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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

ANNUAL REPORTS

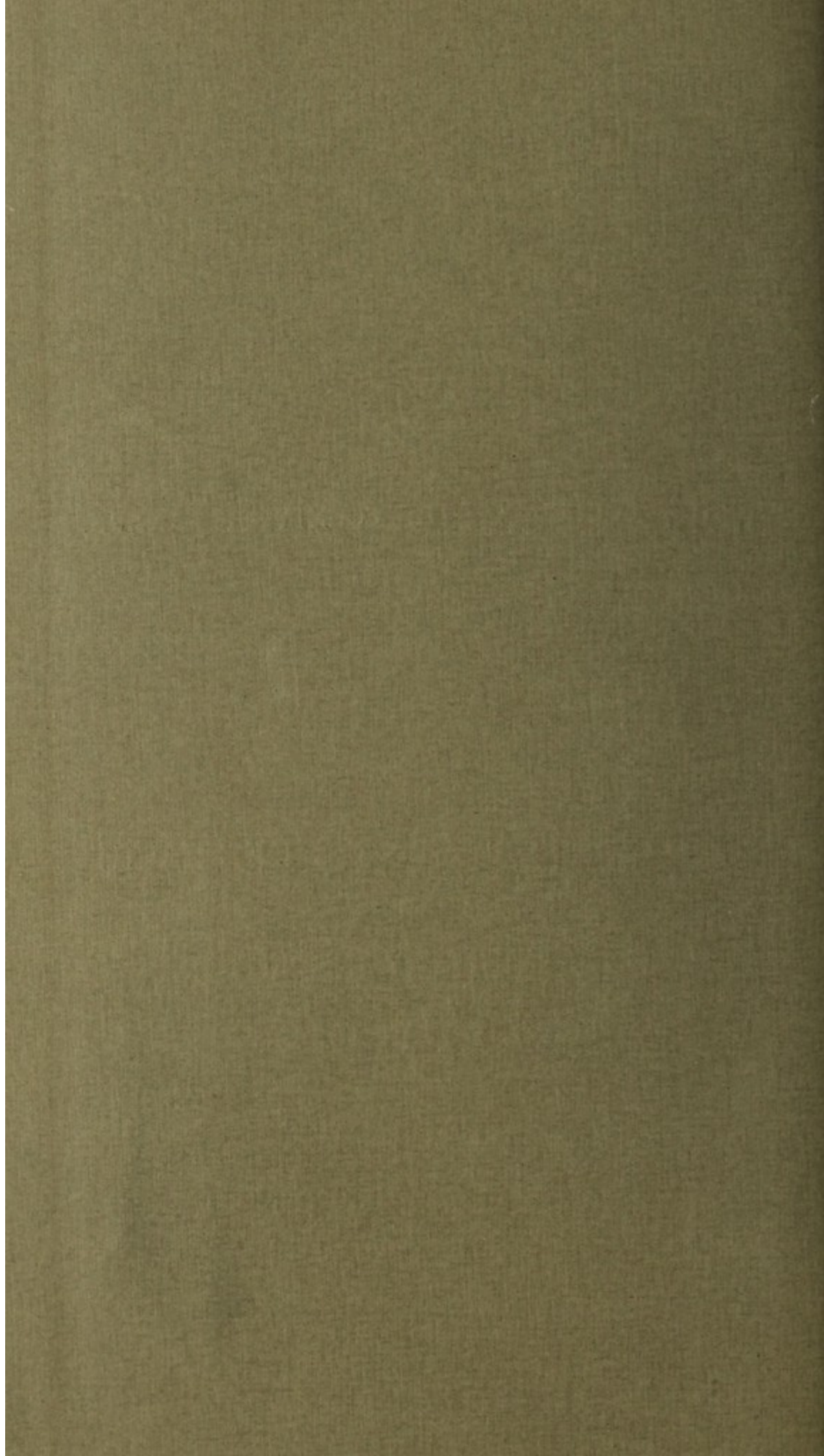
OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1934.





COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

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FOR THE YEAR 1934.

GLASGOW :

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STAFF.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

County Medical Officer of Health.

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Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

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

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

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Chemist.

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Sanitary Inspector.

JOHN MILLAR.

Building Inspector.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Meat Inspector.

ALEX. CAMERON.

Senior Food and Drugs Inspector

CHARLES MACARA.

Senior Rivers Inspector.

FRANK M'ARTHUR.

Supervisor of Nurses

HELENA STRATH.

REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
YEAR 1934.

Details with regard to the work carried during the year are given in the various sections of the report, but the following gives a brief outline of the more important matters dealt with.

Infectious Disease.—There was a considerable decrease in the incidence of Scarlet Fever, 1,976 cases being notified, compared with 2,280 in the previous year. The incidence of other diