laboratory, although the stock at the end of the year was very low owing to a heavy mortality. This mortality was most marked amongst the young stock, and the cause was rather obscure, the chief symptom being acute diarrhoea. Post-mortem examinations were made, but no organism could be discovered.

Sold, - - - - -	104
Stock at end of year, - - - - -	30

INSTITUTION WORKSHOP.

This department, organised for the carrying out of general Colony repairs, was carried on successfully during the year, patients with previous occupational experience being employed. 11 patients came under this category.

GARAGE.

The Garage continued to be worked in conjunction with the Motor Repair Department, all the work in connection with our two motor lorries being done by trainees from this department—a good example of the value of Colony training.

FARM.

The Farm continued to supply milk to the Colony and the County Hospital, Blantyre. The stock is a pedigree Ayrshire herd, and we were again licensed to produce Certified Milk—the highest grade. The average marks for the routine Veterinary Inspection of the stock, byres, &c., reached the high figure of 96·5 per cent. The herd again passed the tuberculin test, there being no re-actors, and we have now had a tubercle free stock for several years. No stock was purchased during the year, thus there was no possible source of contamination.

We were still members of the Scottish Milk Records Association, and the regular examinations of the tester showed that the average percentage of butter fat was 3·73, and 8 cows (an addition of three on the previous year) yielded over 1,000 gallons, the average for the whole herd being 819 gallons, an increase of 38 gallons on last year's figure.

Following on last year's bacteriological experiments, we had a new type of milking pail in regular use. It is somewhat similar to the old open luggie but with a contracted top, with an opening at the side for emptying. This opening is covered by a small canopy. The routine bacteriological examination of the milk showed that a composite sample only contained 5,900 blood heat organisms per c.c., a reduction of 1,620 on the previous year, and coliform bacilli were absent in one-tenth of a c.c. This was an excellent result, when one considers that Certified Milk is allowed to contain up to 30,000 organisms per c.c. To enable us to maintain our high standard, a steam sterilising chest was installed to take the place of the steam jets formerly used. This enabled us to thoroughly sterilise all the milk utensils, even including the milking stools.

This year Miss Jack, our dairymaid, left to get married, after being with us for seven years, and Miss MacLeod, N.D.D., was appointed to the vacancy. The staff consisted of Farm Manager, dairymaid, assistant dairymaid, byreman, milkers, 2 ploughmen, and 1 odd man.

Stock at end of year was as follows:—1 stock bull rising 4 years, 1 stock bull rising 2 years, 6 bull stirks, 42 cows, 20 heifers, 10 heifer calves, 1 bull calf, 6 work horses, and 1 foal.

INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS.

The various departments of the Industrial Workshops were working satisfactorily during the year, and in this, the fourth year of their

existence, one is justified in stating that they take a most important and satisfactory position in the scheme of Colony training for tuberculous patients. The various forms of training have been very popular with the patients. Outside Local Authorities are also beginning to realise the importance of these workshops, and during the year, from far and near, there were numerous requests for places in the various departments. This was particularly marked in the Motor Section. After the termination of the Coal Strike a notable feature was the increase in the number of inquiries by patients anxious to enter the Industrial Workshops. It should be remembered that the majority of our patients are miners, and a probable explanation was that, owing to the large number of miners that would not be re-absorbed into the industry, our patients realised that they could not expect to resume work as miners and they were anxious to learn another trade.

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 were 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.

Although training is our first consideration, it is gratifying to record that the commercial aspect has not been ignored, the receipts from the various departments of the workshops totalling over £1,180 for the year.

The undernoted table shows the number of trainees who have completed their training. It must be understood that the figures are only approximately correct, as one has considerable difficulty in tracing some of the trainees.

Department.	Number of trainees who have completed training.	Number working at trade in which they received training.	Number working at another trade.		Number failed to find employment.
			Original Occupation.	New Occupation.	
Cabinetmaking,	10	4	1	1	4
Basketmaking,	4	2	—	—	2
Boot Repairing,	10	5	—	—	5
Motor Repairing,	20	16	1	—	3

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.—This continued to be one of the most popular departments, there being a waiting list of trainees, a probable explanation being that, owing to the large number of motor vehicles, particularly buses, now running, the trainee realised that there is a good prospect of his obtaining employment on the completion of his training. The Wolseley and Ford cars were used regularly for demonstration purposes, the latter being very kindly lent by the Ford Motor Company, who have arranged to periodically replace it with the latest type of chassis, thus giving our trainees an excellent opportunity of making themselves familiar with the most modern type of Ford car. All the trainees (8) who entered for the Royal Scottish Automobile Club Driving Certificate were successful. In addition to the routine lectures and demonstrations by the Instructor there was a large amount of repair work done in this department, a gratifying increase on last year; in fact, the department was seldom idle. 24 patients enrolled for training.

CABINETMAKING DEPARTMENT.—A new Instructor was appointed to this department, our old Instructor having gone to a more important post. This was one of the busiest sections of the workshops, and in the near future the question of extending this department will have to be seriously considered, a large proportion of the work being of the class called "Rural Carpentry," which requires a considerable amount of space. In addition, a considerable quantity of furniture was made for various institutions, and there was a marked increase in the number of private orders. Altogether, the sales for the year amounted to approximately £535, an increase of £185 on the previous year. The usual lectures and demonstrations were given, and 19 patients enrolled for training.

BOOT REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.—This department continued to occupy a most important place in the scheme of training. A large amount of work was done, and the trainees received a good training in all classes of repair work, including crepe and rubber. During the year repairs, amounting to over £260, were executed. 11 patients enrolled for training.

BASKETMAKING DEPARTMENT.—Following on the appointment of our new Instructor, there was a marked improvement in the work done in this department. The trainees had more variety, and were shown the various methods of making all kinds of basketwork. There was a speeding up in production with, in addition, a large increase in

the number of orders, the output being more than quadrupled. At the end of the year so great was the pressure of work that it was only with difficulty we could cope with the demand. In addition to supplying private customers we had a steady order from two firms in Glasgow. It is quite apparent that there is a dearth of good basketmakers in Scotland, most of the baskets now sold to the public being made in Lancashire. To take one article only—pigeon baskets—several customers have told us that these could only be procured in England. One is of the opinion that, with the re-organisation of this department, the trainees should not have much difficulty in earning a livelihood after leaving the Colony, particularly when one remembers that it does not require much capital to start a business of this nature. 9 patients enrolled for training during the year, and goods to the value of £280 were sold, an increase of £160 on last year.

Hairmyres Colony,
March, 1927.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.

The veterinary inspection of dairy herds was carried out by the County Veterinary Inspector and an Assistant.

The records show that 959 dairy herds, containing 19,437 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 413 samples of milk were taken, and sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory, where, after examination, 51 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

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 inquiring 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.

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, 1926, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARISH

PARISH.	Herds Registered.	Herds Inspected.	Cows Inspected.	Cows with Abnormal Conditions of Udder.						Samples of Milk.			
				Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Mammitis.	Induration N.T.	Eruption on Teats.	Total.	Number taken.	Number found to contain Tubercle bacilli.	Number found to contain infectious <i>o. galli</i> -ms.	Number negative.
Avondale, - -	114	154	3,910	12	86	18	93	1	210	70	12	13	45
East Kilbride, -	86	130	2,931	9	82	29	91	1	21	731	9	25	39
Glasford, - -	44	65	1,334	4	31	8	22	2	62	16	4	4	8
Stonehouse, -	23	49	1,041	6	30	12	23	...	77	18	6	2	10
<i>First Division, -</i>	267	398	9,216	31	229	67	229	4	560	177	31	44	102
Blantyre, - -	21	29	481	1	12	3	...	...	16	12	1	2	9
Bothwell, - -	60	95	1,620	3	28	17	61	4	113	53	3	14	36
Cambuslang, -	19	37	719	...	28	12	37	...	77	32	...	8	24
Cambusnethan, -	43	69	1,358	3	35	6	21	...	65	17	3	3	11
Dalserf, - -	11	27	435	1	6	4	20	...	31	9	1	2	6
Dalziel, - -	5	10	303	1	9	4	7	...	21	5	1	3	1
Hamilton, - -	37	69	1,599	2	41	12	29	3	87	24	2	7	15
<i>Second Division, -</i>	196	336	6,515	11	159	58	175	7	410	152	11	39	102
New Monkland, -	61	95	1,469	3	25	12	27	...	67	30	3	9	18
Old Monkland, -	26	48	955	4	15	6	36	...	61	29	4	8	17
Shotts, - -	50	82	1,282	2	22	13	18	1	56	25*	3	13	9
<i>Third Division, -</i>	137	225	3,706	9	62	31	81	1	184	84	10	30	44
<i>Middle Ward, -</i>	600	959	19,437	51	450	156	485	12	1,154	413	52	113	248

* Two samples from one cow.

The total figures for abnormal conditions of udder include 341 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, 450; mammitis, 156; induration, N.T., 485; and eruption on teats, 12—total, 1,103. Adding to these figures the 51 affected with tubercle, the number of cows presenting abnormal conditions of the udder was 1,154, or 5.9 per cent.

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 5,928 infants—males, 3,049; and females, 2,879, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 25·0 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 1·0 compared with the rate for 1925. 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 319 illegitimate births—males, 149; and females, 170, which is equal to 5·3 per cent. of the total births.

Births Notified.—The number of statutory notifications received was 5,711, and of these 5,500 were notifications of live-born children, the remainder—211—being notifications of still-births. The percentage of births notified to births registered was 92·8, excluding still-births. In addition, 208 notifications were received as a result of letters addressed to parents, and 196 births were brought to our notice by the Nurse Health Visitors, giving a gross total of 6,115. The sources of notification were as follows:—

Doctors.	Midwives.	Handywomen.	Parents.	Institutions.	Other Sources.	Health Visitors.	Total.
1,196	3,383	12	570	647	111	196	6,115

To the number of births notified there falls to be added the births of 368 infants which occurred in institutions in the Middle Ward, but whose parents resided in areas outwith the Middle Ward District; 88 of these were notified from Bellshill Hospital, while 280 were notified from the Coatbridge and Airdrie Maternity Home.

Table M I 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 57,401, a decrease of 6,626 compared with the previous year. The special visits referred to numbered 3,752, and were made in connection with the following conditions:—Ante-natal cases, 1,826; infant death inquiries, 182; ophthalmia neonatorum, 622; conjunctivitis, 4; squint, 601; puerperal fever, 16; whooping-cough, 11; adopted babies (first and revisits), 201; maternal deaths, 5; measles, 35; chickenpox, 4; ear, nose, and throat, 130; gastro enteritis, 1; rickets, 4; and inquiries under Blind Persons Act, 110.

Particulars connected with 5,658 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 1,459 (25·7 per cent.) were attended by medical practitioners alone, or assisted by neighbours or relatives; 1,208 (21·3 per cent.) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,316 (40·9 per cent.) by certified midwives; 40 (0·7 per cent.) by women not on the midwives' roll; 597 (10·5 per cent.) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 38 (0·6 per cent.) the birth took place before the arrival of an attendant.

Of the 211 still-births notified, particulars of 209 have been recorded, and the attendants at birth in these were as follows:—109 (52·1 per cent.) by doctors and midwives; 14 (6·7 per cent.) by doctors alone, or assisted by handywomen; 30 (14·3 per cent.) by midwives alone; 56 (26·8 per cent.) in institutions.

As pointed out in the previous year's Report, the above figures 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 which are 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.

		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	
Cases attended by Midwives,		49·5	47·9	44·0	43·0	39·9	per cent.
Do.	Doctors and						
	Midwives,	48·9	50·4	22·5	22·6	22·4	„
Do.	Doctors,	—	—	24·8	24·5	25·1	„
Do.	Handywomen,	1·4	1·5	1·6	0·6	0·6	„
Do.	Institutions,	—	—	5·8	8·2	11·1	„
Do.	B.B.A.,	—	—	1·1	0·7	0·6	„

Feeding at Age of Six Months.—5,826 records relating to infants born between July, 1925, and June, 1926, were investigated to determine the feeding at the age of six months, and the results are classified as follows:—Wholly breast fed, 3,420 (68·1 per cent.); partially breast fed, 263 (5·2 per cent.); artificially fed, 1,336 (26·6 per cent.); died or removed, 708; and information incomplete, 99.

Infantile Mortality.—Deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered 489, which is equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 82·5 per 1,000 births, compared with 93·4 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		
1. Prematurity, - - Congenital Malfor- mation, - - Congenital Heart, - Atelectasis, - - Injury at Birth, -	84	5	12	2	103	4	2	—	—	109	18·38
	7	2	2	1	12	1	1	1	—	15	2·53
	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	7	1·18
	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5	0·84
	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	0·84
2. Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, -	38	11	3	6	58	22	11	3	—	94	15·85
3. Diarrhœa, - - Other Digestive Diseases, - -	—	3	1	—	4	7	15	6	6	38	6·41
	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	5	0·84
4. Pneumonia, - - Bronchitis, - - Other Respiratory Diseases, - -	1	1	—	1	3	4	11	18	18	54	9·10
	—	4	1	2	7	5	8	7	2	29	4·89
	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0·33
5. Tuberculosis— Meningeal, - - Abdominal, - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	7	1·18
	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6	1·01
6. Convulsions, - - Hydrocephalus, - Meningitis, - -	4	3	4	1	12	6	7	7	1	33	5·55
	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0·33
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	7	1·18
7. Measles, - - Whooping-cough, - Diphtheria, - - Erysipelas, - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	9	1·51
	—	—	1	—	1	5	4	2	5	17	2·86
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	0·50
	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	0·50
8. Syphilis, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0·17
9. Violence, - - Suffocation (Over- lying), - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	0·33
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	0·33
10. All other causes, -	2	1	—	2	5	4	12	7	6	34	5·73
	152	33	25	15	225	67	79	69	49	489	82·5
Rate per 1000 births,	25·6	5·5	4·2	2·5	37·9	11·3	13·3	11·6	8·2	82·5	

Maternal Mortality (including 16 deaths from Puerperal Septicæmia).—The causes of maternal deaths may be divided into certain groups, and the following table shows the group causes, together

with the number of deaths referable thereto for each year since 1910. The registered births, the birth-rates, and the death-rates per 1,000 births are also given:—

TABLE VIII.—MATERNAL DEATHS FOR EACH YEAR SINCE 1910, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GROUP-CAUSES; NUMBER OF BIRTHS, BIRTH-RATES, AND MATERNAL DEATH-RATES EXPRESSED PER 1,000 BIRTHS.																			
Registered Cause.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926		
Puerperal Sepsis, -	21	9	13	10	13	7	10	10	7	15	23	25	20	17	15	19	16		
Albuminuria of Pregnancy and Eclampsia, -	5	4	1	4	3	4	6	3	6	7	5	5	10	10	8	6	7*		
Hæmorrhage, -	7	7	5	11	5	8	6	3	2	4	6	4	11	3	3	3	5		
Cardiac Failure and Shock, -	2	3	2	4	4	2	3	—	3	2	—	6	6	6	4	1	2		
Abortion, -	—	3	2	2	3	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	1	—		
Toxæmia of Pregnancy, -	3	—	1	4	3	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	1	5	1	2	1		
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy, -	3	4	7	4	5	10	8	4	4	7	7	2	4	8	3	7	8		
Total, -	41	30	31	39	36	33	35	21	23	37	44	45	54	50	34	39	39		
* Albuminuria, 1; Eclampsia, 6.																			
Registered Births, -	7,309	6,981	7,111	7,001	7,388	6,684	6,572	6,072	6,420	6,410	7,562	7,023	6,364	6,218	6,251	6,176	5,928		
Birth-rates, -	36.1	34.3	34.9	33.8	35.3	31.9	31.4	28.6	30.2	29.8	35.0	32.1	28.3	27.6	26.3	26	25		
Death-rate per 1,000 births (Puerperal Sepsis), -	2.87	1.28	1.82	1.42	1.75	1.04	1.52	1.64	1.09	2.34	3.04	3.56	3.14	2.73	2.39	3.07	2.69		
Death-rate per 1,000 births (excluding Puerperal Sepsis), -	2.73	3.00	2.53	4.14	3.11	3.89	3.80	1.81	2.49	3.43	2.77	2.84	5.34	5.31	3.03	3.23	3.88		
Death-rate per 1,000 births Total, -	5.60	4.29	4.35	5.57	4.86	4.93	5.32	3.45	3.58	5.77	5.81	6.40	8.48	8.04	5.43	6.31	6.57		
																4.93		6.83	
																4.61			

Puerperal Septicæmia.—The number of cases of puerperal septicæmia reported during the year was 55, representing an incidence rate of 9·2 per 1,000 births; this is an increase of 0·7 per 1,000 births compared with the previous year's figure.

The following table shows the incidence and death rates since 1916 :—

Year.	Total Cases.	Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Fatality Rate.	Death-Rate per 1000 Births.
1916	21	3·1	11	52·4	1·6
1917	22	3·6	10	45·4	1·6
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
1926	55	9·2	16	29·0	2·7

51, or 92·7 per cent., of the cases were removed for hospital treatment; 48 to the County Hospital, Motherwell; 2 to Lightburn Joint Hospital; and 1 to Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow.

In 7 cases a doctor alone, or with the assistance of a neighbour or relative, conducted the confinement, and delivery was effected by means of forceps in 3 cases. In 15 cases a doctor and certified midwife were in attendance, and in 9 of these cases forceps were used. In 15 cases the attendant was a certified midwife; 12 of the births took place in an institution, while in 6 cases (1 B.B.A., and 5 abortions) there was no attendant present. In the 12 institution cases the nature of confinement was as follows :—Prolapsed hand, 1; forceps and retained placenta, 1; craniotomy, 2; induction of labour, 1; ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1; normal, 4; ante-partum toxæmia, 2; and in 3 instances it was known that there had been instrumental interference prior to admission.

The incidence of the disease according to the number of pregnancy at which it occurred was as follows:—

No. of Pregnancy,												Not	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Stated.	
No. of Cases, -	15	11	7	2	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	3	55

The age distribution of the cases and deaths was:—

	Years	Under 20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	Over 40	Total.
Cases,	-	3	10	18	10	10	4	55
Deaths,	-	—	3	6	3	4	—	16

Only in 5 cases were the mothers unmarried.

Still-births.—The total number of notifications of still-births received during the year was 211, and those were sent in by:—Doctors, 61; midwives, 84; health visitors, 8; parents, 4; institutions, 54.

Inquiries by the Nurse Health Visitors were made into 209 cases and the following particulars obtained:

Maturity.—The births occurred at full term in 133 cases, in 22 at the eighth month, in 48 at the seventh month, and 2 at the sixth month; in 4 cases the duration of pregnancy was indefinite.

Attendant at Birth.—The attendant at birth was as follows:—Doctor and midwife, 109; doctor alone, or with unqualified woman, 14; midwife alone, 30; and institutional cases numbered 56.

Nature of Confinement.—The confinement was ascertained to have been normal in 114 cases and abnormal in 93, instrumental delivery taking place in 33 of the latter. In 2 instances the nature of delivery was not ascertained.

The pregnancy at which still-birth occurred is shown as follows:—

											11th and	Not	Total.
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	over.	stated.	
Pregnancy, -													
Still-births, -	59	31	19	19	16	15	13	6	5	5	17	4	209

Previous Still-Births.—In 157 cases no previous still-births had occurred; in the remaining 52 cases previous still-births had taken place, viz.:—1 in 27 cases; 2 in 14; 3 in 5; 4 in 3; and 6 in 3.

Employment of Mother.—Only in 5 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.
4	34	58	40	41	13	2	17	209

Health of Mothers during Pregnancy.—

Good, 152; fair, 27; poor, 16; unstated, 14; total, 209.

Probable Cause of Still-Birth. — In 63 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 146 cases the probable causes of still-birth might be stated thus:—Delayed labour, 20; difficult labour, 6; abnormal presentation, 18; contracted pelvis, 4; prolapse of cord, 13; albuminuria and eclampsia, 6; placenta prævia, 9; ante-partum hæmorrhage, 11; hydramnios, 2; diseased placenta, 1; cardiac disease, 1; toxæmia, 2; shock, 1; injury to mother, 5; ill-health of mother, 3; prematurity, 26; large child, 1; craniotomy, 5; injury at birth, 1; hydrocephalus, 3; spina bifida, 2; anencephalus, 6.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases, 169; rate per 1,000 births, 28·5; admissions to hospital, 7.

The number of cases coming to the notice of the department represents an increase of 3·1 per 1,000 births compared with the previous year.

Of the total cases reported, 57 (33·7 per cent.) were notified by doctors, 18 (10·6 per cent.) by certified midwives, and 14 (8·2 per cent.) by both doctors and midwives, 12 notified from Bellshill Hospital and 1 from Calderbank House, while 67 (39·6 per cent.) which were not formally notified, were discovered from the laboratory returns. In 49 cases a doctor alone, or with the assistance of an unqualified woman, was in attendance at the confinement—that is, the disease developed in connection with 3·3 per cent. of the total number of confinements conducted by doctors. Doctors and midwives were present at the birth in 21 cases, representing 1·5 per cent. of the total cases attended by doctors and midwives; a certified midwife alone was present at the birth in 54 cases, which is 2·3 per cent. of the total midwives' cases; in 3 cases the attendant at birth was a neighbour or relative. Of the 54 midwives, 40 were *bona fide* and 14 were certificated. 39 cases occurred in institutions, and in 3 instances the confinement took place before the arrival of an attendant.

In the following table the 169 cases are classified according to the severity of the disease and to the bacteriological findings:—

	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Total.
Gonococcal, - - - - -	3	—	—	3
Other Organisms, - - - - -	61	5	2	68
Pus but no Organisms, - - - - -	20	2	—	22
No Pus No Bacteria, - - - - -	16	1	—	17
No Swab, - - - - -	55	—	1*	56
Information Incomplete, - - - - -	—	—	—	3
	155	8	3	169

*Removed to hospital before swab could be taken.

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 1,826 domiciliary visits to expectant mothers, compared with 1,050 in the previous year.

At the Child Welfare Centres 361 patients attended for the first time and the total visits numbered 524, the total attendances during 1925 being 448.

Ante-natal cases were admitted to the various institutions as follows:—County Hospital, Bellshill, 173; Calderbank Convalescent Home, 91 (including 43 cases transferred from Bellshill Hospital); Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, 1; and Coatbridge and Airdrie Maternity Home, 12.

At the out-patient, department, Bellshill Hospital, 207 expectant mothers presented themselves for examination.

At the County laboratory 222 specimens of urine from ante-natal patients were examined, and of these, 201 were sent by midwives (73 positive) and 21 by members of the Public Health Staff (5 positive). In addition, 346 specimens were examined at the Child Welfare Centres, and 75 of these were positive.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Owing to the industrial dispute the routine work of all the Centres was greatly curtailed, and much of the time of the medical and nursing staffs was taken up in dealing with applications from families in necessitous circumstances. 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 of mothers, infants, and children at the Child Welfare Centres during 1926:—

TABLE MIV.

Child Welfare Centres.	No. of Sessions.	Mothers.	Total Attendances.	
			Children.	
			Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Baillieston, - - -	23	1,133	658	567
Bellshill, - - -	23	1,438	790	930
Blantyre, - - -	49	3,799	1,608	1,722
Cadzow, - - -	23	439	309	221
Cambuslang, - - -	48	3,831	1,905	1,779
Chapelhall, - - -	22	557	316	280
Larkhall, - - -	23	1,710	1,015	826
Newarthill, - - -	22	1,298	1,103	395
Newmains, - - -	23	1,361	773	472
New Stevenston, - - -	21	1,046	868	316
Shotts, - - -	22	1,019	541	304
Uddingston, - - -	23	922	553	444
		18,553	10,439	8,256

At Blantyre and Cambuslang Centres special sessions were held for the purpose of dealing with applications for assistance and a weekly meeting of the ordinary Centre was maintained. At all the other places the ordinary Centre was held on alternate weeks practically throughout the whole year.

Medical Consultations.—Table MV shows the number of sessions held, and the number of first visits and re-visits made by mothers, infants and children.

TABLE MV.

Centre.	MOTHERS.						CHILDREN.			
	No. of Sessions.	Ante-natal.		Post-natal and others.		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.		
		1st Visit.	Total.	1st Visit.	Total.	1st Visit.	Total.	1st Visit.	Total.	
Baillieston, -	30	31	38	16	30	53	79	63	126	
Bellshill, -	31	24	30	41	53	153	241	153	260	
Blantyre, -	49	92	143	248	368	198	375	240	447	
Cadzow, -	31	3	3	3	4	21	26	36	49	
Cambuslang, -	48	93	153	241	349	167	327	272	472	
Chapelhall, -	32	5	8	5	5	30	41	33	54	
Larkhall, -	31	53	68	72	101	139	230	131	201	
Newarthill, -	27	14	24	15	17	42	55	69	98	
Newmains, -	28	16	20	19	9	58	94	90	153	
New Stevenston, -	30	7	9	22	19	67	96	75	131	
Shotts, -	29	7	12	8	5	46	67	58	92	
Uddingston, -	31	16	16	28	32	76	103	77	115	
		361	524	718	992	1,050	1,734	1,297	2,198	

Table MVI shows the illnesses recorded in the case of infants and children 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 revisit for a new ailment, in which event both illnesses were recorded.

TABLE MVI.

Centre.	Gastro- Intestinal.	Intestinal Worm.	Respiratory.	Tuberculosis.	Skin.	Ear, Nose, and Throat.	Eyes.	Teeth.	Rickets.	Hernia.	Phimosis.	Anal Prolapse.	Club foot.	Infantile Paresis.	Injury to Limb.	Cleft Palate.	Others.	Total
Baillieston, -	65	-	12	4	16	9	3	-	5	2	2	-	1	2	2	-	8	132
Bellhill, -	180	3	21	5	12	17	12	5	36	7	2	-	-	5	1	-	37	343
Blantyre, -	295	6	88	12	40	29	25	18	27	12	7	4	-	2	3	2	18	588
Cadzow, -	24	-	2	1	5	5	3	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	56
Cambuslang, -	225	6	87	7	62	28	31	18	42	9	4	-	-	1	3	1	60	584
Chapelhall, -	24	-	3	1	11	5	2	5	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	69
Larkhall, -	121	-	12	2	47	25	10	5	15	20	7	2	1	3	2	1	21	294
Newarthill, -	69	1	10	2	8	5	5	1	11	6	9	1	-	1	-	-	2	131
Newmains, -	81	-	7	4	29	22	2	5	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	169
New Stevenston, -	61	3	13	1	17	10	6	1	10	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	23	155
Uddingston, -	78	2	18	3	27	9	6	4	7	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	11	174
Shotts, -	57	-	6	3	11	4	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	109
	1,280	21	279	45	285	168	112	65	171	83	39	8	2	17	12	4	213	2,804

Ante-Natal Cases.—Detailed information is available in respect of 335 ante-natal cases, and of these 175 showed no abnormality. The conditions found in the remaining 160 cases, were as follows:—Albuminuria, 20; hyperemesis, 7; hæmorrhage, 14; uterine displacement, 5; contracted pelvis, 12; leucorrhœa, 3; varicose veins, 15; œdema, 8; cardiac, 1; gastro-intestinal, 13; respiratory, 11; septic diseases, 4; dental caries, 3; pyelitis, 1; chorea, 1; hernia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; suspected V.D., 2; debility, 31; others, 7.

Of the above cases, 129 were referred for treatment to the ante-natal wards; 25 were referred to the family doctors; and the remaining 181 received treatment at the Clinics.

Post-Natal and Other Cases.—In addition 718 other mothers attended the medical consultations, most of whom were suffering from post-natal or other conditions of peculiar importance to the child-bearing age periods. In 97 instances the mothers were found to have gynæcological ailments.

Necessitous Cases.—The numbers dealt with monthly and the annual figures and estimated expenditure for each Centre are shown in Table MVII below:—

TABLE MVII.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
871	757	630	590	7,015	8,666	6,361	8,809	9,218	11,299	8,047	5,362	67,625	
			No. of Cases.	Amount.						No. of Cases.	Amount.		
Airdie,	...	1,193	£422	6	7	*Harthill,	...	1,105	£240	13	7		
Baillieston,	...	5,311	1,466	14	5	Larkhall,	...	6,959	1,710	14	6		
Bellshill,	...	8,375	2,321	15	5	Newarthill,	...	2,667	695	13	6		
Blantyre,	...	9,138	2,704	4	0	Newmains,	...	3,259	873	8	4		
*Bothwell,	...	2,534	689	1	2	New Stevenston,	...	3,774	1,002	8	9		
Cadzow,	...	2,160	607	9	11	*Quarter,	...	417	105	8	7		
Cambuslang,	...	4,991	1,262	18	4	*Salsburgh,	...	620	143	3	3		
Chapelhall,	...	2,195	674	2	1	Shotts,	...	2,867	727	1	4		
*Glasford,	...	210	50	6	5	*Stonehouse,	...	746	220	13	3		
*Glenboig,	...	1,006	222	16	2	Strathaven,	...	496	152	0	9		
*Glengowan,	...	773	249	4	8	Uddingston,	...	6,035	1,894	15	4		
*Greengairs,	...	556	160	15	6	*Udston,	...	238	55	13	10		
			38,442	£10,831	14	8				29,183	£7,821	15	0

* Temporary Centres which were opened during the period of industrial depression, viz., from May to December, 1926.

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 MVIII.

	DEMONSTRATIONS.		LECTURES.
	Cookery.	Dress-making.	
Baillieston, -	11	11	_____
Bellshill, -	4	21	_____
Blantyre, -	11	14	Making cot and dressing baby. Infant feeding. Teething. Infant invalid cookery.
Cambuslang, -	10	20	Measles. Influenza. Measles. Antenatal care. Golden rules for baby. Indigestion.
Chapelhall, -	10	11	Common ailments among children. Summer diarrhoea.
Larkhall, -	10	10	Infant feeding.
Newarthill, -	10	11	_____
Newmains, -	11	9	_____
New Stevenston,	10	10	_____
Shotts, -	—	22	_____
Uddingston, -	9	11	_____
	96	150	

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, ...	16	15	27
Blantyre, ...	5	5	5
Cambuslang, ...	20	19	—
Hamilton, ...	4	4	—
	45	43	32

Dental Treatment—Mothers and Children.—During the year 170 mothers and 46 children were recommended for dental treatment, and

of these 136 mothers and 33 children attended the dental surgeons appointed by the Local Authority.

Centre.	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN.	
	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.
Baillieston,	1	—	1	—
Bellshill, ...	5	3	2	2
Blantyre, ...	44	19	16	8
Cadzow, ...	1	1	1	1
Cambuslang,	113	110	17	16
Chapelhall, ..	1	1	—	—
Larkhall, ...	—	—	2	—
Newarthill, ...	2	—	—	—
Newmains, ...	1	—	2	1
New Stevenston,	—	—	1	1
Uddingston,	2	2	4	4
	170	136	46	33

Boarded-out Children.—During the year no additional children were boarded out by the Local Authority. Two children reached the age of five years, and consequently the Local Authority's responsibility for their maintenance ceased. The total number of children boarded out by the Local Authority by the end of the year was 2.

Ear, Nose, and Throat Treatment.—In connection with the treatment and prevention of ear, nose, and throat ailments fortnightly Clinics were held at the County Hospital, Motherwell, and the work done is summarised in the following statement:—

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of re-visits.	Operations recommended.	Operations performed.
22	108	77	52	34

The operations performed were of the following nature:—

Tonsils and Adenoids, ...	20
Incision of the Membrana Tympani, ...	10
Mastoid, ...	2
Retropharyngeal Abscess, ...	1
Inflation under Chloroform, ...	1
Total, ...	34

The difference in the number of operations recommended and operations performed is thus accounted for:—Operation refused, 2; operation elsewhere, 2; left the district, 1; after observation, operation not necessary, 2; and awaiting operation at the end of the year, 11.

In addition 4 patients from the Upper Ward District were dealt with and 5 school children attended in error.

County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY JAMES THOMSON, M.D.

The number of patients remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1925, including 28 babies born in hospital, was 68, and the admissions of patients (including 643 babies born alive in the Institution) numbered 1,764. At the end of the year 55 patients (including 23 babies born in hospital) remained in the Institution. Of the 696 confinements, 643 infants were born alive (11 were twin births) and 64 still-births.

TABLE MI.

MOTHERS—

Ante-natal—	In Residence on 1st Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	In Residence on 31st Dec.
For Confinement,	32	684	696	20
For Treatment,	1	173	172	2
Abortions, - -	3	126	126	3
Post-natal, - -	2	26	26	2
Gynæcological, -	1	100	97	4
Other Conditions, -	—	—	—	—
Children, - - -	1	12	12	1
	40	1,121	1,129	32

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 MII.

MIDDLE WARD,			...	...	...	991
Avondale,	...	14	Cambusnethan,	...	...	29
East Kilbride,	...	16	Dalserf, ...	...	...	105
Glasford,	...	3	Dalziel, ...	...	...	11
Stonehouse,	...	8	Hamilton.	...	...	35
Blantyre,	...	135	New Monkland,	...	...	54
Bothwell,	...	301	Old Monkland,	...	...	133
Cambuslang.	...	109	Shotts, ...	...	...	38
LOWER WARD,	...	56	UPPER WARD,	...	...	74
Total,	...	...	...	...	1,121	

TABLE MIII.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

During the year 172 ante-natal cases admitted for treatment were discharged. The conditions found were as follows:—

General debility—Sent to Calderbank Home,	26	General debility,	5
General debility—Sent to Blantyre Hospital,	18	False labour,	3
<i>Toxæmias of Pregnancy</i> —		Pyelitis,	3
Hyperemesis gravidarum,	17	Pyelitis and albuminuria,	4
Albuminuria,	12	Pyelitis and constipation,	1
Albuminuria, with acute general toxæmia,	1	Pyelitis and neuritis,	1
Sent in as albuminuria,	—	Contracted pelvis,	3
(Albumen not present in urine),	3	Œdema,	2
<i>Accidental Hæmorrhages</i> —		Post-Encephalitis,	1
Concealed with albuminuria,	1	Eclampsia,	1
External hæmorrhage,	3	Lumbago,	2
Sent in as external hæmorrhage,	5	Vaginal discharge, leucorrhœa, syphilis,	1
No hæmorrhage after admission,	—	Post-pneumonia debility,	1
Not pregnant,	2	Tapeworm,	1
<i>Unavoidable Hæmorrhage</i> —		Pruritis,	1
Placenta prævia (central),	1	Hæmoptysis, T. B.,	1
<i>Cardiac Disease</i> —		Cystitis,	1
Cardiac disease,	3	Not yet in labour (discharged),	45
Cardiac disease and hæmoptysis,	1		
Cardiac disease, anæmia, and bronchitis,	1		
Fainting attacks,	1		
			172

Results of Treatment.—161 patients were discharged well, 6 were discharged I.S.Q., 5 died. Details of the fatal cases will be found under the heading, “History of Maternal Deaths.”

ABORTIONS.

Number of cases, 126. The details of the abortion cases are as follows:—(1) Threatened, 21; (2) inevitable—(a) complete, 13, (b) incomplete, 85; (3) molar pregnancies, 5; (4) extra uterine gestation, 1; (5) admitted as an abortion, diagnosed ovarian cyst, 1. Total, 126.

Results of Treatment.—Of the 21 cases of threatened abortion, the routine treatment was successful in 13 cases and the remaining 8 became inevitable, suffering curettage. Of the 98 cases of inevitable abortion, 13 were complete and 85 suffered curettage.

As regards the molar pregnancies, 2 cases expelled a hydatiform mole after admission. There were also 3 cases of carneous mole. One case was an extra uterine pregnancy, and another case admitted as abortion was diagnosed as a case of ovarian cyst.

Of the 126 patients who had abortions, 125 were discharged well, while 1 developed puerperal sepsis and was removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell, for further treatment.

TABLE MIV.

ABNORMAL OR COMPLICATED CONFINEMENTS.

Albuminuria, - - - - -	34	Placenta prævia, induction, -	1
Albuminuria, pernicious vomiting, and anæmia, - - - - -	1	Contracted pelvis, induction, -	2
Albuminuria and cardiac disease, -	1	Post-mature labour induction, -	2
Albuminuria and hyperemesis, -	1	Chorea, induction, - - - -	1
Albuminuria, hæmaturia, forceps delivery, - - - - -	1	Rheumatoid arthritis, induction, -	1
Albuminuria and general œdema, -	2	Agravated constipation, induction, -	1
Albuminuria, forceps delivery, -	3	Uterine inertia (Watson's method only), induction, - - - -	3
Albuminuria and contracted pelvis (Minor), forceps, - - - -	2	Phthisis, induction, - - - -	1
Albuminuria and pyelitis, - - -	2	Hyperemesis gravidarum, - - -	3
Albuminuria, asthma, post-partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1	Eclampsia, - - - - -	15
Albuminuria, hæmaturia, pyelitis, forceps delivery, - - - -	1	Pyelitis, - - - - -	2
Albuminuria and posterior vertex presentation, - - - - -	1	Accidental hæmorrhage, - - -	16
Albuminuria and post-partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1	Accidental hæmorrhage, puerperal sepsis, - - - - -	1
Albuminuria and twin pregnancy, -	1	Accidental hæmorrhage, deficient chorion, - - - - -	1
Albuminuria in primiparous breech, -	1	Accidental hæmorrhage, eclampsia, -	1
Albuminuria and insanity, - - -	1	Accidental hæmorrhage and albuminuria, - - - - -	2
Albuminuria with suppression of urine, induction, - - - -	3	Contracted pelvis, Cæsarean section, -	6
Albuminuria (persistent), induction, -	3	External accidental hæmorrhage, Cæsarean section, - - - -	1
Albuminuria and cardiac disease, induction, - - - - -	2	Bony tumour, size of foetal head obstructing labour, Cæsarean section, - - - - -	1
Albuminuria and general œdema, induction, - - - - -	3	Contracted pelvis, craniotomy, -	6
Albuminuria and pyelitis, induction, -	1	Hydrocephalus, craniotomy, - - -	1
Chronic pyelitis, induction, - - -	3	Delayed labour, head on perineum, forceps, - - - - -	24
Hæmaturia, induction, - - - -	1	Posterior presentation vertex, forceps, -	5
Eclampsia, induction, - - - -	1	Contracted pelvis, forceps, - - -	4
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia, induction, -	1	Impacted breech, forceps, - - -	4
Hyperemesis gravidarum, induction, -	2	Breech, manual delivery, - - -	15
Repeated death of child, induction, -	2	Footling, manual delivery, - - -	6
Hydramnios, induction, - - - -	2	Transverse, manual delivery, - - -	2
		Transverse and prolapsed arm, manual delivery, - - - -	1

ABNORMAL OR COMPLICATED CONFINEMENTS.—*Continued.*

Vertex with prolapsed arm, manual delivery, - - - - -	1	Insanity, - - - - -	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, - - - - -	2	Pyrexia, unknown origin, - - - - -	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	3	Failed forceps before admission, normal delivery after, - - - - -	1
Abnormal presentations, - - - - -	37	Bronchitis, - - - - -	1
Hydramnios, - - - - -	6	Pleurisy, - - - - -	1
Gonorrhœa, - - - - -	2	Persistent enteritis, - - - - -	1
Syphilis, - - - - -	2	Recto-vaginal fistula, - - - - -	2
Fractured pelvis, - - - - -	1	Intercostal neuralgia, - - - - -	1
Mastitis, - - - - -	2	Accidental hæmorrhage, before admission, none after, - - - - -	4
Phlebitis, - - - - -	6	Placenta prævia, - - - - -	11
Twin pregnancy, - - - - -	11		
Deficient chorion, - - - - -	7		
Sapramic absorption, - - - - -	2		
Adherent placenta, - - - - -	1		
Diseased placenta, - - - - -	1		
Hemiplegia, syphilis, cerebral hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1		316

Puerperal morbidity in abnormal and complicated labours, 49.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Well,	268
Improved,	6
I.S.Q.,	24
Worse,	1
Died,	6
Transferred to Motherwell County Hospital, ...	11
	316

Deaths are fully detailed under the heading, "Maternal Deaths."

OTHER CASES OF CONFINEMENT.

(a) Number of normal deliveries,	380
(b) Number of cases delivered without medical attendance at delivery,	311
(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),	11
(e) Number of cases under (d) in which delivery was instrumental,	None
(f) Number of deaths from "Other Cases of Confinement,"	None

INFANTS.

Number of infants born,	643 alive. 64 still.
Number of cases of twins,	11 (18 babies born alive, 4 still).
Number of deaths of infants under 8 days old,	38
Number of cases of puerperal sepsis removed from Institution,	11

MATERNAL DEATHS.

A.1245.—Patient admitted unconscious, suffering from puerperal eclampsia. Patient did not react to routine treatment; temperature rose to 104°F. without remission. There were no fits before admission, but patient had three after admission. Foetid smelling discharge from nostrils and mouth. Patient collapsed and died.

Cause of death: *Puerperal eclampsia.*

K.1121. — Patient admitted suffering from eclampsia. Pulse quick from time of admission. Confined about 1½ hours after admission. In spite of suitable treatment, the effects of toxæmia became worse, and patient died 3½ hours after admission.

Cause of death: *Puerperal eclampsia.*

A.953.—Patient admitted suffering from central placenta prævia. Pulse, 118; temperature, 97°. Had severe bleeding before admission. Died undelivered, as patient was never in a state to allow operative treatment to be undertaken.

Cause of death: *Hæmorrhage, cardiac failure, and exhaustion.*

A.1044.—Patient admitted suffering from bronchitis and cardiac disease. Died five minutes after admission.

Cause of death: *Cardiac disease and chronic bronchitis.*

A.709. — Patient admitted at full term with vaginal bleeding. Packed and hæmorrhage arrested. Pulse could not be counted accurately 150-160, poor. Further hæmorrhage next day. Patient collapsed, and died immediately thereafter.

Cause of death: *Placenta prævia centralis.*

A.K.695. — Patient admitted in very collapsed condition, from anæmia, albuminuria, and exhaustion. Delivered nine days later of foul-smelling macerated foetus. Shock of labour seemed to weaken patient's condition, and she never rallied, dying of exhaustion.

Cause of death: *Anæmia, toxæmia of pregnancy, and exhaustion.*

A.299.—Patient admitted suffering from albuminuria. History of apoplexy a year previously. Patient became unconscious the day following admission. Temperature rose to 102° , and pulse 122.

Cause of death: *Cerebral hæmorrhage, toxæmia of pregnancy.*

K.398. — Patient admitted with hyperemesis gravidarum, from which patient had suffered for five weeks previously. Induction of labour performed. During labour patient lost a fair amount of blood. Rallied somewhat for a time, but died suddenly.

Cause of death: *Toxæmia of pregnancy, hæmorrhage, exhaustion.*

K.207.—Patient admitted in labour; pelvis contracted. Diagonal conjugate, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; suffering from accidental hæmorrhage; Bandl's ring well marked. Attempt to deliver with forceps failed, and craniotomy was done. The child was removed in pieces, as it was macerated. Patient died suddenly about four hours after delivery.

Cause of death: *Shock and exhaustion.*

K.1.—Patient admitted suffering from eclampsia. Reacted well to treatment. Child born normally on day of admission. Patient made a good recovery from eclampsia, urine being clear on twelfth day. Died suddenly on the twenty-first day from pulmonary embolism.

Cause of death: *Pulmonary embolism.*

D.1261.—Patient admitted with history of severe uterine bleeding. Pulse, 120; temperature, 101° . Did not rally from effects of hæmorrhage, and died day after admission.

Cause of death: *Carcinoma of cervix and body of uterus.*

E.88—Post-natal case, admitted six days after confinement with perineal tear, with fistula of anterior wall of bowel. Died very suddenly of pulmonary embolism on the fourth day after admission.

Cause of death: *Pulmonary embolism.*

E.1092. — Patient admitted seven days after confinement in very emaciated condition. Temperature, 97.6° ; pulse, 120 to 130. Became very much worse, and did not react to treatment. Died seventeen days after admission.

Cause of death: *Pernicious anæmia, exhaustion.*

Note. — This patient was confined in the Institution six years previously, and suffered from what was diagnosed as pernicious anæmia, from clinical condition and blood examination, but at that time patient got apparently quite well by receiving injections of novarsenobillon. This treatment was again tried, without effect.

K.483.—Patient admitted suffering from severe hæmorrhage, due to placenta prævia. Os not dilated; collapse severe. Had another severe hæmorrhage, and died sixteen hours after admission. Delivered of a still-born child six hours before death.

Cause of death: *Placenta prævia, eclampsia.*

Ante-natal and confinement deaths, ...	11
Post-natal, ...	2
Gynæcological, ...	1
	—
	14
	—

Of the ante-natal and confinement deaths, seven died within twenty-four hours of admission. None of the patients who died in the ante-natal, confinement, or post-natal sections had been examined at the hospital out-patient clinic or had booked beds previous to admission.

ECLAMPSIA.

With reference to the treatment of eclampsia, the method carried out in this institution is, in the first instance, to control the fits by the use of liberal doses of bromide and chloral hydras, per rectum, after having given a castor-oil enema. If the fits are not controlled after three doses of bromide and chloral, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. morphia is given. The stomach is washed out, and if, after several washings, the fluid returned is clear, four ounces mist. senna co, with half-ounce magnesium sulphate in solution, is run into the stomach before the stomach tube is withdrawn. Water or tea, in limited amounts, are the only liquids given during the acute illness of patient. No attempt is made at accouchement force unless the head is on the perineum. If the action of the lower bowels be sluggish or obstinate, an enema of solution of Epsom salts is given.

The undernoted table shows the number of cases of eclampsia admitted during the year, and whether the disease occurred before, during, or after labour:—

Ante-natal, ...	2
Neo-natal, ...	19
Post-natal, ...	6
	—
	27
	—

Of the ante-natal cases, one died. The other went home at her own risk, after treatment, to come in for confinement at full term.

The following is a short clinical report on each case, with the treatment carried out:—

A.K.789.—Patient admitted in the eighth month of pregnancy, with history of having had two fits immediately before admission. The patient was in a semi-conscious condition. An enema of castor oil was given; result, evidences of severe constipation. Bladder emptied by catheter; 4 ozs. urine removed, which was highly concentrated and albumen plus pus, on examination. Temperature, 98°; pulse, full 88. Patient gradually improved, and a week later labour was induced. Patient was confined twenty-four hours later, and made an uneventful recovery, the urine being free from albumen within eight days.

A.1245.—Patient was a primipara in an unconscious condition, with history of having no fits before admission. Temperature, 97°; pulse, 74. Catheterised, but only 1 oz. urine obtained from bladder. Stomach and colon lavage, after castor-oil enema. Patient had first fit 1½ hours after admission. Potassium bromide and chloral hydras, 25 grs. of each, given every hour, two doses at intervals of an hour. Fits continued at intervals of ten minutes. Croton oil, 2 minims, was given, in addition to mist. senna co, 3 drachms, and ½ oz. Epsom salts, but bowels refused to operate. Temperature rose to 104°, and patient died suddenly twenty-three hours after admission.

A.730.—Patient admitted eight months pregnant, with history of one fit before admission. 4 ozs. urine withdrawn; no albumen present. Day following patient was quite well, and on the next day patient went home at her own request, and was not readmitted for confinement.

A.K.—Patient admitted 6½ months pregnant, suffering from persistent albuminuria, in spite of treatment. Eclampsia developed six days after admission. Membranes ruptured, and patient delivered herself of a premature macerated infant. Had four fits in all. Patient improved after delivery, and was discharged well.

A.K.—Patient admitted with albuminuria and headache. Had one fit immediately after admission. Usual routine treatment carried out. Three days after admission patient had induction of labour performed. Patient delivered herself of a living male child. For three days thereafter there was suppression of urine, but patient gradually improved, and was discharged well.

K.1163. — Patient had two fits before admission and one afterwards. Usual treatment carried out when patient had recovered from effects of last fit. Induction of labour performed, and patient made an uneventful recovery.

K.1134.—Admitted suffering from eclampsia and in labour. Six fits before admission. Catheter passed; urine contained much albumen. Usual treatment. Had six fits after admission. Patient made a slow but good recovery.

K.740. — Patient admitted in labour. Five fits in all. Usual routine treatment carried out; made very good recovery.

K.706—Patient transferred from another of the County institutions suffering from albuminuria. Induction of labour was performed. The patient had three fits, at two-hourly intervals, during labour, and the pulse increased rapidly in rate. Veratrone was given. The patient was delivered of twins, one still-born. Patient got well, and was discharged eighteen days after admission.

K.1.—The routine treatment was carried out in this case, patient having had two eclamptic seizures. The convalescence was satisfactory, with urine free of albumen on the twelfth day; but on the twenty-fourth day from date of admission patient was seized suddenly with extreme dyspnoea, and died shortly afterwards, death being due to pulmonary embolism.

K.1541.—Patient had one fit before admission and several afterwards. Usual treatment tried. Patient confined normally after three days, and made a good recovery. Was discharged from hospital fourteen days after admission.

K.1484.—Patient suffered from eclampsia. Admitted and confined normally the following day. Patient made a good recovery, urine being clear. Patient discharged within eleven days of admission.

K.1014.—Patient admitted with history of one fit. She had seven fits after admission. Patient treated, and after four days induction of labour was carried out. Patient discharged within ten days of the completion of labour.

K.1002. — Patient admitted suffering from eclampsia. Thirteen fits in all. Usual treatment. Discharged well.

K.1121.—Case of eclampsia, with only two fits, but patient became very restless after delivery, and died three hours after admission.

K.854.—Patient had sixteen fits in all, three before admission, and was in an unconscious condition. Patient in labour, head on the perineum for two hours. Delivered by forceps under ether anæsthesia. Patient discharged well on the eleventh day after admission.

E.845.—Admitted and confined of living child. Three days thereafter complained of severe headache, which continued till next day, when the patient had two fits within an hour. Usual routine treatment carried out, but patient complained of dimness of vision for eight days after the onset of eclampsia.

A.K.1562. — Patient admitted with pre-eclamptic symptoms. Headache, epigastric pain. Albuminuria, blood pressure 180, and a few hours after admission patient developed eclampsia. In addition to the usual treatment, bleeding from median basilic vein was resorted to, with well-marked advantage. Labour induced in quiescent stage. Patient made an uneventful recovery.

K.71.—Patient eight months pregnant, suffering from eclampsia. Had eleven fits in all. Usual treatment carried out. Delivered herself normally, and made a good recovery.

K.6.—Patient admitted suffering from eclampsia. As the patient was well on in the second stage, ether anæsthesia was given, and patient delivered by forceps. Made very good recovery.

K.374.—Patient had four fits at time of admission. Usual treatment carried out. Had morphine sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. before admission. Only trace albumen present. Discharged well.

E.1479.—Patient had two fits before admission. Routine treatment carried out. Had morphine sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. before admission. Only trace albumen present. Discharged well.

E.495.—Patient had three fits before admission, and was received in an unconscious condition. Two fits afterwards. Only slight trace of albumen. Usual treatment, and made very good recovery.

E.10. — Patient unconscious on admission, seven days after confinement. Indefinite number of fits before admission, and two after. Usual treatment. Made excellent recovery.

E.425.—Case of post-partum eclampsia, unconscious. Number of fits before admission stated as “good number.” Two after admission. Urine loaded with albumen. Kidney condition cleared up rapidly, and patient was discharged within fourteen days to the County Convalescent Home for further treatment.

E.32. — Patient admitted eight hours after confinement, with history of several fits. Had twelve fits after admission, at intervals of five to 40 minutes. Patient was very ill for several days. Pulse could not be counted; rate, 150, when countable. Temperature, 100·6°. Ultimately made a very good recovery.

E.32.—Patient admitted in semi-conscious condition. Had seven fits in all. Patient made good recovery.

E.769. — Patient admitted eight hours after confinement, with history of several fits before admission. Had twelve fits after admission, at intervals of five to forty minutes. Patient was very ill for several days. Pulse could not be counted; rate, 150, when countable. Temperature, 100·6. Ultimately patient made a very good recovery.

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 are usually sent to the hospital by medical practitioners.

The clinic is held three times a week for women suffering from abnormal conditions of pregnancy, and from conditions which may be the result of difficult labour, such as tears of the cervix, fistulæ, cystocele, rectocele, ruptured perineum, and menorrhagia.

STAFF.

The staff consists of the following:—

Physician-Superintendent.	4 Staff Nurses.
Consulting Surgeon.	1 Typist.
Anæsthetist.	9 Maids.
Matron.	1 Chauffeur.
3 Sisters.	3 Stoker-Gardeners

In addition to the permanent staff, there are 10 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 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 the 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 24 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 99. 21 entered for the Central Midwives Board examination, and 19 obtained the C.M.B. certificate.

The following pupils were trained during the year :—

Name	Institution	Premium
J. L. Robertson.	Victoria Infirmary.	£25
F. Manzies.	Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge.	£25
M. M'Leod.	Burgh Hospital, Coatbridge.	£30
B. L. Drysdale.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£25
S. Webster.	No previous training.	£30
E. Page.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£25

Name	Institution	Premium
M. Ross.	No previous training.	£20
C. Morrison.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£25
C. Miller.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£20
M. Alcock.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£25
E. Russell.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	£25
E. Reilly.	No previous training.	£20
M. Thomson.	No previous training.	£30
T. Menzies.	Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow.	£25
J. Bertram.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	£25
M. Nelson.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	£1
C. Robertson.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	£1
B. M'Farlane.	No previous training.	£20
M. M'Nab.	No previous training.	£30
C. Forbes.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	£1
E. M'Ghie.	County Hospital, Motherwell.	£1
C. Thomson.	No previous training.	£30
M. Duncan.	Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow.	£25
I. Mason.	No previous training.	£20

TABLE MVI.

NATURE OF PRESENTATION AND DELIVERY.

Presentation	Delivery					Induction		Total
	Normal	Manual	Forceps	Ces. Sect.	Craniotomy	Normal	Forceps	
Vertex.								
L.O.A., -	530	...	26	8	5	32	...	601
R.O.A., -	22	...	8	...	2	2	...	34
R.O.P., -	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	22
L.O.P., -	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Breech, -	13	15	...	...	...	4	...	32
Footling, -	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	9
Footling and								
Cord, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transverse, -	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Face, -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transverse								
and Arm								
Prolapsed, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vertex with								
Prolapsed								
Arm, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	588	26	39	8	7	38	1	707

There were 11 pairs of twins, - - - - 11

696

Total cases of confinement,	696
Total number of infants born,	707

					Percentage Table.	
					Cases.	Per Cent.
Normal,	...	...	...	...	588	83.1
Manual,	...	...	...	...	26	3.6
Forceps,	...	...	...	...	39	5.5
Cæsarean Section,	...	...	...	...	8	1.1
Craniotomy,	...	...	...	...	7	0.9
Induction,	...	...	...	...	39	5.5
					707	

INDUCTION OF LABOUR.

There were 39 cases of induction of labour for the following reasons :—

Albuminuria, with suppression of urine, - - - - -	3	Hydramnios, - - - - -	2
Albuminuria (persistent), - - - - -	3	Placenta prævia, - - - - -	1
Albuminuria and cardiac disease, - - - - -	2	Contracted pelvis, - - - - -	2
Albuminuria and general œdema, - - - - -	3	Post-mature labour, - - - - -	2
Albupminuria and pyelitis, - - - - -	1	Chorea, - - - - -	1
Chronic pyelitis, - - - - -	3	Rheumatoid arthritis, - - - - -	1
Hæmaturia, - - - - -	1	Aggravated constipation, - - - - -	1
Eclampsia, - - - - -	4	Uterine inertia (Watson's method only), - - - - -	3
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia, - - - - -	1	Phthisis, - - - - -	1
Hyperemesis gravidarum, - - - - -	2		—
Repeated death of child, - - - - -	2		39

CASES OF CÆSAREAN SECTION.

No.	Age	Reg. No.	Previous Pregnancies	Child Alive or Still-born	Mother Alive or Dead	Remarks
1	31	110	1	A.	A.	Baby suffered from abscesses of arm after birth.
2	39	261	4	A.	A.	Good recovery.
3	25	268	1	A.	A.	Contracted outlet.
4	25	479	1	A.	A.	Dates very indefinite. Child slightly premature and feeble. Died 6 hours after delivery.
5	47	824	None	A.	A.	Accidental hæmorrhage. Good recovery.
6	21	1,346	„	A.	A.	Contracted pelvis.
7	42	1,441	„	A.	A.	Contracted pelvis. Lordosis. Lateral placenta prævia.
8	20	1,462	„	A.	A.	Bony tumour, size of foetal head obstructing labour.

PLACENTA PRÆVIA.

No.	Reg. No.	Age	Gravida	Hæmorrhage Duration	Alive or Still born	Alive or Dead	Remarks
1	64	42	10	Slight for days.	S.B.	A.	Induction of labour. Membranes ruptured. Quinine and Pituitrin.
2	208	26	7	1 day.	S.B.	A.	Normal delivery after rupture of membranes.
3	251	35	4	2 hours.	S.B.	A.	Membranes ruptured. Version.
4	322	36	7	Indefinite	A.	A.	Child died 24 hours later. Premature (7 months).
5	483	39	7	3 hours	S.B.	D.	Died 16 hours after admission.
6	661	34	9	6 hours.	S.B.	A.	Had albumen. Developed very severe phlegmasia on 10th day. Discharged well after 12 weeks.
7	709	37	8	...	...	...	Admitted in collapsed condition. Died undelivered.
8	829	25	2	1 day.	S.B.	A.	Transferred to Calderbank Home
9	953	43	9	7 days.	...	...	Died undelivered. Was very ill, showing symptoms of severe hæmorrhage before admission.
10	1,012	30	6	8 hours.	S.B.	A.	Developed phlebitis. Discharged well.
11	1,407	40	8	Indefinite.	A.	A.	Recovery.
12	1,441	42	1	...	A.	A.	Elderly primipara. Came for examination. Cæsarean section done.

PLACENTA PRÆVIA, 1921 TO 1926.

Year	Position	Child		Mother		Total Children		Total Mothers	
		Alive	Still-born	Lived	Died	Alive	Still-born	Lived	Died
1921	7 cases								
	Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marginal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
1922	15 cases								
	Central	9	5	4	*5	...	...	...	...
	Marginal	3	1	2	1	1	9	9	6
1923	13 cases								
	Central	6	1	5	1	...	...	...	...
	Marginal	5	2	3	5	3	10	11	2
1924	9 cases								
	Central	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Marginal	3	...	9	...	4	5	9	...
1925	9 cases								
	Central	5	2	3	4	1	...	...	...
	Marginal	2	1	1	2	...	4	5	8
1926	12 cases								
	Central	6	1	2	3	3	9	9	3
	Lateral	6	2	2	6	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	15	38	52	†13

* 3 patients died undelivered

† 5 patients died undelivered, 2 within 30 minutes after admission, 1 in 2 hours, and 1 in 4 hours after admission

ACCIDENTAL HÆMORRHAGE.—EXTERNAL.

No.	Age	Reg. No.	Gravida	Pregnancy Duration	Hæmorrhage Duration	Method Delivery	Child Alive or Still-born	Mother Alive or Dead	Remarks
1	40	55	...	Full	1 hour	In labour	A.	A.	...
2	30	200	8	8 months	1 day	Membranes ruptured	S.B.	A.	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia
3	30	225	2	7 „	Several days	Normal	*A.	A.	„ „
4	40	291	5	Full	3 days	...	...	...	Puerperal sepsis
5	36	644	11	8 months	?	Normal	S.B.	A.	Evidence of concealed hæmorrhage after birth of placenta
6	32	659	7	8 „	8 hours	„	A.	...	...
7	21	725	3	7 „	Several days	„	A.	A.	...
8	28	801	...	Full	1 day	Pituitrin and membranes ruptured	A.	A.	To Calderbank Home
9	33	807	7	„	1 „	Normal	S.B.	A.	Anencephalic child
10	26	813	2	„	3 days	„	S.B.	A.	Baby lived 12 days
11	34	824	1	8½ months	2 „	Cæsarean section	A.	A.	Baby discharged well
12	42	876	8	7 „	?	Normal	A.	A.	Baby lived 12 days. Lobe of placenta adherent
13	34	908	4	7 „	...	„	A.	A.	Baby died
14	23	977	1	Full	1 day	„	A.	A.	...
15	38	1087	11	8½ months	1 „	„	A.	A.	Placenta and membranes ragged
16	33	1089	5	Full	Several weeks	„	S.B.	A.	Child macerated
17	25	1211	1	7 months	5 days	„	A.	A.	Baby died 12 hours later
18	33	1304	7	Full	7 „	„	A.	A.	...
19	42	1361	11	7½ months	?	„	S.B.	A.	Evidences of concealed hæmorrhage after birth of placenta
20	24	1496	...	7 „	Days	„	A.	A.	...
21	37	1618	2	Full	2 hours	„	A.	A.	...
22	31	1704	3	8 months	12 „	„	S.B.	A.	...

* Died 1½ hours later

21 mothers were discharged well, 1 went to the County Hospital, Motherwell, suffering from puerperal sepsis. The 5-yearly age period reveals the fact that 5 patients were 40 years and over, while 3 were between 35 and 40, 7 between 30 and 35, 4 between 25 and 30, and 3 under 25.

ECLAMPSIA.

No.	Age	Gravida	Maturity	No. of Fits	Treatment	Child Alive or Still-born	Mother Alive or Dead	Remarks
1	31	4	8 months	1	Routine	A.	A.	...
2	...	4	7 "	2	"	S.B.	A.	...
3	31	4	Full	5	"	S.B.	D.	Death not due to eclampsia, but to pulmonary embolism
4	30	2	8 months	3	"	A. and S.B.	...	Twin pregnancy
5	17	1	Full	5	"	A.	A.	...
6	32	3	7½ months	12	"	A.	A.	...
7	22	1	7½ "	3	"	A.	A.	...
8	22	1	8 "	4	"	A.	A.	...
9	32	1	6½ "	4	"	S.B.	A.	...
10	23	3	8 "	1	...	Macerated	A.	On 3rd day went home at own request. No further fits.
11	32	2	7 "	2	Routine	A.	A.	...
12	21	1	8 "	3	"	...	D.	Undelivered
13	29	5	8½ "	8	"	A.	A.	...
14	30	8	9 "	13	"	A.	A.	...
15	41	10	8 "	5	"	A.	D.	Died three hours after admission
16	21	1	9 "	16	"	A.	A.	Patient delivered under ether anæsthesia by forceps. Head on perineum for two hours
17	30	4	9 "	1	"	A.	A.	...
18	40	5	7½ "	2	"	A.	A.	...
19	21	1	8 "	11	"	A.	A.	...
20	26	1	8½ "	5	"	A.	A.	...
21	21	1	8½ "	6	"	A.	A.	...
22	22	1	9 "	2	"	A.	A.	Post-natal
23	17	1	9 "	20	"	...	A.	...
24	20	2	9 "	7	"	...	A.	Post-natal
25	19	1	Full	10	"	...	A.	"
26	40	11	...	2	...	...	A.	Said to have had many fits before admission. Only two afterwards
27	27	7	Full	5	...	A.	A.	Post-natal

PREGNANCY.

	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	
Cases,	12	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	= 27

CASES OF CRANIOTOMY.

Number of cases, 7.

No.	Reg. No.	Pregnancy	Forceps before Admission	Reason for Craniotomy	Mother Alive or Dead	Remarks
1	206	12	Yes	Contracted pelvis	A.	Good recovery. Child weighed 10½ lbs. without brain substance
2	207	1	No	„	D.	Patient 4 days in labour before admission. Died 2 hours after delivery. Discharge very offensive at confinement. Decomposed child removed in pieces
3	522	1	Yes	„	A.	Good recovery
4	955	1	„	„	...	On admission, foul smelling discharge. Removed to Motherwell County Hospital. Acute sepsis. Macerated child
5	1182	2	No	„	A.	Good recovery
6	1485	1	Yes	...	A.	Perineum and vaginal mucous membrane badly lacerated before admission. Patient removed suffering from sepsis
7	1643	1	Yes	Hydrocephalus	A.	Made good recovery

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

It may be interesting to note here that preventive treatment is applied in all cases which are interfered with before or after admission by injections of 60 to 120 units of antistreptococcic serum, together with large doses of quinine hydrochlor., in cases which show evidence of severe lacerations.

A detailed statement follows, showing the history of the causation of puerperal sepsis.

The number of cases where the temperature rose above 100°F. twice in bi-daily readings during the first eight days of the puerperium numbered 60. Of these cases 11 suffered from acute puerperal sepsis, and all were removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell, for suitable treatment.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

148.—Patient admitted suffering from albuminuria. Had induction of labour done and was delivered of premature twins, the second being macerated. The patient had a rise of temperature on third day, and was removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell, 36 days thereafter, for further treatment.

291.—Patient admitted suffering from ante-partum hæmorrhage, which necessitated vaginal tampon. The patient delivered herself normally of a living child, but from the time of admission, the temperature was elevated, and on the fourth day after delivery she was transferred to the County Hospital, Motherwell, suffering from puerperal sepsis.

955.—Patient, primipara, admitted to hospital as “failed forceps,” with history of being in labour for two or three days. Craniotomy was performed, a macerated child was delivered and the placenta appeared very unhealthy. The temperature was 103° on admission. Immediately after, the patient was removed to County Hospital, Motherwell.

996.—Patient admitted, almost full term, with albuminuria and sickness, and suppression of secretion of urine. On the sixth day the patient complained of feeling shivery and had a rigor when the temperature, which had previously been normal, suddenly rose to 104° F., showing symptoms of puerperal fever.

1112. — Patient admitted in labour, confined normally, placenta and membranes complete. Two days later there was a rigor and the temperature rose to 103.8° , the patient showing all the symptoms of puerperal sepsis. She was transferred to the County Hospital, Motherwell.

1436.—Patient admitted on account of uterine bleeding.

Diagnosis.—Incomplete abortion.

Treatment.—The cervix was dilated under chloroform, uterus curetted and fair amount of very adherent placental tissue removed. 12 hours thereafter, patient complained of severe pain in the right iliac region, and over appendix area. She was removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell.

1414.—Patient was admitted in labour with history of vertex presenting and prolapsed arm. The medical attendant failed to deliver with forceps.

Treatment.—Patient delivered in hospital with forceps, but had profuse post-partum hæmorrhage immediately after delivery, and the placenta was manually removed. The patient had lacerations on posterior vaginal wall when admitted, and was also suffering from albuminuria, hæmaturia, and laryngitis. Temperature was slightly elevated at night, normal in the mornings during the puerperium until the seventh day, when patient complained of feeling shivery, after which temperature rose to 104° , pulse 140. Abdomen distended, no tenderness or pain, no lochia, but slight discharge of pus. Transferred to Motherwell on ninth day of puerperium.

1329.—Patient admitted $7\frac{1}{2}$ months pregnant, with pre-eclamptic symptoms, viz., albuminuria, deficient secretion of urine, high blood-pressure.

Treatment.—Patient treated for 10 days and showed improvement. It was deemed advisable to induce labour in case pre-eclamptic symptoms might recur, as the patient was at least 40 miles from the nearest maternity hospital. After cervix dilatation, one bougie was inserted. Watson's method of induction was considered inadvisable owing to patient's high blood-pressure. Labour did not commence.

Labour induced again, when two bougies were inserted. Shortly after, pains commenced. Patient continued for several hours in the first stage, and early in the second stage, forceps were applied and the patient delivered. Patient had definite rigor on fourth day of puerperium. Temperature, 105° ; pulse, 140. Transferred to Motherwell Hospital for treatment.

1452.—Primipara admitted in labour, vertex very high up, on examination. Pulse, 112; temperature, 98° . Morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. given, as patient was feeling very fatigued and os only partially dilated. Patient slept well for 5 hours and was delivered of a still-born macerated child, about 15 hours after morphia had been given. The discharge at the time of delivery was exceedingly offensive. Patient had well marked rigour six hours after delivery. Temperature, 104° , and pulse, 162. Lochia, foul smelling. Transferred to Motherwell on first day of puerperium.

1485.—Patient was admitted as “failed forceps,” subnormal temperature, and pulse 128, with complete tear into the rectum and badly lacerated vaginal wall. Patient was delivered by craniotomy. After delivery pulse was 144, temperature still subnormal. 48 hours after delivery temperature rose to 99 F. Patient was isolated and kept under observation for 40 hours, but, as the discharge was very foul, it was decided to send the patient to the County Hospital, Motherwell.

1470.—Patient was admitted and delivered normally, with the exception of a small piece of chorion left. No attempt was made to remove this, as it was considered that the danger to the patient would be increased by the introduction of the hand into the uterus. On the fourth day, the patient had a temperature of 105·4 without rigor. Slight remissions of temperature during the next 48 hours, but temperature did not fall below 103°. Patient sent to the County Hospital, Motherwell.

Note.—Of the 11 cases of puerperal sepsis, details of which appear above, 5 cases died in the County Hospital, Motherwell, and these are not included in the maternal deaths given in this report.

TABLE SHOWING PREGNANCIES AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	45 and over	Total.
Gravida								
1	58	112	31	12	6	2	1	222
2	3	61	45	13	5	1	1	129
3	...	24	27	10	3	1	...	65
4	...	11	30	21	6	2	1	71
5	...	6	21	15	4	4	...	50
6	...	...	6	13	12	...	...	31
7	...	...	6	13	8	2	1	30
8	...	...	...	16	7	3	...	26
9	...	...	...	8	8	6	1	23
10	...	...	...	5	6	4	1	16
11	...	...	...	1	9	4	...	14
12	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	10
13	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
14	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Totals,	61	214	166	127	84	37	7	696

CAUSATION OF STILL-BIRTHS.

Macerated foetus, premature birth,	9	Accidental hæmorrhage and pre-	
Prematurity, - - - - -	8	mature birth, - - - - -	3
Contracted pelvis, craniotomy, -	7	Delayed labour, - - - - -	2
Placenta prævia and prematurity,	6	Difficult forceps, - - - - -	1
Eclampsia, - - - - -	5	Ascites, - - - - -	1
Accidental hæmorrhage and album-		Heart disease and albuminuria, -	1
inuria, - - - - -	4	Contracted pelvis, difficult forceps,	1
Toxæmia and premature birth, -	4	Accidental hæmorrhage, concealed,	1
Prolapsed cord, - - - - -	4		—
Anencephalus and spina bifida, -	4		64
Premature birth, albuminuria, -	3		—

POST-NATAL CASES.

There were discharged from this institution 26 post-natal cases during the year under review. These cases were admitted on account of the following conditions.

Post-partum hæmorrhage, ...	3
Eclampsia, ...	6
General debility, ...	2
Adherent placenta, ...	2
Phlebitis, ...	2
Nephritis, ...	1
Complete perineal tear and rectovaginal fistula, ...	1
Insanity, ...	1
B.B.A. of ambulance, ...	8
	—
	26
	—

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

23 patients were discharged well, and 1 worse. 2 patients died. Details of the fatal cases will be found under the heading of "Maternal Deaths."

Sex		Babies Born Alive		Babies Still-Born	
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Males, -	-	307	45	28	5
Females, -	-	292	63	30	1
		707		64	

Number of deaths of infants under 8 days old—34.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Prematurity,	17
Prematurity after induction,	8
Prematurity after eclampsia,	2
Prematurity and debility,	1
Hæmatemesis,	2
Injury at birth,	2
Delayed labour,	1
Premature birth after accidental hæmorrhage in mother,	1
	34

There were, however, 43 infantile deaths in the institution. The causes of death for the remaining 9 are given below.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Prematurity,	3
Jaundice neonatorum,	1
Intractable vomiting from birth,	1
Hæmorrhage from umbilicus,	1
Malformation of the heart,	1
Marasmus,	1
Hæmatemesis,	1
	9

TABLE MXI.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL CASES.

There were 97 cases discharged from hospital and these received either medical or surgical treatment during the year.

A detailed statement of all cases is shown below :

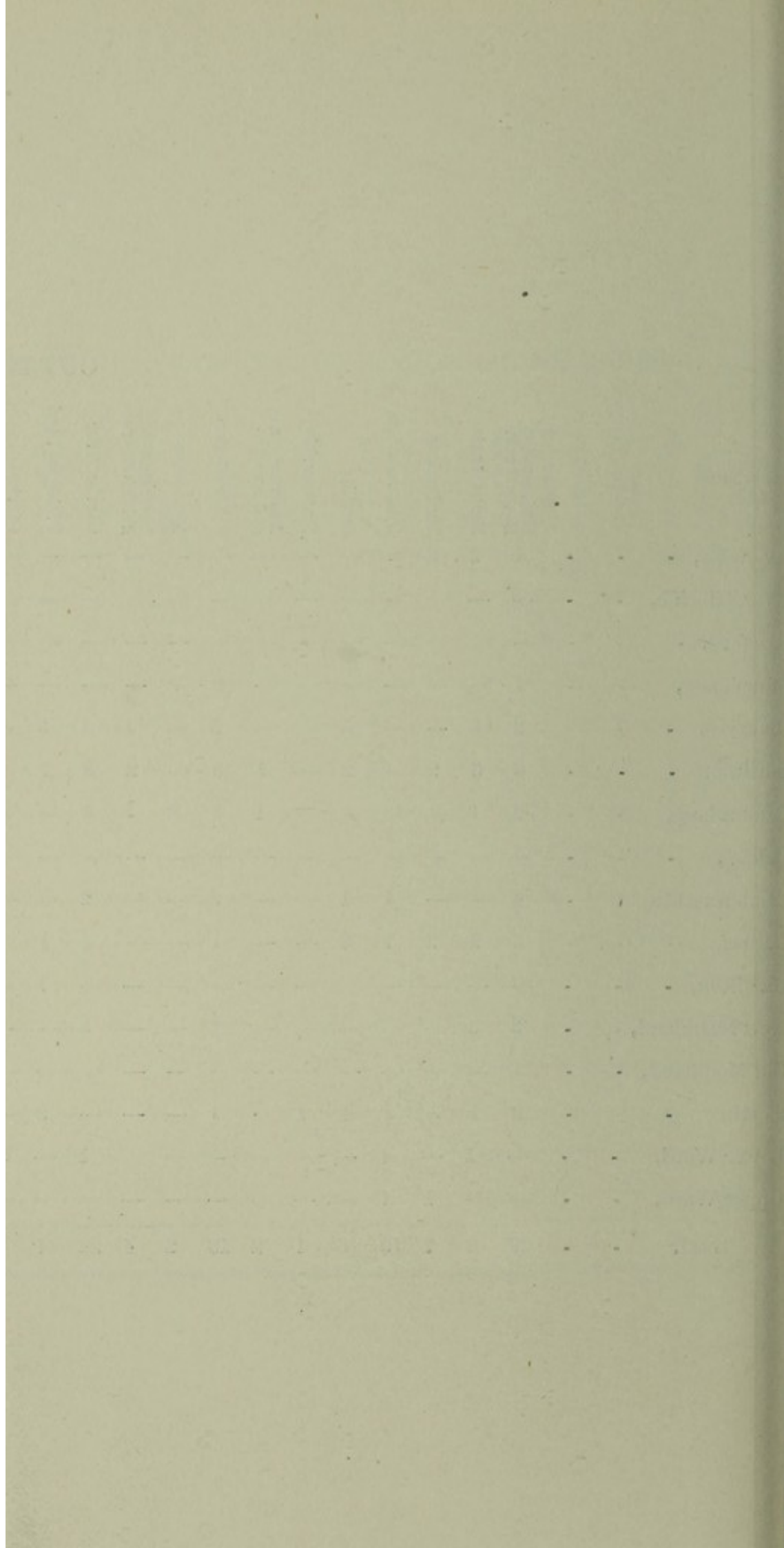
	Total	Operative		Medical Treatment
		Curettage	Curettage with Iodine Pack	
Endometritis—				
Menorrhagia, - - - -	20	5	11	4
Metrorrhagia, - - - -	22	5	13	4
Leucorrhœa, - - - -	2	...	...	2
Sub-involution, - - - -	8	4	3	1
			Dilatation of Cervix and	
Dysmenorrhœa, - - - -	6	...	curettage 4	2
Sterility, - - - -	1	1	...	...
Perineal tear (complete), - -	9	Perineorrhaphy - - - -	- - - -	9
Cervical tear, - - - -	5	Trachelorrhaphy - - - -	- - - -	5
Prolapsus uteri, - - - -	4	Anterior and posterior colpo-perineorrhaphy - - - -	- - - -	3
		Medical, - - - -	- - - -	1
Backward displacements of Uterus,	2	Medical, - - - -	- - - -	1
		Curettage and pessary inserted, -	- - - -	1
Nature of Condition		Nature of Treatment		
Rectocele, - - - -	1	Posterior colpoperineorrhaphy		
Vaginismus, - - - -	1	Posterior incision		
Fibroid of uterus, - - - -	1	Hysterectomy		
Incontinence due to dilatation of urethral sphincter, - - - -	1	Twist put on urethra		
Appendicitis, - - - -	1	Appendectomy		
Polypus of uterus, - - - -	1	Excision		
Dermoid cyst, - - - -	1	Abdominal section and removal		
Incision of vagina, - - - -	1	Colpoperineorrhaphy and erinoperrhaphy		
Lacerations of vaginal wall, -	1	Medical treatment		
Cystic ovary, - - - -	3	Oophorectomy		
Dyspareunia, - - - -	1	Posterior perineal incision		
Carcinoma of uterus advanced!	1	Patient died shortly after admission		
Others, - - - -	4	No pelvic abnormality found on examination		
	97			

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Discharged I.S.Q., 4; discharged well, 92; died, 1 = 97.

266A

[illegible]



OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Parishes	Norma	Contracted Pelvis	Toxæmia of Pregnancy	Ante-partum Hemorrhage	Abortions	Pyelitis	Hydramnios	Pseudocyesis	Post-maternal Pregnancy	Repeated Death of Child	Tuberculosis	Ectopic Gestation	Heart Disease	General Debility	Others
Avondale, -	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Kilbride, -	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasford, -	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stonehouse, -	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blantyre, -	15	1	1	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bothwell, -	25	3	14	4	11	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	4
Cambuslang, -	9	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cambusnethan, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dalserf, -	8	5	2	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Dalziel, -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton, -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Monkland, -	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland, -	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Shotts, -	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ward, -	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Ward, -	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total, -	89	20	29	5	33	4	2	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	10

The 10 cases under the heading "Others" are as follows:—
 Umbilical hernia, 1; pelvic pain, 2; excessive leucorrhœa, 1; obliquity of uterus, 1; prolapsus uteri, 1; rheumatoid arthritis, 1; vaginitis, 1; cystocele and prolapse, 1; sciatica, 1.

County Convalescent Home, Calderbank House

Physician-Superintendent—G. MACLEOD MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—Miss G. M'NEILL.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—During the year the existing nurses' dining room was converted into an operating theatre, the nurses being accommodated in another room.

A "K.B.B." Atmospheric Mercury Vapour Lamp was installed for light treatment in one of the children's wards.

ACCOMMODATION.—There is no change in the permanent accommodation. Owing to the temporary closure of one of the wards in Bellshill Hospital for reconstructural purposes, it was found necessary to utilise the mothers' day room in the home to accommodate some of the Bellshill cases. 12 beds and 4 treasure cots were used in this ward from 27th March to 19th July.

STAFF.—There was no change in the number of the staff during the year, but the question is under consideration of appointing another trained nurse, in view of the additional work now being done at the Home. Miss M'Neill, the matron since the Home opened in 1920, resigned in June, the vacancy being filled by the appointment of Sister Johnstone.

PATIENTS TREATED.—On 1st January, 1926, 3 mothers and 21 children were in residence in the Home.

TABLE I.—Shows the admissions for the year :—

Mothers,	361
Children under 1 year (including 7 children born in the Home),	212
Children over 1 year,	156
	729

352 mothers and 351 children were discharged, and 10 children died, making the total discharges 713. On 31st December, 1926, 12 mothers and 28 children were in residence. Of the cases admitted, 679 were resident in the Middle Ward, 17 in the Upper Ward, and 33 in the Lower Ward.

TABLE II.—Shows the place of residence of the Middle Ward cases, arranged according to parish:—

Avondale, - - -	1	Cambusnethan, - - -	13
East Kilbride, - - -	4	Dalserf, - - -	56
Glasford, - - -	1	Dalziel, - - -	2
Stonehouse, - - -	3	Hamilton, - - -	15
Blantyre, - - -	132	New Monkland, - - -	22
Bothwell, - - -	272	Old Monkland, - - -	54
Cambuslang, - - -	96	Shotts, - - -	8
Total Cases, -		679	

In TABLE III is indicated the Child Welfare Centres or Institution from which admissions were arranged:—

Baillieston Child Welfare Centre,	27	Bellshill Hospital, - - -	180
Bellshill do.,	88	Blantyre do., - - -	9
Blantyre do.,	122	Motherwell do., - - -	1
Cadzow do.,	3	Lightburn do., - - -	1
Cambuslang do.,	69	Lower Ward, - - -	34
Chapelhall do.,	12	Upper Ward, - - -	8
Larkhall do.,	40	Born in Home, - - -	7
Newarthill do.,	41		
New Stevenston do.,	46		
Newmains do.,	14		
Shotts do.,	3		
Uddingston do.,	24		
	489		240
Total Cases, -		729	

REASON FOR ADMISSION.

TABLE IV.—Gives the reason for admission:—

MOTHERS—		CHILDREN—	
Post-natal debility, -	179	Children admitted with mothers, - - -	206
Ante-natal debility, -	94	Eczema, - - -	1
Post-operative debility, -	20	Debility, - - -	51
Anæmia, - - -	8	Anæmia, - - -	2
Mitral Disease, - - -	1	Rickets, - - -	54
Hyperemesis, - - -	1	Enteritis, - - -	1
Puerperium, - - -	53	Marasmus, - - -	4
Albuminuria, - - -	3	Mother in Hospital, - - -	4
Pyelitis, - - -	1	Malnutrition, - - -	5
Nephritis, - - -	1	Tonsils and Adenoids, -	17
		Adenoids, - - -	6
		Bronchitis, - - -	2
		Otorrhœa, - - -	5
		Mastoiditis, - - -	2
		Tape-worm, - - -	1
		Born in Home, - - -	7
	361		368

DISEASES OF THE EAR, THROAT, AND NOSE.—3 cots are set aside for treatment of ear, throat, and nose cases. The following operations were performed up to the end of the year:—Mastoid operation, 2; removal of adenoids, 11; removal of tonsils and adenoids, 8; incision of abscess, 1; examinations, 3.

In addition, 3 outdoor cases attended for incision of membrana tympani.

LIGHT TREATMENT.—Since the installation of the Ultra Violet Ray Lamp in September, the following cases were treated:—Adults, 14; children, 69.

The conditions treated were as follows:—

ADULTS—				CHILDREN—			
Debility,	-	-	10	Debility,	-	-	32
Tuberculosis,	-	-	4	Tuberculosis,	-	-	6
				Rickets,	-	-	30
				Eczema,	-	-	1

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—The result of treatment of the above cases was satisfactory.

The tuberculosis cases showed marked improvement, although having had only a short period of treatment.

The children treated showed marked improvement, and it was found possible to discharge them after a shorter period of residence than before the installation of the Ultra Violet Ray Lamp.

A number of the parents were requested to bring the children for treatment regularly for a time after discharge.

Of the above patients, 8 rachitic and 4 debilitated patients failed to return after an average of four treatments.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. — On 30th December, 1925, a child was admitted suffering from a skin condition. On 3rd January, chickenpox was diagnosed. 4 other cases developed.

Action taken.—Children's wards cleared as soon as possible, and admission of children stopped for three weeks.

One case of whooping-cough occurred in the Home in February. Source of infection was a child who had been admitted with a cough, which developed into typical whooping-cough after admission. Only one case occurred at this time. Admission of children was stopped for 18 days.

In June there were 3 cases of diphtheria in the Home, 2 children and 1 adult. Source of infection is uncertain, but a history was obtained of the mother of a child recently admitted being a carrier. The swab from the child's throat and nose was negative. The cases were removed to hospital, and swabs taken from all contacts.

On 3rd August, a child developed sore throat and temperature. Swab taken proved positive. Patient was transferred to hospital on 5th August. Swabs were taken from all patients and from members of the staff. One adult and one child gave positive results. On 6th August, one suspicious and one positive case of diphtheria were sent to Motherwell Hospital. Contacts were isolated in the Home. Two negative swabs were obtained from contacts prior to discharge and contacts were supervised at home for 14 days. In no instance did clinical diphtheria develop amongst those contacts or any members of the households.

On 18th September, a child was admitted with slight cough. On 23rd September, the condition was diagnosed as whooping-cough and child was dismissed.

In October, a child showed chickenpox 7 days after admission and was discharged at once. Other 2 cases occurred in the Home, and these were isolated. It is interesting to note that the only two children who developed chickenpox were not having Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.—Of the patients discharged, the average duration of residence was 15 days for mothers and 20 days for children.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—The majority of patients were well or much improved on discharge.

10 children died, the causes of death being as follows:—Tuberculosis (temporal bone), pulmonary hæmorrhage, 1; meningitis, 1; marasmus, 4; malnutrition, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; tubercular broncho-pneumonia, 1; disseminated tuberculosis, 1.

County Hospital, Blantyre.

Physician-Superintendent—THOMAS D. HUNTER, M.A., 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, 3 probationer nurses, 3 maids, and 1 part-time gardener.

CASES TREATED.—17 cases were under treatment on 1st January, 1926, and during the year 220 cases were admitted, 215 were discharged, and 8 died, leaving 14 cases under treatment at the end of the year.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—Of the 220 cases admitted, 200 resided in the Middle Ward, 8 in the Upper Ward, 8 in the Lower, 2 in the Burgh of Lanark, and 2 in the Burgh of Coatbridge. The parishes of residence of patients admitted from the Middle Ward were:—

Blantyre,	-	44	Dalserf, -	-	25	Hamilton, .	7
Bothwell,	-	58	Dalziel, -	-	3	New Monkland,	4
Cambuslang,	-	30	East Kilbride,	3	Old Monkland,	17	
Cambusnethan,	4		Glasford, -	1	Shotts, -	-	3
					Stonehouse, -		1

AGES OF PATIENTS.—The ages of the patients under treatment were as follows:—

CHILDREN:—

Months.		Years.		Total.
-6	6-12	1-2	2-5	
47	15	14	9	85

OTHERS:—

Years.					Over	Total.
20	-25	-30	-35	-40	40	
13	30	32	29	19	12	135

NATURE OF ADMISSIONS. — The conditions which necessitated admission were:—

CHILDREN:—

Mother in hospital,	34	Impetigo,	2
Marasmus,	19	Meningitis,	2
Malnutrition,	13	Tinea,	1
Rickets,	7	Pneumonia,	1
Gastritis,	2	Bronchitis,	1
Convulsions,	2	Cardiac disease,	1

85

OTHERS:—

Ante-natal,	39	Hyperemesis,	2
Abortion,	20	Phlegmasia alba dolens,	2
Puerperium,	18	Prolapsus uteri,	1
Debility,	16	Bladder,	1
Mastitis,	13	Septic throat,	1
Albuminuria,	9	Menorrhagia,	1
Endometritis,	3	Corporrhaphy,	1
Pyelitis,	3	Gastritis,	1
Perineorrhaphy,	3	Fractured pelvis (post-natal),	1

135

RESULT OF TREATMENT. — 149 cases were discharged well, 7 improved, 10 I.S.Q. 34 were transferred to Bellshill Hospital, 9 to Calderbank Home, 6 to Motherwell Hospital, and 8 children died.

The causes of death recorded were as follows:—

Marasmus,	4	Acute tuberculosis enteritis,	1
Malnutrition,	1	Tuberculosis peritonitis,	1
Convulsions (after eclampsia in mother),	1		

8

COUNTY OF LANARK.

DISTRICT OF THE MIDDLE WARD.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

Tenth Annual Report by the Medical Officer
of Health, 1926.

STAFF.

Administrative Officer.

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

Executive Officers and Inspectors of Midwives.

J. McCALLUM LANG, M.D., D.P.H.

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.

THOMAS D. HUNTER, M.A., M.D.

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.

JEAN BAIRD.

ANNIE HARDIE.

HELEN C. KEEGANS.

MARGARET MACAULAY.

KATE SANDERSON.

KATHERINE CURRAN.

ELIZ. C. McDONALD.

JEAN HANLEY.

ELIZ. L. DICK.

MARY MACDONALD.

FLORA MACKENZIE.

MARGARET M. SWAN.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 217 certified midwives (164 resident within and 53 resident outwith the Middle Ward) notified their intention to practise—a decrease of 5 compared with the number for last year.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (Scotland),	41	49	50	54	53	53
Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (England),	2	2	2	2	3	4
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Glasgow),	8	9	7	6	6	6
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Edinburgh),	1	1	1	1	1	1
In <i>bona fide</i> practice and certified under the Act,	179	174	171	167	159	153
	<u>231</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>217</u>

The above table shows that there are now 64 trained midwives, and 153 uncertificated midwives, as compared with 159 in 1925.

Change of Name.—Two midwives intimated that they had changed their names.

Change of Address.—The changes of address of 12 midwives were reported to the Board; 5 left the district, 4 of the latter going abroad.

Deaths.—4 midwives died during the year, the numbers on the roll being 1,808, 5,639, 1,024, and 19.

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspections of midwives resident in the district numbered 681. In addition, 183 special inspections were made on account of non-compliance with the rules, while a few were made for tuitional purposes. A number of midwives were specially interviewed at the local Child Welfare Centres by the Medical Officers of the districts. In connection with the possession of midwifery outfits, 4 midwives were without bags and linings; 1 did not possess washable uniforms and aprons; 2 were without nail brushes; 1 without scissors; and 11 had not supplied themselves with thermometers. The reports of the Inspectors showed that registers in 7 instances and temperature charts in 36 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 one midwife was interviewed by

the Medical Officer of Health for failure to comply with the regulations. 36 letters were issued to midwives on account of minor offences.

Attendance at Confinement.—There were notified during the year the births of 5,904 living children, and, in addition, 211 notifications of still-births were received. The number of live births notified constituted 92·8 per cent. of the total births registered, which amounted to 5,928. Including still-births, the total number of births notified was 6,115, and of these, according to the information given on the notification forms, 1,780 (29·1 per cent.) were attended by doctors; 1,224 (20·0 per cent.) by doctors and midwives; 3,067 (50·1 per cent.) by certified midwives; and 34 (0·5 per cent.) by handywomen. During the previous year handywomen were in attendance at 0·8 per cent. of the births. 10 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 four instances the midwife attended over 100 confinements, the actual numbers attended being 156, 139, 128, and 101. Two of the midwives referred to hold the C.M.B. Certificate, while the other two are 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 of Notified.	Doctor.	Doctor and Midwife.	Midwife.	Handy-woman.	B.B.A.	
Avondale, ...	...	2	110	68	27	15	—	—	
East Kilbride, ...	...	—	86	68	5	10	3	—	
Glasford, ...	...	2	25	2	8	14	1	—	
Stonehouse, ...	...	5	90	37	5	47	1	—	
Blantyre, ...	...	13	589	41	96	450	—	2	
Bothwell, ...	...	49	1,753	215	560	974	1	3	
Cambuslang, ...	...	16	627	220	57	348	1	1	
Cambusnethan, ...	...	16	471	329	60	75	6	1	
Dalserf, ...	...	25	584	124	144	304	11	1	
Dalziel, ...	...	—	37	12	10	14	1	—	
Hamilton, ...	...	3	188	31	22	133	2	—	
New Monkland, ...	...	14	384	46	87	248	2	1	
Old Monkland, ...	...	13	529	140	69	318	2	—	
Shotts, ...	...	6	642	447	74	117	3	1	
Midwives resident outwith District, ...			53	—	—	—	—	—	
Total, ..			217	6,115	1,780	1,224	3,067	34	10

Notifications were also received in respect of 368 infants belonging to areas outwith the Middle Ward District, and of these 88 were born in the County Hospital, Bellshill, and 280 in the Airdrie Maternity Home.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 489, and of this number 170 occurred within 10 days of birth. The attendant at birth in the latter cases was as follows:—Certified midwife, 41; doctor and midwife, 52; medical practitioner alone, or with handywoman, 39; handywoman, 2; institutions, 34; and B.B.A., 2.

The causes of death in the 170 cases referred to were as follows:—Premature births, 84; debility, 46; congenital malformation, 16; injury at birth, 5; atelectasis, 4; convulsions, 6; violence, 1; pneumonia, 2; bronchitis, 2; diarrhoea, 1; other ailments, 3.

Still-births.—211 still-births were notified during the year, and special inquiries were made into 209 of these. A medical practitioner was in attendance in 14 cases, a midwife alone in 30, and a doctor and midwife together in 109. Fifty-six of the still-births occurred in institutions.

Puerperal Septicæmia (including all notifications of puerperal fever).—55 cases were brought to the notice of the Department, an increase of 2 on last year's figures. The confinement was conducted by a medical practitioner in 7 instances, by a doctor and midwife in 15, and by a midwife alone in 15. One confinement took place before the arrival of an attendant. Five cases occurred following abortion, and 12 cases were reported from institutions. 16 deaths occurred, the attendant at confinement being as follows:—Midwife, 3; doctor and midwife, 7; institutions, 4; in 2 instances (abortions) no attendant was present.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*—The total number of cases brought under notice was 169, and of these 57 (33·7 per cent.) were notified by medical practitioners; 18 (10·6 per cent.) by certified midwives; 14 (8·2 per cent.) by both doctors and midwives; 13 by institutions; and 67 (39·6 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, 49; doctors and midwives, 21; midwives, 54. Three confinements took place before the arrival of an attendant, and 39 occurred in institutions. Three were conducted by handywomen.

**Examination of Urine.*—22 midwives submitted 201 specimens for examination at the County Laboratory, and, in addition, 345 specimens were examined at the Child Welfare Centres.

Medical Assistance.—Medical aid was sought by midwives in 620 instances, an increase of 128 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 1922.

REASONS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.	Parish.											Total during				
	Glasford.	Blantyre.	Bothwell.	Cambuslang.	Cambusnethan.	Dalserf.	Dalziel.	Hamilton.	New Monkland.	Old Monkland.	Shotts.	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
MOTHER—																
Delayed labour } (unqualified), }	—	53	62	10	—	18	1	6	13	8	2	173	135	142	85	33
Contracted } Pelvis, }	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	12	3	6	8	3
Uterine Inertia,	—	10	43	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	58	29	13	14	9
Abnormal Pre- } sentation, }	—	13	21	4	—	3	—	2	10	1	3	57	48	36	28	21
Placenta Prævia,	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	1
Ante-partum } Hæmorrhage, }	—	7	13	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	25	15	14	12	4
Post-partum } Hæmorrhage, }	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	7	7	6	4
Retained } Placenta, }	1	3	11	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	20	19	24	12	12
Hydramnios,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Eclampsia,	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	2	2	1
Albuminuria,	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	16	18	—	—
Torn Perineum,	1	25	26	10	—	1	—	5	7	5	1	81	68	51	47	41
Abortion (actual } or threatened), }	—	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	7	8	4
Prolapse Uterus,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pyrexia,	—	1	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	18	14	6
Puerperal Sepsis,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3
Phlebitis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Influenza, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Debility and Ex- } treme Weakness, }	—	4	4	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	6	3	7
Varicose Veins,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other defined } causes, }	—	6	10	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	21	36	27	17	11
Undefined causes.	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	13	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
CHILD—																
Still Birth, ...	—	6	4	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	17	17	15	20	8
Premature Child,	—	7	6	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	20	23	23	13	8
Ophthalmia } Neonatorum, }	—	6	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	23	33	26	11	9
Congenital } Malformation, }	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3
Anencephalus,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Spina Bifida,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Hare Lip,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage of } Cord, ... }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Debility and Ex- } treme Weakness, }	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	2
Hydrocephalus,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Fracture of Arm,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Prolapse Cord,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
Skin Condition,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other causes,	—	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	13	3	2
	2	171	241	70	1	31	1	16	55	21	11	620	492	465	313	228

Payment of Doctors' Claims. — The claims sent in by medical practitioners under Section 22 of the Act numbered 255, and amounted to £379 3s. 3d., as compared with 196 for the previous year, amounting to £237 5s. 3d.

Provision of Certified Midwives in Necessitous Cases.—The cost of the attendance of a certified midwife was met by the Local Authority in 4 cases, the fee paid being 25s. per case.

Compensatory Fees. — In 27 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.—22 notifications were received from midwives as follows:—Scarlet fever, 2; ophthalmia neonatorum, 4; puerperal fever, 13; measles, 1; encephalitis, 1; feverish condition, 1.

Form of Having Laid out a Dead Body.—9 notifications were received, 3 being for mothers and 4 for infants.

Notification of Death.—4 notifications of the deaths of infants were received.

Intention to Practise.—A list of the midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year was forwarded to the Board on 7th February, 1927.

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 Street," "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
1926, ...	397	123	1,588	2,108

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.

The remainder of the houses in course of erection under this Act were completed and occupied during the year, the number being 102.

Housing, &c., Acts, 1924.

Scheme.	Houses occupied.	Houses 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.
SUBSIDY SCHEME.										
Torbothie, - -	94	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caldercruix, - -	54	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellshot, - -	40	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holytown, - -	22	8	98	12	18	28	4	12	4	20
Bargeddie, - -	—	—	40	16	24	—	—	—	—	—
Kingshill, - -	—	—	82	50	32	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo, - -	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Road, - -	4	—	46	34	12	—	—	—	—	—
Carfin, - -	—	—	50	30	20	—	—	—	—	—
Bothwell, - -	—	20	78	46	32	—	—	—	—	—
Bargeddie, No. 2, -	—	—	40	8	16	16	—	—	—	—
Ferniegair, No. 2, -	—	—	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Road, - -	—	—	82	—	22	12	—	6	4	38
Ashgillhead, No. 2, -	—	—	44	16	24	4	—	—	—	—
Castle Chimmins Road, -	—	—	28	16	—	—	—	4	8	—
Stonehouse, - -	—	—	42	—	6	4	—	8	6	18
Strathaven, - -	—	—	50	—	—	20	—	26	4	—
Meikle Earnock, - -	—	—	34	—	—	22	—	8	—	4
Springhill, - -	—	—	112	—	44	48	4	12	4	—
Carmyle, - -	—	—	60	—	—	26	—	14	—	20
Crosshill, - -	—	—	30	—	—	28	—	2	—	—
Calderbank, - -	—	—	30	—	—	14	—	10	2	4
Chaplehall, - -	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Orbiston, - -	—	—	82	—	—	46	—	4	4	28
Broomhouse, No. 2, -	—	—	34	—	—	6	—	16	12	—
Busby, - -	—	—	32	—	—	20	—	4	8	—
Glenmavis, - -	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	20	36
Totals, - -	246	44	1,190	238	260	314	8	126	76	168

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME.

niegair, - - -	12	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
fin, - - -	31	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rthill, - - -	18	—	36	26	10	—	—	—	—	—
lytown, - - -	—	—	40	24	16	—	—	—	—	—
thwell, - - -	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
geddie - - -	—	—	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
owfield, - - -	—	—	92	—	28	10	—	22	—	32
releeshill, - - -	—	—	40	8	26	—	—	6	—	—
chinraith Road, - - -	—	—	56	—	24	—	—	24	2	6
sshill, - - -	—	—	26	—	12	2	—	4	—	8
iston, - - -	—	—	72	—	14	36	4	12	6	—
Totals, - - -	49	79	398	72	152	48	4	68	8	46

Further information with regard to housing is given in detail in the Report of the District Sanitary Inspector.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The work done in this connection is dealt with in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector and in the Rivers Pollution and Prevention Section of the County Report.

WATER SUPPLY.

A note of the samples of water taken during the year for analysis, together with the subsequent results and improvements, will be found in detail in the Report of the District Sanitary Inspector.

DAIRIES.

Twelve producers' licences were granted during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland) Act, 1923, being an increase of five compared with the previous year.

Licences were granted to Mr. William Fleming, Auldton Farm, Ashgill, and Mr. Thomas Lambie, Drumbuie Farm, East Kilbride, for the production of "Certified" milk, in lieu of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Licences already held by applicants.

Application for a "Certified" milk licence was received from Mr. James Wilson, Westburn Farm, Cambuslang, and this was being dealt with at the close of the year.

The application of Mr. Alexander Wilson, South Carnduff Farm, Strathaven, for a Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Licence, was withdrawn, pending the completion of alterations on the farm premises.

The following statement shows the details of the licences granted :—

Name of Licensee.	Location of Premises.	Nature of Licence.	Daily yield of milk at last Inspection.	Disposal.
1. Lord Hamilton of Dalzell,	Dalzell Home Farm, Motherwell,	Certified	75 gallons.	60 gallons retailed in Hamilton and Motherwell. Remainder for other purposes.
2. Andrew Wood,	Nerston Farm, East Kilbride,	Grade "A"	80 „	Sold as ordinary milk to retailer in Glasgow.
3. Middle Ward District Committee,	Hairmyres Farm Colony, East Kilbride,	Certified	71 „	All used for Institutional purposes.
4. James Murray,	Stramolloch Farm, Chapelton,	Grade "A" (T.T.)	35 „	27 gallons supplied to the County Sanatorium, Strathaven, and retailed in Strathaven District. 6 gallons wholesale to Flockington Dairy, Wishaw. 2 gallons for other purposes.
5. Eben More & Co.,	Dalmacoulter Farm, by Airdrie,	Certified	45 „	14 gallons to the County Sanatorium, Longriggen. 31 gallons retailed in Airdrie and Coatbridge.
6. Thomas Lambie,	Drumbuie Farm, East Kilbride,	Certified	45 „	Sold wholesale to the East Kilbride Dairy Farmers. 36 gallons as Tuberculin-tested milk, and 9 gallons as Certified.
7. William Fleming,	Auldtoun Farm, Ashgill,	Certified	70 „	35 gallons supplied to the County Hospital, Motherwell. 35 gallons retailed in Dalzell, Ashgill, and Larkhall districts.
8. John Strachan,	Udstonhead Farm, Strathaven,	Grade "A" (T.T.)	58 „	Supplied to Motherwell, Bellshill, and Calderbank Hospitals.
9. Andrew Gilchrist,	Brae Farm, Strathaven,	Grade "A" (T.T.)	39 „	Sold wholesale as ordinary milk to East Kilbride Dairy Company.
10. John Fleming,	Bruntland Dairy, Waterloo,	Grade "A"	56 „	Retailed in Waterloo and Wishaw.
11. Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society,	Allers Farm, East Kilbride,	Certified	34 „	26 gallons wholesale to S.C.W.S. Creamery. 8 gallons wholesale to Craigmillar Farm. All sold as ordinary milk.
12. Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society,	Ryelands Creamery, East Kilbride,	Pasteurised.		

STAFFING ARRANGEMENTS.

There were two alterations in the medical staffing arrangements during the year :—

(1) Dr. David R. Hamilton was appointed to the vacancy in the County Staff, created by the resignation of Dr. John A. C. Guy, who was appointed School Medical Officer under the Argyllshire Education Authority.

(2) Owing to the considerable increase in the work and responsibility at the County Hospital, Bellshill, it was decided that Dr. Thomson's duties should be confined entirely to the hospital, and Dr. Thomas Hunter, Assistant Physician-Superintendent at the County Hospital, Motherwell, was accordingly appointed to the vacancy incurred under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

REPORT BY THE BUILDINGS INSPECTOR.

Building Regulations.

The plans submitted during the course of the year amounted to 162. A large number of these had not been prepared according to the By-laws, and it was only after considerable correspondence and numerous meetings that matters were rectified. All disconformities were reported to and dealt with by the Committee. Two sets of plans were withdrawn.

During the course of construction of the buildings, 1,648 inspections were made, resulting in the detection of a number of contraventions, which were reported to and dealt with by the Committee.

1,330 smoke tests were made of the drains and plumber work of new properties. During the year great attention was given to this work, to see that all tests and inspections were carried out without delay, so as to ensure the utmost progress in the erection of the buildings.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building By-laws, 79 plans were received and approval granted for various erections of a minor character.

NEW BUILDINGS UNDER BY-LAW NO. 41.—Houses and shops, 79; workshops, 14; public buildings, 21; and other buildings, 0; total plans, 114.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MODE OF OCCUPANCY, UNDER BY-LAW NO. 51.—Houses and shops, 34; workshops, 7; public buildings, 7; and other buildings, 0; total plans, 48.

HOUSING, &c., ACT, 1923.—24 applications, comprising 54 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. One plan, comprising one house, was withdrawn. Operations were commenced during the year in 29 cases. A large number of houses have been completed, and Certificate B, for grant earned, has been issued to 52 owners, in respect of 167 houses.

Private individuals continue to take advantage of the benefits under this scheme, and very little trouble is experienced with departures from the approved plans and specifications.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1924—LOCAL AUTHORITY'S SCHEMES. — 154 houses were reported completed, and Certificate B granted.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1924 — PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—One application, comprising 24 houses, under the above Act, was received and approved of, and building operations commenced during the year.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

18 applications (embodying 462 houses of two apartments), under Section III of the above 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.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1926,
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, - -	6	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
East Kilbride, -	10	...	1	...	3	2	...	...
Glasford, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stonehouse, - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blantyre, - -	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Bothwell, - -	9	5	2	...	5	3	1	...
Cambuslang, - -	8	1	3	...	4	..	...	...
Cambusnethan, -	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Dalserf, - -	7	5	3	...	2	...	1	...
Dalziel, - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hamilton, - -	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
New Monkland, -	7	1	4	...	2	...	1	...
Old Monkland, -	11	...	2	...	2	1	1	...
Shotts, - - -	6	1	4	...	7	...	...	...
MIDDLE WARD, -	79	14	21	...	34	7	7	...
TOTAL FOR 1924, -	92	22	18	2	17	4	7	...

* In this column are included plans for additions to existing dwelling-houses. In this way 50 apartments were added to 21 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 1926.

PARISH.	NEW BUILDINGS OF						TOTAL.
	One Apartment.	Two Apartments.	Three Apartments.	Four Apartments.	Five Apartments and upwards.	Shops.	
Avondale, - -	...	...	51	5	...	...	56
East Kilbride, -	...	8	25	4	4	...	41
Glasford, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stonehouse, -	...	32	10	...	...	...	42
Blantyre, - -	...	76	168	...	...	...	244
Bothwell, - -	...	100	347	1	...	2	450
Cambuslang, -	...	...	129	9	1	3	142
Cambusnethan, -	...	52	81	...	1	2	136
Dalserf, - -	...	64	115	1	...	3	183
Dalziel, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton, - -	...	12	53	12	...	...	77
New Monkland,	...	16	79	71	...	2	168
Old Monkland, -	...	88	162	40	3	1	294
Shotts, - -	...	14	90	...	...	4	108
MIDDLE WARD,	...	462	1,310	143	9	17	1,941
TOTAL FOR 1924,	...	261	524	82	23	17	907

Meat Inspection—Slaughterhouses, &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 18,000, out of which 5,081 animals were found to contain disease in some form.

Of the 5,081, there were 1,294 carcasses totally or partially condemned, and 3,787 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 28·22 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 32·59 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 8,556 cattle slaughtered at the various abattoirs, 125 were sent in by the County Veterinary Inspector under the Tuberculosis Order, and of these 104 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.					
		Carcases.				Organs only.		Carcases.				Organs only.	
Class.	Num- ber.	Wholly.		Partially.				Wholly.		Partially.			
		No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.
Cows, -	5,257	370	7·03	716	13·62	2,033	38·67	55	1·04	37	·7	697	13·25
Heifers, -	1,682	17	1·01	27	1·6	263	15·63	6	·35	—	—	123	7·31
Bulls, -	245	1	·4	4	1·63	22	8·97	—	—	2	·81	26	10·61
Bullocks, -	1,372	5	·36	6	·43	95	6·92	1	·07	3	·21	174	12·68
Calves, -	2,316	11	·47	—	—	—	—	19	·82	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	6,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	·18	1	·01	312	4·92
Swine, -	798	1	·12	—	—	40	5·01	—	—	—	—	2	·25
Total, -	18,000	405	2·25	753	4·18	2,453	13·62	93	·51	43	·23	1,334	7·41

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, -	2,255	222	353	693	29	29	446
Heifers, -	406	7	11	53	—	—	33
Bulls, -	82	—	1	9	—	1	4
Bullocks, -	360	2	5	16	1	2	48
Calves, -	66	1	—	—	2	—	—
Sheep, -	1,471	—	—	—	5	—	150
Swine, -	229	—	—	13	—	—	—
Total, -	4,869	232	370	784	37	32	681

Bellshill.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Abscess, - - -	9	—	—	—	—	9
Asphyxia, - - -	—	—	—	—	4	4
Dropsy, - - -	10	—	1	—	—	11
Emaciation, - - -	1	—	—	1	—	2
Gangrene, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury, - - -	17	—	1	—	—	18
Jhones' Disease, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms,	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pericarditis, - - -	4	1	—	—	—	5
Peritonitis, - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pyæmia, Umbil., - - -	5	—	—	—	—	5
Septicæmia, - - -	1	—	—	1	—	2
Septic Mammitis, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Mastitis, - - -	2	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Metritis, - - -	3	—	—	—	—	3
	58	1	3	2	5	69

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, -	941	33	181	369	13	1	26
Heifers, -	311	2	7	82	3	—	16
Bulls, -	56	1	1	4	—	—	4
Bullocks, -	216	2	—	19	—	—	25
Calves, -	489	8	—	—	4	—	—
Sheep, -	1,099	—	—	—	3	—	37
Swine, -	235	1	—	6	—	—	1
Total, -	3,347	47	189	480	23	1	109

Blantyre.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH ANIMALS WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves	Sheep.	Total.
Actinomycosis, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Emaciation, - - -	2	1	—	1	4
Injury, - - -	3	1	—	—	4
Jhones' Disease, - -	2	1	—	—	3
Navel Ill, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Pleuritis, - - -	1	—	1	1	3
Pyæmia Umbil, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Mastitis, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Pericarditis, - -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis, - -	3	—	1	1	5
	14	3	4	3	24

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.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	949	32	136	491	3	—	40
Heifers, -	259	2	1	35	2	—	14
Bulls, -	22	—	1	1	—	1	6
Bullocks, -	324	—	—	29	—	1	43
Calves, -	209	1	—	—	8	—	—
Sheep, -	868	—	—	—	3	—	77
Swine, -	132	—	—	15	—	—	1
Total, -	2,763	35	138	571	16	2	181

Larkhall. — TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Emaciation, -	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Gastritis, -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Immaturity, -	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Injury, -	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Malignant Neoplasms,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, -	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Pyæmia Umbili, -	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Septicæmia, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Mastitis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus, -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	3	2	1	1	8	3	18

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.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	835	51	33	412	9	4	119
Heifers, -	270	3	2	63	1	—	19
Bulls, -	53	—	—	7	—	—	5
Bullocks, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Calves, -	1,094	—	—	—	2	—	—
Sheep, -	1,232	—	—	—	—	1	31
Swine, -	136	—	—	6	—	—	—
Total, -	3,622	54	35	488	12	5	175

Strathaven.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Dropsy, - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Emaciation, - - -	2	—	—	—	2
Gastritis, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Injury, - - -	2	—	1	1	4
Mammitis, - - -	2	—	—	—	2
Mastitis, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Metritis, - - -	3	—	—	—	3
Septic Pericarditis, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Strongylosis, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
	13	1	2	1	17

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.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	12	2	2	1	—	—	—
Heifers, -	27	—	—	4	—	—	—
Bulls, -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	419	1	—	27	—	—	52
Calves, -	55	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sheep, -	181	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	705	3	2	32	1	—	52

One calf was totally condemned on account of septic peritonitis.

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.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	102	24	6	17	—	—	6
Heifers, -	271	2	6	26	—	—	21
Bulls, -	14	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	50	—	1	4	—	—	5
Calves, -	324	1	—	—	2	—	—
Sheep, -	1,284	—	—	—	1	—	17
Swine, -	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horses, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	2,072	27	14	48	3	—	49

Baillieston.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Dropsy, - - - -	—	1	1
Gastro-Enteritis, - - -	2	—	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

Stonehouse. — 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, -	163	6	5	50	1	3	60
Heifers, -	138	1	—	—	—	—	20
Bulls, -	15	—	—	—	—	—	7
Bullocks, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	195	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	622	7	5	50	1	3	87

Stonehouse.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Total.
Gastro-Enteritis, - - - -	1	1
Injury, - - - -	1	1
Mammitis, - - - -	1	1
Septic Pericarditis, - - - -	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

Private Slaughter-Houses.

TABLE II.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Slaughtered. Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Greengairs, -	121	—	3	19
Longriggend, -	132	2	85	17
Chapelhall, -	96	5	79	27
Glengowan, -	191	—	110	4
Newarthill, -	46	2	29	12
Cleland, -	273	5	120	4
Harthill, -	288	—	219	8
Total, -	1,147	14	645	91

TABLE III.—ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Cows, -	2	21	80	—	—	10
Heifers, -	—	5	15	—	—	3
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	—	6	5	—	—	19
Calves, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	2	32	100	—	—	32

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.	Calcereous Deposits.	Traumatism.	Gastritis.	Nephritis.	Larva.	Cysts.				Total.
																				Echino-coccus.	Conurus.	Cerebralis.	Cysticercus.	Tenulicollis.
Esophagus, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	03	—	—	—	—	103
Heads, -	907	2	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	354
Tongues, -	320	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
Lungs, -	2,348	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358
Hearts, -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Livers, -	321	240	—	—	—	—	427	456	—	16	31	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	526
Stomachs, -	115	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	22	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
Bowels, -	959	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
Kidneys, -	78	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Udders, -	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635
Uteri, -	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Feet, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	5,142	608	83	1	—	7	427	456	567	3	16	31	136	4	9	1	1	4	103	9	2	17	—	62

Note.—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 5,257. Of these, 370 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 119 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 716 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 52 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 2,033 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned, and in 87 of these the udder was affected. Of the total cows slaughtered, 567 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found. Many of these cases might be called doubtful tubercle in the absence of microscopic examination.

Of the 1,682 heifers slaughtered, 17 were totally condemned, and 27 partially condemned. In 4 of the cases totally condemned the disease was present in the udder.

Of the total number of tubercular udders, only in a few cases could one venture to look upon the udder lesions as primary, in that it is uncommon in my experience to find tubercle of the udder and no lesions elsewhere.

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 the 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, which has varied a little since last report.

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. At several of the abattoirs, fencing repairs, &c., were carried out.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES. — Ten licences were granted for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and one licence where sheep only were slaughtered, 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., - - - -	2,924

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT INSPECTION) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1924, ARTICLE 12.—No permits for meat stores were dealt with during the year.

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 4,485 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 supplies. 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.

OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret I record here the loss through death, on 22nd August, 1926, of Mr. James Dobson.

Mr. Dobson was appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Middle Ward District in the year 1890, and held the appointment until 1920, when he retired from active duty, on account of failing health. Since then he had acted as Consulting District Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Dobson was a joiner to trade, and as a young man migrated to London, where he became manager to a firm of building contractors who were engaged on an extensive building and improvement scheme at Brighton. He also took an active part in the construction of the necessary sewage disposal works. Later he joined the Public Health Staff of the Corporation of Glasgow as a sanitary inspector.

After a service of fifteen years with that body, he was appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Middle Ward District, following upon the passing of the Local Government Act of 1889.

He was associated with the Medical Officers of his time, Dr. M'Lintock and Dr. John T. Wilson, and commanded the respect and confidence of his staff by the ability which he displayed in the administration of the multiple duties of his office.

A man unassuming in his character and of a retiring disposition, he was ever ready to give a helping hand and advice to those who sought his aid. Even in his leisure hours his work was his hobby. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he was ever evolving or improving upon some appliance which would assist him in his labours as a public servant.

HOUSING.

The administrative procedure during the year 1926, 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,	804
Number of houses found unfit for human habitation,	534
Representations to Local Authority,	17
Closing Orders made,	17
Number of dwellings dealt with by Closing Orders,	295
Defects remedied without making Closing Orders,	—
Work completed,	109
Work in progress,	10
Work in negotiation,	151

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 2 two-apartment dwellings by private builders, and of 460 two-apartment dwellings by the Local Authority.

A survey made in the spring 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.

No schemes under Part II of the Housing Act were in contemplation.

As stated in former reports, owing to the lack of housing accommodation it is extremely difficult to take proceedings against persons overcrowding their dwellings, and no prosecutions were taken during the year.

Scottish National Housing Company, Ltd.—In connection with the Government proposals for the erection of 2,000 steel houses in Scotland, through the agency of the Scottish National Housing Company, Ltd., the Company were furnished with a note of the areas in which houses should be placed, sites available, and information as to the necessary local services. The Company afterwards proceeded with the erection of 50 houses at Torbothie, Shotts; 100 at Viewpark, Bellshill; and 100 at Westburn, Cambuslang.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—During the year 17 representations were made to the Local Authority, under Section 6 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, that the following dwellings were in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and in every instance a Closing Order was made:—

1-56 *Forrest Place, Blantyre*. — 26 one-apartment, 29 two-apartment, and 2 three-apartment dwellings. Accommodation is being provided for the occupiers in the Auchenraith Improvement Scheme.

1A-40 *Napier's Square, New Stevenston*.—39 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings. An appeal was taken by the owner against the Closing Order, and the case is still in Court.

Jerviston Square, New Stevenston. — 14 one-apartment and 41 two-apartment dwellings. An appeal was also taken here, and the case is still in Court.

7 *Brandon Street, Bellshill*.—2 one-apartment dwellings, only one of which was occupied. The tenant found other accommodation, and the building has been demolished.

22 *Green Street, Bothwell*, 5 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings; 25-27 *Green Street*, 2 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings; 30 *Green Street*, 1 one apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings; and *Springbank, Main Street*, 1 two-apartment dwelling. The occupiers were removed to the Improvement Scheme at Wooddean. A second representation was afterwards made in respect of other 2 two-apartment dwellings in this property, and these were also shut up.

Ravenscraig Rows. — 22 one-apartment and 12 two-apartment dwellings, also *Bankhead*, 2 two-apartment dwellings, or 36 dwellings in all, situated in the Parish of Dalziel. The tenants were removed to the Improvement Scheme at Carfin, and the old dwellings have been demolished.

1-22 *Merryton Rows, Hamilton*. — 8 one-apartment and 14 two-apartment dwellings, known as "Lanark Road End." The tenants have been removed to the Improvement Scheme at Ferniegair, and the rows are in course of demolition.

Store Row, Cuilhill, Bargeddie. — 10 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings, also *Low or Tile Row, Cuilhill*, 10 one-apartment dwellings, or 22 dwellings in all. Accommodation is being provided for the occupiers in the Improvement Scheme at Bargeddie, but none of the new dwellings has yet been completed.

Baillieston.—13-27 *Buchanan Street*, 8 one-apartment dwellings; 35A-C *Buchanan Street*, 3 one-apartment dwellings; and 35-67 *Buchanan Street*, 15 one-apartment and 4 two-apartment dwellings. Accommodation is being provided for the occupiers in the Improvement Scheme at Baillieston.

Insanitary Dwellings.

The Department have continued to press for the introduction of modern domestic and sanitary conveniences, and during the year numerous inspections have been made and meetings held with the owners of properties. Difficulties are still being experienced, in view of the continued high cost in carrying out improvements, but further 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 270 of last Annual Report, have not yet been finally dealt with.

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 271 of last Annual Report. The three additional water-closets agreed to be accepted by the Committee as a temporary expedient have not yet been completed.

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 271 of last Annual Report.

105-119 *Stonefield Road, Blantyre.*—2 one-apartment and 6 two-apartment attic dwellings without proper water supply, referred to on page 271 of last Annual Report. One of the dwellings was closed, and the tenants of the other seven dwellings were all warned to remove, the Agents giving an undertaking not to re-let any of the dwellings when they became vacant. During the year two houses were vacated.

191-197 *Main Street, High Blantyre.*—1 one-apartment, 8 two-apartment, and 2 three-apartment dwellings with insufficient water-closet accommodation, referred to on page 271 of last Annual Report. After the service of the Statutory Notice a plan was lodged showing the provision of three additional water-closets, which, with the three

existing closets, gave accommodation in the proportion of six closets for eleven dwellings. The Committee agreed to accept these as a temporary expedient, and without prejudice, and the work is in progress.

10-18 Stonefield Road, Blantyre.—A conclusion has not yet been reached with regard to the provision of additional water-closet accommodation for the 12 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings, as well as two shops, referred to on page 271 of last Annual Report.

Hillside, High Blantyre.—Plans were approved for the erection of two new sculleries and bathrooms at these 2 four-apartment dwellings, and one has been completed.

Douglas Park Square, Bellshill.—Referred to on page 272 of last Annual Report. The Colliery Company submitted plans showing further improvements, as follows:—

The 5 two-apartment dwellings fronting Orbiston Road, and numbered 29 to 33, are each to be provided with a small scullery, fitted with sink, water supply, and water-closet.

At the row of 17 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings forming the north side of the square, 16 one-apartment back-to-back dwellings are to be converted into through houses of two apartments, each having a small scullery, fitted with inside sink, water supply, and a water-closet, while the two-apartment dwelling at the east end of this row and the single-apartment dwelling at the west end will each also be provided with a scullery, fitted with sink, water supply, and a water-closet.

The Committee approved of the proposals, and the work has been carried out, with the exception of the conversions, which can only be completed as the tenants find other accommodation.

34-44 Douglas Park, Bellshill.—Plans were also submitted showing the provision of a scullery, fitted with inside sink, water supply, and a water-closet, for each of the 1 one-apartment and 10 two-apartment dwellings situated at the corner of Orbiston Road and Hamilton Road, Bellshill, and numbered 33 to 44 Douglas Park. The Committee gave their approval, and the work is in progress.

Bothwellpark Rows. — Referred to on page 272 of last Annual Report. The question of water-closet accommodation is still in abeyance, owing to the lack of sewerage facilities.

Cockhill Place, Bothwellpark.—The absence of satisfactory sewerage facilities for the 11 two-apartment dwellings referred to on page 272

of last Annual Report still delays the introduction of water-closet accommodation and the abolition of the privy-midden.

50-66 *Stevenston Street, New Stevenston*.—16 one-apartment, 9 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 273 of last Annual Report. Six of the one-apartment dwellings have been converted into 3 two-apartment dwellings, and inside sinks and water supply have been fitted into 18 of the dwellings.

39-47 *Carfin Street, New Stevenston*.—1 one-apartment and 6 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 273 of last Annual Report. The work of providing inside sinks and water supply has made slow progress, and is not yet completed.

90-96 *Jerviston Street and 1-7 Park Street, New Stevenston*.—The owner of the 8 one-apartment and 7 two-apartment dwellings, with only two water-closets, has been asked to submit proposals for increased accommodation.

35-37 *Carfin Street, New Stevenston*.—The owner introduced inside sinks and water supply, provided new wooden floors, and executed other repairs in these 2 two-apartment dwellings.

179-185 *Main Street, Holytown*.—5 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet. The Committee agreed to accept two additional water-closets, without prejudice, and these have been completed.

Lauchope Place, Chapelhall.—18 one-apartment and 12 two-apartment dwellings, numbered 25-37 Woodhall Street, Chapelhall, referred to on page 273 of last Annual Report. Negotiations having failed, the Statutory Notice requiring the introduction of inside sinks, water supply, and water-closet accommodation was served. Plans were afterwards submitted, showing the provision of a scullery, fitted with inside sink, water supply, and a water-closet for each of the 12 two-apartment dwellings comprising the front portion of the property. The Committee approved of these proposals, so far as the front portion of the property was concerned, and gave instructions to press the owner to submit further proposals for the remainder of the property. No work had been done, nor had any further proposals been submitted at the close of the year.

168-174 *Main Street, Chapelhall*.—4 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 273 of last Annual Report. The owner has provided one water-closet, and has promised to erect another.

28 *Main Street, Chapelhall*.—2 two-apartment dwellings. The owner submitted proposals for the erection of one water-closet for

these dwellings. The Committee agreed to accept same, without prejudice, and the work has been completed.

20-22 *Lauchope Street, Chapelhall*.—2 two-apartment dwellings, Approval was given to the provision of a bath and water-closet for No. 20, and an inside water-closet for No. 22. The work has been completed.

10 *Croftbank Street, Uddingston*.—10 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 274 of last Annual Report. No arrangement has yet been come to for the provision of increased water-closet accommodation at this property.

Bardykes Terrace, Cambuslang.—12 two-apartment and 4 three-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 274 of last Annual Report. The scheme for a scullery for each dwelling, fitted with inside sink, water supply, wash-tub, boiler, bath, and water-closet, had not been commenced at the close of the year.

6-12 *Mill Road, Cambuslang*.—The increased water-closet accommodation agreed upon at these 30 dwellings, referred to on page 274 of last Annual Report, has now been completed.

1-5 *Overton Street*, 220-222 *Hamilton Road*, and 1-7 *Mill Road, Cambuslang*.—The promised plans for increased water-closet accommodation at the 54 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 275 of last Annual Report, had not been received at the close of the year.

1 *Church Street, Cambuslang*.—No satisfactory proposals having been made for increased water-closet accommodation at this three-storey tenement, with basement flat, comprising 20 dwellings in all, with only three water-closets, referred to on page 275 of last Annual Report, the Statutory Notice was served. A plan, showing the provision of an additional water-closet, was afterwards submitted, but the Committee refused to accept this, and an amended plan, showing three new water-closets, was then put forward. The Committee agreed to accept these, without prejudice, and the closets have since been completed.

37 *Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang*.—A three-storey tenement property, referred to on page 275 of last Annual Report, comprising 9 dwellings, three on each floor, with only two water-closets, one situated on the first floor and one on the upper floor, there being no closet accommodation for the ground-floor tenants. The factors offered to provide an additional closet on the ground floor, and the Committee agreed to accept this, without prejudice. The work has been completed.

9 *Tabernacle Street, Cambuslang.* — A two-storey tenement property, comprising 5 two-apartment dwellings, together with a single-storey back land, containing 2 one-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet, referred to on page 275 of last Annual Report. No acknowledgment having been received to communications asking for increased water-closet accommodation, the Statutory Notice was served. A plan was lodged on behalf of the owners, showing two additional closets, which, with the existing closet, gave three closets for seven occupancies. The arrangement seemed the best that could be made, in view of the structural conditions existing, and the Committee agreed to accept same, as a temporary provision, and without prejudice. The closets are now in use.

13 *Cadoc Street, Cambuslang.* — 4 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet; 2-10 *Howieshill Road*, 10 one-apartment and 3 two-apartment dwellings; and 12 *Howieshill Road*, 2 one-apartment and 3 two-apartment dwellings, with inadequate water-closet accommodation. The owner having failed to put forward satisfactory proposals, authority was given at the close of the year for the service of the Statutory Notice.

8 *Bushyhill Street, Cambuslang.* — 5 two-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet. A plan was submitted for a new water-closet at the stairhead, for the use of the three upstairs tenants, leaving the existing closet on the ground floor for the two tenants there. The Committee agreed to accept the proposals, without prejudice, and the work has been completed.

56-58 *Park Street, Cambuslang.* — Two three-storey tenements, each comprising 14 dwellings, with inadequate water-closet accommodation. Each tenement has on the ground floor 4 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet, and the factors proposed to provide an additional closet, making a proportion of one closet to three occupancies, and, if the four one-apartment dwellings were converted into two dwellings of two apartments each, there would then be two closets for four occupancies. On the first and second floors there is one water-closet for each flat of 4 two-apartment dwellings, and the structural arrangements here do not permit of further closet accommodation being conveniently provided. The Committee agreed to accept the proposals meantime, on the understanding that arrangements would be made within a reasonable time for the conversion of the single-apartment dwellings on the ground floor, and without prejudice.

9 *Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang*. — A two-storey tenement property, comprising 5 one-apartment and 8 two-apartment dwellings, together with a back-land three-apartment dwelling, or 14 occupancies in all for three water-closets. Plans were submitted for two additional water-closets for the first and second floors of the tenement, and a separate closet for the back land. The Committee agreed to accept these proposals meantime, without prejudice. The work has been completed.

12 *Cadoc Street, Cambuslang*. — 3 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet. Two letters were sent to the owner, but without response, and the Statutory Notice was accordingly served. Plans were lodged showing the conversion of two coal cellars situated at the rear of an adjoining tenement into water-closets, which with the existing closet gave three closets for five tenants. The Committee refused to accept these proposals, and the matter was still in negotiation.

16-24 *Howieshill Road, Cambuslang*. — A two-storey tenement property, comprising 10 two-apartment dwellings, with only two water-closets. After negotiations, the owners submitted a plan showing three additional closets. The Committee agreed to accept these, without prejudice, and the work has been completed.

400 *Hamilton Road, Cambuslang*. — A two-storey tenement property, with basement area, comprising 2 one-apartment and 11 two-apartment dwellings. The existing water-closet accommodation was contained in a tower constructed in the well of the inside stair, and comprised a water-closet on each flat—on the first floor a water-closet for five tenants, on the ground floor a water-closet for five tenants, and in the basement a water-closet for three tenants. Owing to structural conditions, the provision of additional water-closet accommodation was found difficult to arrange, but in the end the owners submitted a plan for an additional closet alongside the existing closet on the first floor, and the same for the basement, but no such arrangement was possible on the ground floor. The Committee agreed to accept the two closets meantime, without prejudice, and the work has been completed.

1-13 *Overtown Terrace, Cambuslang*. — A two-storey tenement, comprising 2 one-apartment and 12 two-apartment dwellings, with only three water-closets, at some distance from the dwellings. Negotiations with the factor for improved accommodation having failed, the Statutory Notice was served. Plans were afterwards lodged showing the conversion of three coal cellars into water-closets,

but the Committee refused to accept same. Fresh proposals were afterwards submitted for two new closets at each of the first three stairs, and a new closet on the ground floor at the fourth stair. The Committee agreed to accept these meantime, without prejudice, and the work has been completed.

73-77 *Lightburn Road, Cambuslang*. — 4 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet. No acknowledgment having been received to communications, the Statutory Notice was served. The owner afterwards offered to erect one additional closet, but this was refused, and plans were lodged later showing two additional closets. The Committee agreed to accept these meantime, without prejudice, and the work has been completed.

78-86 *Lightburn Road, Cambuslang*. — A two-storey tenement property, comprising 7 one-apartment and 4 two-apartment dwellings, with only two water-closets. The Agents offered to erect an additional water-closet, but this was refused, and, no further offer being made, the Statutory Notice was served. A plan was afterwards lodged, with two additional water-closets, one on each stair, for the use of the upstairs tenants. The Committee agreed to accept these meantime, without prejudice. The work had not been commenced at the close of the year.

Flanagan's Buildings, Westburn. — The inadequate water-closet accommodation at this two-storey tenement of 1 one-apartment, 3 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings was taken up with the factors. A plan was submitted showing a new closet for the three occupancies on the upper floor, the existing closet on the ground floor to continue to be used by the two tenants there. The Committee agreed to accept this as a temporary provision, without prejudice, and the closet has been erected.

8 and 12 *Millar Street, Cambuslang*. — The owner of this two-storey brick tenement of 6 two-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet, was asked to provide additional accommodation, and, as no satisfactory proposals were received, the Statutory Notice was served. A plan was afterwards submitted showing two new closets on the mid stair landing, one to be used by two tenants on the upper floor and the other by one tenant on the upper floor and one tenant on the ground floor, the existing closet on the ground floor to continue to be used by the two remaining tenants on that floor, the proposed accommodation being in the proportion of one closet to two tenants. The Committee were advised, and, after discussion, agreed that the proposals were unsatisfactory, and that two closets should be asked

for on the upper stair landing, for the use of the three tenants on the upper floor, and that an additional closet should be erected on the ground floor, which, with the existing closet, would also give two closets to three tenants. The owner was dissatisfied with this decision, and asked to be heard by the Committee. This was arranged, and, after hearing the owner, the Committee adhered to their former decision, that three new closets must be provided, in the positions already specified by them. The owner intimated that he would give effect to this decision, and the work is in progress.

53 Main Street, Cambuslang. — The factor of this three-storey tenement property, which had only one water-closet on each of the first and second floors, for the use of the occupants of the 1 one-apartment, 3 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings thereon, was asked to provide increased accommodation, and plans were submitted for an additional closet on each floor. The Committee agreed to accept this, as a temporary arrangement, and without prejudice. The work has been completed.

3 Sauchiebog, Cambuslang. — A three-storey tenement property, comprising 2 one-apartment, 3 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet. The owner submitted a plan for three additional closets, and the Committee agreed to accept same, as a temporary provision, and without prejudice. The work has been completed.

6 and 8 Clydeford Road, Cambuslang. — The factor of these three-storey tenement properties, each comprising 5 one-apartment and 8 two-apartment dwellings, with only three water-closets, was asked to provide increased accommodation, but made no acknowledgments, and the Statutory Notice was accordingly served. Correspondence and meetings with parties afterwards took place, and the matter was still under discussion at the close of the year.

Clydesdale Rows, Wishaw. — The 3 one-apartment, 41 two-apartment, and 3 four-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 275 of last Annual Report as being kept wind and water tight until such time as the tenants can find other accommodation, are still occupied.

Ladybank Cottages, Manse Road, Newmains. — The inside sinks and water supply for these three dwellings, referred to on page 275 of last Annual Report, have been provided.

1-24 Main Street, Newmains. — No progress has been made with regard to inside sinks and water supply for the 24 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 275 of last Annual Report.

Lady's Row, &c., Morningside.—These dwellings are referred to on page 276 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. Further progress has been made towards carrying out the mutual arrangement for closure. Another one-apartment dwelling in *Lady's Row* was closed, leaving 4 two-apartment dwellings still occupied. In *Binnie's Row*, 4 one-apartment dwellings are now closed. In *New Row*, which formerly comprised 14 two-apartment dwellings, three dwellings have now been closed. In *Torbush Row*, which formerly comprised 20 two-apartment dwellings, three houses are now closed.

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 276 of last Annual Report, on account of difficulties with regard to sewage disposal.

Chapel Square, Morningside.—These 19 one-apartment and 5 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 276 of last Annual Report, have now been demolished.

Stane Place, Shotts. — The Company were pressed to send in further proposals for the conversion of the 72 one-apartment back-to-back dwellings at *Stane Place*, referred to on page 276 of last Annual Report, into houses of two apartments. Plans were afterwards submitted and approved for the conversion of the dwellings, and the provision for each of a scullery, fitted with inside sink, water supply, and water-closet. The work is in progress.

190-196 *Hamilton Road, Torbothie.* — No further progress has been made towards the provision of water-closet accommodation at these 4 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 276 of last Annual Report.

Caroline Place, Morningside.—A sketch plan was submitted showing two new water-closets for these 4 two-apartment dwellings. The Committee agreed to accept these without prejudice, and the closets have been completed.

Laburnum Cottage, Stane. — The owner of this four-apartment dwelling agreed to provide a water-closet and abolish the existing privy-midden. 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 276 of last Annual Report, continued to receive special attention in the

way of inspections. 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 until such time as other dwellings are made available under the Scheme for the Improvement of Insanitary Areas.

2-6 Hamilton Street and 1-7 Duke Street, Larkhall.—The additional water-closet accommodation has now been provided for these 9 one-apartment and 3 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 277 of last Annual Report.

Burnside Place, Larkhall. — The owner of 2 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 278 of last Annual Report, has agreed to provide water-closet accommodation, but the work has not yet been commenced.

Craigbank Farm, Larkhall.—Following on the Court proceedings in this case, referred to on page 278 of last Annual Report, the gravitation water supply has now been restored at this farm steading.

Station Houses, Dalserf. — A water-closet has been provided for each of the 2 three-apartment and 1 five-apartment dwellings referred to on page 278 of last Annual Report.

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 278 of last Annual Report.

Ayr Road Rows, Dalserf. — The owners of these 40 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 278 of last Annual Report, have not yet arranged for the introduction of modern conveniences.

Low Shawsburn.—The work of providing an additional water-closet, wash-house accommodation, and inside sinks and water supply at these 10 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 278 of last Annual Report, has been commenced, but progress is slow.

Swinhill Terrace, Dalserf.—The sanitary improvements for these 49 two-apartment, 2 three-apartment, and 1 four-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 278 of last Annual Report, are still in abeyance, on account of difficulties with regard to sewage disposal.

Surgeoner's Rows, Netherburn.—Reference is made on page 278 of last Annual Report to the Superior's intention to close these 12 one-apartment dwellings as the tenants find other accommodation, and that one was then empty. No removals have taken place during the year.

51 *Raploch Street, Larkhall*.—The want of a sanitary convenience at this property was pointed out to the owner, and a water-closet was afterwards provided.

77-79 *Wellgate Street, Larkhall*. — The owner of these 2 two-apartment dwellings has now provided a water-closet.

7-13 *Montgomery Place, Larkhall*. — The owner of these 4 two-apartment dwellings has been asked to provide inside sinks and water supply, but nothing has yet been done.

Udston Rows, Hamilton.—There have been no further developments with regard to the proposed reconstruction scheme referred to on page 279 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 279 of last Annual Report. Little progress was made during the year in the erection of the new water-closet accommodation.

Quarter.—Drainage facilities not yet being available, the provision of water-closet accommodation for this village, referred to on page 279 of last Annual Report, has been delayed.

24-26 *Glebe Street, East Kilbride*. — The two additional water-closets agreed to be accepted at these 6 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 279 of last Annual Report, have been completed.

22 *Maxwellton, East Kilbride*.—The question of inadequate water supply and water-closet accommodation at these 7 dwellings has been taken up with the factor, and is still in negotiation.

Old Row, Whiterigg, and North Stanrigg.—These dwellings were referred to on page 279 of last Annual Report as being in an uninhabitable condition, and that arrangements had been made with the owners for their being shut up as the tenants found other accommodation. At Whiterigg, where there were 20 one-apartment dwellings, four of which were shut up, during the coal strike the owners let the upper coal measures lying under these dwellings. As the workings proceeded the dwellings became dangerous, and the occupants had to find accommodation elsewhere. At the close of the year the whole row had been wrecked and demolished. At Stanrigg, where there were formerly 14 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings, only eight dwellings were occupied at the close of the year.

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 280 of last Annual Report, as most of the collieries in the neighbourhood are shut up.

Clints, Caldercruix.—An inside sink and water supply has been provided at this three-apartment dwelling.

Stationmaster's House, Caldercruix.—The outside water-closet has been removed, and a bathroom, with bath, wash-hand basin, and water-closet, has been provided.

Larkfield, Carlisle Road, Airdrie.—The owner submitted proposals for the erection of a water-closet, wash-house, &c., and the Committee agreed to accept this meantime, without prejudice.

Braefoot, Greengairs. — Following on a complaint as to the pollution of the stream by discharges from a privy, a water-closet has been provided at this property, and the privy removed.

Beech Row, Kirkwood. — The 6 two-apartment dwellings in an uninhabitable condition, referred to on page 280 of last Annual Report, are still occupied.

35-49 *Burnside, Baillieston.* — 2 one-apartment and 7 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 280 of last Annual Report. After protracted legal proceedings, and the number of occupancies having in the interval been reduced to eight, it was arranged that four water-closets would be accepted, without prejudice, for the eight tenants, together with an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling. The Appeal lodged by the owner against the Notice served by the Local Authority was afterwards dismissed, no expenses being found due to or by either party.

8-38 *Camp Road, Baillieston.* — 16 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 280 of last Annual Report. The owner submitted proposals for the erection of four water-closets, and the Committee agreed to accept these as an instalment, without prejudice. The work has been completed.

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 281 of last Annual Report.

52-54 *South Carmyle Avenue.*—The additional water-closet accommodation, referred to on page 281 of last Annual Report, has been completed.

54A-58 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross.*—No arrangement has yet been made with regard to increased water-closet accommodation for

the three-storey tenement of 11 two-apartment dwellings, with only two water-closets, referred to on page 281 of last Annual Report.

Bracehead Cottage, Bargeddie.—Plans were submitted for the erection of a water-closet for these 2 two-apartment dwellings, and the Committee agreed to accept same, without prejudice. The work has been completed.

Garret Row, Shotts.—Following on the complaint as to insanitary conditions at the 12 one-apartment back-to-back dwellings and 6 attic dwellings, referred to on page 282 of last Annual Report, the Company agreed to have the dwellings vacated at the earliest possible moment, and demolished. Later, however, the Company decided to carry out a reconstruction scheme, under which all the attic dwellings would be abolished, and, on the ground floor, 4 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings, together with a shop, would be provided, each dwelling to have a scullery, fitted with inside sink, water supply, wash-tub, washing-boiler, and water-closet, as also a coal cellar. The Committee approved of the scheme, and the work is in progress.

Currieside, Shotts. — 6 single-storey stone-built one-apartment dwellings in an uninhabitable condition, referred to on page 282 of last Annual Report, were still occupied at the close of the year.

92 Rosehall Road, Shotts. — The inside sink, water supply, and water-closet accommodation for this two-apartment dwelling, referred to on page 282 of last Annual Report, have not yet been provided.

9-17 Shotts Kirk Road. — The owner of the 5 two-apartment dwellings, with only one water-closet and an outside well for water supply, referred to on page 282 of last Annual Report, having failed to provide sufficient conveniences, the Statutory Notice was served. A plan was afterwards submitted showing an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling, and three water-closets to be provided in a detached position. The Committee, however, did not approve of the suggested position of the water-closets, and the matter is still in negotiation.

91 Easter Road, Shotts.—A water-closet has been provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

West Benhar.—8 one-apartment and 147 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 283 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. The erection of 96 dwellings

under the Scheme for the Improvement of Insanitary Areas is still proceeding, and other 32 tenants were removed from West Benhar. 52 of the dwellings have been demolished.

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 283 of last Annual Report. The dwellings in Eastfield Row are still all occupied, but 10 dwellings at Peden Place are unoccupied and partly demolished.

Forrestfield.—The inside sinks, water supply, water-closet, and wash-house accommodation agreed upon for the 1 one-apartment and 6 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 283 of last Annual Report, have not yet been completed.

Russell's Land, Cleland.—8 one-apartment, 2 two-apartment, and 2 three-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 283 of last Annual Report. Notwithstanding the delay which had been granted to the owner, no steps were taken by him to provide the additional conveniences, and authority was given to revive the prosecution and proceed for recovery of penalties under the Statute. Towards the close of the year a plan was submitted for two additional closets for the use of the ground-floor tenants, and the Committee agreed to accept these meantime as a temporary arrangement, without prejudice.

29-31 Omoa Road, Cleland.—No further progress has been made with the provision of proper water supply and water-closet accommodation for the 5 one-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 284 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 284 of last Annual Report, would be closed by the owner as they became vacant, has resulted in other three single-apartment dwellings, four altogether, being shut up.

122-136 and 137-148 Omoa Road, Cleland.—7 one-apartment and 11 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 284 of last Annual Report. When the case was again called in Court, the accused was fined £5, with the alternative of 20 days' imprisonment. The inside sinks, water supply, and water-closet accommodation have now been satisfactorily completed.

Cityside, Greenhill, Cleland.—A row of old single-storey brick-built dwellings, referred to on page 284 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.—A three-apartment dwelling, referred to on page 284 of last Annual Report. After service of the Statutory Notice, a plan was lodged for a scullery, fitted with inside sink, water supply, water-closet, washing boiler, coal cellar, and larder. The work has been completed.

Main Street, Salsburgh. — The owner of these 4 two-apartment dwellings was asked to provide inside sinks, water supply, and water-closet accommodation, and afterwards submitted a plan showing an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling and two new water-closets. The Committee agreed to accept this meantime, without prejudice. The work has not yet been commenced.

124-130 West Main Street, Harthill.—Following on a complaint as to nuisance conditions arising from a privy-midden at this two-storey tenement, comprising 3 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings, the owners were asked to provide water-closet accommodation, and, no satisfactory arrangement having been made, the Statutory Notice was served. An Appeal to the Sheriff was taken in this case, but subsequently a joint-minute was lodged, and the case taken out of Court. A plan was submitted for an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling, and two new water-closets, one on the ground floor and one on the upper floor. The Committee agreed to accept these proposals, without prejudice. The work had not been commenced at the close of the year.

15-23 Angle Street, Stonehouse.—The two dwellings numbered 17, referred to on page 285 of last Annual Report as being in an uninhabitable condition, are still occupied, and a Representation under the Housing Act will be made in respect of same.

9 Green Street, Stonehouse.—A two-apartment dwelling, referred to on page 286 of last Annual Report. The owner having failed to commence the erection of the water-closet for which a plan had been approved by the Committee, intimation was sent to him that Court proceedings would again be instituted. After considerable correspondence with his Agent, who represented that his client had not sufficient funds to enable him to proceed with the work, and asked that proceedings might be delayed for a further period, in order to allow his client to make certain arrangements, the Committee agreed

that, in the event of suitable arrangements for the provision of the water-closet not being made immediately, further proceedings should be instituted. Later the Agent intimated that he could not carry out the work, and asked that the house should be closed. The Committee agreed to continue consideration of the matter, in order that the owner might have an opportunity of arranging for the removal of the tenant and the closing of the premises. Two successive applications by the owner for warrant to eject have been refused, and the dwelling is still occupied.

2-6 Townhead Street, Stonehouse.—3 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings, referred to on page 286 of last Annual Report. Difficulties emerged as to the ownership of this property, and, after lengthy correspondence, the Agents asked that the Committee might dispense with the introduction of water supply to the houses, and accept one water-closet meantime. Further, that one of the tenants in the front portion of the property might be leaving shortly, and that this house would be given to the tenant in the back land, which would thereafter be closed. The Committee agreed that one water-closet might be accepted meantime as a temporary arrangement, without prejudice. The closet has now been erected, but the arrangement with regard to the closing of the back land has not yet been carried through.

4 Hill Road, Stonehouse.—The owner has been asked to provide water-closet accommodation for this two-apartment dwelling, but no arrangement has yet been come to.

75 New Street, Stonehouse.—At the request of the Department, the owner of this one-apartment dwelling erected a water-closet, and removed an existing privy-midden.

WATER SUPPLY, CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, &c.—In connection with the Board's circular requesting information as to the number of closets on the conservancy system converted to the water-carriage system, as well as the number of privies, &c., remaining at the end of the year, also the number of houses without water supply, &c., the following table has been prepared. It should, however, be noted that many of the dwellings where sanitary conveniences are inadequate are on the list for closure under the Committee's Scheme for the Improvement of Insanitary Areas:—

SEASONAL WORKERS. — No applications for the approval of accommodation for seasonal workers were received during the year.

Prosecution.—A report was made to the Local Authority (1) that the tenant of South Medrox Farm, Glenboig, had contravened the By-laws made under Section 45 of the Housing, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1919, as to the provision of proper accommodation for potato workers, &c., in respect that he permitted workers to be accommodated on his farm without having made application to the Local Authority for approval of said accommodation; and (2) that a firm of potato merchants had also committed a contravention, in respect that they had failed to give intimation to the Local Authority as to the number of workers to be employed, the date of their arrival, &c. Seven potato workers, four males and three females, were brought to the farm by the potato merchants, and accommodated in an old ruinous two-apartment dwelling adjoining the farm steading. As the kitchen premises showed no sign of occupation, it was presumed that all seven workers were housed in one apartment. After considerable discussion, the Committee decided that no proceedings be taken against the farmer, but that proceedings be taken against the potato merchants only. When the case was called in Court, accused pled guilty, and were fined £2.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 TO 1925. —The number of applications by tenants for certificates received during the year was 68. 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 67, including the applications continued from the previous year, and 13 were refused.

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,	...	...	10	10	—
East Kilbride,	...	...	8	8	—
Glasford,	...	...	4	4	—
Stonehouse,	...	...	15	15	—
Blantyre,	...	...	222	201	21
Bothwell,	...	...	344	312	32
Cambuslang,	...	...	158	141	17
Cambusnethan,	...	...	45	42	3
Dalserf,	...	...	277	268	9
Dalziel,	...	...	1	1	—
Hamilton,	...	...	39	34	5
New Monkland,	...	...	68	61	7
Old Monkland,	...	...	527	482	45
Shotts,	...	...	289	261	28
Total,	...	...	2,007	1,840	167

Applications by Landlords.—Two 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 both instances.

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 ruinous property situated at 57 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre, referred to on page 290 of last Annual Report, was demolished, and the site cleared. The adjoining building, at No. 55, required to be dealt with, owing to the collapse of a chimney-head and part of a gable wall, the debris of which fell on to the ceiling of a dwelling-house. The necessary repairs were carried out, without the tenant vacating the house.

Larkhall.—The old ruinous dwellings situated at 37 Hamilton Street, Larkhall, were reported as being in a dangerous state, and, after service of a notice on the owner, the roof was taken off, the walls made secure, and all windows and doors built up.

A notice was also served on the owner of two old houses at 2 and 4 Millheugh, and the buildings were subsequently demolished.

An occupied dwelling at 11 Drygate Street was also dealt with, through the roof becoming dangerous, and a notice was also served on the occupier, who removed from the premises, which were afterwards barricaded.

Cleland.—A notice was served on the owners of Pottery Buildings, Cleland, in connection with the dangerous condition of a balcony giving access to a dwelling. The whole property is affected by mineral workings, and the cement platform of the balcony has been drawn from the wall several inches, while the stone lintel supporting an iron beam was cracked. Meantime the balcony has been made secure by timber shoring, and the property is being kept under observation.

The dangerous building at 86-90 Omoa Road, Cleland, referred to on page 291 of last Annual Report, is, at the time of writing, in course of demolition.

Salsburgh.—The thatch roof of a two-apartment house at Main Street, Salsburgh, was found in a state of collapse, and a notice was served on the owner, who was also the occupier of the premises. The owner secured other accommodation and vacated the house, the roof of which was afterwards demolished and the external gable wall made secure.

Strathaven.—A mutual chimney-head between properties at The Cross and Kirk Street, Strathaven, was taken down and rebuilt, after service of a notice on each proprietor.

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 was supplied by the District Engineer as to sewers constructed during the year:—

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

	6"	9"	12"	Lineal Yards.		
				15"	18"	21"
East Kilbride, - -	—	322	—	—	—	—
Harthill, - - -	—	—	—	—	30	—
Overtown, - - -	—	563	372	223	—	—
Shotts and Dykehead, -	40	362	—	—	—	—
Stonehouse, - - -	—	170	—	—	—	—
Strathaven, - - -	—	128	—	—	—	—

Public Health, General—

Uddingston, - - -	—	5	51	474	783	280
Totals, - - -	40	1,550	423	697	813	280

The number of connections made to sewers during the year was 407.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS.

Ashgillhead.—A sewage tank was constructed at Ashgillhead.

Strathaven.—The material in two of the filters at the sewage works has been renewed.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

					Lineal Yards.			
					6"	9"	12"	15"
Ballgreen, Strathaven,	-	-	-	-	—	278	—	—
Auchinraith, Blantyre,	-	-	-	-	—	392	—	—
Viewfield, Blantyre,	-	-	-	-	30	539	—	—
North Road, Bellshill,	-	-	-	-	—	638	—	—
Viewpark, Uddingston,	-	-	-	-	—	351	—	80
Westburn, Cambuslang,	-	-	-	-	—	307	—	—
Torbothie, Shotts,	-	-	-	-	—	222	218	—
Springhill, Shotts,	-	-	-	-	—	676	—	—
Ashgillhead, Dalserf,	-	-	-	-	—	198	—	—
Hareleeshill, Larkhall,	-	-	-	-	—	462	—	—
Meikle Earnock,	-	-	-	-	—	85	—	—
Crosshill, Baillieston,	-	-	-	-	—	510	—	—
Bargeddie,	-	-	-	-	64	200	—	—
Totals,	-	-	-	-	30	4,722	418	80

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS.

Kingshill.—A sewage tank was constructed at this scheme.

Overtown. — The formation of a Special Drainage District to include Overtown area was discussed, and deferred meantime.

Morningside. — Complaints were received from this area with regard to alleged nuisance conditions arising from the want of adequate drainage facilities. The Committee agreed that they should not formulate a scheme for this area meantime, pending further consideration of the whole question as affecting the Middle Ward District.

Birkenshaw, Larkhall. — A petition was received from certain residents and ratepayers in the village of Birkenshaw, calling attention to the inadequate drainage arrangements. A report was submitted to the Committee, showing that the village comprises 120 dwellings, a Miners' Welfare Institute, and a Bath Foundry. Most

of the dwellings have inside sinks and water supply, and 58 are provided with water-closet accommodation, the whole discharges from which pass directly into a burn. It was also pointed out to the Committee that this village was on the list of areas outwith Special Drainage Districts which were in need of drainage facilities. The petition was remitted to the local Sub-Committee for their observations.

Glasford.—A complaint was received as to the lack of proper drainage arrangements in the Glasford district, and the Committee agreed that they could not deal with individual districts separately, and should await the submission of data as to the districts proposed to be dealt with under the powers for the provision of drainage facilities.

Meikle Earnock.—The question of the disposal of the sewage from the Housing Site and the provision of drainage facilities for the village of Meikle Earnock, referred to page 292 of last Annual Report, was again under consideration. An agreement was concluded with Hamilton Town Council, and a connection will now be given to the Burgh sewer.

Glenmavis.—A report was submitted by the District Engineer on the scheme of sewerage and sewage purification for the village of Glenmavis. The Committee agreed that only a modified scheme for dealing with the sewage from the Housing Site should be proceeded with meantime, the larger question being deferred.

Glenboig.—This village is partly within the Middle Ward and partly in the Lower Ward District, and representatives of the two District Committees again discussed the question of drainage arrangements. Alternative schemes were considered, but no conclusion had been reached at the close of the year.

Harthill.—Complaint having been received regarding the condition of a ditch at the west end of the village, and adjoining the Edinburgh Road, a report was submitted dealing with the whole drainage arrangements, the nuisance conditions, and the clamant need for the formation of a Special Drainage District. The Committee agreed that the ditches should meantime be cleaned out.

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.	
						3"	4"
Wooddean, Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	450	300
Burnside (Annexation),	-	-	-	-	-	486	798
Road Widening, Uddingston,	-	-	-	-	-	200	300
New School, Machan, Larkhall,	-	-	-	-	-	50	—
Bowling Green Road, Strathaven,	-	-	-	-	-	120	—
Eastfield Housing, Harthill,	-	-	-	-	-	—	500
Ashgillhead Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	160	—
Blantyre Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	270
Grenville Avenue, Cambuslang,	-	-	-	-	-	—	180
West Craigs Road, Harthill,	-	-	-	-	-	85	186
Ferniegair Housing (Additional),	-	-	-	-	-	240	—
Crosshill Road, Strathaven,	-	-	-	-	-	60	—
Hareleeshill Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	450	—
Powburn Toll, Uddingston,	-	-	-	-	-	75	200
Stonehouse Housing (Additional),	-	-	-	-	-	—	320
Springhill Housing and Farm,	-	-	-	-	-	654	570
Torbothie Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	—	780
Strathaven Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	370	—
Viewpark Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	—	510
Westburn Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	450	180
Orbiston Housing, Bellshill,	-	-	-	-	-	840	500
Auchinraith Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	470	—
Meikle Earnock Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	60	150
Tait & Co., Larkhall,	-	-	-	-	-	120	—
Whitemoss Road, East Kilbride,	-	-	-	-	-	60	—
Chapelhall Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	—	90
Holytown Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	300	—
Caldercruix Housing,	-	-	-	-	-	350	—
Totals,	-	-	-	-	-	7,050	5,834

Water Samples.—Owing to complaints made regarding the quality of water supplies from private sources, samples were obtained from the following places, and submitted for chemical analyses:—Newark Farm, Glasford; Clayslope Farm, Luggiebank; Glasgow Road, Strathaven; High Hook Farm, Strathaven (4); Corslet Farm, Quarter;

Low Kittymuir Farm, Stonehouse; Kilgarth Farm, Coatbridge; Graynes Farm, Strathaven (3); and Brown's Bridge, Strathaven.

Newark Farm, Glasford.—Complaint having been made regarding the water supply at this farm, a sample of water was taken at the source of supply, and this was found to be satisfactory. The pipes conveying the water from the source to the steading, however, are faulty, and only a trickle of water is obtained at the sink in the scullery. The whole question of dairying at this farm has been taken up with the owners.

Clayslope Farm, Luggiebank.—A sample of water from a shallow well at this farm was taken for analysis, and found to be unsuitable for domestic purposes. The matter was taken up with the owner, and a gravitation supply subsequently provided.

High Hook Farm, Strathaven.—A number of visits to this farm were made during the year with regard to the water supply, and samples were taken, and proved unsatisfactory. The source of pollution was traced to a barrel at the byre door, which was used as a tank for liquid from the byre grips. This barrel was in a dilapidated condition, and on being taken out of the ground the soil was found to be badly fouled. Large quantities of chloride of lime and water were poured into the hole from which the barrel had been taken, and the outlet from the byre sealed, with the result that, after a considerable lapse of time, a further sample of water taken proved satisfactory.

Corslet Farm, Quarter.—A sample of water from a spring in the vicinity of this farm taken for analysis afforded no evidence of pollution.

Low Kittymuir Farm, Stonehouse.—The water supply to this farm was found to be unfit for domestic and dairy purposes, and negotiations are proceeding with the owner, with a view to a satisfactory supply being introduced.

Kilgarth Farm, Coatbridge. — The results of the analysis of a sample of water taken from the pump in the scullery of this farm showed that the water was of doubtful purity. The owners have been asked to submit their proposals with regard to a wholesome supply being provided, and the matter was still being pursued at the close of the year.

Graynes Farm, Strathaven. — After protracted negotiations, the question of obtaining a satisfactory water supply, referred to on page 295 of last Annual Report, has at length been settled, by the

introduction of a suitable supply, a sample of which indicated, on analysis, that the water was of sufficient purity for domestic and dairy purposes.

Brown's Bridge, Strathaven.—The water supply, obtained from a well, for the two dwellings situated at Brown's Bridge, was found to be unsatisfactory. Intimation to this effect was made to the owner, and a supply from the Middle Ward main was provided.

Back Raw Farm, East Kilbride.—Further complaints having been received regarding the condition of the water supply at this farm, referred to on page 295 of last Annual Report, the matter was again taken up, with the result that a supply of gravitation water has now been introduced.

Springhill Farm, Shotts.—A supply of gravitation water has now been provided at this farm, referred to on page 296 of last Annual Report.

Scavenging.

There are still 25 Special Scavenging Districts within the Middle Ward Area, no new districts being formed during the year. The boundaries of Stonehouse Special Scavenging District were extended on 26th November.

AITKENHEAD, TANNOCESIDE, AND BOTHWELLPARK.—The collection of refuse, twice weekly, was carried out by a contractor, and the refuse deposited in Bell's Quarry, Fallside.

BAILLIESTON.—The daily collection and removal of refuse within this Special District continues to be executed by the staff employed by the Local Authority in a satisfactory manner. During the year the refuse was deposited in a low-lying water-logged area in a field on Rhindsmuir Farm, Baillieston. This area, when completed, will be top-dressed with soil and cropped.

The procedure adopted for emptying the ash-pits in West Marystone during the winter months is being satisfactorily maintained by a local contractor.

Common Stairs, &c. — A notice, in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, was served on a property owner, requiring him to whitewash or, at his option, to paint the walls and roof of a common passage at his property. The work was duly carried out.

BELLSHILL AND MOSSEND. — The daily collection and removal of refuse in this Special District is undertaken under the direct control of a local Sub-Committee of Management, who have a superintendent and staff in their own employment. The refuse is deposited in a coup.

BLANTYRE.—The collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor under the direct control of the local Committee of Management, and supervised by their superintendent. All refuse is used for levelling the public park.

Common Stairs, &c.—Notices were served on the owners of twenty-seven properties, requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in every instance the work was duly executed. Five 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 passages, stairs, or 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 carried out.

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 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 was undertaken satisfactorily by a contractor. During the year a new coup was obtained by the Local Authority in Busby Glen, adjoining the sewage works, and the ground properly fenced off with gate and keys provided, one for the scavenging contractor and the other for the local sanitary officer.

CALDERBANK.—The collection and removal of refuse to farm lands was satisfactorily undertaken by a contractor. No progress was made during the year with the provision of water-closet accommodation, in lieu of the existing privy-middens, owing to the lack of drainage facilities.

CAMBUSLANG.—The refuse within this Special District is collected and removed daily by a contractor, and disposed of at Cambuslang Destructor.

Common Stairs, &c. — Notices to whitewash or paint common passages and staircases were served in twenty-five instances, and the necessary work was duly carried out in each case. A notice was served on each of four occupiers, who failed to keep clean the common

stairs and landing giving access to their dwellings, determining the weekly rotation to be observed by them in future. So far the requirements of the notice have been strictly observed.

CARMYLE AND MOUNT VERNON.—The collection and removal of refuse in this Special District continues to be carried out with satisfaction by a staff in the direct employment of the Local Authority. The refuse is partly disposed of in coups, and the remainder on farm lands.

CLELAND AND OMOA. — The refuse in this Special District was collected and removed to farm lands by a contractor.

DALZELL AND NETHERTON.—The work of scavenging continues to be done by the staff directly employed by the Committee 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 Special District was performed satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup.

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 Special District was undertaken satisfactorily by a contractor, the refuse being disposed of on farm lands.

HAMILTON ROAD. — The refuse collection in this Special District was undertaken by the staff employed in the Dalzell and Netherton district, and was carried out in an efficient manner.

HOLYTOWN, NEW STEVENSTON, AND CARFIN.—The daily collection and removal of refuse, which is mostly disposed of at New Stevenston Destructor, continues to be executed by a staff in the direct employment of the Local Authority in a satisfactory manner. The ashpit refuse from Legbrannock is disposed of on farm lands weekly by a contractor.

LARKHALL. — The collection and removal daily of refuse in this Special District is carried out by a staff in the direct employment of the Committee, the refuse being mostly disposed of at Larkhall Destructor.

Common Stairs, &c.—Two notices, in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, were served on owners, requiring them to whitewash the walls and roofs of common passages and staircases, and the work was duly carried out.

NEWARTHILL. — The work of scavenging in this Special District was carried out by a contractor in a most unsatisfactory manner, and reports were submitted to the Committee of Management, who instructed the withholding of certain payments to the contractor until the terms of her contract were complied with.

Common Stairs, &c. — Three 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 the common passages giving access to their dwellings, and intimating that, in the event of their failing to comply with the requirements of the notice, proceedings would be taken against them. No further action was found necessary.

NEWMAINS. — The collection and removal of refuse daily in this Special District was efficiently carried out by a contractor, the material being deposited in coups.

SALSBURGH. — The refuse in this Special District was collected and removed to farm lands by a contractor, who gave every satisfaction.

SHOTTS AND DYKEHEAD. — The work of scavenging continues to be carried out efficiently by a staff in the direct employment of the Committee, most of the refuse being deposited in coups and the remainder on farm lands.

STONEHOUSE. — The scavenging of this Special District was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup.

Extension of Boundaries. — Towards the close of the year the boundaries of the Special Scavenging District were extended to include the new houses erected by the Local Authority on the south side of the L.M.S. Railway.

STRATHAVEN. — The daily collection and removal of refuse in this Special District was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup.

UDDINGSTON. — The refuse within this Special District was collected and removed daily to Fallside Coup by a contractor.

Common Stairs, &c. — A notice, in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police Act, 1892, was served on an owner of property, and two occupiers were dealt with under Section 115 of the same Act. No further action was necessary.

WATERLOO AND OVERTOWN. — The scavenging of this Special District was carried out by a contractor, the refuse from ashbins and earth-closets being collected twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least monthly, all material being disposed of on farm lands and in coups.

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 Westcraigs.

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 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 found necessary in three instances, viz., 56 Raploch Road, Larkhall; 241 and 247 Hamilton Road, Cambuslang; and 236 and 240 Station Road, Shotts. In the first two cases the respondents were convicted, and fined 20s. and 40s. respectively, while in the third instance, although the respondent admitted the charge, the Sheriff dismissed the case, without expenses.

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	104	Holytown, &c., -	185	157
Bellshill, &c., -	382	375	Larkhall, -	868	847
Blantyre, -	251	251	Newarthill, -	112	19
Bothwell, -	100	99	Newmains, -	246	246
Busby, -	—	—	Salsburgh, -	56	22
Calderbank, -	75	—	Shotts, &c., -	717	539
Cambuslang, -	212	212	Stonehouse, -	180	155
Carmyle, &c., -	50	36	Strathaven, -	460	460
Cleland, &c., -	260	113	Uddingston, -	102	102
Dalzell, &c., -	30	22	Waterloo, &c., -	169	6
East Kilbride, -	34	34			
Gartlea, -	4	3	Total, -	4,817	3,825
Glengowan, &c.,	92	2			

Private Streets.

LARKHALL.—Further negotiations with the feuars at *Academy and Victoria Streets, Larkhall*, referred to on page 302 of last Annual Report, resulted in a meeting with the local representatives of the Committee, at which the feuars, with one exception, indicated

that they were agreeable to the proposal for the making up of the streets. The matter is still being pursued.

Claude Street.—Referred to on page 303 of last Annual Report. At a meeting with the feuars they indicated that, while they were agreeable to the proposal for the making up of the street, several of them could not see their way to lodge the necessary sums forthwith. It was ultimately agreed that the matter be delayed for a period, so that the feuars might have an opportunity of coming to an arrangement amongst themselves for the payment of the necessary sums, and to thereafter submit definite proposals for the consideration of the Committee.

Crossgates Street. — Estimates for the making up of this street, referred to on page 303 of last Annual Report, were prepared, the cost of (a) making up the street for adoption as a public highway, amounting to £1,111; and (b) repairing the street, under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, amounting to £940. Inquiries were made of the feuars as to whether, having regard to the slight difference in cost, they were prepared to agree to the proposal for the making up the street, but only four of them agreed. Negotiations are proceeding.

Nuisances.

During the year 88,187 inspections were made for the detection of nuisances, and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,324, the chief being choked drains, sinks, and water-closets. A considerable number of such chokages are caused by carelessness on the part of tenants, and both verbal and written cautions have been administered to many delinquents.

Intimations were issued to authors of nuisances in 1,638 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was immediately removed. Where the intimations had no attention, Statutory Notices were served, and these numbered 265.

Prosecutions. — Legal proceedings were taken in two instances, viz., Kethervale Terrace, Hamilton Road, Motherwell — leaky roofs; and Mossview Cottage, Dalnacouther — foul ashpit. In the first instance the respondent tendered a plea of "Not guilty," and his case was continued till after the New Year. In the remaining case respondent was convicted and fined 42s.

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:—Northrigg, Greengairs; Bankhead No. 2,

Clarkston; Arden No. 2, Plains; Thrashbush, Airdrie; Whiterigg Nos. 2 and 3, Airdrie; Fairybank Nos. 1 and 2, Newhouse; Monkland No. 3, Airdrie; Hill of Drumgray, Greengairs; Greenside, Newhouse; Coursington, Motherwell; Darngavil, Airdrie; Bellerophon, Easterhouse; Forrestburn, Blackridge; and Rigghead, Airdrie.

Asphalt Plant, Bellshill.—The asphalt plant at Bellshill old gas-works, referred to on page 304 of last Annual Report, was again the subject of many complaints from the residents in the Housing Scheme adjoining. The use of the plant has now been discontinued.

Corporation Coups.—Reference was made on page 304 of last Annual Report as to nuisance conditions arising from refuse coups situated in the Parish of New Monkland, and belonging to Glasgow Corporation. Tipping has been discontinued at Braidenhill, and an attempt made to smother the fire. Tipping of refuse was continued at Penwinnie, and was again the subject of complaints. The coup at Maryburgh was also actively on fire, and giving off offensive smoke and fumes. Unless active steps are taken by the Corporation to abate the nuisance conditions, it will be necessary to institute a prosecution.

Cinemas.

All the cinemas within the district were regularly inspected during the year, and, with the exception of a few cases of irregular sweeping and washing of floors, the general good standard of cleanliness was maintained. An additional water-closet for males was provided at the Public Hall, Larkhall.

Public Conveyances.

During the year 1,975 inspections of public conveyances were made, and a considerable improvement in cleanliness was observed. Several owners were dealt with for failing to keep their vehicles in a clean condition, but no proceedings under the By-laws were considered necessary. Overcrowding is, however, as rampant as ever, especially during the week-ends and certain rush hours of the day, and, although the police have taken proceedings in numerous cases and obtained convictions against conductors and drivers, their efforts to curb this dangerous practice are practically negated by the existing law, which prevents penalising the owner of the vehicle, unless he be the driver or conductor. Indeed, it is not an uncommon plea tendered in Court by a bus conductor that overcrowding is countenanced by the owner, who, knowing the law on the subject, stands to gain through the illegal act of his servant.

Workshops.

The number on the register at the beginning of the year was 331. Since then 11 have been added thereto and 16 removed therefrom, leaving 326 at the close of the year.

During the year two 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 793, and two notices were received from the Inspector of Factories regarding insanitary conditions in workshops. The matters complained of—two dirty bakehouses—were taken up and dealt with by the Sanitary Staff. The Department also dealt with 17 dirty bakehouses and two defective drainage systems, reported by the Sanitary Officers.

Two lists containing seven 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, - - -	62	Plumber, - - -	11
Milliner, - - -	10	Cartwright, - - -	1
Baker, - - -	101	Photographer, - - -	1
Shoemaker, - - -	48	Cycle Repairer, - - -	1
Saddler, - - -	6	Motor Repairer, - - -	3
Blacksmith, - - -	20	Hosier, - - -	5
Joiner, - - -	15	Coachbuilder, - - -	3
Cabinetmaker, - - -	4	French Polisher, - - -	1
Silk Weaver, - - -	1	Confectioner, - - -	2
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.

The conditions at the R.C. schools at Uddingston and Mossend, referred to on page 306 of last Annual Report, remain unaltered, although in the latter instance the Education Authority have the question of the erection of a new school in hand.

Two new schools are in course of erection at Glenboig, to remove the existing congestion and insanitary arrangements.

Tents and Vans.

In the course of the year 450 inspections were made, and, with certain exceptions, all the premises were found in a satisfactory condition. Of the cases dealt with under the Committee's By-laws, it was not found necessary to take proceedings, as the owners of the caravans cleared out of the district after service of an intimation.

Summer Camps. — During the summer months numerous families from the Glasgow district camp around Strathaven and East Kilbride. The largest of these camps is situated in a field on Lickpriveck Farm, East Kilbride, rented by a City camping association, who have erected a wooden hut for the storage of tents, furniture, &c., during the winter. There were some thirty families in residence during the season under review, several of the families each having two tents allotted. The tents are all provided with floor boards, and are supplied by the association. The water supply is obtained from a spring in an adjoining field, and the sanitary accommodation consists of three pail closets and urinal. A committee of the campers arrange for the emptying of these receptacles, the contents of which are buried. Ten dustboxes are provided for the reception of refuse, and these are emptied daily, and the contents destroyed in an incinerator built at some distance from the camp. Altogether the sanitary services are carried out in a very efficient manner.

Interments.

The bodies interred at the expense of the Local Authority during the year numbered 47, the deaths being due to various causes. This is an increase of 23 interments over the preceding year, and is attributable to the destitution which prevailed in the district during the coal dispute. Forty-two of the bodies were claimed and five unclaimed, but no "sufficient person" undertook the burial.

The expense of one burial was recovered from a benefit society, of which the deceased had been an insured member.

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 52, and the premises, with one exception, where the keeper was cautioned, were all found in a clean condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

1,523 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises, and in several instances structural defects were reported, but these and other matters will be duly dealt with on the confirmation by the Board of Health of the Local Authority's new By-laws.

As the result of complaints regarding dirty milk supplies, a number of special milking visits were made to certain dairy farms, and, where conditions of milking were found unsatisfactory, instructions were given to those concerned. Several cowkeepers were also dealt with for failing to keep their dairy animals properly cleaned and groomed. On the whole, it is gratifying to record that there was noted a higher standard of cleanliness in the conduct of the businesses, and, whether the improvement is due to natural aspirations or fear of the law, the consumer will reap the benefit by a cleaner milk supply.

New Byres, &c.—The following plans were submitted and approved of during the year, for improvements and alterations at dairy premises :—

East Crindledyke, Newmains,	New byre.
Swinhill, Larkhall,	do.
Brownhill, Cleland,	do.
Hillhouse, Hamilton,	do.
Stewartfield, Blantyre,	do.
Clydeford Road, Cambuslang,	do.
Hill, Tannochside,	Alterations to byre.
Gainerhill, Strathaven,	do.
West Myvot, Airdrie,	do.
Newtonside, Strathaven,	New Milkhouse.
Glenboig,	do.

Ventilation.—During the year a further number of byres were fitted with open-ridge ventilation, and the farming community are gradually being impressed with the fact that this method of outlet ventilation is the most effective.

Drinking Bowls.—Automatic drinking bowls for dairy animals are also on the increase, and are reported as giving great satisfaction.

Registration of Dairies—Prior to the coming into operation of the Milk and Dairies Act, a survey of all the byres in this area had been undertaken, with a view to reporting on these to the Local Authority for the purpose of registration. This work was, however, unfortunately held up for about six months, owing to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, and had not been completed at the end of

the year. A total of 923 byres had, however, been inspected, measured, and reported upon. During the year 781 applications for registration were made, and of these 687 received provisional registration, 24 were refused, 31 were continued, and the remaining 39 were still being dealt with at the close of the year.

By-Laws. — The Sub-Committee referred to on page 309 of last Annual Report had still under consideration the terms of the By-laws which they should recommend for adoption by the Local Authority, and before finally deciding made further visits of inspection to byres in the district, in order that members might be informed as to certain points which had emerged in the course of their discussions. After the By-laws were drafted, various amendments were suggested by the National Farmers' Union, and at a later stage a deputation from the Union was heard by the Committee. As the suggested amendments had all been considered while drafting the By-laws, the Committee agreed that, with a minor alteration, the By-laws should now be forwarded to the Scottish Board of Health for confirmation. Objections having been lodged by the National Farmers' Union, the Board arranged that a deputation would be received by the Board and the Board of Agriculture from the National Farmers' Union and the Lanarkshire Local Authorities, when the whole objections were fully discussed, and a provisional agreement arrived at. The By-laws as suggested still await the confirmation of the Board.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

As stated in last Annual Report, the registration of houses let in lodgings is still in abeyance, due to the scarcity of housing accommodation.

Offensive Trades.

There are eleven private slaughterhouses in the district, situated as follows: — Caldercruix, Chapelhall, Cleland (3), Greengairs, Hart-hill (2), Longriggend, Newarthill, and Hairshawhead, Strathaven. In the course of the year regular visits of inspection were made, when, although the structural conditions were not quite satisfactory, the premises were all found in a clean condition.

Hairshawhead, Strathaven. — A further application was made by the sheep farmer at Hairshawhead for a licence to slaughter sheep and lambs at his premises there, as reported on page 309 of last Annual Report. As no objections had been lodged since the statutory advertisement, the Committee, after consideration, sanctioned the granting of a licence.

Public Abattoirs.—There are seven abattoirs in operation belonging to the Local Authority, 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 during the year numbered 1,108, and one seizure of 28 lbs. of fish was made by a Sanitary Officer. Particulars as to the inspection of meat are given in the District Meat Inspector's Report, page 287.

Meat Regulations.

Storage of Meat.—No applications for certificates of approval of storage accommodation, in terms of Section 12 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1924, were made during the year.

Food Inspection.

This subject was fully dealt with in last Annual Report, and, as conditions in the various premises within the district are precisely the same, further comment is unnecessary.

Pigstyes.

The inspections made during the year numbered 431. Four applications for sanction to establish pigstyes were made, and of these one was granted and three refused.

Prosecution.—For having erected two pigstyes without the sanction of the Local Authority, an occupier of a cottage at Rosehall Road, Shotts, was proceeded against, and fined 20s., or 5 days' imprisonment.

By-Laws.—The Local Authority had under consideration a letter from the Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., asking that the By-laws, which at present prohibit the erection of pigstyes within 50 feet of any dwelling, might be modified to permit of the erection of styes within 50 feet of a dwelling-house in urban areas, and 30 feet in rural areas. They decided that there was no call for any modification of the By-laws in this district, as it had been their practise to consider each case on its merits.

Burial Grounds.

The various burial grounds throughout the district continue to be kept in good order, and the bodies satisfactorily interred.

Churchyards, &c.—A number of interments took place in the old churchyards at Stonehouse and East Kilbride, in a satisfactory manner. The other old churchyards and burial grounds continue to be kept in good condition.

J. MILLAR,
District Sanitary Inspector.

District Offices,
Hamilton, 1st September, 1927.

COUNTY HOSPITAL,

NEAR

MOTHERWELL.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,
JOHN REID, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.

1926

At the beginning of the year 208 cases were in residence, and during the year 1,874 were admitted, making a total of 2,082 under treatment. Of these 1,701 were discharged well or improved, 135 died, and 246 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SCARLET FEVER admissions were slightly lower than for the previous year. The figure is the lowest since 1919. The fatality rate is just under 1 per cent., or the lowest on record for the hospital. The type of disease continued to be very mild. Observations are made below on the use of scarlet-fever antitoxin in treatment, and its influence on the prevention of complications.

DIPHTHERIA admissions have only on two occasions exceeded 300 per annum. This year 406 cases were admitted as diphtheria. In the last quarter of the year a considerable exacerbation, in numbers and severity, was noticed. Many cases of a malignant type, in which serum seemed to have little or no effect in preventing cardiac paralysis, were admitted. Fewer cases of the advanced laryngeal type were seen. The fatality rate was 5·2 per cent. of the clinical cases.

The above figures are a very strong argument for the wholesale active immunisation of children in the County of Lanark, where it could easily be done in the numerous Child Welfare Centres.

ENTERIC FEVER is still declining. Only 14 cases were notified.

PUERPERAL FEVER cases were the highest on record. Towards the end of the year as many as 18 cases were in hospital. The average daily number in residence was 4·8 cases.

PNEUMONIA numbers are steadily increasing, but still too many patients are not removed until they are moribund. More accommodation was available, and no case was refused admission.

TUBERCULOUS work of the urgent variety was seriously interrupted by the increase in diphtheria admissions.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA cases were mainly of the late type. Most of them were admitted to relieve their friends at home for a period.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The indoor cases were slightly fewer, but the outdoor attendances and cases kept fairly steady.

RADIOLOGICAL WORK. — With the new apparatus, more work was able to be overtaken. 316 cases were photographed and reported upon.

The number of admissions from ALL DISEASES was greatest in the month of November. The total for the whole month was 245. During the week ending 20th November, 67 cases were admitted. The greatest number admitted on one day was 21, on 16th November. The average daily number of patients resident was 197·9. The greatest number resident on any one day was 300, on 7th December; and the smallest, 147, on 14th, 15th, and 28th August.

The average duration of residence of all cases discharged was 39·8 days; of all recovered cases, 42·1 days; and of all fatal cases, 12 days.

The fatality rate, calculated on all cases discharged, was 7·3 per cent.

The diagnosis of the medical attendant was revised in 383 cases, or 20·8 per cent. of the total discharged.

Request for removal of patients to hospital was made by the medical attendant in 30 per cent. of the cases, and by the Public Health Department in 69·9 per cent.

Scarlet Fever.

At the beginning of the year 150 cases were in residence. Throughout the year 791 cases were admitted, of which 108 were wrongly diagnosed. 11 other patients proved to be cases of scarlet fever. Of the 844 actual cases, 707 were discharged well, 7 died, and 130 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out in 92·9 per cent. of the cases in the first week of the disease, 3·6 per cent. in the second week, and 3·3 per cent. during the third week or later.

The AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE of all cases was 3·2 days.

The AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases was 50·6 days; of recovered cases, 51 days; and of fatal cases, 14·8 days. The following table indicates the period of residence of the 707 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,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Fifth, -	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	3	4	2	2	11	17	5	44		
Sixth, -	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	26	22	35	19	33	31	25	191		
Seventh, -	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	52	64	56	15	27	33	9	256		
Eighth, -	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	18	15	17	3	15	8	5	81		
Ninth, -	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	6	2	8	3	8	7	1	35		
Tenth, -	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	7	3	6	1	5	5	1	28		
Over ten weeks, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Total Number of Cases,																	707

TYPE OF DISEASE. — 580, or 81·2 per cent. of the total cases discharged, were classified as mild; 94, or 13·1 per cent., as moderately ill; and 40, or 5·6 per cent., as very severe. In the latter group, 15 were septic and 5 toxic.

THE FATALITY RATE, as calculated on the discharges, was 0·98 per cent. FATAL CASES comprised 5 males and 2 females. The average age was 15·1 years. The youngest was 3 years, and the oldest 51 years of age. The average duration of illness on admission was 6 days, and the average duration of residence 14·8 days. All the fatal cases were of the severe type.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Of the cases notified as scarlet fever 13·6 per cent. were wrongly diagnosed. These were:—Bronchitis, 1; burn, 1; chickenpox, 2; chronic nephritis, 1; diphtheria, 2; doubtful, 16; erythema, 1; measles, 6; naso-pharyngitis, 1; negative, 47; otitis media, 2; pneumococcal peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; rhinitis, 2; sore throat, 18; tonsillar abscess, 1; tonsillitis, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; urticaria, 1; whooping-cough, 1.

COMPLICATIONS.—48·7 per cent. of the discharges had one or more complications.

Glands.—204, or 28·7 per cent. of the cases discharged, showed glandular enlargement. In 13 cases suppuration resulted. All degrees of glandular involvement are included.

Ear.—51, or 7·1 per cent., developed otitis media. In 3 cases the ear was moist on discharge. In 5 instances, or 9·8 per cent. of the otitis media cases, the mastoid region was involved.

Heart.—1 case had old organic disease of the heart on admission, and 1 case developed endocarditis. Fifteen others, including 4 cases of arrhythmia, developed functional disorders.

Nose.—87, or 12·1 per cent., developed rhinitis.

Joints.—49, or 6·8 per cent., developed varying degrees of arthritis.

Kidney.—16, or 2·2 per cent., had true nephritis, 2 of which came in with uræmic convulsions. There were 30 cases of mild albuminuria.

Lungs.—3 cases developed broncho-pneumonia, 1 lobar pneumonia, 1 empyemā, and 1 bronchitis.

Eye.—Blepharitis, 2; conjunctivitis, 4.

Skin.—Erythema, 1; erythema nodosum, 2; pemphigus, 1.

Sepsis.—Abscesses, 3; boils, 4; paronychia, 20; septic toes, 3.

Other Complications.—Positive swab, 8; cellulitis, 1; hæmorrhage, 1; tonsillitis, 2.

Other Conditions present on Admission and not related to the Attack of Scarlet Fever.—Chronic heart disease, 1; chronic nephritis, 2; chronic otitis media, 6; chronic rhinitis, 5; corneal ulcer, 1; eczema, 1; fractured femur, 1; gangrene ear, 1; mental defect, 2; septic knee, 1; sores, 5; tubercular abdomen, 1; tubercular glands, 9; vaginitis, 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.		Mastoiditis.	Arthritis.	Nephritis.	Rhinitis.
	Suppurative.	Non-Suppurative.	Left.	Right.	Double.	Organic.	Functional.				
Under 1 Year, -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
2 " -	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
3 " -	—	16	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	13
4 " -	2	16	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	13
5 " -	2	19	1	4	3	—	—	2	—	1	12
6 " -	3	26	2	3	2	—	2	—	2	1	12
7 " -	2	23	—	3	2	—	2	—	3	2	8
8 " -	2	13	1	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
9 " -	1	9	2	3	—	—	2	1	4	1	1
10 " -	—	14	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
15 " -	1	25	1	3	—	1	4	—	11	4	9
20 " -	—	16	—	1	1	1	4	—	13	2	—
Over 20 " -	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	1	—
Total, -	13	191	14	23	14	2	15	5	49	16	87

WEEK OF ILLNESS.	CERVICAL ADENITIS.		OTITIS MEDIA PURULENTA.			CARDIAC COMPLICATIONS.		Mastoiditis.	Arthritis.	Nephritis.	Rhinitis.
	Suppurative.	Non-Suppurative.	Left.	Right.	Double.	Organic.	Functional.				
First, - -	1	8	2	5	2	—	—	1	18	3	45
Second, - -	4	56	4	7	2	—	2	—	13	2	14
Third, - -	2	24	4	4	4	1	2	—	9	4	9
Fourth, - -	3	12	1	4	5	1	4	1	4	3	9
Fifth, - -	3	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	3	2
Sixth, - -	—	8	—	2	1	—	2	1	2	1	4
Seventh, - -	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1
Eighth, - -	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Ninth, - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Over Ninth, -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, -	13	191	14	23	14	2	15	5	49	16	87

SERUM.—Notes on scarlet fever antitoxin are given below. Diphtheria antitoxin was given in 46 cases. 45 recovered cases had on an average 7,000 units, and 1 fatal case had 28,000 units. 1 case had 1,500 units of anti-tetanic serum.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Diphtheria, 3; erysipelas, 3; parotitis, 3. Two diphtheria carriers were discovered.

CROSS INFECTIONS. — 2 cases were incubating chickenpox, and infected 9 others. 1 case was incubating measles and infected 1 other.

“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. 9 cases are supposed to have infected 8 others. 7 had some complication or other while in hospital, and 2 were clean. All were clean on discharge. Only 2 had rhinitis in hospital, and 1 otitis media. 6 were mild in character, 2 moderately ill, and 1 severe.

The infectivity rate is 1.2 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	—
2	—	9	—	16	—	23	—
3	—	10	1	17	1	24	—
4	1	11	—	18	1	25	—
5	1	12	2	19	—	26	—
6	—	13	—	20	—	27	—
7	1	14	—	21	—	28	—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Number of Scarlet Fever Patients discharged recovered, - - -	997	979	879	818	800	707
Number of presumably Infectious Cases discharged, - - -	37	37	24	8	20	9
Infectivity-rate, - - -	3.7	3.7	2.7	0.9	2.5	1.2
Number of Deaths from Scarlet Fever, - - - -	19	18	19	16	16	7
Fatality-rate, - - - -	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.98
Average duration in days of the cases discharged, - - -	56.6	47.5	49.2	50.2	51.9	50.6

Ionisation for Otitis Media.

20 cases of otitis media in scarlet fever patients were treated with zinc ionisation. 3 of the series were chronic and of several years' duration; 17 occurred after scarlet fever, and failed to clear up after approximately two weeks' antiseptic treatment. In 6 both ears were involved, in 3 the left ear, and in 11 the right ear.

15 cases were apparently cured, 3 did not clear up, and in 2 instances the treatment was not completed. 1 case went on to a mastoiditis.

The 15 cases had 3 to 20 applications, the average being 7.5. The duration of treatment was from 8 to 48 days, the average was 27.1

Schick Test.

The Schick Test was performed in 258 cases of scarlet fever. 103 cases were positive and 155 were negative.

AGE-PERIODS.

Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	Over 20	Total.
Positive,	1	10	5	16	9	17	11	4	4	7	11	2	6	103
Negative,	1	5	11	14	17	20	9	12	13	10	28	10	5	155
Total,	2	15	16	30	26	37	20	16	17	17	39	12	11	258

Dick Test in Scarlet Fever.

The following is a short extract from work performed by Dr. Brown, assistant resident physician, on the Dick Test in scarlet fever. The investigation was primarily undertaken to determine if the administration of scarlet fever antitoxin influenced the test throughout the course of the disease.

Here a number of the principal figures are given with a few of the main deductions without reference to immunity.

The Dick Test in 273 cases of scarlet fever on admission to hospital:—

Day of Disease.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-14	Over 14
Number Positive, -	9	51	47	36	21	8	9	4
Number Negative, -	6	18	17	17	15	3	7	5
Total, -	15	69	64	53	36	11	16	9
Percentage Positive, 60	73.9	73.4	67.9	58.3	72.7	56.2	44.4	

The table indicates a progressive decline in the positives from the second day onwards. From the sixth day the figures are too small to be reliable. The figures are decidedly lower than the American results, but more or less approximate Ker's in this country.

83 patients, who had definitely had scarlet fever five years previously, were "Dicked" and found negative. The point Dr. Brown stresses in this series is that the disease was verified by reference to case sheets, as against unreliable histories of parents.

87 cases of scarlet fever (non-serum) "Dicked" weekly while in hospital:—

Week of Disease.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Positive tests, -	55	32	25	21	23	14	8
Negative tests, -	24	50	60	66	62	52	34
Number of tests, -	79	82	85	87	85	66	42
Percentage positive, -	69.6	39.02	29.41	24.13	27.05	21.21	19.04

The table shows a decline in the positives from the first week onwards. The drop is marked between the first and second week of disease. The fifth week presents a curious increase.

The 87 cases are sub-divided as follows:—

Group A.—36 cases positive on admission, gradually became negative and remained so while in hospital.

Group B.—12 cases remained persistently positive while in hospital.

Group C.—19 cases were negative on admission and remained so.

Group D.—20 cases formed an irregular group. 7 were negative on admission, 3 became positive and remained positive, 4 became positive but were discharged negative. Of the other 13 cases, which were positive on admission, 9 were discharged positive and 4 negative.

While keeping before us the fallacy of small numbers, the above figures are of some interest in relation to the Dick Test throughout the course of scarlet fever.

(1) All cases of scarlet fever are apparently not positive on the first day of disease. Indeed, we have a member of the staff who was twice negative, who took scarlet fever, and was negative throughout the disease.

(2) The development of a negative reaction is variable in a number of cases. 24 out of 87 cases were positive on discharge between the 6th and 7th week.

Scarlet Fever Cases treated by Serum.

76 patients, who had been treated by serum 9 months previously, were tested. 8, or 10·5 per cent., were positive.

152 cases of scarlet fever treated by serum tested weekly:—

Week of Disease.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Positive tests, -	100	18	24	25	40	34	25
Negative tests, -	44	133	128	127	100	72	37
Number of tests,	144	151	152	152	140	106	62
Percentage positive. -	69·4	11·92	15·78	16·44	28·57	32·07	40·32

The first test was performed before the administration of serum. The figure is practically identical to that of the non-serum group. The rapid drop in the percentage positive in the second week is marked in serum treated cases. This is followed by a steady increase in the positives to at least the 7th week. The corresponding figure in the 7th week for the non-serum cases is about half.

Sub-groups of the 152 serum cases :—

Group A.—62 positive on admission, negative on discharge.

Group B.—4 positive on admission and remained so.

Group C.—29 negative on admission and remained negative.

Group D.—57—is an irregular group.

COMPARISON OF NON-SERUM AND SERUM GROUPS.

	A Pos. on admission. Neg. on discharge.	B Positive all through.	C Negative all through.	D Irregular.	Total.
Non-serum cases, -	36	12	19	20	87
Percentage of non-serum cases, -	41·3	13·7	21·8	22·9	
Serum cases, -	62	4	29	57	152
Percentage of serum cases, -	40·7	2·6	19·07	37·5	

Group A.—Approximately 40 per cent. of both serum and non-serum cases positive on admission became negative before discharge. The administration of scarlet fever antitoxin accelerates a negative reaction.

Group B.—In the serum-treated cases many fewer cases are positive all through the disease.

Group C.—In both groups negative cases all through are much the same.

Group D.—Serum apparently accounts for more irregularity in the test.

Complications and Serum Rashes.—Observations were obtained before and after the onset of complications in 76 cases and in 54 with rashes. No relationship of a consistent nature was obtained.

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin.

In 1923 the Dicks crystallised the previous work of many observers by identifying the streptococcus hæmolyticus as the probable etiological agent in scarlet fever. The isolation of a soluble toxin led to the well-known Dick Test, and an antitoxin for therapeutic purposes was the logical result of the work.

For the greater part of the year the value of the serum has been observed, mainly in relation to the prevention of complications.

Procedure.—From April to December all cases of scarlet fever were given serum, irrespective of type or day of disease. The admissions during the early part of the year are taken as controls. This method of control, although not ideal, eliminated any selection of cases.

Of 447 serum-treated cases, 356 were classified as mild, and received 10 c.c. of unconcentrated serum (Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co.). 58 were moderately ill, and had on an average 12 c.c. of unconcentrated serum, while 5 had 10 c.c. of concentrated serum (Parke, Davis, & Co.). 33 were seriously ill, including 8 septic and 5 toxic cases. In this group concentrated serum, given intravenously, was chiefly relied upon.

The following table shows the frequency of the more important complications in the serum and non-serum cases. The figures for 1925 are inserted as a further comparison:—

Complication.	1925. 816 Non-Serum Cases.		1926. 267 Non-Serum Cases.		1926. 447 Serum Cases.		Total for 1926. Non-Serum and Serum Cases Treated.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Glands,	242	29·6	99	37·0	105	23·4	204	28·5
Ears,	98	12·0	31	11·6	25	5·5	56	7·8
Heart,	8	0·9	7	2·5	10	2·2	17	2·3
Nose,	106	12·6	38	14·2	49	10·9	87	12·1
Joints,	35	4·2	19	7·1	30	6·7	49	6·8
Kidney,	75	9·1	30	11·2	16	3·5	46	6·4
No. of complicated cases,	434	53·1	158	59·1	190	42·5	348	48·7

Although the figures are small and the controls not ideal, the relative frequency of complications is distinctly in favour of the serum-treated cases. Complications have occurred in less cases receiving serum. Otitis media occurred less frequently. Only 1 mastoid occurred in the serum cases, as compared with 4 in the non-serum cases. Acute nephritis was present in 8 instances in either group, but only 8 albuminurias in the serum cases, as compared with 22 in the non-serum cases. The figures for the other complications, although not so convincing, are in favour of the serum cases.

Clinical Course.—To gauge the value in the 356 very mild cases, with no toxæmia, was difficult.

In 260 cases, no difference was noted; in 47, the temperature and pulse dropped quicker than usual; in 15, the temperature dropped with dramatic suddenness; in 4, the temperature rose after the serum; and in 1, it was distinctly prolonged.

In the moderate group of 58 cases, with some toxæmia, the effect was more obvious. In 20, there was no difference; in 14, a sudden drop of temperature, with general improvement, was noted; in 22, the improvement was followed by a secondary rise of temperature; and in 1, there was an initial rise, followed by a sudden drop in a few hours. One case appeared to be adversely affected by the serum. In the above moderate group the general clinical impression obtained was distinctly in favour of serum.

The effect of serum on the severe cases appears to be the best criterion of the true value of the antitoxin. The group is conveniently divided into ordinary severe cases without sepsis or undue toxæmia, septic and toxic cases.

The following table presents the clinical impression and results in the severe group:—

	Ordinary Rec.	Severe. Died.	Septic. Rec.	Septic. Died.	Toxic. Rec.	Toxic. Died.	Total Rec.	Total Died.
No Effect, -	8	—	1	1	—	4	9	5
Improvement, -	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Marked improvement, 4	4	—	6	—	1	—	11	—
	20	—	7	1	1	4	28	5

Septic cases are more frequent than toxic ones, and account usually for most of the deaths in scarlet fever. Of 8 septic cases only 1 died, and this one was admitted on the 15th day of disease

with a broncho-pneumonia. 60 c.c. of concentrated and 45 c.c. of unconcentrated serum produced no improvement. 1 recovered case had only 10 c.c. of concentrated serum, with no apparent effect. Although the patient recovered, the course was like any other septic case. The quantity of serum was apparently not sufficient. 6 cases were undoubtedly saved. In 2 the discharges cleared up rapidly, and the severe faucial involvement subsided much quicker than usual. One developed late glands and 3 otitis media.

Toxic Cases.—The recovered case was a girl of 14 years, admitted on the second day of the disease in a semi-comatose condition. She received 10 c.c. of concentrated serum and 75 c.c. of unconcentrated serum. Within 18 hours she was quite conscious and markedly improved.

The 4 fatal cases were:—

Female, æt. 4; day of disease, 2nd; serum, 20 c.c., concentrated; died in 6 hours.

Male, æt. 4; day of disease, 7th; serum, 20 c.c., concentrated; died in 4 days.

Male, æt. 36; day of disease, 4th; serum, 40 c.c., concentrated; died in 13 hours.

Male, æt. 51; day of disease, 4th; serum, 50 c.c., concentrated; died in 3 days.

Desquamation.—In the majority of cases it could not be said with any degree of accuracy that desquamation was affected one way or another. In a number it was distinctly delayed, and in two undoubted cases desquamation failed to occur while in hospital.

Duration of Residence.—The average duration of residence of all non-serum cases was 56·6 days, and of serum cases 47·7 days. The saving of between 8 and 9 days per patient amply justifies the expenditure.

Serum used in the severe cases:—

No. of Cases.	Maker	Type.	Average.
12	B. W. & Co.	Unconcentrated	28 c.c.
10	P. D. & Co.	Concentrated	17 c.c.
11	B. W. & Co. ; P. D. & Co.	Both	37 c.c. and 23 c.c.

Serum After-Effects.—Serum after-effects were noted in 119 cases, or 26.6 per cent. of the serum-treated cases. The majority of these followed the unconcentrated variety. Of the 10 cases receiving concentrated serum alone, only 2 had after-effects.

The constitutional disturbance and the severity of the rashes were, as a general rule, more troublesome in the mild cases than in the more seriously ill ones. In five instances patients were very ill from serum sickness.

Two cases are of some interest as examples of what might be termed local anaphylaxis. In those two children, within one hour of an intramuscular injection, the leg became greatly swollen, red, and very painful. The condition remained localised to the whole leg, and took about two weeks to subside. The temperature shot up rapidly to 104°F., and the patients were very ill for about a week. In one of them the hip joint was punctured twice, so great was the pain on movement. Both cases made perfect recoveries.

The types of serum rashes were:—Urticarial, 87; urticarial and vesicular, 1; urticarial and morbilliform, 2; morbilliform, 22; scarlatiniform, 6; papular, 1.

CONCLUSIONS.

- (1) Serum should be given in all serious cases, septic or otherwise.
- (2) A number of lives can undoubtedly be saved. The fatality rate will not be eliminated, any more than it has been in diphtheria with serum. As the day of disease is important, late moribund cases will not be saved.
- (3) The reduction in the complication rate, the duration of residence, and the return rate seem to indicate that the serum had a favourable influence.
- (4) Serum after-effects are troublesome and serious in a number of instances.
- (5) Concentrated serum only should be used.

The information obtained from the use of ordinary scarlet-fever antitoxin justifies us in assuming that much better results would probably have been obtained if the more expensive concentrated serum had been used in every case.

Any marked reduction in the complication rate and average duration of residence amply justifies a reasonable expenditure in serum.

The high complication rate and the long residence require some explanation.

All degrees of glandular enlargement occurring in the course of the disease, mild albuminurias of a few days' duration, and transient arthritis are all included as complications, many of which may be thought by some too trivial to be considered complications.

It is an anomaly that the average residence in winter is less than that of summer. In winter the wards are crowded, and patients must be discharged early to modify overcrowding. During the summer months the wards are much easier. The view is taken that the main function of a fever hospital is treatment nowadays, and that isolation is of secondary importance. If by a short extra residence in ideal open-air surroundings children of poor physique, from crowded insanitary districts, are sent home in good physical condition, the extra expenditure is amply justified.

The difference in the physical condition of some children discharged in four weeks and those kept for eight weeks is very marked. By the longer residence in scarlet fever, the attendances at Child Welfare Centres and Tuberculosis Dispensaries may be reduced.

Diphtheria.

26 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 406 were admitted as such, 122 were wrongly diagnosed, and 2 others proved to be cases of diphtheria. Of these 312 cases, 237 were discharged well, 13 died, and 62 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out within the first three days of illness in 54·8 per cent. of the cases. For the fatal cases the average duration of illness prior to admission was 3·5 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 45·3 days; of recovered cases, 47 days; and of fatal cases, 12·8 days. Of the recovered cases, 36 were discharged within 30 days, and 7 were in hospital over 100 days.

TYPE OF DISEASE.

Faucial Diphtheria.—In 197 cases, including 8 fatal ones, the faucial region of the throat was affected.

MILD.—In 94 instances the exudate was very limited, with little or no toxæmia. 6 cases had antitoxin before admission. The average amount of serum given in hospital was 7,000 units. 1 case had 5 c.c. of scarlet fever antitoxin, and 1 received 1,500 units of anti-tetanic serum.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 2; suppurative adenitis, 1; arrhythmia, 2; morbilliform rash, 1; rhinitis, 1; urticarial rash, 10; V.S. murmur, 1.

1 case developed scarlet fever and 1 chickenpox in hospital.

MODERATE.—In 46 instances the membrane or exudate was more extensive, and accompanied by considerable toxæmia. 3 cases had antitoxin before admission to hospital. The average amount of serum given was 12,600 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 3; albuminuria, 1; arrhythmia, 2; palatal paralysis, 2; nephritis, 1; enucleation of tonsils for carrier, 1; urticarial rash, 10; scarlatiniform rash, 1; morbilliform rash, 1; concurrent chickenpox, 1; measles in hospital, 1.

SEVERE.—57 cases, including 8 fatal ones, were of the severe type. 4 cases had serum before admission. The average amount of serum given was 32,280 units. 7 cases had scarlet fever antitoxin.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 4; albuminuria, 7; arrhythmia, 4; otitis media, 3; rhinitis, 5; tachycardia, 3; strabismus, 1; palatal paralysis, 2; palatal and pharyngeal paralysis, 2; cardiac paralysis, 4; generalised paralysis, 1; tonsillectomy for carrier, 1; urticarial rash, 8; scarlatiniform rash, 1; herpes zoster, 1. 1 case developed scarlet fever and 1 chickenpox in hospital.

Laryngeal Diphtheria.—In 26 cases, including 1 fatal case, the larynx was involved.

MILD.—In 13 cases the stenosis was slight. 1 had serum before admission, and the average amount given in hospital was 8,600 units.

Complications and Sequelæ. — Chronic otitis media, 1; tonsillectomy for carrier, 1; urticarial rash, 1.

MODERATE. — 6 cases showed signs of more extensive laryngeal obstruction. 1 case had serum before admission to hospital. The average amount of serum given was 12,600 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Erythema, 1; glandular abscess, 1.

SEVERE.—In 9 cases, including 1 death, the stenosis was extreme. These cases all required operative interference. The average amount of serum given was 13,333 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 2; double otitis media, 1; rhinitis, 2; urticarial rash, 1; morbilliform rash, 1; scarlatiniform rash, 1; concurrent herpes zoster, 1; chicken-pox in hospital, 1.

Faucial and Laryngeal Diphtheria.—The fauces and larynx were involved in 12 cases.

6 were mild, and 6 moderately severe. 1 case had serum before admission, and the average amount given in hospital was 12,000 units.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 1; tonsillectomy, 1; urticarial rash, 3. 1 case was incubating chickenpox.

Faucial and Nasal Diphtheria.—In 8 cases, including 2 fatal ones, the fauces and nose were involved. All were severe. 1 case had serum before admission. The average amount of serum given in hospital was 35,000 units. Four cases had scarlet fever antitoxin.

Complications and Sequelæ.—Adenitis, 1; albuminuria, 1; cardiac paralysis, 2; otitis media, 1; tachycardia, 1; tonsillectomy, 1.

Faucial, Nasal, and Laryngeal Diphtheria.—4 cases, including 1 death, were of this type. 1 was mild, 1 moderate, and 2 severe. The average amount of serum given was 17,000 units, and 1 had, in addition, scarlet fever antitoxin. 1 case had tracheotomy performed. The fatal case had been ill for 6 days before admission, and died from a broncho-pneumonia.

Tracheo-Bronchial Diphtheria.—1 fatal case had been ill for five days before admission. Tracheotomy failed to relieve the condition. The patient had 12,000 units of serum.

The following table summarises the sites of membrane in the total cases discharged :—

SITE OF MEMBRANE.	MILD.		MODERATE.		SEVERE.		TOTAL.	
	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
Faucial, - - - - -	94	—	46	—	49	8	189	8
Laryngeal, - - - - -	13	—	6	—	8	1	27	1
Faucial and Laryngeal, - -	—	—	6	—	6	—	12	—
Faucial and Nasal, - - -	—	—	1	—	5	2	6	2
Faucial, Nasal, and Laryngeal,	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	1
Tracheo-bronchial, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
							237	13

DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS.—19 cases, or 7·6 per cent., of the clinical cases discharged, developed paralysis in one form or another while in hospital. The regions affected were:—Palate, 4; recti muscles of eye, 1; palate and pharynx, 2; general, 1; heart, 6; tachycardia, 3; arrhythmia, 8.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Diphtheria and scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and measles, 1; diphtheria and herpes zoster, 2; 2 cases were incubating chickenpox and infected 2 others.

COMPLICATIONS.—39·2 per cent. of the recovered cases developed one or more complications. This figure includes serum rashes.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Boils, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; tape worm, 1; vaginitis, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—122, or 32·7 per cent., of the 372 cases discharged, were wrongly diagnosed:—Bronchitis, 2; chickenpox, 1; measles, 4; negative, 7; positive swab, 39; pharyngitis, 1; pneumonia,

5; phthiriasis, 1; rhinitis, 2; scarlet fever, 7; sore throat, 47; tonsillar abscess, 3; tonsillitis, 2; ulcerative stomatitis, 1.

FATALITY RATE.—13 cases, or 5·2 per cent., of the true cases discharged, were fatal.

FATAL CASES.—Of the 13 deaths, 9 were males and 4 females. The average age was 4·5 years; the average duration of illness prior to admission was 4·5 days; and the average residence in hospital was 12·8 days.

9 cases died within a few days of admission; 3 of these were definitely neglected cases, being treated for tonsillitis. 1 case had been treated 14 days before diphtheria was considered. In 4 instances the fatal issue was delayed 6 weeks. These died from cardiac paralysis. Two fatal tracheotomies died from broncho-pneumonia.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT.—In 11 cases tracheotomy was necessary. Of these, 2, or 18·1 per cent., died.

ANTITOXIN.—17, or 6·8 per cent., of the cases discharged, had serum before admission to hospital. Of the cases classified as mild, 7 per cent. had serum; of the moderately severe, 6·7 per cent; but of the very severe cases only 6·4 per cent. received antitoxin. The average amount of serum given in hospital was 15,280 units. 5 cases had on an average 42 c.c. of anti-streptococcus (scarlet fever) serum. After-effects were noted in 39, or 15·6 per cent., of the 250 true diphtherias. The rashes were—Urticarial, 33; morbilliform, 3; scarlatiniform, 3. In 372 cases, including wrong diagnoses, 11 per cent. developed serum rashes. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Company's concentrated serum was used throughout the year.

Dick Test.

The Dick Test was performed in 195 cases of diphtheria. 61 cases were positive, and 134 were negative. 30 cases had scarlet fever prophylactic.

AGE-PERIODS.

Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	Over 20	Total.
Positive,	—	3	9	7	9	7	5	3	6	2	8	2	—	61
Negative.	—	4	9	16	13	19	12	8	8	13	27	4	1	134
Total,	—	7	18	23	22	26	17	11	14	15	35	6	1	195

Enteric Fever.

At the beginning of the year 2 cases were in hospital; 14 cases were notified as enteric fever, 4 were wrongly diagnosed, and 4 others proved to be cases of the disease. There were thus 16 cases under treatment; of these, 13 were discharged well, 2 died, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out during the second week of illness in 9 cases, or 60 per cent.; during the third week in 4 cases, or 26·6 per cent.; and during the fourth week in 2 cases, or 13·3 per cent.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE on admission was 14·8 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases discharged was 41·9 days; of recovered cases, 47·1 days; and of fatal cases, 8 days.

SEX.—3 were males and 12 females.

THE AVERAGE AGE of the patients was 19·5 years.

FATALITY RATE.—2, or 13·3 per cent., of the 15 cases, were fatal. A female, aged 46 years, died from erysipelas coincident with a severe Paratyphoid B. infection. A female, aged 17 years, notified pneumonia, died from enteric fever and extensive pneumonia.

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, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second, - - - -	3	100	3	50	1	25	2	100	9	60
Third, - - - -	—	—	3	50	1	25	—	—	4	26·6
Fourth, - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	50	—	—	2	13·3
Total, - - - -	3	20	6	40	4	26·6	2	13·3	15	—

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Typhoid infection, 12; Paratyphoid B., 3. 3 were mild, 6 moderate, and 6 severe.

COMPLICATIONS.—40·6 of the cases had one or more complications. These were:—Perforation, 1; hæmorrhage and thrombosis, 1; relapse, 1; coliform bacilluria, 2; erysipelas, 1; pneumonia, 1.

CASE OF PERFORATION.—A female, æt. 11 years, had been treated for five weeks as influenza, and then notified as a case of continued fever. When admitted the child was seriously ill, and definitely suffering from a general peritonitis. The abdomen was opened at once, and a small perforation was detected near the ileo-cæcal valve. The intestines were injected, and serous fluid was present in the peritoneal cavity. After a long convalescence, the patient recovered. The onset of the perforation was not definite, as she had been complaining of abdominal pain for several days. From the state of the abdominal cavity, it probably had taken place several hours before admission.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSIS.—Appendix abscess, 1; liver abscess, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; negative, 1.

OTHERS WHICH PROVED TO BE CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER.—Pneumonia, 2; continued fever, 2.

Puerperal Fever.

1 case was in hospital at the beginning of the year, 65 were admitted, and 4 were wrongly diagnosed. Of these 62 cases, 33 recovered, 20 died, and 9 were in hospital at the end of the year.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 9; moderate, 19; severe, 25.

THE AVERAGE AGE of the patients was 30·4 years; 1 was under 20 years of age, 14 between 21 and 25 years, 16 between 26 and 30 years, 16 between 31 and 40 years, and 6 over 40 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS of all cases prior to admission was 9·8 days; of recovered cases, 6·6 days; and of fatal cases, 10·1 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE was 26 days.

ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH.—Doctor, 14; midwife, 17; doctor and midwife, 9; hospital cases, 11; nil, 2.

THE FATALITY RATE was 37·7 per cent.

COMPLICATIONS AT BIRTH.—Instrumental delivery, 11; perineal tears, 9; retained placenta, 5; hæmorrhage, 4; miscarriage, 2; induction, 2; craniotomy, 1; gonorrhœa, 1.

NUMBER OF PREGNANCY at which disease occurred:—

Para.	No. of Cases.	Died.	Instrumental Delivery.	Died.
1	15	7	7	3
2	14	7	—	—
3	5	2	1	—
4	4	1	—	—
5	1	—	—	—
6	3	1	1	1
7	4	2	1	—
8	3	—	—	—
10	4	—	1	—
Total,	53	20	11	4

COMPLICATIONS DURING THE FEVER.—Albuminuria, 2; albuminuria and anæmia, 3; anæmia, 8; arthritis shoulder joint, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; delirium, 3; empyema, 1; mastitis, 1; mental, 1; pelvic abscess, 2; pelvic cellulitis, 1; streptococcal peritonitis, 3; thrombosis, 3.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSIS.—Abortion, 1; constipation, 1; eclampsia, 1; mastitis, 1.

SUSPECTED "RETURN" CASE OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

"Return" cases in certain infectious diseases occur. Many are difficult to prove, others are mere coincidences. In puerperal fever the question practically never arises. The following sequence of events is worthy of note:—

Mrs. W. was confined on the 21st September, 1926, a midwife being in attendance. A practitioner, called in emergency, notified the case as puerperal fever. The patient was admitted to hospital on the 25th September, 1926, and discharged well on the 30th October, 1926.

On the following day, Mrs. S. was confined by another midwife. The patient was sent into hospital by another practitioner on the 5th November, 1926, suffering from puerperal fever.

Both patients live in single apartments at the same address. The entrances are separated, but in addition there is a common door. The families are not related, and had practically no comings and goings. There is one sink for the two houses, situated within the apartment occupied by Mrs. W. Both families draw water from this sink, using the communicating door as a means of entry.

When Mrs. W. was removed to hospital, the mattresses were destroyed, and the house scrubbed with disinfectant. No personal or bed clothing of Mrs. W. found its way into the other house, nor did Mrs. W. attend on Mrs. S. in any way.

The midwives and doctors were different in both instances, and no direct source of infection was traced.

Erysipelas.

Three cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 53 were admitted, 2 were wrongly diagnosed, and 1 other case proved to be a case of erysipelas. Of these 55 cases, 41 recovered, 7 died, and 7 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Males, 18; females, 30.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 11; moderate, 24; severe, 13.

SITUATION OF DISEASE. — Face, 39; face and scalp, 1; face and throat, 1; lower limb, 4; penis, 1; wandering, 2.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 39·5 years; the average duration of illness prior to admission was 5·7 days; the average residence of all cases was 22 days; of recovered cases, 23·2 days; and of fatal cases, 9 days.

THE FATALITY RATE was 12·5 per cent. of the cases discharged.

COMPLICATIONS. — Abscess, 2; albuminuria, 3; cellulitis, 1; dacryocystitis, 1; delirium, 3; otitis media, 1; panophthalmitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; relapse, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Cellulitis, 1; erythema, 1.

One other case admitted as gonorrhœa proved to be a case of erysipelas of the penis, with extensive cellulitis.

Tuberculosis.

One case of tuberculosis was in hospital at the beginning of the year; 88 were admitted, 20 were wrongly diagnosed, and 15 others proved to be cases of tuberculosis. Of these 84 cases, 70 were discharged in varying stages of improvement, 13 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, -	3	7	4	2	7	9
- 10 „ -	10	11	1	1	11	12
- 15 „ -	11	5	1	—	12	5
- 20 „ -	3	8	2	1	5	9
- 25 „ -	4	3	—	—	4	3
- 30 „ -	2	—	—	—	2	—
- 35 „ -	—	—	—	—	—	—
- 40 „ -	1	—	—	—	1	—
Over 40 „ -	1	1	1	—	2	1
	35	35	9	4	44	39

SEX.—Male, 44, Female, 39.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 11·1 years, and the average residence was 47·5 days.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Glands, - - -	43	Abdomen, - - -	1
Bone, - - -	5	General, - - -	2
Spine, - - -	3	Meningeal, - - -	9
Joint, - - -	1	Lungs, - - -	13
Skin, - - -	6		

GLANDULAR CASES.—Sex.—Male, 19; female, 24.

The average age was 11·8 years, and the average duration of residence 61·2 days. Approximately 76·7 per cent. were under 15 years of age, 13·9 per cent., being under 5 years of age, 39·5 per cent. between 6 and 10 years, 23·2 per cent. between 11 and 15 years, and 23·3 per cent. over 15 years of age.

In 8 intact cases the mass was excised, while in 5 of the others sinuses were scraped. 1 case developed erysipelas. 1 case was incubating chickenpox, and infected 2 others.

OSSEOUS CASES.—Sex.—Male, 4; female, 1. The average age was 19·8 years, and the average residence in hospital was 21 days. The ages of the cases were 3, 14, 17, 24, and 58 years respectively. The bones affected were:—rib, 1; metacarpal, 2; os calcis and rib, 1; femur, 1.

SPINE CASES.—Sex.—Male, 2; female, 1. The average age was 19 years, and the average stay in hospital was 17·3 days. The ages were 5, 12, and 40 years respectively. Abscess formation was present in the three cases. After aspiration, the cases were transferred to other institutions.

JOINT CASE.—A male, aged 30 years, was in residence 4 days, and then transferred.

SKIN CASES.—Sex.—Male, 4; female, 2. The average age was 13·5 years, and the average residence 38·1 days. In those cases the diseased area was excised or scraped.

ABDOMINAL CASE.—A male, aged 22 years, was considerably improved after 45 days' residence.

GENERAL TUBERCULOSIS.—Sex.—Male, 1; female, 1. A male, aged years, notified as pneumonia, died after 4 days' residence from

general tuberculosis. A female, aged 5 years, was riddled with tubercle. During the summer months with natural heliotherapy, she improved considerably. She was afterwards transferred to a sanatorium.

MENINGEAL.—Sex.—Male, 6; female, 3. The average age was 8·8 years, and the average residence 10·5 days. All proved fatal. 1 was notified scarlet fever, 3 encephalitis lethargica, 1 enteric fever, and 2 pneumonia.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Sex.—Male, 6; female, 7. The average age was 17·6 years, and the average stay in hospital was 26·1 days. 3 cases died in hospital.

Reason for Admission.—Notified continued fever, 2; pneumonia, 5; appendicitis, 1; spinal disease, 1; encephalitis lethargica, 1; for lipiodal injection, 3.

FATAL CASES.—Sex.—Male, 9; female, 4. The average age was 12 years, and the average residence 14·1 days.

Type of Disease.—Pulmonary, 3; meningeal, 9; general, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Cancer stomach, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; hæmorrhoids, 1; malnutrition, 1; measles, 1; negative, 4; pyogenic abscess, 3; rickets, 1; tonsils, 6; venereal disease, 1.

15 cases which proved to be tuberculosis were admitted as suffering from other diseases, viz. :—Continued fever, 1; encephalitis lethargica, 3; enteric fever, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 8; scarlet fever, 1.

Pneumonia.

14 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 197 were admitted, of which 59 were wrongly diagnosed, and 13 cases notified as suffering from other diseases proved to be cases of pneumonia. Of these 165 cases, 114 recovered, 31 died, and 20 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, - -	25	8	11	6	36	14
- 10 " - -	13	9	—	—	13	9
- 15 " - -	11	2	—	2	11	4
- 20 " - -	11	2	—	1	11	3
- 25 " - -	1	2	2	1	3	3
- 30 " - -	6	3	1	—	7	3
- 35 " - -	5	2	—	—	5	2
- 40 " - -	3	1	1	—	4	1
Over 40 " - -	9	1	4	2	13	3
	84	30	19	12	103	42

THE AVERAGE AGE of all cases was 16·7 years; of recovered cases, 16·7 years; and of fatal cases, 16·3 years.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS of all cases prior to admission was 7 days; of recovered cases, 7 days; and of fatal cases, 6·6 days.

THE AVERAGE RESIDENCE of all cases was 34·2 days; of recovered cases, 41·6 days; and of fatal cases, 10·3 days.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 22; moderate, 51; severe, 72.

SITUATION OF LESION.—Right side, 65; left side, 48; both sides, 32. Upper lobe, 17; base, 82; whole of one side, 13; whole of both sides, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 26; both bases, 4; central, 1.

THE FATALITY RATE was 21·3 per cent.

COMPLICATIONS.—35, or 24·1 per cent., of the discharges had one or more complications. These were:—Abscess, 1; albuminuria, 2; empyema, 13; empyema and pericarditis, 1; delirium, 5; effusion, 1; erysipelas, 1; incontinence, 1; jaundice, 1; otitis media, 8; V.S. murmur, 1.

OTHER CONDITIONS.—Post measles, 2; concurrent chickenpox, 1; after fractured rib, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Abscess, 1; bronchitis, 11; catarrh, 8; cardiac disease, 3; empyema, 4; encephalitis lethargica, 1; enteric fever, 2; erysipelas, 1; malignant disease, 1; measles, 1; negative, 9; otitis media, 1; pericarditis, 1; peritonitis, 2; pulmonary fibrosis, 1; pyelitis, 2; rickets, 1; tuberculosis, 8; whooping-cough, 1.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE PNEUMONIA on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Bronchitis, 1; diphtheria, 5; encephalitis lethargica, 4; pleurisy, 1; scarlet fever, 2.

Measles.

1 case was in hospital at the beginning of the year, 33 were notified, 5 were wrongly diagnosed, and 12 others proved to be cases of measles. Of these 41 cases, 39 recovered and 2 died.

SEX.—Male, 22; female, 29.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF ILLNESS was 5 days, and the average duration of residence 32·1 days.

TYPE.—Mild, 12; moderate, 19; severe, 10. Two of the mild cases were rubella.

FATAL CASES.—One died from suffocative broncho-pneumonia and the other from gangrene of the neck following measles. The latter case was notified as tuberculosis.

COMPLICATIONS.—Abscess, 1; adenitis, 3; broncho-pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, 1; conjunctivitis, 1; gangrene neck, 1; impetigo, 1; otitis media, 10, 1 of which went on to a mastoid; rhinitis, 3.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Malnutrition, 2; negative, 2; orchitis, 1.

The 12 others, which proved to be measles, were:—Scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 4; pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1.

Whooping-Cough.

4 cases of whooping-cough were admitted; 1 was wrongly diagnosed; and 2 others proved to be whooping-cough. Of these, 4 were discharged well, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

AGES.—3 were under 1 year, and 1 was 3 years of age.

THE AVERAGE RESIDENCE was 45 days.

TYPE.—Mild, 1; moderate, 2; severe, 1.

COMPLICATIONS.—Bronchitis, 1; rhinitis, 1.

1 case, notified as whooping-cough, had nothing wrong. The 2 cases, which proved to be whooping-cough, were notified as:—Pneumonia, 1; scarlet fever, 1.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

40 cases were sent into hospital as encephalitis lethargica, 15 were wrongly diagnosed, and 3 others proved to be cases of that disease. Of these 28 cases, 19 were discharged alive, and 9 died.

SEX.—Males, 16; females, 12.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS on admission was 21 days; the average residence, 24·3 days; and the average age was 28·2 years.

AGE-PERIODS.—Under 10 years of age, 2; 11 to 20 years, 7; 21 to 30 years, 8; 31 to 40 years, 5; over 40 years of age, 6.

THE FATALITY RATE was 32·1 per cent.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Moderate, 2; severe, 11; late, 15.

THE RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF THE SIGNS OF ONSET were—Headache and delirium, 4; headache and abdominal pain, 4; headache and general pains, 4; coma, 1; delirium, 1; difficulty in speech, 1; choreiform movements, 3; diplopia, 4; lethargy, 1.

THE FREQUENCY OF THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS AFTER COMING INTO HOSPITAL were—Dying on admission, 5; delirium, 2; lethargy, 4; diplopia, 1; mental change, 2; myoclonus, 1; tremor, 1; dysphagia, 1. 15 had the typical Parkinsonian facies.

RESULTS.—Apparently well, 5; improved, 3; I.S.Q., 11; died, 9.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Cerebro-spinal fever, 1; pneumonia, 4; tubercular meningitis, 3; orbital sarcoma, 1; cerebellar tumor, 2; sarcoma neck, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; constipation, 1.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 1.

TREATMENT.—5 cases apparently recovered. These were all of recent onset. 5 others were admitted dying. Several others were admitted to give their friends a rest. Injections of milk, and collosol silver and gold were tried throughout the year with no very definite conclusive result.

Meningitis.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—3 males and 1 female were treated, with 1 recovery. The ages were 2, 3, 4, and 51 years. The average day of disease was 10·7 days, and the average residence 36·7 days.

AN UNUSUAL CHRONIC CASE.

A male, aged 51 years, was admitted as encephalitis lethargica, with a history of headache, sickness, and general pains of one week's duration. When admitted, nothing definite was detected. There was no complaint of headache, no rigidity of any muscles, the temperature was 102°F. but dropped to normal in a few hours. He had obstinate constipation. For the next few days nothing abnormal was detected, except that the temperature touched 99°F. at night. When punctured, 35 c.c. of slightly opalescent cerebro-spinal fluid were obtained containing meningococci. Cells, protein, glucose, and chlorides were all consistent with a meningitis. With daily puncturing and serum given intraspinally and intramuscularly, the fluid became clear and sterile in four weeks. During this period the patient had no complaint, and no muscular rigidity. The temperature reached 100°F. two to three times a week. By the fifth week it remained subnormal. Almost every night, by this time, there was quiet delirium. Throughout the day the patient was quite normal. Although the fluid remained clear and sterile, lumbar puncture was continued on account of some increase of pressure. In the eighth week of residence, the temperature again began to swing every night, and delirium became more marked. Although the patient was liberally fed from the onset, he emaciated rapidly. He died, after a residence of 56 days, with a cerebro-spinal fluid sterile.

Post-mortem examination revealed a brain free from congestion, not the slightest sign of pus at the base, but the lateral ventricle was widely distended with clear, sterile cerebro-spinal fluid.

Pneumococcal Meningitis.—2 males and 1 female died. The ages were 1, 8, and 21 years. They were all acute, the duration of disease being 3, 3, and 5 days respectively. The patients died after a residence of 3 days, 3 days, and 8 hours.

Coliform Meningitis. — A female, aged 23 years, had been ill 6 days. She died after a residence of 3 days. The organism present was a large gram negative capsulated bacillus.

Post-mortem examination revealed thick pus all over ventricles and base. The origin of the infection was not discovered.

Tetanus.

A male, aged 22 years, was knocked off his bicycle on the 28th May, 1926. His finger and knee were abraded, and the elbow bruised. Eight days later, spasmodic contractions of the neck and jaw muscles began. Three days later, he was admitted quite conscious, with all his muscles in a state of tonic contraction with frequent clonic spasms. He died suddenly six hours after admission, in spite of a large dose of antitoxin into the cerebro-spinal and circulatory systems. The organism was not recovered from the excoriated surfaces, and the cerebro-spinal fluid was normal.

Puerperal Tetanus.—A female, aged 23 years, had her first child on 28th August, 1926. The cervix and perineum were extensively torn and lacerated by instruments. Three stitches of silk-worm gut were put into the perineum. After an incubation period of eight days, stiffness of the neck muscles was noticed. Two days later, she came into hospital with marked trismus and rigidity of the neck muscles. Although large doses of serum were given into the spine, vein, and muscle, she got rapidly worse and died in 48 hours after admission to hospital.

The organism was not recovered from the perineum or cervix. A bacteriological examination of the doctor's midwifery outfit proved negative.

Silkworm gut, and not catgut, was used for the stitching. Whether the silkworm gut was the source of infection or the torn perineum was infected from spores in the bowel, is impossible to determine.

Peritonitis.

Sex.	Age.	Notified.	Proved.
M.	8	Scarlet fever.	Pneumococcal peritonitis.
M.	37	Enteric fever.	Ruptured appendix abscess.
F.	14	Enteric fever.	Ruptured liver abscess.
F.	22	Pneumonia.	Ruptured tubal abscess.
M.	16	Pneumonia.	Ruptured appendix abscess.

The cases were all missed, and admitted to hospital in a moribund condition.

Chickenpox.

1 case, notified as chickenpox, proved to be a case of erythema nodosum. 2 cases, notified as scarlet fever, and 1 diphtheria proved to be cases of mild chickenpox. A male, aged 25 years, was notified as smallpox, but proved to be a case of severe chickenpox.

The average residence was 27·4 days.

Tinea Tonsurans.

6 males and 2 females were treated. 6 of these were cured by X-rays. 1 case, notified as favus, proved to be a case of dermatitis of long standing. It was cured by ionisation.

Ptomaine Poisoning.

A family of six were admitted on the second day of illness, with a history of sickness, vomiting, and diarrhoea, after a meal of sausages. On admission, all had temperatures of 100° to 102°F., but were not ill. In every case the temperature had dropped by the next day. They were discharged well in 10 days. Bacteriological investigation failed to discover any suggestive organism.

Venereal Diseases.

At the beginning of the year 8 cases were in residence. Throughout the year 80 cases were admitted for indoor treatment. Of these, 18 were wrongly diagnosed; and 1 other case, notified as tuberculosis, proved to be a case of syphilis. Of 71 cases, 61 were discharged in varying stages of improvement, 2 died, and 8 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 27; female, 36.

AGE.—Under 1 year, 8; 2 to 10 years, 1; 11 to 20 years, 7; 21 to 30 years, 32; 31 to 40 years, 6; 41 to 50 years, 5; over 50 years, 4.

The average age of the proved cases was 23·8 years; and the average duration of residence 36 days.

The indoor cases were :—Syphilis, 15; gonorrhœa, 38; syphilis and gonorrhœa, 2; ophthalmia neonatorum, 7; phagedæna, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Cellulitis, 1; congenital atresia meatus, 1; erysipelas penis, 1; impetigo, 1; negative, 6; optic atrophy, 1; pemphigus, 1; septic bubo, 2; septic sores, 1; simple phimosis, 1; simple ulcer tongue, 1; simple vaginitis, 1.

COMPLICATIONS AND REASONS FOR INDOOR TREATMENT.—Abscess, 2; arthritis, 1; balanitis, 1; epididymitis, 4; jaundice, 1; pelvic cellulitis, 1; phagedæna, 1; pregnancy, 2; prostatitis, 1; retention of urine, 1; ulceration, 3; warts, 1.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. — Seven cases were treated and discharged cured.

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. 210 new cases were registered—158 males and 52 females.

VENEREAL DISEASES, 1926.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Others V. D.	Others Non V. D.	Total.	Indoor Cases.	Indoor Days.	Outdoor Attendances.
Middle Ward, -	51	63	2	1	5	29	151	43	1,154	1,613
Upper Ward, -	1	5	—	—	—	5	11	6	114	9
Lower Ward, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	71	—
Airdrie, - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Coatbridge, - -	13	2	1	—	—	5	21	9	363	98
Hamilton, - -	19	23	—	—	—	13	55	12	409	674
Lanark, - - -	1	7	—	—	—	—	8	6	283	42
Motherwell and Wishaw, - -	31	41	4	—	—	23	99	7	149	1,360
Rutherglen, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	15
Glasgow, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	—
Dunbartonshire, -	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	64	-
Stirlingshire, -	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	38	—
Total, - - -	120	148	7	1	6	75	357	91	2,667	3,817

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>New Cases :—</i>	67	25	157	65	367	90	434	116	315	88	214	79	171	45	163	55	191	38
Syphilis, -	32	18	74	42	138	46	124	64	107	31	49	36	48	15	34	19	35	24
Gonorrhœa, -	23	1	44	8	141	15	150	12	103	22	75	14	68	10	76	21	108	32
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, -	2	2	5	5	16	6	22	2	9	7	4	1	4	5	1	1	—	2
Soft Sore, -	2	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Others V.D., -	2	1	9	2	12	—	13	4	5	1	5	1	7	—	5	—	6	1
Others Non V.D.,	6	3	23	8	60	23	114	34	90	27	79	27	35	15	47	14	42	9
<i>Cases treated during the Year :—</i>																		
Syphilis, -	32	18	101	57	189	78	257	134	252	102	176	91	162	63	123	56	88	3
Gonorrhœa, -	23	1	44	8	151	17	186	12	146	24	123	16	100	13	99	22	137	8
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, -	2	2	8	4	24	6	44	7	35	11	24	6	24	10	12	5	6	4
Soft Sore, -	2	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	3	—	4	—	8	—	2	—	—	—
Others V.D., -	2	1	9	2	12	—	14	4	5	1	7	1	8	—	8	—	4	—
Others Non V.D.,	6	3	23	8	61	24	115	40	102	29	19	3	48	20	48	17	51	2
Outdoor Attend- ances, -	253	90	1261	444	4676	450	7505	237	6539	687	3536	706	3270	599	3174	411	5531	17
Indoor Cases, -	39	18	35	35	59	46	64	60	64	61	46	44	50	42	41	32	53	1
Indoor Days, -	1050	594	864	1105	926	1136	1219	1308	1820	1485	1030	1767	1475	1264	1044	1110	1702	16
Salvarsan Sub- stitute Injec- tions, -	168	103	521	333	1227	514	1779	707	1701	645	1092	664	1358	460	594	240	910	7
No. 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	4
„ Smears Spiro- chaetes,	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	1

Note:—Included under Salvarsan Substitute Injections are 632 Bismuth Injections.

Miscellaneous Cases discharged during 1926.

	Rec.	Died.		Rec.	Died.
Abortion,	1	—	Mastoiditis,	1	—
Abscesses,	4	—	Mesenteric thrombosis,	—	1
Arthritis,	1	—	Negative,	4	—
Bronchitis,	1	—	Otitis media,	1	—
Cardiac disease,	—	2	Pediculosis,	1	—
Catarrhal jaundice,	2	—	Pericarditis,	—	1
Cellulitis arm,	1	—	Pleural effusion,	1	—
Cerebral abscess,	—	1	Prepatellar bursitis,	1	—
Constipation,	1	—	Purpura hæmorrhagica,	—	1
Convulsions,	1	—	Retro-pharyngeal abscess,	1	—
Dermatitis pustulosum,	3	—	Sarcoma lung,	—	1
Diarrhoea,	1	—	Scabies,	1	—
Dislocation shoulder,	1	—	Septic hand,	2	—
Eczema,	1	—	Sore throat,	13	—
Empyema,	—	1	Spasmus nutans,	1	—
Empyema sinus,	1	—	Substernal abscess,	—	1
Erythema,	1	—	Suppurating mastoid		
Erythema nodosum,	1	—	gland,	1	—
Eclampsia,	—	1	Tonsillar abscess,	1	—
Facial neuralgia,	1	—	Trachoma,	3	—
Gastro enteritis,	1	—	Vaginitis,	1	—
Influenza,	4	—	With mother,	2	—

Electrical Department.

During the year 316 cases were photographed. These were:—Chest, 253; chest and ankle, 1; chest and kidney, 2; chest and spine, 1; kidneys, 2; pelvis, 5; spine, 16; fractures, 5; bone, 9; joint, 17; hand, 1; abdomen, 3; venereal disease, 1.

The sources from which the 316 cases came were:—County Hospital, Motherwell, 52; Bellshill Dispensary, 30; Blantyre Dispensary, 30; Cambuslang Dispensary, 77; Shotts Dispensary, 17; Shotts Sanatorium, 10; Longriggend Sanatorium, 51; Hairmyres Sanatorium, 1; Bellshill Maternity Hospital, 3; Lightburn Hospital, 10; Middle Ward, 6; Lower Ward, 19; Hamilton Burgh, 2; Doctors, 8.

Operations.

During the year the following operations were performed in the hospital:—

DISEASE		OPERATION.	RECOVERED.	DIED.	TOTAL.
Tuberculosis	Glands	Excision or Scraping	47	—	47
	Bone	Removal of sequestra	5	—	5
	Joints	Arthrotomy	2	—	2
	Fingers	Amputation	1	—	1
	Skin	Excision	2	—	2
	Spine	Aspiration	5	—	5

DISEASE.		OPERATION.	RECOVERED.	DIED.	TOTAL.
Diphtheria	Laryngeal stenosis	Tracheotomy	9	2	11
	Glands.	Opening abscess	2	—	2
	Carrier	Enucleation of tonsils	4	—	4
Scarlet Fever	Suppurative adenitis	Opening abscess	17	—	17
	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	4	—	4
	Suppurative arthritis	Arthrotomy	1	—	1
	Empyema	Resection of rib	1	—	1
	Large tonsils	Enucleation of tonsils	5	—	5
	Cellulitis	Incision	1	—	1
Puerperal Fever	Mastitis	Incision	1	—	1
	Empyema	Resection of rib	—	1	1
Erysipelas	Carbuncle	Incision	2	—	2
	Cellulitis	Incision	—	1	1
	Dacryo-cystitis	Incision	1	—	1
	Abscess	Opening of abscess	1	—	1
Venereal Diseases	Bubo	Incision	2	—	2
	Phimosis	Circumcision	2	—	2
	Abscesses	Incision	1	—	1
	Congenital atresia meatus	Dilatation	1	—	1
Pneumonia	Laryngeal obstruction	Tracheotomy	—	2	2
	Empyema	Resection of rib	8	4	12
	Abscess	Opening of abscess	1	—	1
Others	Empyema	Resection of Rib	6	1	7
	Abortion	Curetting	1	—	1
	Various septic conditions	Incision	10	1	11
	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	1	—	1
	Large tonsils	Enucleation of tonsils	4	—	4
	Appendix abscess	Laparotomy	—	1	1
	Retro-pharyngeal abscess	Opening	1	—	1
			149	13	162

The following operations and consultations were undertaken by the consulting staff:—

Dr. MacLennan, Surgeon.—Trephining, 1; laparotomy, 7; resection of rib, 1; mastoidectomy, 1; resection of bowel 1; arthrotomy, 1; consultation, 2.

Dr. Cameron, Gynæcologist.—Laparotomy, 2.

Dr. Adams, Otologist.—Mastoidectomy, 2; bronchoscopic examination, 1; tonsillectomy, 12; lipoidal injection, 3; consultation, 1.

Dr. Mortimer, Ophthalmologist.—Consultation, 5.

Dr. Harrington, Physician.—Consultation, 5.

Dr. M'Laughlan, Dermatologist.—Consultation, 4.

The Staff.

On 31st December, 1926, the indoor staff comprised 1 physician-superintendent, 2 assistant medical officers, 1 matron, 12 sisters, 1 staff nurse, 63 probationers, and 37 maids.

The outdoor staff consisted of 1 engineer, 3 firemen, 1 gardener, 5 assistant gardeners, 2 chauffeurs, 1 V.D. attendant, 1 X-ray attendant, and 2 clerks.

The total staff numbered 133.

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.

11 probationers passed the Final Examination and were granted the General Nursing Council Certificate for Fever Nursing, whilst 18 others completed the Preliminary Examination under this scheme.

STAFF ILLNESSES.—Abscess, 3; bronchitis, 1; bursitis, 1; catarrhal jaundice, 1; constipation, 1; diarrhoea, 1; diphtheria, 1; dislocated shoulder, 1; erythema infectiosum, 1; erythema, 1; facial neuralgia, 1; influenza, 4; joint pains, 1; measles, 1; otitis media, 1; scarlet fever, 2; septic fingers, 2; sore throat, 11.

The sick staff lost 770 working days.

INOCULATIONS.—20 probationers were vaccinated with T.A.B. vaccine against the enteric group of diseases. 37 of the nursing staff had the Dick Test performed, 2 being positive and 35 negative. Both were immunised. 27 were "Schicked," 14 were positive and 13 negative. The positive cases were immunised.

Buildings and Grounds.

In the spring of the year the new extensions were opened. These comprised—(1) a two-storey pavilion of 62 beds, with X-ray room, laboratory, dispensary, and store in the basement; (2) an addition to Nurses' Home of 46 bedrooms, large recreation room, and extension to dining room; (3) a large addition to the laundry, with new continuous drying room.

The New Pavilion provides accommodation for 62 patients and is arranged on two flats, each consisting of two 10 bed, two 4 bed, and 3 single bed wards. The entrance is centrally placed and leads into an entrance hall from which a stone stair rises to a similar hall on the upper flat. The main wards and one of the single bed wards enter direct from the entrance hall, and a short passage gives access to the nurses' duty room and ward kitchen, which are separate apartments divided by glazed partitions.

A small pantry, milk store, and staff lavatory are provided on each flat, also sanitary annexes, each containing two bathrooms, lavatory, sink room, and two water-closets. The annexes are placed on one side of the Pavilion only, and are arranged with separate doors and a cross ventilated lobby to serve both the larger and smaller wards.

Advantage has been taken of the slope of the ground to utilise the underbuilding at the north end of the Pavilion, and this portion gives accommodation for a large laboratory, dispensary, sterilizing room, store, X-ray and dark room, all fitted up with proper equipment.

The external walls of the Pavilion are of freestone from local quarries, roofs are slated, and floors are of ferro-concrete construction. The floor surfaces of wards and X-ray room are finished with pitch pine, stained and polished, while the entrance hall, lavatories, and annexes are laid with terrazzo paving.

Internal wall and ceiling surfaces are plastered and distempered, with enamelled tile dadoes in entrance halls, staircase, and lavatories.

All sanitary appliances are of the most modern description, heating is by low pressure hot water and lighting by electricity.

10 bed wards, 60 feet by 24 feet.

4 bed wards, 24 feet by 24 feet.

Height from floor to ceiling 11 feet 6 inches, representing 144 square feet of floor area and 1,656 cubic feet per bed. The single wards are a little less, the floor area being 120 square feet and the cubic space 1,380 cubic feet.

The Nurses' Home, which originally contained 28 beds, has been extended westwards and now provides accommodation for 74 nurses and maids.

The old recreation room has been utilised for bedrooms, and a new recreation room of considerably larger area is provided on the ground flat. The dining room has been extended by taking in the space formerly occupied by the kitchen, and a new kitchen with scullery and pantries is placed in a one-storey back wing.

All the new bedrooms are provided with built-in hanging cupboards, and the attic rooms in the extended portion are of better dimensions than the original, owing to the increased space obtained by the introduction of a "mansard" roof.

Lavatory and bathroom accommodation has also been proportionately extended, and fire escape staircases are provided at the extreme ends of the central corridor.

The laundry building is considerably improved by an extension on the east side and removal of part of the original outer wall.

The washing and ironing machinery has been left in the original position, but the wash tubs and ironing tables are removed into the new annexe, thus greatly enlarging the floor space. The old drying chambers have also been removed and a modern automatic drying machine is installed.

The new portion is fitted with large-sized windows, having steel sashes, which provide ample light and ventilation.

The drying machine consists of a heated chamber having a series of travelling rods fitted with automatic clips by which articles are secured and released, and air is circulated through the chamber by means of electrically-driven fans.

LIGHTING. — *Nurses' Home.* — This new building has been wired throughout for electric light, also certain heating and vacuum-cleaning points; the total number of lights is in the neighbourhood of 120. While this work was being carried out certain of the main cables to the existing buildings were overhauled and put in order. At the same time the opportunity was taken of arranging the supply in a more efficient manner.

New Pavilion. — This building was wired for approximately 100 lights, also certain plug connections for heaters, vacuum cleaning, &c. A separate main supply has also been arranged for the X-ray equipment; this will allow of this plant being operated in a more efficient manner.

Laundry. — Owing to the alterations in this block it was found necessary to re-arrange all the ironing points, &c.

Main Cables, &c. — It was found necessary to overhaul certain of the main cables, as same were not in good order. These remarks also apply to certain of the cables and fittings in connection with the lighting in the grounds.

General. — The electrical plant has been brought up to date in every possible way. On all extensions, where possible, use has been made of the Clyde Valley A.C. supply direct, thereby reducing to a minimum the losses entailed in converting the A.C. supply to a D.C. one for feeding the old blocks, &c.

Automatic Telephone Installation. — The whole of the telephone installation has undergone a complete change, the old magneto system having been replaced by what is known as a private relay automatic branch exchange. This links up all the buildings, which are spread over some ten acres of ground.

This being the first local installation, the working of this system will be of some interest.

There are 22 stations at present connected to the automatic exchange, which effects connections between any of the 22 telephones in three seconds time without the aid of any operator. The automatic switchboard is installed in the administrative building, and is con-

constructed on the expanding book-case system, so that additional units can be added from time to time without disturbing the existing service. On the relay installation the caller goes through direct and automatically in three seconds. The method of making the call is extremely simple. The telephones are of the standard G.P.O. type, each of which is fitted with a dial switch consisting of a reversible plate with ten holes, through each of which a number is seen; the numbers are consecutive from "1" to "9" and then "0."

Ambulance Work.

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Tuberculosis.	Disinfections.	Others.	Total.
Patients, -	1,451	652	319	—	11	2,433
Journeys, -	1,274	251	164	29	59	1,777
Mileages, -	17,449	5,790	5,907	374	1,212	30,732

A short résumé of the ambulance work is of interest. In 1909 the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire was one of the first Local Authorities to introduce motor transport in removal of infections to and from hospital. In that year a 22 H.P. S.C.A.T. chassis, with specially designed body, replaced horse ambulances. Very soon the great saving in time and the increased comfort to patients was apparent, and in 1912 a 15.9 H.P. Arrol Johnston was purchased. In 1915 a 20 H.P. Daimler allowed the hospital to take over the tuberculosis removals for the whole Middle Ward. The following year the original S.C.A.T. was replaced by a 20 H.P. Wolseley. The disadvantage of running three different makes of cars without standardisation was soon apparent. In 1920 the old cars were sold and replaced by three 20 H.P. Austin chassis. This standardisation of ambulances, with specially designed bodies for fever work, proved a great boon and an immense saving in expense.

These Austins have run until the present year with so much satisfaction that they have been replaced with three other Austins.

The bodies are of the landaulet type, designed as light as possible compatible with the weight of chassis, low set for ease in handling adult patients, ample room for two stretcher cases, wide and extra strong doors.

Since the cars were standardised in 1920, at no time has the ambulance work been held up for a mechanical break down.

Statistics.

TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS (AS NOTIFIED) AND DISCHARGES DURING 1926,
WITH THE NUMBERS IN HOSPITAL AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF
THE YEAR.

Disease.	In Hospital, 1st January, 1926.		Admitted:		Discharged.				Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec. 1926.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Recovered.		Died.		M.	F.
					M	F.	M	F.		
Scarlet Fever, - -	66	84	343	448	349	453	6	3	54	76
Diphtheria, - - -	13	13	193	213	169	183	12	6	25	37
Enteric Fever, - -	—	2	2	12	1	10	1	3	—	1
Erysipelas, - - -	2	1	20	33	14	29	4	2	4	3
Puerperal Fever, - -	—	1	—	65	—	36	—	21	—	9
Tuberculosis, - - -	—	1	45	43	45	41	—	2	—	1
Measles, - - - -	1	—	18	15	18	15	1	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough, -	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	1
Venereal Disease, - -	4	4	38	42	35	42	2	1	5	3
Pneumonia, - - - -	11	3	122	75	100	50	23	18	10	10
Others, - - - -	1	1	64	79	44	64	17	13	4	3
	98	110	846	1,028	776	925	66	69	102	144
	208		1,874		1,701		135		246	
	2,082				2,082					

TABLE II.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES IN EACH MONTH
OF THE YEAR 1926.

	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Admitted, - -	160	135	136	137	153	135	116	122	155	179	245	201	1,874
Discharged—													
Recovered, -	144	146	148	125	129	134	115	115	89	152	168	236	1,701
Died, - -	15	9	9	15	8	15	5	10	8	7	17	17	135

TABLE III.—AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1926, 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,	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
-2,	8	—	—	7	—	—	15	—	—
-3,	21	—	—	15	1	6.6	36	1	2.7
-4,	21	3	12.5	30	1	3.2	51	4	7.2
-5,	33	—	—	37	—	—	70	—	—
-6,	32	—	—	41	—	—	73	—	—
-7,	36	—	—	42	—	—	78	—	—
-8,	23	—	—	34	—	—	57	—	—
-9,	19	—	—	23	—	—	42	—	—
-10,	16	—	—	23	—	—	39	—	—
-15,	45	—	—	66	—	—	111	—	—
-20,	20	—	—	57	—	—	77	—	—
Over 20,	19	2	9.5	36	—	—	55	2	3.5
Total, - -	294	5	1.6	413	2	0.4	707	7	0.98

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,	1	1	50.0	—	—	—	1	1	50.0
-2,	4	2	33.3	1	—	—	5	2	28.5
-3,	9	—	—	7	—	—	16	—	—
-4,	7	—	—	6	1	14.2	13	1	7.1
-5,	18	2	10.0	12	3	20.0	30	5	14.2
-6,	9	3	25.0	11	—	—	20	3	13.0
-7,	14	1	6.6	17	—	—	31	1	3.1
-8,	6	—	—	19	—	—	25	—	—
-9,	8	—	—	5	—	—	13	—	—
-10,	8	—	—	8	—	—	16	—	—
-20,	15	—	—	40	—	—	55	—	—
Over 20,	4	—	—	8	—	—	12	—	—
Total,	103	9	8.0	134	4	2.8	237	13	5.2

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,	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
-10,	2	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—
-15,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
-20,	—	—	—	2	1	33·3	2	1	33·3
-25,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
-30,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-35,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-40,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
-45,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-50,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 50,	—	—	—	1	1	50·0	1	1	50·0
Total,	3	—	—	10	2	16·6	13	2	13·3

TABLE IV.—THE STAGE OF THE DISEASE IN WHICH PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN 1926, 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, . .	31	166	192	147	78	31	16	661	28	17	8	714
Diphtheria, . . .	25	52	60	39	33	18	6	233	16	1	—	250
Enteric Fever, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	2	15

TABLE V.—COMPLICATIONS OBSERVED IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING 1926.

Scarlet Fever.	Suppurative Cervical Adenitis.	Non-Suppurative Cervical Adenitis.	Otitis Media Purulenta.	Rhinorrhoea.	Cardiac Complications.	Nephritis.	Arthritis.	Mastoiditis.	Pulmonary Complications.	Skin Conditions.
In 707 Recovered Cases,	11	190	50	85	16	15	49	5	5	4
In 7 Fatal Cases, -	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—
In 714 Cases, - -	13	191	51	87	17	16	49	5	6	4
Percentage, - - -	1·8	26·7	7·1	12·1	2·3	2·2	6·8	0·7	0·8	0·5

Diphtheria.	Adenitis.	Rhinitis.	Otitis Media.	Cardiac Involvements.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Paralysis.	Arrhythmia.	Nephritis.	Albuminuria.
In 237 Recovered Cases, -	15	10	5	7	2	1	4	16	1	7
In 13 Fatal Cases, - -	—	—	—	6	3	—	4	—	—	—
In 250 Cases, - - -	15	10	5	13	5	1	8	16	1	7
Percentage, - - -	6·0	4·0	2·0	5·2	2·0	0·4	3·2	6·4	0·4	2·8

Enteric Fever.	Perforation.	Hæmorrhage.	Bacilluria.	Otitis Media.	Pneumonia.	Albuminuria.	Erysipelas.
In 13 Recovered Cases, - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
In 2 Fatal Cases, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
In 15 Cases, - - - -	1	1	2	—	1	—	1
Percentage, - - - -	6·6	6·6	13·3	—	6·6	—	6·6

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.	Pneumonia.	Other Diseases	Total.
1897	19	70	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	104
1898	211	349	12	2	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	611
1899	235	571	21	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	849
1900	145	638	21	6	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	832
1901	291	621	31	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	964
1902	160	431	16	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	711
1903	174	187	22	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	417
1904	112	155	53	13	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	329	666
1905	300	114	66	12	4	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	93	613
1906	214	283	72	8	2	6	76	—	8	—	—	—	16	685
1907	99	317	283	4	9	2	106	—	94	—	—	—	16	930
1908	131	508	206	14	6	9	53	—	61	—	—	—	23	1,011
1909	109	834	164	11	10	3	1	—	10	—	—	—	9	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	55	48	1,950
1921	107	1,047	250	38	54	1	—	156	12	123	19	51	50	1,908
1922	49	1,093	234	39	56	12	—	133	12	87	11	124	60	1,910
1923	61	931	254	47	56	7	11	122	9	91	5	87	67	1,748
1924	35	878	295	36	45	38	24	138	8	80	10	133	110	1,830
1925	25	922	285	44	44	5	24	84	2	106	11	123	96	1,771
1926	14	791	406	53	65	33	13	75	4	80	8	197	135	1,874
	3,685	,248	5,568	557	522	263	445	1,319	387	1,150	346	770	1,792	36,052

COUNTY OF LANARK

DISTRICT OF THE LOWER WARD

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

1926

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, 21,166 Acres.)

Report by the Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1926.**Vital Statistics.**

By the Glasgow Boundaries Act, 1926, which came into operation on 16th May, the Lower Ward District lost an area of 3,477 acres, with a population of 4,350.

The **Population** at the middle of the year 1926, after the City of Glasgow extension, was estimated at **29,750**, but for statistical purposes an average population of 31,000 has been used in calculating the rates for the year.

The number of *inhabited* houses, according to the Valuation Roll, amounts to **5,958**, while there are 29 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, 1925, and 1926.

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 **591**—males, 314; females, 277—giving a birth-rate of **19·06** per thousand of the population, compared with 19·6 in the year 1925.

The number of *illegitimate births* registered in the district, after correction for transfers, amounted to **21**—males, 11; females, 10—

giving an illegitimate rate of 3·5 per hundred total births, compared with 4·1 in the year 1925.

The **Deaths** registered in the district, after correction for transfers, amounted to 353, giving a death-rate of 11·3 per thousand of the population, compared with 10·2 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,	39 deaths or 11·0 per cent.
Under School Age,	1-5 years,	23	„ 6·5 „
School Age,	- 5-15	„ 18	„ 5·1 „
Adolescent,	- 15-25	„ 14	„ 4·0 „
Early Mature Period,	25-45	„ 49	„ 13·9 „
Late do.	45-65	„ 84	„ 23·8 „
Post do.	65 years and upwards,	- 126	„ 35·7 „

Deaths due to Infectious Disease.—The deaths due to notifiable diseases numbered 63, made up as follows:—Diphtheria, 6; erysipelas, 3; scarlet fever, 2; puerperal fever, 2; enteric fever, 1; tuberculosis, 28 (pulmonary, 21; meningeal, 1; and other forms, 6); pneumonia (all forms), 21.

The deaths due to non-notifiable diseases amounted to 12—Diarrhœa, 6; measles, 5; whooping-cough, 1.

Respiratory Diseases.—The deaths during the year numbered 80, inclusive of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the following statistics show the deaths and death-rates per 1,000 of the population of the various forms for the past year, and for the three quinquennial periods, 1911-15, 1916-20, and 1921-25.

Year.	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Influenza.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Average.										
1911-15,	45	1·10	32	0·78	3	0·06	28	0·68	4	0·09
Average.										
1916-20,	41	1·38	23	0·76	5	0·16	22	0·73	6	0·18
Average.										
1921-25,	25	0·74	13	0·4	14	0·4	18	0·58	2	0·05
1926, -	21	0·67	13	0·4	20	0·6	21	0·67	5	0·15

TABLE B.—LOWER WARD.—Year 1926.—Population, Births, and Deaths (a) in each Registration District, with Deaths classified according to cause.

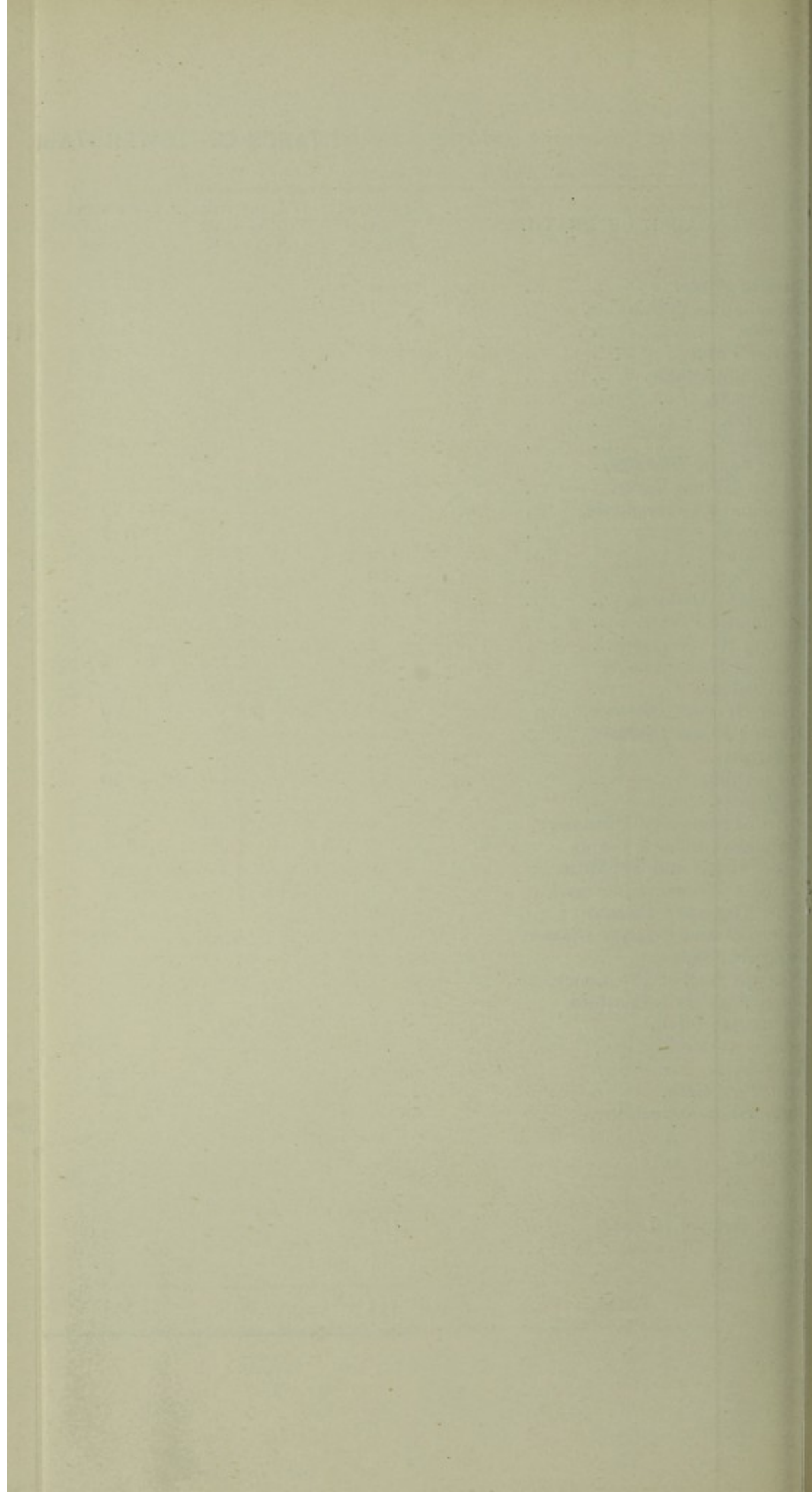
Registration District.			Estimated Population, 1926.	Births.	Etiotic Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Meningeal Tuberculosis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Malignant Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis (simple).	Cerebral Hemorrhage.	Convulsions.	Other Nervous Diseases.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Laryngitis.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Diarrhoea.	Appendicitis and Typhilitis.	All Liver 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.	Dysentery.			
Shettleston, ...	6,100	86	—	1	1	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	3	—	1	6	—	4	5	3	1	—	12	1	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Springburn, ...		6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
Maryhill, ...		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poolpark, ...		10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Garnquhill, ...		13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cadder, East, ...	17,000	221	—	1	—	1	2	12	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	9	1	1	6	—	3	12	—	6	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	25	1	—	1	—	
Cadder, West, ...		131	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	10	1	—	8	—	3	6	5	6	—	1	2	1	—	7	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	1	1	—	—	
Carmunnock, ...	950	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Robbierien, ...	5,700	110	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	1	—	6	5	7	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	2	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...	29,700	591	1	5	2	1	6	20	3	2	—	—	—	21	1	5	1	28	4	2	27	1	12	31	13	21	—	5	6	4	3	15	9	2	3	3	3	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	48	8	1	1	—

(a) These are the net or adjusted deaths, having been corrected for institutions and other transfers in accordance with the Scottish Board of Health instructions.

THEY ARE THE ONLY

TABLE C.—LOWER WARD.—Year 1926.—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.																	
					WEEKS.				MONTHS.				YEARS.									
					-1	-2	-3	-4	1-	3-	6-	9-	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Over 75-
Etiotic Fever, ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles, ...	8	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever, ...	4	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough, ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, ...	7	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant, ...	28	—	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas, ...	4	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	3	4
Other Septic Diseases, ...	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	43	7	29	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	8	4	2	1	—	—
Meningeal " ...	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal " ...	9	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms " ...	10	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Diseases, ...	27	8	7	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever, ...	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	8	5	8
Meningitis (Simple), ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Hemorrhage, ...	33	—	6	27	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Convulsions, ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nervous Diseases, ...	36	6	30	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	8	5
Organic Heart Diseases, ...	31	5	5	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	5
Bronchitis, ...	20	3	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	10	8
Pneumonia, ...	48	3	30	21	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6
Laryngitis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases, ...	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	3	—
Diarrhea (under 2 years), ...	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhilitis, ...	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
All Liver Diseases (normal), ...	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases, ...	9	9	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease, ...	6	5	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis, ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dis. and Acc. of Pregnancy, &c., ...	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	6	1	1
Congenital Malformations, ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	—
Premature Birth, ...	5	3	—	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility, &c., ...	6	—	—	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæsthesia, ...	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation—Overlying, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violence, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide, ...	16	13	6	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases, ...	57	8	17	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	4	4	1	—
Ill-Defined Diseases, ...	7	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	2	9	27
TOTAL, ...	444	90	181	353	17	2	—	—	5	6	4	5	23	8	10	14	28	21	41	43	59	67



Influenza.—In accordance with the method of classification adopted by the Registrar-General since 1st January, 1921, 20 deaths were ascribed to influenza. The diseases complicating these deaths were as follows:—Pneumonia, 10; cardiac failure, 2; pleurisy, 2; hypostatic congestion of lungs, 2; senile myocarditis, 1; asthma, 1. In 2 instances, influenza was the sole cause of death.

Malignant Diseases.—Deaths falling under this heading numbered 28—males, 9; females, 19. The type of disease was—carcinoma, 25; and other forms, 3. The disease affected some portion of the gastrointestinal tract in 22 cases; the genito-urinary tract, 1 case; others, 5.

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

Year. Average.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Net Deaths.	Death-rate.	Infants Deaths.	under 1 year 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
1926	591	19·06	353	11·3	39	65·9

*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, and again by the Glasgow Boundaries Act, 1926, a further annexation of 3,477 acres with a population of 4,350 took place which affected the statistics for the year, 1926.

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, non-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.
		21st December, 1925.
		Infantile Paralysis.
		Polio-encephalitis.
		Encephalitis Lethargica.

GROUP II.

Measles.	Mumps.	Ringworm.
German Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scabies.
		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 in each Parish during 1926.

Parish.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Totals.
Glasgow (late Barony),	12	13	1	1	2	1	26	4	7	9	—	76
Cadder, -	53	51	3	2	21	6	44	19	35	5	1	240
Rutherglen, -	8	14	—	2	5	2	24	3	14	10	—	82
Carmunnock, -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	6
	74	79	4	5	28	9	94	26	57	26	2	404

The number of visits of inquiry made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Nurse Health Visitors amounted to 279; intimations to parents and school teachers, 480; and 213 cases were removed to hospital. 146 apartments, 144 lots of bedding and clothing were disinfected, and 3 lots of bedding and clothing were 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 925 such visits were made, and the following summary shows the more important diseases for which these visits were made:—

Measles, - - -	246	Pneumonia, - - -	202
Impetigo, - - -	121	Ophthalmia Neonatorum, -	81
Mumps, - - -	87	Acute Poliomyelitis, -	7
Chickenpox, - - -	33	Influenza, - - -	15
Whooping Cough, - -	25	Debility, - - -	62
Ringworm, - - -	17	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 162, compared with 128 in the year 1925. Of this number 46 were in the registration district of Cadder West, 35 in Cadder East, 42 in Rutherglen, 21 in Shettleston, 8 in Possilpark, 5 in Springburn, 2 each in Garngadhill and Carmunnock, and 1 in Maryhill. The proportion of declarations for the whole district was 27 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 year 1926.

Year.	Numbers.		Rates.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	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
1921-25,	47.4	3.0	6.3	1.4	0.9
Year 1926,	74	6	8.1	2.3	1.9

66 of the cases notified were removed to hospital, 8 being isolated and nursed at home. Three cases occurred in Robroyston Hospital, which institution is used by the City of Glasgow for the treatment of tuberculous patients, and were removed to one of their Fever Hospitals.

The six deaths all occurred in hospital. Three of the cases were admitted on sixth day of illness, and two on the third day of illness. In the remaining case the history of onset is rather indefinite, as the patient had been confined to bed for some weeks previously, suffering from some other condition.

The monthly distribution throughout the year was as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
8	4	10	6	9	1	3	4	14	8	3	4

Between 21st August and 15th September, 11 cases of diphtheria occurred in the village of Gartcosh. All were removed to hospital.

Six of the cases gave positive throat swabs.

In addition, one contact not showing clinical symptoms, but having a positive swab, was removed to hospital.

The remaining contacts showed no evidence of diphtheria.

The milk supply was not common to the families involved.

One of the farmers supplying milk to some of the affected households was found to have a positive throat swab. He was prohibited from taking part in the dairy business. Subsequent examination of throat swab for virulence was negative.

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

	Ages,	-	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65
Cases,	-	-	—	20	40	8	5	1
Deaths,	-	-	—	2	3	—	—	1

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 year 1926:—

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
1921-25, - -	87.2	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.1
Year 1926, - -	79	2	2.5	2.5	0.6

Of the 79 cases notified, 65 were removed to hospital. 6 of the cases notified occurred in Gartloch Mental Hospital, 2 were nurses in Lightburn Hospital, while 5 were from Robroyston Hospital. These latter cases were treated in one of the City of Glasgow Fever Hospitals, while 4 of the cases notified from Gartloch Mental Hospital were isolated there.

The monthly distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14	7	8	10	8	5	3	2	10	4	6	2

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

Ages—	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45
Cases, - -	17	43	17	2
Deaths, - -	1	1	—	—

One of these deaths was a transfer from Glasgow.

Enteric Fever.

The following tabular statement shows the cases, deaths, and respective rates in quinquennial periods since 1892, and for the year 1926 :—

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
1921-25,	1.8	0.2	10.0	0.05	0.06
Year 1926,	4	1	25.0	0.1	0.03

4 cases were notified during the year, 3 of the cases occurring in one household. 3 of the cases were removed to hospital, and discharged well. 1 case died at home.

In one case, a male aged 33 years, a manufacturer's agent, who travelled a good deal, it was impossible to trace the source of infection. Bacteriological results were negative.

The remaining three cases occurred in one household. Two of the patients, mother and daughter, had been on holiday in Ireland, returning about three weeks before onset of illness. The fourth case was a maid in the employment of the above family.

In the first case occurring in this household, the patient died before removal to hospital. Widal's reaction was positive in this case.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

Erysipelas.

Cases, 28. Deaths, 3. Removed to hospital, 5.

Of the 5 cases removed to hospital, 1 was from H.M. Prison, Barlinnie, and 1 from Gartloch Mental Hospital. Of the 28 cases notified, 8 were notified from Gartloch Mental Hospital. In 1 notified case, erysipelas did not develop.

Pneumonia.

Cases, 120. Deaths, 21.

The cases were thus described in the notifications:—Broncho-pneumonia, 41; influenzal-pneumonia, 26; lobar-pneumonia, 14; primary pneumonia, 7; central pneumonia, 1; pneumonia (unqualified), 31.

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, -	-	5	19	16	8	11	5	2
Females, -	-	6	30	2	2	8	4	2

47 cases occurred during the first quarter of the year; 34 in the second; 11 in the third; and 28 in the fourth. The greatest number notified in one month was 28, in April.

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 202 visits were made to 107 cases. 46 cases were removed to hospital, compared with 48 in the previous year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Of the two cases notified, one was removed to hospital, where the diagnosis was altered to puerperal neurasthenia.

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 year 1926:—

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
1921-25,	4.5	1.3	5.6	1.7
Year 1926,	5	1.6	1	0.3

Measles.—The number of cases brought to the notice of the Public Health Department from various sources was 142, and 7 cases were removed to hospital. 246 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 23, and 1 case was removed to hospital. 25 visits were made by the Nurse Health Visitors.

Other Diseases.—The following cases of non-notifiable diseases were also treated in Lightburn Hospital:—Mumps, 1; nephritis, 1; malnutrition, 1; cellulitis, 1. The diagnosis of cellulitis was altered later to pediculosis.

In addition, 1 child was admitted with mother.

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 taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Anthrax.

No outbreak of this disease in cattle was reported during the year.

Venereal Diseases.

Owing to the small number attending, the clinic at Lightburn Hospital was discontinued from 15th May, 1926.

Bacteriological Examinations.—During the year 27 specimens of blood were sent for examination to the County Bacteriological Laboratory. 5 of these were from the Coathill Treatment Centre, 5 from Lightburn Joint Hospital, 16 from medical practitioners, and 1 from the Public Health Department. 9 of the specimens were positive and 18 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 City of Glasgow :—

Scarlet Fever,	-	-	1 case in Ruchill Hospital.
Pneumonia,	-	-	*2 cases in Eastern District Hospital.
„	-	-	1 case in Royal Hospital for Sick Children.

* 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 to 15th May :—Diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 5.

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 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	12·8	—	29	7·1
1896-1900,	—	47	11·7	—	29	6·8
1901-05,	—	54	12·4	—	33	7·2
1906-10,	65	57	11·3	—	41	7·6
1911-15,	59	28	6·8	—	24	5·8
1916-20,	42	22	7·3	31	11	3·5
1921-25,	45·5	18·4	5·8	33·8	8	2·5
Year 1926, *	57	21	6·7	26	7	2·2

* 12 of these were notified from Gartloch Mental Hospital.

PULMONARY.

Mortality.—The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 21, giving a death-rate of ·67 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 21 deaths registered, 14 were notified cases, and in addition 5 deaths of cases notified in the Lower Ward area were transferred to their usual place of residence. Six of the deaths not notified died outwith the Lower Ward District, and were transferred in, while 1 death ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis had been on the non-pulmonary list.

Of the 19 notified cases, 1 was notified in 1922; 2 in 1923; 4 in 1924; 2 in 1925; and 10 in 1926. No less than 11 of the cases died within six months of notification, viz., 3 within a week, 3 within a month, and 5 within six months.

In addition, 1 case of notified pulmonary tuberculosis died in Bellshill Maternity Hospital. The death was ascribed to cardiac

failure and advanced labour, and is not included in the pulmonary figures; while 5 deaths notified as and ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis were transferred out, as their usual residences were outwith the Lower Ward area.

Notification.—The number of cases notified amounted to 57, and were classified as follows:—Definite (sputum not examined), 10; definite (sputum positive), 22; definite (sputum negative), 3; suspect for observation, 11; altered diagnosis, 2; and not visited, 9.

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

Ages,	-	-	-	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Total.
Cases,	-	-	-	4	17	25	11	57

The *occupations* of the cases notified were:—Housewives, 7; scholars, 5; typists, 3; clerks, 2; steelworkers, 2; miners, 2; paper-mill workers, 2; labourers, 2; railway porter, 1; pedlar, 1; potter, 1; paper-mill manager, 1; ex-soldier, 1; wringer-maker, 1; woodworker, 1; engineer, 1; greenkeeper, 1; shopkeeper, 1; charwoman, 1; pit-head worker, 1; mill-girl, 1; no occupation, 4; and not visited, 15.

Housing Conditions of the Cases Notified.—Four of the cases lived in houses of one apartment; 23 in two-apartment houses; 7 in three-apartment houses; 1 in a four-apartment house; 7 in houses of more than four apartments; and 15 in institutions.

Total Cases on Record.—At the beginning of the year there were 98 cases on the register, and during the year 57 new cases were notified, making a total of 155 cases dealt with. Of the total dealt with, 20 died (19 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 from other causes); 4 left the district; 11 were transferred to Glasgow at the time of annexation; in 5 cases the names were removed from the register, as the disease was arrested; in 3 instances the diagnosis was altered; 4 cases were removed, as there was no evidence of active tuberculosis; 1 name was removed on proving to be non-tubercular; while 2 names were removed, as the X-ray examinations were negative. At the close of the year 105 cases remained on the register, of whom 7 were patients in Gartloch Mental Hospital, while 2 were patients in Stoneyetts Institution.

Revised Diagnosis.—As stated above, the diagnosis of tuberculosis was altered in 3 instances; in 2 to chronic bronchitis, and in 1 to mitral stenosis.

Arrest or Cure of the Disease.—The five cases whose names were removed from the register for this reason were notified in 1915, 1917, 1923, 1924, and 1925.

No Evidence of Tuberculosis. — The 4 cases whose names were removed from the register for this reason were notified as follows:— 1 in 1920; 2 in 1921; and 1 in 1925.

Proved Non-Tubercular.—The case whose name was removed from the register for this reason was notified in 1922.

X-Ray Negative.—The 2 cases whose names were removed from the register for this reason were notified as doubtful cases in 1926.

NON-PULMONARY.

Mortality.—The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 7 (1 meningeal, 5 abdominal, and 1 other tuberculosis), giving a death-rate of 0·22 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, 3 were not notified cases. Two of the cases not notified died outwith the area, and were transferred in.

Notification.—The number of cases notified amounted to 26, and were classified as follows:—*Glandular, 9; osseous or arthritic (including 3 of hip-joint disease), 5; abdominal, 10; menigeal, 2.

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

Ages,	-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	Total.
Glandular,	3	3	2	1	9
Abdominal,	7	2	1	—	10
Other Forms,	3	2	—	2	7

Total Cases on Record.—At the beginning of the year there were 110 cases on the register, and during the year 26 new cases were notified, making a total of 136 cases dealt with. Of the total cases dealt with, 7 died; 6 left the district; in 26 cases the names were removed from the register, as the disease was cured, healed, or permanently arrested, in 4 cases the diagnosis was altered, while 17 cases were removed from the register on account of annexation of area at 15th May.

At the close of the year 76 cases remained on the register.

Revised Diagnosis.—Excluding patients who died, the diagnosis was altered in 4 instances; in 2 to malnutrition, and in 2 to debility.

Arrest or Cure of the Disease.—The 26 cases removed from the register were notified as follows:—1 in 1915; 1 in 1918; 3 in 1919; 3 in 1920; 2 in 1921; 3 in 1922; 3 in 1923; 4 in 1924; 5 in 1925; and 1 in 1926.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Cases of tuberculosis suitable for treatment at home are supervised by the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse Health Visitors. The visits made by the latter during the year numbered 1,663—892 to pulmonary and 771 to 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.
327	207

One shelter was in use throughout the year.

42 cases received 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 treatment of tuberculosis cases from the Lower Ward area. In the various institutions during the year:—

P. = Pulmonary.		N.P. = Non-Pulmonary.				
Institution.		Remaining end of 1925.	Admitted during 1926.	Discharged during 1926.	Died during 1926.	Remaining end of 1926.
Lightburn,	{ P.	8	26	21	2	11
	{ N.P.	11	21	23	3	6
Hairmyres,	{ P.	3	1	2	—	2
	{ N.P.	2	2	3	1	—
Totals,		24	50	49	6	19

The duration of residence in hospital of the cases dismissed in 1926 was as follows:—

	Months—1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12 and over.
Pulmonary, - -	18	4	1	—	2
Non-Pulmonary, -	18	6	1	1	4

Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1919.

No examinations under the above scheme during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The number of *births* registered, corrected for transfers, was 591, the birth-rate for the year being 19·06 per thousand of the population. Of the 591, 21 were illegitimate.

Notifications. — Of the 591 births registered, 528 were notified, and, in addition, 20 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 39, giving an infant mortality rate of 65·9 per thousand births (which is the lowest on record in this area), as compared with 80·1 in the previous year. Of the deaths, 17, or 43·5 per cent., were due to developmental causes, which include prematurity, atrophy, &c. Of these 17 deaths, 15, or 88 per cent., occurred during the first four weeks of life.

TABLE E.—Lower Ward District.

	Births.		Notified, Registered. Alive, Stillborn.	Number of Visits.			Total.	Attendant at Confinement.			Infant Deaths.	
	Registered.	Alive,		First.	Subsequent.	Special.		Doctor.	Midwife.	Handy- woman.	Registered.	Rate per 1000 Births.
Glasgow (late Barony),	118	105	1	89	814	111	1,014	52	37	—	10	25.6
Cadder, ...	352	295	14	304	1,911	183	2,398	183	120	1	20	51.3
Rutherglen, ...	110	99	5	104	940	89	1,133	55	48	1	8	20.5
Carmunnock, ...	11	9	0	6	18	1	25	6	—	—	1	2.6
TOTAL,	591	508	20	503	3,683	384	4,570	296	205	2	39	100.0

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, - - -	-	—	—	—	2	2	
Scarlet Fever, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria and Croup, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas, - - -	-	1	—	—	—	1	
Tuberculous Disease, - - -	-	—	—	—	1	1	
Meningitis (not tuberculous,) - - -	-	—	—	1	1	2	
Hydrocephalus, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsions, - - -	-	1	—	—	—	1	
Pneumonia (all forms), - - -	-	—	2	2	2	6	
Influenza, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis, - - -	-	—	—	1	1	2	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis, - - -	-	—	1	2	2	5	
Other Digestive Diseases, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Malformation, - - -	-	2	1	—	—	3	
Congenital Heart Disease, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Premature Birth, - - -	-	6	1	—	—	7	
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - -	-	5	1	—	—	6	
Atelectasis, - - -	-	1	—	—	—	1	
Injury at Birth, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Suffocation (overlying), - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis, - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	
All other causes, - - -	-	2	—	—	—	2	
		17	2	5	6	9	39

Puerperal Fever.—Five cases were notified, and all were removed to hospital. In two instances a midwife was in attendance at the birth.

Still-Births.—Special visits of inquiry were made, and the records of 19 cases showed that the following conditions were noted as the probable cause:—

(a) *Affecting the Mother.* — Contracted pelvis, 3; ante-partum hæmorrhage, 4; albuminuria, 1; hydramnios, 1; accident, 1; unknown, 7.

(b) *Affecting the Child.*—Prolapse cord, 1; prematurity, 1.

In 17 instances the foetus was stated to be normal in appearance, and in 2 the condition was unknown.

In 13 instances the confinement was normal; in 2 forceps were used; 1 was a breech presentation; 1 a twin pregnancy with induced labour; 1 was complicated with ante- and post-partum hæmorrhage; and 1 unknown.

All the mothers were not otherwise employed than at their household duties.

In 5 cases the still-birth was the first pregnancy; in 4 the second; in 1 the third; in 3 the fourth; in 2 the fifth; in 1 the eighth; in 1 the ninth; and in 2 the tenth.

In 10 instances a doctor alone was present at the confinement; in 6 a midwife alone; and in 4 the confinement took place in an institution. In each instance where a midwife was in attendance, a doctor was called in.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—9 cases were notified, 1 being notified by a doctor, 5 by midwives, 2 by Health Visitors, and 1 from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill. In 3 instances a doctor attended at the confinement; in 4 a midwife; and in 2 instances the confinement took place in institutions. One case was due to gonococcal infection, and was removed to hospital. In the remaining cases, bacteriological examination showed that other bacteria were the cause of the ophthalmia.

Necessitous Cases.—An allowance of milk was granted to nursing and expectant mothers, and to children who were ill-nourished and in necessitous circumstances.

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 303 families were granted assistance, the expenditure being £403 16s. 9d., compared with 87, at an estimated cost of £84, last year, the increase being due to the industrial dispute.

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
	1926,	2,305	1,616	320	6	20
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
	1926,	3,141	2,145	544	5	22
Cambuslang,	1924,	403	339	233	—	—
	1925,	135	199	190	—	—
	1926,	817	223	304	—	—

During the year the work of the Centres was disarranged, owing to the number of applicants for assistance during the miners' strike. The greatly increased numbers attending the Centres is explained by the abnormal number of necessitous cases. Towards the end of the year the Centres were approaching normal again.

Visitation.—The number of visits made by the three Nurse Health Visitors was 4,570, of which 503 were first visits, 3,683 revisits, and 296 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 pages 389 and 393, and, for the purpose of comparison with previous years, they should be read in conjunction with the paragraph on necessitous cases.

Hospital Admissions.—The County Maternity Hospital at Bellshill and Convalescent Home at Calderbank continued to grant facilities for the treatment of suitable cases.

37 mothers were treated in Bellshill, and the conditions requiring removal were thus described:—Difficult confinement, 6; unsuitable home, 12; miscarriage, 5; hæmorrhage, 3; albuminuria, 2; pyelitis, 1; hyperemesis, 1; ectopic gestation, 1; ante-natal treatment, 4; emergency cases, 2.

17 mothers, 17 babies, and 4 children were treated in Calderbank Home. The mothers were admitted for the following reasons:—Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1; ante-natal debility, 4; post-natal debility, 10; anæmia, 2. They were all in necessitous circumstances, and could not provide themselves with the rest they required. The results were excellent.

Of the 21 children treated in Calderbank Home, 2 were suffering from debility; 2 from malnutrition; 1 from rickets; 13 were admitted with mother; while 3 were admitted owing to the mothers being in hospital.

Two mothers were admitted to Blantyre Hospital, 1 to await admission to Bellshill Hospital and 1 suffering from albuminuria, while 1 child was admitted on account of debility.

It should be noted that where patients were transferred from one institution to another (*e.g.*, from Bellshill Hospital to Calderbank Home), it is taken as one admission.

Two mothers were admitted to the ante-natal ward in the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow. These cases were admitted on account of hæmorrhage and for cæsarean section 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.

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.

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 43 samples of milk were taken and sent to the bacteriological laboratory, where 4 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

During the year 30 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1st September, 1925.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, 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, directing his attention to the fact that it is an offence to sell the milk from such a cow for human consumption. During the year 1926, 10 such letters have been sent.

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.—YEAR, 1926.

Parish.	Herds Registered.	Herds Inspected.	Cows Inspected.	Cows with Abnormal Condition of Udder.						Samples of Milk.			
				Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Mammitis.	Induration N.T.	Eruption on Teats.	Totals.	Number taken.	Number found to contain tubercle.	Number found to contain infectious organisms.	Number negative.
Cadder.	58	58	1,316	4	31	7	11	—	53	29	4	9	16
Barony.	21	17	226	—	5	1	—	—	6	4	—	1	3
Carmunnock.	17	19	620	—	22	3	5	5	35	4	—	1	3
Rutherglen.	6	8	108	—	2	—	2	—	4	6	—	—	6
Total, 10	210	102	2,270	4	60	11	18*	5	98	43	4	11	28

* Includes 7 cases of suspected tubercle which gave negative results.

Report by the Sanitary Inspector

For the Year, 1926.

AREA AND POPULATION.

As a result of the Glasgow Boundaries Act, 1925, which came into operation on 15th May, 1926, the area of the Lower Ward District, which at the beginning of the year was approximately 24,643 acres, has now been reduced to 21,166 acres. The area now included in Glasgow extends to 3,477 acres, and embraces portions of the following districts:—Shettleston, Millerston, Riddrie, Bishopbriggs, Lambhill, and Rutherglen, Rutherglen.

The population of the district, as estimated by the Medical Officer at December, 1925, was 33,000, but after the extension of the City boundaries it was estimated at 29,750.

The valuation of the district for the year 1925, estimated at £322,760, has been reduced to £285,537, a decrease of £37,223.

Parish	Valuation	Increase since last year	Decrease due to Annexation at 15th May, 1926	Population 1925	Population 1926	Decrease due to Annexation
Glasgow (late Barony), -	£48,303 18 0	...	£43,549 9 0	9,500	6,100	3,400
Cadder.	151,289 7 0	£6,096 14 0	...	17,100	16,200	900
Carmunnock,	12,332 4 0	182 10 0	...	950	950	...
Rutherglen (Landward),	73,612 7 0	47 3 0	...	5,450	5,400	50
	£285,537 16 0	£6,326 7 0	£43,549 9 0	33,000	28,650	4,350

HOUSING.

Good progress has been made during the year with the erection of the District Committee's Housing Schemes, which are to replace insanitary dwellings and relieve the overcrowding which is prevalent throughout the district. As was reported in last year's report the sanction of the Scottish Board of Health was obtained for the erection of 1,000 houses, 60 per cent. two-apartment and 40 per cent. three-apartment houses, with bathroom and scullery. The first instalment of 500 houses is presently under construction, with the exception of those at George Gray Street, Rutherglen, and Farme Area, Rutherglen. The contracts for these having been accepted building operations will commence at an early date. At present 28 houses at Auchinairn and 24 at Millerston have been completed and allocated to tenants in the respective districts.

In connection with the fixing of rents for the two-apartment and three-apartment houses, reports were submitted to the Committee showing rents, present and pre-war, for comparative houses with and without bathroom and scullery, in the districts adjoining the Housing Schemes. After due consideration the rents for the two-apartment and three-apartment houses were fixed provisionally at £16 10s., and £22 per annum, respectively.

Methods and procedure in obtaining tenants of the class desired and belonging to the Lower Ward area for the new houses which were being erected by them under the 1924 Act, and also the best means of preventing the insanitary houses, vacated by those occupying the Committee's new houses, being re-occupied or occupied by other tenants or squatters was considered by the Committee. It was agreed that this could best be obtained by having a complete survey of the whole district made, and that those houses and properties which were insanitary should be condemned and closed, provided accommodation elsewhere could be found for their tenants and occupants. A number of such houses were reported to the Public Health Committee with a view to Closing Orders being pronounced.

A survey of the district was made involving visits to 508 houses, considered to be in an uninhabitable condition, and the following information submitted to the Committee:—Name of tenant; number of occupants; size of house; present rent; pre-war rent; wages earned; and whether tenant wished a new house.

In addition to above a further 124 visits were made and particulars taken of defects in these houses with a view to having representations for Closing Orders made to the Public Health Committee. The Committee, after consideration, made 67 Closing Orders.

The number of houses, which was previously reported to be necessary to satisfy the requirements of the district, was given as 1,000, but, owing to the districts of Lambhill and Millerston having been annexed to Glasgow, this number will require to be modified. At Millerston 52 houses are erected and will be ready for occupancy shortly, but the majority of these houses will be occupied by tenants who are in the area now annexed to Glasgow. These houses were built to house the people in the insanitary houses in this district, and in making up the total number of houses required this number was considered as necessary. The following statement shows the total number of houses necessary to replace insanitary houses and relieve overcrowding throughout the district. This figure does not make provision for the natural increase of the district.

Number of uninhabitable dwellings in present Lower	
Ward Area,	568
Number of houses considered overcrowded,	140
Houses already erected at Millerston,	52

The following table gives detailed proposals of the Committee's Housing Schemes, and the allocation of the houses to the several areas. As the area of Lambhill and part of Millerston have been annexed to Glasgow, the houses at Lambhill will not be built and the number at Millerston will require to be amended.

	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 (Springfield Lodge),	52		34		20		16	
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	—
Millerston, -	56	—	36	—	32	—	20	—
Moodiesburn, -	8	—	4	—	8	—	4	—
Steps—								
No. 1 Site, -	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Site, -	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	—

Tabulated Statements A. B. C. shewing Proceedings taken as regards the Inspection and Closure of Dwelling Houses.

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

1. Number of dwelling houses Inspected, 475
2. Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, 464
3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders, 124
4. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made, 67 (2 closed voluntarily).

5. Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without either making the Closing Orders or the service of Notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, —
6. Number of dwelling houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put in a fit state for human habitation, —

B. HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served under Section 3 (1), ... 18
2. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation under Section 3 (1), 18
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were deemed to have become operative under Section 3 (1), —
4. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation by the Local Authority under Section 3 (2), —
5. Number of cases where Intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation, 9
 - (a) Cases where requirements were complied with by owners, 8
 - (b) Cases where works were carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, —
 - (c) Cases pending, 1
- *6. Number of houses (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section 111, (a) 8 (b) 222

* Built under 1924 Act.

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

1. Number of cases where Notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling houses with water supply, 6
 - (a) Cases where requirements were complied with by owners, 6
 - (b) Cases where works were carried out by Local Authorities after failure of owners to do so, —
 - (c) Cases still pending, —

The visits recorded in Table A (1) consist of secondary visits to old properties which have been previously reported on. The defects found consist of general structural disrepair, dampness in the external walls, due in most cases to want of damp-proof course, and to the lack of necessary air space in the inner surfaces, as is provided by strapping and lathing; want of ventilation and insufficient lighting, and want of sufficient or efficient sanitary conveniences.

The following is a list of Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.

				1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.
BISHOPBRIGGS.							
81 Auchinairn Road,	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
83 Do.	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
85-89 Do.	...	...	...	1	5	—	—
103-109 Do.	...	...	...	1	3	—	—
141-151 Do.	..	...	...	1	5	2	1
*104-128 Do.	...	...	...	4	9	1	—
STEWART.							
†Blackfauld Row,	...	...	...	11	—	—	—
Stewarts Cottages,	...	...	...	1	5	—	—
Stewarts Hill, ...	...	...	...	6	1	—	—
Cardowan Square, ...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—
				34	32	3	1

* In this group of houses three 2-apartment houses are let as one house and two 2-apartment houses as one house.

† An appeal to the Sheriff against the Closing Order has been lodged in respect of these houses.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTION) ACTS, 1920 TO 1925.

4 applications were received from tenants in respect of the above Acts. 3 of the applications were from tenants who resided in a property which was on the eve of being annexed to Glasgow. The applications were transferred to the Glasgow Public Health Department to be dealt with. In the other case the owner carried out the necessary repairs, which obviated the necessity of issuing a certificate.

BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The number of plans lodged was 87, and of these 85 were approved, as compared with 65 in the previous year.

The number and size of houses shown on the plans were as follows :—8 houses of one apartment, 52 houses of two apartments, 21 houses

of three apartments, 72 houses of four apartments, 14 houses of 5 apartments, and 6 houses of six apartments and over.

In administering the Building By-laws the Building Inspector reports that 69 visits of inquiry were made regarding plans lodged, and 1,088 inspections were made during the progress of construction and alteration of houses and other buildings, and that in connection with the sites, drainage, formation of roads, and progress of work 574 visits were made.

310 applications of the smoke-test were made to the drains and plumber work of 235 properties.

168 houses, 1 shop, and 1 workshop were passed for occupancy.

In connection with the District Committee's Housing Schemes, 63 visits were made re sites, formation of roads, &c., and 511 inspections were made re progress of works.

WATER SUPPLY.

The portion of the district for which a supply is received direct from Glasgow Corporation embraces the following populated areas, viz. :—Budhill Avenue, Springboig, Sandyhills, North Mount Vernon, Lightburn Village, Colston and part of Bishopbriggs, all in Barony Parish, and Auchinairn in Cadder Parish. The areas in Rutherglen Parish, known as Farme, Eastfield, and part of Burnside are supplied by the Middle Ward District. The supply to these areas during the year has been satisfactory, and no complaints have been received.

The supply to the residential district of South Lenzie is, by arrangement, provided by the Commissioners of the Burgh of Kirkintilloch, and has been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

Cadder Water District.—Several complaints have been received as to defective supplies in various parts of the district, viz. :—

- (1) Complaint from residents in Balmuildy Road, Bishopbriggs, as to inadequate supply at their respective houses. This was attended to and a satisfactory supply is now maintained.
- (2) Complaint was also received from residents in Cardowan Drive, Stepps, which on investigation was found to be caused by the silting up of the 2-inch main. Instructions were given to have the pipe scraped. This has been carried out and the supply is now satisfactory.
- (3) Complaint was received from the owner of a house in Bishopbriggs regarding the domestic water supply containing

sediment. The supply to this particular house is close to the dead end of the main and, no doubt, the water supply will be intermittently unsatisfactory. The conditions have also been aggravated during the past year by the number of new connections made to houses in the vicinity. The Water Superintendent was instructed to scour the pipe more frequently, which it was thought would remove the cause for complaint.

Extension of time has been applied for in connection with the completion of the works to be carried out under the Unemployment Grants Committee, comprising the erection of a high level tank to be built of ferro-concrete at Garthamlock; the new main from Muirhead *via* Drumcavel and Lochend Roads to Gartcosh, and from the end of Gartloch Road to Gartcosh Station. The application was granted, and the time extended for completion to the 31st December.

The following is an extract from the Water Superintendent's report as to the extensions carried out during the year:—

Southern Section.

- 1,760 lineal yards of 12-inch main from Lethamhill to the high level tanks.
- 213 lineal yards of 3-inch main at District Committee's Housing Scheme at Millerston.
- 58 lineal yards of 3-inch main for Beveridge & Stevenson's houses at Millerston.
- 120 lineal yards of 2-inch main, by Beveridge & Stevenson, as a private pipe for houses at Millerston.
- 115 lineal yards of 2-inch pipe in Mount Harriet Drive, Stepps.

This brings the iron piping of the Southern Section up to 51 miles 572 yards.

41 connections were made to the water main during the year for domestic purposes.

Northern Section.

- 120 lineal yards, Auchinairn Housing Scheme.
- 260 lineal yards in New Road, between Wester Cleddens and Crosshill Roads, Bishopbriggs.
- 130 lineal yards, Crosshill Road, Bishopbriggs.
- 90 lineal yards, Brackenbrae Avenue, Bishopbriggs.

40 lineal yards, Kenmure Avenue, Bishopbriggs.

All these pipes were 3 inches in diameter.

This brings the iron piping in the Northern Section up to 36 miles 1,383 lineal yards.

31 connections were made to the mains for domestic purposes.

DRAINAGE.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

Barony.—The area of this Special District has been considerably reduced as a result of the annexation to Glasgow of the following districts—Millerston, Riddrie, Barlinnie, and Carntyne. The following areas remain within the County — Mount Vernon, Sandyhills, Springboig, Budhill, and Lightburn.

A subsidence took place on the main outfall sewer on the lands of Kennyhill, at Carntyne. As this sewer is in a part of the district not usually traversed considerable flooding took place before the sewer was opened up and the obstruction removed.

Complaint was received that a manhole on the sewer where it flows through Blackcroft Nursery, Sandyhills, was open and in a dangerous condition. On inquiries being made it was discovered that the manhole had been left uncovered at the request of a former tenant of the nursery so that he could have the use of the sewage for manurial purposes. Instructions were given to have the manhole covered over.

During the excavating for the new Edinburgh-Glasgow Road at Bertrohill it was necessary to reconstruct the main sewer for a portion of its length. A plan of the alterations were submitted to the Drainage Committee and approved.

It was observed that during the raising of the level of the Springboig Road, two manholes had been covered up. The attention of the Engineer was drawn to this and instructions given to have them built to the level of the adjoining ground, which was done.

A plan and section of sewers, 9 inches and 12 inches respectively, to be laid in the Cumbernauld Road, connecting to existing manhole at Coshneuk Road, and extending eastward to the boundary of the Barony Drainage District, was submitted to the Committee and approved.

Westthorn Sewage Purification Works.—The works are under the administration of the District Committee. It was provided by the Glasgow Boundaries Act, 1912, Section 39 (3), that the works shall

continue to be reserved for the area outwith the extended boundary of Glasgow, which includes Mount Vernon and Sandyhills areas in the Lower Ward, as also Foxley and Fullerton portions of the Middle Ward District.

As reported last year, these works have now been reconstructed and adapted to the process of activated sludge. The work was completed and machinery installed towards the latter part of the year. The sewage was turned on to the tanks early in December, but as it was necessary to work up the activated sludge only a small quantity of sewage was allowed to flow to the tanks. It will be a month or two yet before the works are in full operation.

Three connections were made to the sewers during the year.

Rutherglen (Landward).—The intercepting sewer and the sewer in Baronald Street were surcharged during the year, in the months of January, July, and November. There was exceptional flooding during November, and in Downiebrae Road the flooding was caused both by the surcharging of the sewer and by the flow-back in the sewer overflow from the high flow in the River Clyde. Owing to the serious surcharging flowing back into the baths of the ground-floor houses of the new tenements in Baronald Street, it was agreed to construct a storm overflow from Baronald Street sewer, along Downiebrae Road, to the River Clyde, on the line of the estate sewer. This work was commenced in May and completed, and there is no doubt that, although it is by no means a cure, it mitigates flooding and surcharging to a considerable extent.

The mutual drain in the lane at the rear of Stirling Drive, Burnside, again gave trouble at the beginning of the year through chokage, and, after considerable trouble and meetings with the responsible owners, it was agreed to relay the drain.

During inspection of this 6-inch drain it was found that the private 9-inch sewer in Crawford Road, to which the 6-inch drain was connected, was not in a satisfactory condition. The conditions were reported to the Drainage Committee, when it was agreed that the 9-inch sewer be relaid at a proper grade, and connected directly to a manhole on the Blairbeth Road sewer, provided the 6-inch drain in the lane was relaid at the same time by the responsible owners. Both these works have been completed, and there has been no further cause for complaint.

Intermittent flooding takes place at the culvert flowing in front of Burnside Buildings, Eastfield, and after a serious recurrence

during November, when some houses in Burn Row were flooded through this, the matter was reported to the Public Health Committee, and thereafter remitted to the Engineer and Road Surveyor. I understand plans and estimates of costs have been prepared to improve the conditions.

Owing to complaint of smell from open sewer manholes in the Burnside area, arrangements were made to have the covers closed.

Two ventilation shafts on the sewers in Burnside were also removed, owing to the sewers being extended beyond the points of requirement.

Ten connections were made to the sewers during the year.

The amount of building which is being erected in this district is creating a serious question in relation to the capacity of the sewers on the lower reaches. It is obvious that in the near future some scheme of enlargement will require to be gone on with, owing to the serious surcharging which takes place.

The following extensions of sewers were approved of by the Committee, and carried out during the year :—

85 yards of 9-inch sewer in Crawford Road, Burnside.

97 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer in Blairbeth Road, Burnside.

Proposed.—12-inch sewer in Southhill Avenue, and 9-inch sewer in Cross Road.

Application was made by the proprietors of Cathkin, Fernhill, and Blairbeth Estates to take over sewers laid by them in Burnside. As there is sufficient revenue from the drainage assessment on properties draining to the sewers to meet interest and instalments of the capital cost, and as the sewers were laid to the Committee's requirements, it was agreed to take them over as public sewers :—

- (1) Upper Bourtree Drive.—127 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer.
- (2) Burnside Road.—105 lineal yards of 12-inch sewer, from the junction with Upper Bourtree Drive to the junction with Lochbrae Drive.
- (3) Burnside Road.—105 lineal yards of 12-inch sewer, from the junction with Lochbrae Drive to the junction with Tynwald Avenue.
- (4) Lochbrae Drive.—108 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer, from the west boundary of the westmost feu, on the north side of the road, to the east end of Lochbrae Drive.
- (5) Lochbrae Drive.—164 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer, from the junction with Burnside Road, eastwards to the west boundary of the westmost feu, on north side of road.

- (6) Tynwald Avenue.—221 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer, in Tynwald Avenue, from the junction of Burnside Road eastwards.
- (7) Douglas Avenue.—150 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer, from the junction of Burnside Road eastwards.
- (8) Crawford Road.—89 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer, from the junction of Stirling Drive southwards to the junction of Stuart Avenue.
- (9) Stuart Avenue.—166 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer, from Crawford Road westwards to the end of the Avenue.
- (10) Crawford Road.—9-inch sewer, from the junction with Peveril Avenue southwards to the junction with Southern Avenue.
- (11) Southern Avenue.—176 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer, from junction with Crawford Road westwards to the junction with Hillend Avenue.
- (12) Hillend Avenue.—90 lineal yards of 9-inch sewer, from the junction with Southern Avenue southwards.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.—Owing to the repeated surcharging of the 9-inch sewer between Brackenbrae Road and Viewfield Road, the Committee agreed to substitute a 15-inch sewer pipe, in place of the 9-inch pipe. This has now been completed, and has proved itself quite capable of taking all the flood water.

Complaint was received regarding the pollution of the Bishopbriggs Burn, where it flows through the golf course, by the sewage from St. Mary's Industrial School. The means taken at the Institution to prevent pollution consist of a small covered tank and two covered filters, which are used alternately. The Superintendent is arranging to have the tanks cleaned out more frequently than formerly—probably once a month—which, it is hoped, will make for improvement. The best method of dealing with the outfall, however, would be to connect it up with the main sewer; but this would involve laying a considerable length of sewer, and would be very expensive.

Our attention was drawn by the Estate Factor to the condition of the lade to Cadder Mill which was stated to be full of silt from the old sewage tanks. He considered the District Committee liable for damage done to the lade and for the removal of the silt. According to the memorandum of conditions with the Keir and Cawder Estate with reference to the site for the new Sewage Works at Jellyhill, the Committee agreed, when required, to contribute a sum not exceeding £60 in all towards the cleaning out of the dam. The Committee, therefore, agreed to the dam being cleaned out, and to contribute the amount for which they are liable.

The following new sewers have been laid during the year by the Keir and Cawder Estate in connection with feuing, and for Blackie's new works on Kirkintilloch Road :—

- (1) 9-inch and 12-inch sewer on new road formed between Wester Cleddens and Crosshill Road, Bishopbriggs.
- (2) Continuation of 12-inch sewer in Brackenbrae Avenue, Bishopbriggs.
- (3) 9-inch sewer south of Kirkintilloch Road, flowing northwards to the west side of plantation, then 12-inch sewer till it reaches the line of the disused mineral railway, when it becomes a 15-inch sewer, continues adjacent to the railway till it reaches Balmuildy Road, and connects to the main outfall sewer west of Hilton Terrace.

Application was made to the Committee by the Keir and Cawder Estate to take over the sewers that had been laid by them. The sewers were laid under the supervision of Inspectors appointed by the Committee, and, under the agreement between the District Committee and General Stirling of Keir, the sewers now fall to be taken over, there being sufficient drainage assessment from the subjects draining to the sewer to meet interest and sinking fund on the cost.

The following is a list of the sewers :—

- (1) Sewer in Kenmure Avenue, west of lane to Brackenbrae Avenue.
- (2) Sewer in Brackenbrae Avenue, from Kenmure Avenue towards Brackenbrae Road (west boundary of Stevenson's feu).
- (3) Sewer in Brackenbrae Avenue, from last sewer to back of Watson's feu.
- (4) Sewer in west portion of Brackenbrae Avenue, from back of Watson's feu to present termination.
- (5) Sewer on Kirkintilloch Road, opposite Robert Jackson's feu, to point from which County Council recently extended public sewer.
- (6) Sewer in Crosshill Road, past school.

The sewer manholes and dustpans were cleaned out during the year, also one manhole cover replaced, owing to it being in a faulty and dangerous condition.

Nine connections were made to the sewers during the year.

Sewage Disposal Works.—The works were formally opened by the Convener of the Drainage Committee, County Councillor A. H. J. Briggs, on 17th February, and to mark the auspicious occasion he was presented with a silver key by the contractor, Mr. Francis J. C. Lilley.

A representative deputation representing Burgh Surveyors and Sanitary Inspectors, and others interested in sewage disposal, visited the works on the invitation of the Ames Crosta Sanitary Engineering Company, when the features of the plant were explained by their principal Agent.

The works have been in operation for a year and are giving satisfactory results. The results of nine hours' sampling, carried out during the month of June, were submitted to the Committee by the Medical Officer of Health, who stated that, while the samples may be considered satisfactory in view of the standard in the report of the Royal Commission on Sewage, it has to be pointed out that little or no nitrification of the effluent was taking place. The Engineer explained that nitrification of ammonia could hardly be expected at this stage, but, as the process develops, nitrification should be effected.

The average flow of sewage flowing over the weir should be normally from 10,000 to 12,000 gallons per hour, dry weather flow, but for some time this has been considerably increased due to infiltration of water to our sewers. We are presently investigating the matter, and although we have found small leaks, the main source of the trouble has not yet been located.

To facilitate the cleaning of the detritus chambers a new pump is being installed. This pump will be in a well sunk to the level of the chambers, and will be of great advantage in removing the sludge.

Stepps Drainage.—Complaint was received from a proprietor of a house on the north side of Farm Road to the effect that his garden had been flooded by the surcharging of the sewer during the exceptional flooding in the month of July. An inspection was made of the sewer, which was found to be running quite free and exceptionally clear of silt or grit. The drains of the house were examined and it was found that the gradient was very flat. In view of these circumstances the conclusion was come to that the sewer would probably be temporarily surcharged during the abnormal heavy rain which fell on that particular day.

A plan and section of a proposed new sewer, off the road leading from Whitehill Road to Lenzie, to be constructed by Sir Alexander Sprot, was submitted to the Committee. The section and specification were approved, and, if laid under the supervision of a competent Inspector appointed by the District Committee, there is no reason why it should not be ultimately taken over as a public sewer on the usual terms.

A 9-inch sewer pipe was laid in Mount Harriet Road, from the manhole at the point where the sewer enters the aforesaid road near the manse. This sewer was laid by Messrs. J. & R. Watson to drain houses being built on the south side of the road. There was no plan or section of this sewer submitted to the Committee for approval, and no inspection was made in the interests of the District Committee, so there is little hope of it being taken over as a public sewer.

The sewer manholes and dustpans were cleaned out during the year. 26 connections were made to the sewers during the year.

Sewage Disposal Works.—The works and grounds were regularly attended to during the year.

It has been observed for some time that the storm overflow is constantly discharging to the burn. The volume of sewage coming into the works has considerably increased, due to building operations throughout the district, and the discharge to the burn is evidently caused by the mechanical filter being unable to take the full flow of sewage.

Chryston and Muirhead.—One manhole was built on the sewer at Moodiesburn owing to the fact that the drainage from the new houses is now connected to the sewer and there was no means of access if any chokage occurred.

The manholes and dustpans were cleaned out during the year, and 29 permits were granted for connections to the sewers within the district. This large number is accounted for by the drainage connections from various new housing schemes and roads.

Five water-closets were erected during the year within the Special Drainage District, and the drainage systems of four properties were smoke-tested for various reasons. All were found to be in order, with the exception of a few minor defects.

Disposal Works and Tanks.—The Bridgend Sewage Tanks were cleaned twice during the year and Drumcavel tanks once, but, owing to the coal strike, the work was not properly completed. The small tank at Moodiesburn was cleaned out twice during the year.

The disposal of sewage sludge from these tanks is a question which has some difficulties. In many cases the work of cleaning the tanks has to be postponed for a period to allow of the farmer being in a position to have the sludge taken away.

At Bridgend the sludge is deposited in an adjoining field by the farmer, and during the removal, and for some time thereafter, there

is a decided odour in the atmosphere. It has been tried to alleviate this by the use of chloride of lime, but this loses its effect very soon. We are indebted to the farmer for removing the sludge, but unless some other arrangement can be come to, complaints will be made regarding the present method of disposal.

Difficulty has been experienced during the year by malicious persons who, during the week-ends, made a habit of closing the inlet valves to the sewage tanks, with the result that crude sewage found its way to the burn through the storm overflow, and complaints were received from the officials at Auchengeich Colliery. We have obviated this occurring again by removing one of the valves, so that there will always be a direct inlet to the tank.

Gartcosh Drainage. — Owing to the extension of the steel works, Messrs. Smith & M'Lean were advised regarding proper water-closet and urinal accommodation for their workers, and a report was made regarding construction of a sewer over the Bothlyn Burn to the Sewage Works, to provide suitable drainage for the whole of the works, with the exception of the offices, which are on too low a level to drain to the Disposal Works.

Considerable surcharge of water was observed on the right-of-way between the Post Office and the stationmaster's house. We were of opinion that this was caused by surface water from the railway, and that the outlet on Lochend Road had been cut during the laying of the gas main by the Glasgow Corporation.

One permit to connect to the sewer was granted during the year.

As previously reported, there is still one property in the Drainage District not connected to the sewer.

Two smoke-tests of drainage systems were carried out. In one instance the drainage system was reconstructed.

Disposal Works. — The Sewage Works were cleaned twice during the year, and the resultant sludge removed by the farmer. There is no doubt that the grit chambers and inlet sewers are very much surcharged during wet weather, and this is partially due to the hold-up of sewage which takes place by the grids in the inlet chambers so readily choking. I understand that our Engineer is considering the removal of the grids, and providing an inlet to the sedimentation tanks at the surface level, instead of the sewage entering at the bottom of the tanks, as at present.

Carmunnock. — Application was received from the Agents of Padmire Estate, stating that they had received an offer to feu an

area of ground, extending to about one-quarter of an acre, for the erection of a dwelling-house, and asking facilities for drainage. The Engineer reported that there would be no difficulty in providing the necessary facilities, but that this area was outwith the Drainage District. The matter was remitted to the Carmunnock Drainage Committee for further consideration.

The Sewage Works were cleaned twice during the year, and the sludge removed by the farmers. The manholes and dustpans were also cleaned out. The outfall burn is, during the dry weather, polluted by the tank effluent, and it is necessary that some improvement be carried out, both to the size of the tanks and structure of the works, with the addition, if possible, of a percolating filter. It was agreed by the Committee to carry the outfall pipe from the works direct to the Kittoch Burn, and so avoid pollution to the Padmire Burn.

One connection to the sewer was made during the year.

Glenboig Drainage.—A scheme for the drainage of this district was submitted to a joint-committee of the Lower and Middle Ward Districts, costing approximately £43,350. If the Special Drainage District had to bear the whole of the cost, it would be necessary to impose a drainage rate of 10s. 9·8d. per £. Under the provisions of the new Provisional Order, and if the annual expenditure is divided between the two Wards in proportion to their respective valuations, as is done in the case of the Lighting District, the financial position would be as follows:—

MIDDLE WARD. ...

Proportion of annual expenditure, ...	£3,520	0	0
2s. per £ on £6,510 raises ...	651	0	0

Surplus to be met out of Public Health rate,	£2,869	0	0
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To raise the above sum of £2,869 per annum, it will be necessary to increase the Public Health rate by 0·43d. per £.

LOWER WARD.

Proportion of annual expenditure, ...	£780	0	0
2s. per £ on £1,444 raises ...	144	0	0

£636 0 0

To raise the above sum of £636 per annum, it will be necessary to increase the Public Health rate by 0·51d. per £.

Meantime it was agreed to continue the matter for a report from the Medical Officer of Health, the Middle Ward Engineer, and the Lower Ward Engineer, as to the minimum scheme that could be recommended for the drainage of the village.

LIGHTING.

Special Districts.

During the year the boundaries of Stepps Special Lighting District were altered and enlarged to include the portion of Mount Harriet Road, where building developments have been in progress.

The boundaries of the Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Special Lighting District have been extended to the north and north-west of the existing boundaries to include Blackie's new works and houses recently erected on Kirkintilloch and Wester Cleddens Roads.

SCAVENGING DISTRICTS.

There were 9 Special Districts in the Lower Ward on 15th May last, but since that date the districts comprising Riddrie and Millerston and Lambhill have been annexed to Glasgow, leaving 7 districts within our area, which embrace all the populous districts, with the exception of Glenboig and Carmunnock. The valuation of these last-mentioned districts is low, but it is necessary, from the public health point of view, that the forming of them into Special Districts be considered.

North Shettleston.—There is a daily collection and removal of the refuse from the tenement property in this area, which has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. The work has been carried on as formerly, the District Committee employing a scavenger and hiring a horse and man per day, the dust-floats and necessary appliances being supplied by the Committee and the refuse being removed to the Glasgow Corporation's destructor at Haghill.

Mention was made in last year's report as to the condition of the private portion of the street at the west side of Budhill Avenue. Repairs of a temporary nature were carried out, but, during the early part of this winter, the street had become as bad as ever.

Several complaints were received during the year concerning the condition of the lane between the properties at Springboig. This is caused by householders depositing garden refuse in the lane, which gives the place a very unsightly appearance. Several times I have, without prejudice, removed the offending material as it is difficult to find the culprit.

13 bins were replaced during the year.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.—The boundaries of this district were extended during the year to include the bungalows on the north side of Kirkintilloch Road and the new works in course of erection by Messrs. Blackie.

The scavenging of this district is still carried out on the contract system, and a new Contractor has had the work since May. The work of removing the refuse has been very indifferently carried out, and complaints have been numerous. On the matter being reported to the Committee it was decided that if there was no improvement in the service another Contractor would be employed.

Owing to the increased size of the district and extra work entailed by the new housing schemes, it would be much better if the Committee would carry out the work under their direct supervision, this being the only way in which we could get a complete and satisfactory service. Also I would advise the provision of a proper dust cart with a cover, as it is an anomaly at this time of improved cleansing operations to remove refuse in an ordinary farmer's cart.

The refuse is still being tipped at the disused pit on the lands of Springfield, which is being kept in a satisfactory condition. Early in the year a fire started on the blaes bing, adjoining the coup, but, fortunately, it burned itself out before reaching the accumulation of refuse.

Rutherglen.—The work in maintaining efficiently the removal of household refuse is becoming increasingly difficult each year owing to the increase in dwellings, &c., and I can only repeat that the matter should be considered very carefully by the Committee, as it is rapidly assuming dimensions too great to be handled by private contract.

The scavenger employed by the Committee to clean and sweep up back-courts is to a large extent to be credited with the improved conditions of the areas during the past year or so.

Twenty-three ashbins were supplied to tenement property during the year.

Some difficulty has frequently arisen with regard to the renewal of ashbins and the numbers required at tenemental property to retain the refuse until removal. It is difficult at times to convince the parties responsible of the number of ashbins actually required.

An unusual complaint was received during the year regarding the practice of a certain billposting firm disposing of old posters from the gables of various properties in the ashbins of these properties.

On the offending firm being notified, promise was made that this practice would cease.

Chryston and Muirhead.—The work in this district is carried out as efficiently as it is possible to do, considering the time allotted to the man in charge. Undoubtedly the conditions at some of the tenemental property are not good at the end of each weekly removal. During the year the whole matter will require to be considered by the Committee, as, when the new housing schemes are completed, I am convinced that there is work in this district alone for a horse and cart and two men for every day in the week. The work under these conditions would, I am sure, be carried out in such a manner as to improve the scavenging conditions to a great extent. With the increased valuation, I do not anticipate that the increased cost entailed would add to the present rate. It would also be an advantage if the Committee provided a proper scavenging cart, which would have wood swing covers, and would prevent nuisance being created by the blowing about of refuse, and also hold a larger quantity of refuse, which would mean less travelling distance to the disposal dump at Lilybank.

The coup at Lilybank has been kept in good order during the year and there is no doubt that the work has been more satisfactorily done since the Committee appointed their own man to carry out the work.

Stepps.—The boundaries of this district were enlarged during the year to include that portion of Millerston and Riddrie Scavenging District which was left outwith the area annexed to Glasgow, and which included the District Committee's housing scheme at Millerston.

The work in this district is carried out by the Committee's own man, with the hire of a horse and man per day, and has been efficiently done.

There has been a large increase in building throughout this district, and the Committee will have to seriously consider the appointing of a man for the whole week, instead of working in conjunction with Chryston and Muirhead District, as is being done at present, and also the provision of a scavenging cart, as has been recommended for the other districts.

The refuse is presently being deposited on the low-lying ground on the west side of Magazine Road, and for some time has been rather unsightly, but should be improved by the Committee arranging to allocate more time for the work of keeping it in proper order.

Lenzie.—The work in this district is let on contract, and has been carried out by the same contractor as last year, in a satisfactory manner.

Complaints were received regarding ash-pits at tenemental property not being emptied regularly.

The refuse is still being deposited in Boghead Quarry, and no complaints have been received during the year.

Millerston and Riddrie.—This district was administered up to the 15th May, the larger portion having been annexed to Glasgow. That which remained was incorporated in the Stepps District.

Lambhill.—This district was administered up to the 15th May, but the whole area is now annexed to Glasgow.

The number of inspections made throughout the year in the nine Special Scavenging Districts was 5,714.

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 1926-27 are also shown. A blank in the assessment column means that no district has been formed for the special purpose indicated:—

District.	Parish.	Water.	Rate of Assessment per £			
			Drainage.	Sewage Purification.	Scavenging.	Lighting.
Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.	Glasgow and Cadder.	1/6	11d.	—	4½d.	5d.
(a) Cadder.	do.	1/6	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock.	Carmunnock.	3/-	1/5	—	—	—
Chryston and Muirhead.	Cadder.	1/6	1/2	—	4½d.	3½d.
Gartcosh.	do.	1/6	5d.	—	9½d.	—
(b) North Shettleston.	Glasgow.	Levied (e) by Glasgow.	5·9d.	(f) 6d.	5½d.	4d.
Rutherglen.	Rutherglen.	do.	1d.	(e) 5·9d.	4d.	3½d.
South Lenzie.	Cadder.	8d.	2½d.	—	5d.	4½d.
Stepps.	do.	1/6	8½d.	—	3d.	4d.
Glenboig Lighting.		—	—	—	—	5½d.

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, Colston, and part of Bishopbriggs, in Glasgow Parish; Auchinairn Village, in Cadder Parish; and Farne, Eastfield, and part of Burnside, in Rutherglen Parish; (c) Barony Drainage; (d) no assessment for Drainage; (e) Glasgow Sewage Purification Area assessment; and (f) Southern portion of district outwith Glasgow Sewage Purification Area.

NUISANCES.

The following summaries show the number of nuisances dealt with in each parish, and the number of intimations and notices served, &c. :—

	Glasgow (late Barony).	Cadder.	Rutherglen.	Carmunnock.	Total.
Recurring Nuisances under Section 16, Sub-secs. 2, 5, and 7,	22	64	90	9	185
Structural Nuisances under Section 16, Sub-secs. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10, - - -	5	14	6	2	27
	27	78	96	11	212

Intimations served in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health Act, 1897, - - - - -	212
Notices served in terms of Section 20, - - - - -	4
Notices served in terms of Section 117, of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, - - - - -	1
Number of letters calling attention to insanitary con- ditions in addition to those dealt with by formal intimation, - - - - -	219
Notices and letters dealt with under the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, - - - - -	33

In connection with the above statement, 8,109 visits were made for the detection of nuisances and in response to complaints received. Choked traps, drains, and water-closets are, as usual, of daily occurrence, and account for most of the nuisances and intimations served. This class of nuisance is generally met with in tenement buildings where water-closets are used in common, and in many instances where the closets are so situated that easy access is got to them by outsiders or persons not entitled to use them, and in this way they are abused and damage done which otherwise would not occur. On

the other hand, there is often gross carelessness on the part of those who are legitimately entitled to their use, with the result that serious chokages take place on some part of the drainage system, causing no end of trouble and expense to the owners.

A complaint was received from residents in the vicinity of Shettleston Goods Station, complaining of obnoxious smells from wagons containing bones, which lay over the week-ends at this siding. The matter was taken up with the Railway Company, who arranged not to accept any of this traffic after Friday of each week, so as to avoid the wagons being allowed to remain at Shettleston during the week-end. This procedure has been carried out, and there is now no cause for complaint.

Complaints were received from tenants in a four-storey property regarding smell arising from a fish and chip shop on the ground flat. This shop had an entrance to the common close, and it was alleged that the smell from the shop, whether the door was open or not, travelled up the well of the stairway and into the various houses. After inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, it was decided that no action be taken.

In one instance of a structural nuisance, the owner did not take action to remedy the conditions, after repeated notification per intimation, letter, and telephone, and it was latterly forced on the Committee to take the matter into Court. On the day the action was heard in the Summary Court the work had been all but completed. The Sheriff decreed for expenses against the owner. This is only one more specific case where the delay created under Public Health Statutes is a hardship on tenants. The owner who delays matters to the utmost usually does so with the intention of creating as much trouble and expense as he can, with the only net result that he has himself to pay the expenses of the Court.

HOUSE DRAINS.

268 visits were made in respect of the condition of drains and the provision of water-closets. 81 inspections were made of the drainage systems, 10 of which were found to be defective, and includes visits during the work of repair and reconstruction. 14 applications of the smoke-test were made to 13 properties, and the defects made good. In addition, the drainage systems of 7 properties were reconstructed. 8 water-closets were provided. 65 connections were made to the public sewers in the various Special Districts, and 14 connections made to private sewers. 19 inspections were made in respect of defects

or chokages of sewers, and 1 sewer re-laid. 215 visits were made to the Sewage Disposal Works in the several districts.

In accordance with the Scottish Board of Health's circular of 17th January, 1927, 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) number of (a) dry closets; (b) privy middens; (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 441 water-closets used by more than one tenant, viz. :—

96 serve two tenants each; 257 serve three tenants each; 64 serve four tenants each; 11 serve five tenants each; 6 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, 25; Glenboig Village, 4; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage District, 80; Stepps Drainage District, 5; South Lenzie Drainage District, 11; Barony Drainage District—Shettleston, 34.

2. There are 396 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, 6; Gartcosh Drainage District, 23; Carmunnock Drainage District, 12; Glenboig, 39; Mollinsburn, 15; Garnkirk Square, 58; Heathfield Square, 56; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage District, 64; Mavis Valley, 63.

3. (a) The total number of dry closets in the district amounts to 179, these being used by the following number of tenants:—

43 serve one tenant each; 36 serve two tenants each; 47 serve three tenants each; 22 serve four tenants each; 1 serves five tenants; 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, 4; Gartcosh Drainage District, 23; Carmunnock Drainage District, 2; Glenboig, 23; Mollinsburn, 12; Garnkirk Square, 26 dry closets and 4 urinals; Heathfield Square, 14; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage, 15; Mavis Valley, 57.

(b) There are 50 privy middens, serving the following number of tenants:—

15 serve one tenant each; 1 serves two tenants; 15 serve four tenants; 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, 4; Gartcosh Drainage District, 6; Carmunnock Drainage District, 2; Glenboig Village, 12; Mollinsburn, 7; Garnkirk Square, 7; Heathfield Square, 4; Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage District, 1; and Mavis Valley, 6.

(c) There are 123 ashpits 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; 61 serve five tenants each; 7 serve six tenants each; and 9 serve eight tenants each.

These ashpits 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; and Mavis Valley, 15.

COMMON CLOSES, STAIRS, AND WATER-CLOSETS.

In connection with the by-laws relating to the cleansing of closes, stairs, and water-closets at tenement properties, 362 inspections were made. Rotation date cards were issued to the occupiers of 21 dwelling-houses who failed to keep the closets, &c., clean. One notice in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, was issued, requiring the owner to whitewash closes and staircases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

279 visits of inquiry were made by the Sanitary Officers, and the disinfection of 146 apartments and 144 sets of bedding and articles of clothing was carried out. 2 sets of bedding and 1 set of clothing were destroyed. 480 intimations to parents and school teachers were issued.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of offensive businesses on the register at the close of the year was 5. 2 were removed from the register, having been annexed to Glasgow, and one licence—that of the Universal Casings Company—continued from the previous year, was confirmed. The nature of the businesses comprised the following:—2 soap works at Bishopbriggs; 1 fish manure works at Rutherglen; 1 blood work and 1 tallow and gut work, both situated at Carntyne, Shettleston. The soap manufactory and soap-boiling business have been practically at a standstill, very little business being done.

The blood-drying premises at Carntyne continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

With regard to the business of tallow and gut work, these premises were opened in May, and have been erected in a most elaborate system, with the most up-to-date plant, the business being conducted in a very efficient manner.

The fish, meal, and manure works belonging to Messrs. Davidson, in the Rutherglen area, have been conducted, on the whole, as well as can be expected of such a business, which is so difficult to regulate and control free from nuisance. Suggestions for improvements, when made from this Department, are readily carried out. No serious complaint was received from outside sources during the year.

I would, however, suggest that for the more efficient control of all such types of businesses, by-laws ought to be prepared and put into force regulating various points.

Strict supervision is kept over this business, but on occasions, owing to pressure of other work, such supervision as is required cannot be strictly enforced.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools were visited as time permitted. The classrooms and sanitary conveniences continue to be kept in good order.

PRIVATE STREETS.

A considerable amount of work was done during the year with regard to the preparation of plans, schedules, and specifications for the repair of private streets, notably Baronald Street, Rutherglen, and Crawford Road, Burnside.

With regard to the first mentioned, after the details were prepared for service of the necessary notices on the adjoining owners, the work was commenced before proceedings were taken.

With regard to the repair of Crawford Road, negotiations resulted in protracted legal proceedings before the Sheriff regarding legal principles involved, as to whether certain owners were owners *ex adverso* the road in question within the meaning of the Act. At the end of the year the decision was reported to the District Committee as being in their favour.

The following private roads in the Burnside Area were assumed as highways, viz. :—

- (1) Lochbrae Drive, from Burnside Road eastwards, 1 furlong 48 yards.
- (2) Upper Bourtree Drive, from Burnside Road westwards, 129 yards.

(3) Lower Bourtree Drive, from Burnside Road northwards and westwards, 210 yards.

(4) Douglas Avenue, from Burnside Road westwards, 141 yards.

Also the following roads at Messrs. James Nimmo & Co., Ltd., Housing Scheme at Wester Auchinloch, viz. :—

(1) First Avenue, from Langmuirhead Road northwards, 1 furlong 40 yards.

(2) Second Avenue, from First Avenue northwards, 1 furlong 136 yards.

(3) Third Avenue, from Langmuirhead Road westwards to First Avenue, and northwards to junction with Fifth Avenue, 1 furlong 94 yards.

(4) Fourth Avenue, from Langmuirhead Road westwards to Third Avenue, and thence south-westwards to Second Avenue, 1 furlong 46 yards.

(5) Fifth Avenue, from Third Avenue north-eastwards, 96 yards.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

There is a large number of motor conveyances running within our district, but only one owner garages within the area.

55 cases were reported by the police to the District Committee for breach of the by-laws in respect of overcrowding. 42 cases in which persons were cited involved 90 males and 34 females. Convictions were secured against 92 males and 35 females, 3 cases being carried forward from last year. Fines ranging from 10s. to £5 were imposed, and the total amount of fines recovered amounted to £97 15s.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

One communication was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. This had reference to a defective floor of a workshop.

154 inspections were made in connection with sanitary conveniences, &c., of factories, which were found in fair order, and 25 inspections were made of workshops and workplaces, also found in order.

Three workshops were registered during the year, and one notice was served on an occupier regarding a contravention of the regulations.

Two communications were received from another Local Authority with reference to the premises of two outworkers, which on inspection were found clean and in order.

The number of workshops on the register at the close of the year was as follows:—Glasgow (late Barony), 1; Cadder, 47; Rutherglen, 3; Carmunnock, 8, classified as follows:—

Dressmakers and Tailors, - - -	3
Boot and Shoemakers, - - -	13
Blacksmiths, - - - - -	4
Joiners, - - - - -	8
Painters, - - - - -	2
Plumbers, - - - - -	8
Slaters, - - - - -	3
Bakehouses, - - - - -	2
Concrete Block Manufacturers, -	1
Laundry, - - - - -	1
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	14
	59

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The number of cowkeepers and dairymen on the register at 1st January, 1926, was 141. 17 were removed from the register during the year and 6 added, leaving on the register at 31st December, 1926, 130, comprising the following:—Producers, 64; producers and retailers, 34; retailers or purveyors, 29; buttermakers, 3.

The average number of cows in milk during the year was 2,000.

One contravention of the Dairy Regulations was dealt with, the registered occupier written to, and the complaint removed.

92 inspections were made of dairy premises, which generally continue to be kept in a fairly good condition.

During the year the majority of the dairy farms were inspected and measured, for the purpose of re-registration under the new Dairy Regulations. With the exception of one or two, which will require extensive repairs and alterations, the premises were more or less found to conform to the By-Laws.

As has been repeated in former reports, if the dairy farms over the district are to be kept under proper surveillance, it is necessary that a conveyance of some kind be supplied to the Department, otherwise the work cannot be overtaken as it should be.

On two occasions a diphtheria outbreak occurred at the same dairy farm, but nothing serious occurred after all precautions were taken.

Samples of water were taken from a spring supply to one of the outlying dairy farms, but, after analysis and consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, it was agreed to do nothing further in the matter.

Repairs and alterations were carried out at the following farms:—

Laigh Netherton Farm.—Old wall in centre of byre removed, bisses re-set, grip and passage improved, drains re-laid, new inlet ventilators, supplying 28 square inches per cow, and new ridge outlet ventilator. It has been found that the large openings on wall create too much cold draught, and an endeavour is being made to have a cover of some sort made to direct the incoming air downwards.

Garthamlock Farm.—Old byre reconstructed, new roof provided with Findlay ventilator. New byre built to the requirements of the proposed Dairy By-Laws, with inlet ventilator and regulators, and the requisite light and outlet ventilation. A drinking bowl for each cow has also been provided.

PIGGERIES.

The number of pig feeders on the register at 31st December, 1926, was 34. This is exclusive of small pig-styes at farms or at public institutions. The number of pigs at the same date was 2,772.

The pig-styes in general are kept in fairly good condition.

94 inspections were made to the premises during the year.

Plans were approved by the Public Health Committee for the erection of the following piggeries:—

Erection of piggery at Easter Cadder Farm. The framework of this piggery consisted of steel columns, which supported the roof, the space between the columns being filled in with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brick wall. At these premises a drinking bowl has been fixed in each sty.

Erection of small piggery at Station Road, Muirhead, to accommodate about 20 pigs.

Erection of piggery at Cranhill, Shettleston, with boiler-house and storage shed. This piggery will accommodate about 200 pigs.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Two inspections were made of burial grounds in the district, special attention being given to the common ground and to the manner of interments therein, which was found to be in order.

Ten visits of inquiry were made relative to applications for burial by the Local Authority of unclaimed bodies and of others where, owing to exceptional circumstances, relatives were unable to meet the cost. Seven such burials were carried out in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health Act.

SEASONAL WORKERS.

7 applications to house workers were received in terms of the By-Laws, 6 of which were granted, and 9 visits of inspection were made to the premises during the occupancy of the workers.

While an obvious attempt is being made in most cases to comply with the regulations, the time of the workers at the farms being on the average about one week, the farmer is reluctant to expend money on suggested improvements for so short a time.

One contravention of the By-Laws was reported to the Committee, in respect of the housing of workers at Crofthead Farm, Bishopbriggs. An anonymous complaint was received, and on the premises being visited it was found that the manner in which the workers were housed was most unsatisfactory. In the respective sleeping apartments there were no beds, and the workers were lying on straw on the floor. No washing facilities had been provided, and neither had proper and sufficient sanitary conveniences been erected. In view of the conditions, the farmer was instructed to have the workers removed forthwith, until proper accommodation, in accordance with the By-Laws, was provided. The Committee issued instructions that special attention be given to this farmer next year, with the view to seeing that the provisions of the By-Laws were strictly complied with before the workers arrived at the farm.

**STATEMENT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR OF PROCEEDINGS
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1897, HOUSING &c.,
(SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1909 TO 1925, AND OTHER ACTS,
DURING THE YEAR 1926.**

Nuisances.

Complaints received (verbal and written),	...	...	...	...	140
Visits of inquiry and inspection,	...	...	...	...	8,109
Intimations served in terms of Section 19 of Public Health Act,					212
Notices served in terms of Section 20 of Public Health Act,	...				4
Insanitary conditions dealt with by letter (letters issued),	...				219
Number of recurring nuisances dealt with by intimation,	...				185
Number of structural nuisances dealt with by intimation,	...				27
Nuisances abated,	...	...	...	...	204
Nuisances outstanding at 31st December, 1926,	...	...	...		9
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken,	...	...	...		1
Do.	Do.	successful,	...	...	1

Infectious Disease.

Visits of inquiry &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	279
Apartments disinfected by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors,						146
Bedding and articles of clothing disinfected by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors,	...	...	...	...	...	144
Bedding &c., destroyed,	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sets of clothing destroyed,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intimations to parents and school teachers,	...	...	...	...		480
Throat and Nose Swabs taken,	...	...	...	...	...	18

Factories and Workshops.

Factory inspections,	...	...	...	...	...	154
Workshop inspections,	...	...	...	...	...	25
Communications received from H.M. Inspector of Factories,	...					1
Intimations of outworkers received from other Local Authorities,						2
Workshops registered during the year,	...	...	...	...		3
Notices served,	...	...	...	...	...	1

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Number on Register at 1st January, 1926,	141
Registered during the year,	6
Removed from Register,	17
On Register at 31st December, 1926,	130
Inspections of dairy premises,	92
Contraventions of regulations dealt with,	1
Letters to registered occupiers and owners,	33

Offensive Trades.

On Register at 1st January, 1926,	6
Removed from register,	2
Applications for sanction to establish,	—
Applications granted,	1
On register at 31st December, 1926,	5
Inspections,	160
Contraventions dealt with,	6
Letters to owners,	5

Drainage.

Visits <i>re</i> condition of house drains,	268
Drains inspections,	71
Defective drains disclosed,	10
Defects remedied,	7
Drainage systems remedied or reconstructed,	7
Applications of smoke-test,	14
Number of properties tested,	13
Visits <i>re</i> provision of water-closets,	13
New water-closets provided,	8
Connections to public sewers,	65
Inspections of connections,	79
Connections to private sewers,	14
Inspections of private sewers,	1
Sewer inspections <i>re</i> defects or chokages, &c.,	19
Sewers relaid,	1
Sewer ventilation shafts dismantled,	2
New manhole built,	1
Inspections of Sewage Purification Works,	215
Sewage Works cleansed,	8
Dustpans cleansed—Districts,	1
Visits <i>re</i> flooding and pollution of burns and foul ditches,	13

Building By-Laws.

New Buildings, Alterations, Additions, &c.

Number of plans lodged,	87
Number of plans approved,	85
Visits <i>re</i> plans lodged,	69
Inspections of new buildings, alterations, additions, &c., by	
Building Inspector,	1,088
Applications of smoke-test to drains and plumber work,	310
Number of properties tested,	235
Houses passed for occupancy,	168
Shops passed for occupancy,	1
Workshops passed for occupancy,	1
Additions passed for occupancy,	1
Visits <i>re</i> work at Lightburn Hospital,	10

District Committee's Housing Scheme.

Visits by Building Inspectors <i>re</i> sites, formation of roads, &c., ...	63
Inspections <i>re</i> progress of works,	511

Rent Restriction Act.

Inspections of houses,	1
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Housing, &c. (Scotland) Acts, 1909 to 1925.

Number of dwelling houses inspected (including secondary inspections),	475
Houses considered unfit for human habitation,	464
Houses in which defects were remedied by owners,	18
Representations made to Local Authority,	124
Houses for which Closing Orders were made,	62
Houses closed (voluntarily),	7
Houses demolished,	1
Hotices served,	33

Miscellaneous.

Cemeteries—Inspections of burial grounds,	2
Visits <i>re</i> application for burial,	10
Burials in terms of Section 69 of Public Health Act,	7
Pig-styes :—	
Number on Register at 31st December, 1926,	32
Inspections,	94
Approximate number of pigs in district at 31st December, 1926,	2,772
Visits to premises alleged to be infested with rats,	4
Cases dealt with and rat poison supplied,	4
House to house visits for the detection of dirty or overcrowded houses,	806
Visits <i>re</i> verminous houses,	4
Refuse Coups—Inspections,	9
Visits <i>re</i> water supplies,	14
Samples of water taken for analysis,	3
Water supply introduced to houses,	3
Samples of goats milk taken for analysis,	1
Visits <i>re</i> housing of seasonal workers,	9
Ice Cream Shops—Inspections,	2
Fish and Chip Shops—Inspections,	4
Smoke observations,	8
Common closes, stairs and water closets—Inspections,	362
Rotation date cards issued to occupiers <i>re</i> cleansing of closes, &c.,	21
Notices to owners in terms of Section 117 of Burgh Police Act, ...	1
Closes and stair walls whitewashed,	15
Verbal warnings <i>re</i> improperly fouling water-closets,	4
Private streets and lanes—Inspections,	47
Dustbins provided and renewed,	36
Privies demolished,	1
Scavenging—	
Inspections in Special Districts,	5,714
Letters <i>re</i> disposal of Refuse,	14
Unsound Food—Inspections of premises,	1

COUNTY OF LANARK
DISTRICT OF THE LOWER WARD.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

Annual Report by the Medical
Officer of Health, 1926

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. — 17 midwives resident within the district notified their intention to practise during the year. 2 resided in the Parish of Glasgow, 13 in Cadder, and 2 in Rutherglen. Of this number 1 died, 2 notified their intention to cease practice, while 1 was transferred to Glasgow, on account of annexation, at 15th May. 16 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; 1 has the certificate of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and the remaining 12 are *bona fide* midwives.

Length of Time in Practice.—4 have been in practice for over thirty years, while 7 have acted for over twenty years.

Attendance at Confinements.—591 births were registered, and of this number 528, or 89 per cent., were notified, and 35 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.	Handywoman.
Glasgow, -	118	106	69	37	—
Cadder, -	352	309	188	120	1
Carmunnock, -	11	9	9	—	—
Rutherglen, -	110	104	55	48	1
	591	528	321	205	2

Inspection of Midwives.—The total number of inspections made by the Assistant Inspectors of Midwives was 84. They found that the *personal conditions* were satisfactory in 5 instances, and only fair in 12. The *home conditions* were described as satisfactory in 15 instances, and as fair in 2.

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 had attended from 20 to 30 confinements; five from 10 to 20; seven from 1 to 10; one had none; while three had only attended confinements with a doctor.

Medical Assistance.—In 57 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:—On account of mother—Delayed labour, 18; ruptured perineum, 8; still-birth, 4; prematurity, 4; rigidity of perineum, 3; retained placenta, 2; uterine inertia, 2; multiple pregnancy, 2; antepartum hæmorrhage, 1; contracted pelvis, 1; adherent placenta, 1; persistent occipito posterior, 1; malpresentation, 1; œdema of hands and feet, 1; rise of temperature, 1. On account of baby—Discharge from eyes, 2; slight hæmorrhage from penis, 1; convulsions, 1; deformity, 1; skin eruption, 1; feebleness, 1.

Payment of Doctors' Claims. — 46 claims, amounting to £78 9s. 3d., were received, and of this sum £3 8s. 6d. was recovered from the husbands of the patients.

Puerperal Septicæmia (including all notifications of puerperal fever).—5 cases were notified, all being removed to hospital. In 2 instances a midwife was in attendance at the birth.

Still-Births.—During the year 20 still-births were reported, 10 of which were attended by doctors, 6 by certificated midwives, and 4 occurred in institutions.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—9 cases were notified—1 by a doctor, 5 by midwives, 2 by Health Visitors, and 1 from the Maternity Hospital, Bellshill.

Liability to be a Source of Infection.—No forms were received during the year.

Lightburn Joint-Hospital.

Annual Report, 1926.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT—NORMAN S. SETTEN,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
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 slight increase in the total number of admissions, and, while there was a slight decrease in the number of cases of scarlatina admitted, there was an increase in the number of cases of diphtheria admitted.

The number of deaths was 49. Five 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 7.4 per cent. The figure for the year 1925 was 8.6.

The average monthly rate of admission was 51.1 — the lowest number of admissions occurring in July and the greatest number in March, the figures being 24 and 67 respectively.

The average daily number of patients resident was 73.7. The highest number in residence was 97, on 9th April, and the lowest was 41, on 7th August.

Scarlet Fever.

57 cases were in hospital at the commencement of the year. The number of cases admitted was 248, and at the end of the year there remained in hospital 24 cases. 278 recovered and 3 died, giving a fatality rate of 1.3 per cent.

FATAL CASES. — One of these was of the septic type, and in the other two death was due to broncho-pneumonia as a complication. These latter two cases showed signs of a morbilliform eruption before death, and measles was diagnosed.

SEVERE CASES.—9 cases were of a severe type, 1 was toxic, and all received diphtheria antitoxin and antistreptococcal serum. Complications occurred in those cases, as follows:—Arthritis, 2; rhinitis, 1; adenitis, 1; otitis media, 4; albuminuria, 1. The average period of residence was 67 days.

MILD CASES.—The remainder of the cases were of a moderate type. One case suffered also from diphtheria and 4 from varicella. Complications occurred as follows:—Adenitis, 5; arthritis, 4; rhinitis, 25; otitis media, 13; nephritis, with albuminuria, 4; serum urticaria, 20. The average period of residence was 36 days.

The results found from serum therapy have not been so specific as was hoped. This is probably due to the variability of the serum. In view of the expense of this form of treatment, serum is now only given to certain types of cases.

Diphtheria.

13 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 145 cases were admitted, 138 were discharged, and 13 remained in hospital at the end of the year. During the year 7 cases died.

FATAL CASES.—Of the 7 fatal cases, 3 were faucial, 2 hæmorrhagic, and 2 were laryngeal. These cases received on an average 24,000 units of antitoxin. The average period of residence was 4 days.

Tracheotomy was performed on 3 cases, and an average of 16,000 units of antitoxin were administered. All recovered.

RECOVERED CASES.—In the 138 recovered cases the distribution of the disease was as follows:—Faucial, 117; faucial and pharyngeal, 3; faucial and nasal, 3; and in 15, though no symptoms of the disease were present, the organism had been recovered from the throat. The average period of residence was 51 days.

SEVERE AND MILD CASES.—Here the average number of days' residence was 49·5. The average amount of antitoxin given was 16,000 units.

Complications occurred as follows:—Adenitis, 5; cardiac irregularity, 12; serum rashes, 4; albuminuria, 1; 2 cases developed scarlet fever, 2 otitis media, and 4 paralysis, all palatal, with ultimate recovery.

Tuberculosis.

20 cases were in residence at the commencement of the year. 46 cases were admitted, 41 were discharged, and 7 died, leaving 18 in residence at the end of the year.

FATAL CASES.—6 pulmonary cases died. 4 were females, the average age being 25 years. One was a male, aged 13 years. The other fatal case was one of tubercular peritonitis, in a boy of 1½ years.

DISCHARGES.—41 cases were discharged, classified as follows:—

Pulmonary,	...	...	...	...	20	Improved.
Abdominal,	...	...	...	...	5	„
Glandular,	...	...	...	...	5	„
Joint,	...	...	...	...	5	„
Altered diagnosis,	...	...	...	...	6	cases with no evidence of tubercle.

ALTERED DIAGNOSIS.—6 cases were discharged, in which no evidence of tuberculosis was found, the condition being due to malnutrition.

12 cases were sent to Motherwell County Hospital for X-ray examination.

The duration of stay in hospital was over three months in most cases.

The ultra-violet ray lamp was installed on 12th September, 1926, and during the winter months it proved of great use as an adjunct to other treatment. There were 304 exposures, of an average of 6 minutes' duration, up to 31st December. There has been used 20 hours 34½ minutes of light.

As in previous years, the patients have enjoyed many entertaining evenings throughout the winter.

Pneumonia.

5 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 113 were admitted, 85 were discharged, and 28 died, leaving 10 cases in hospital at the end of the year.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSIS. — Of the 113 admitted, 6 cases were wrongly diagnosed, the corrected diagnosis being pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; bronchitis, 4.

FATAL CASES.—Of the 23 fatal cases, 15 were over 14 years of age, and 8 were under this age. In the former age group the average age was 38 years, and the average period of residence 7 days. One was tubercular pneumonic in type, two had old-standing cardiac disease, the others being lobar in type.

One of the fatal cases was a nurse, who died on 14th April, 1926.

In those cases under 14 years of age, the average age was 1·8 years, and the average period of residence was 10 days. Operation for empyema was performed in one case. 1 case was lobar in type, 4 were broncho-pneumonia, the result of measles, the remainder being lobular in type.

RECOVERED CASES FOLLOWING INFLUENZA.—**CASES OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE.**—5 cases were lobular in type, the others being of the acute lobar type. Complications which were met with were as follows:—3 cases developed acute delirium, 3 developed pleurisy, with purulent effusion, and were operated on. The average age of those cases was 35 years, and the average period of residence was 22·6 days.

CASES UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.—All were lobular in type, except 6, which were lobar in type. Complications met with were as follows:—Empyema, 2; otitis media, 4; cardiac asthenia, 1. The average age of those cases was 4 years, and the average period of residence was 28 days.

Erysipelas.

No cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 13 were admitted; 10 recovered; and 2 died, leaving 1 case in hospital at the end of the year.

FATAL CASES.—One was a woman aged 83 years, who died of a cardiac complication, viz., auricular fibrillation. The other was a boy of 8 days old, the condition commencing at the umbilicus and spreading generally over the body. The skin came off over large areas, leaving the raw flesh exposed.

RECOVERED CASES.—Of the 10 recovered cases, in 7 the face was affected; in 1 the arm; in 1 the leg; and in 1 the trunk.

Puerperal Fever.

No cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 10 were admitted, 8 recovered, and 2 died.

Of the 10 admitted, 3 were attended by doctor and midwife, 6 by midwife alone, while in the remaining case no competent person was present at the birth.

One of the fatal cases was the result of deep laceration, due to instrumental delivery. The other was due to pyæmia.

The following complications were met with:—Phlegmasia alba dolens, 1; pelvic peritonitis, 1; pleurisy, 1.

The treatment consisted in douching and nursing in semi-recumbent position.

Enteric Fever.

No cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 3 were admitted and 3 were discharged. Of the 3, 2 were typical, both clinically and bacteriologically. The other was sent in owing to his blood being positive, but this was probably due to previous inoculation. The others made a slow but uninterrupted recovery.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

There was no case in hospital at the beginning of the year; 1 case was admitted, 1 was discharged.

RECOVERED CASE.—This case was a man, aged 23 years, who had been working over furnaces burning foreign coal. He informed us that quite a number of the staff had been affected in various ways. His condition was probably neurosis, the result of intestinal stasis.

Meningitis.

There was no cases in hospital at the beginning of the year; 1 was admitted and 1 died. This was a girl, aged six months, who died within four days of admission. There is no evidence of a bacteriological report. Condition probably was tubercular.

Measles.

1 case was in hospital at the beginning of the year. 7 cases were admitted during the year. All were below the age of 7 years, and were uncomplicated.

Parotitis.

1 case was admitted and 1 discharged, making an uninterrupted recovery and having no complications.

Others.

The remaining 6 cases were as follows:—Malnutrition, puerperal neurasthenia, nephritis, ophthalmia neonatorum, parotitis, and pertussis.

Venereal Diseases.

The clinic was closed during the year, but cases have been coming up from time to time. These were referred to the Executive Venereal Diseases Officer.

Ambulance Work.

	Runs.	Miles.
Admissions,	522	4,673
Dismissals,	207	2,677
Other runs,	210	1,855
Total Mileage, . . .		<u>9,205</u>

The Delahaye Ambulance has been sold, and a Vauxhall substituted. The Opel Ambulance is being overhauled.

Grounds and Buildings.

Pavilion V was redecorated in the summer, and modern slunge sinks were installed in Pavilions IV, V, and VI. A Weir feed pump and automatic feed pump has been installed, and coupled up to the boilers.

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. A handyman was employed in the autumn, and, as the improvements in the hospital had been so evident, it was decided to retain his services, and he has now been appointed Master of Works.

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, 1926.	Admitted.	Discharged. Recovered.	Died.	In Hospital. Dec. 31st, 1926.
Scarlatina, ...	57	248	278	3	24
Diphtheria, ...	13	145	138	7	13
Tuberculosis, ...	20	46	41	7	18
Pneumonia, ...	5	113	85	23	10
Erysipelas, ...	—	13	10	2	1
Puerperal Infection, ...	—	10	8	2	—
Encephalitis					
Lethargica, ...	—	1	1	—	—
Enteric Fever, ...	—	3	3	—	—
Measles, ...	1	7	8	—	—
Pneumonia, ...	—	19	15	4	—
Meningitis, ...	—	1	—	1	—
Others,* ...	—	7	7	—	—
	96	613	594	49	66

* Malnutrition, Puerperal Neurasthenia, Nephritis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Pediculosis Capitis, Parotitis, Pertussis.

TABLE B.

Cases Classified according to constituent districts.

Disease.	Lower Ward. Lanark.	Middle Ward. Lanark.	City of Glasgow.	Rutherglen Burgh.	Total.
Scarlatina, ...	60	125	62	1	248
Diphtheria, ...	63	49	33	—	145
Tuberculosis, ...	45	—	—	1	46
Pneumonia, ...	29	32	52	—	113
Erysipelas, ...	4	5	4	—	13
Puerperal Infection, ...	6	1	3	—	10
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	—	1	—	—	1
Enteric Fever, ...	3	—	—	—	3
Meningitis, ...	1	—	—	—	1
Measles, ...	3	3	1	—	7
Pneumonia, ...	15	1	3	—	19
Others, ...	7	—	—	—	7
	236	217	158	2	613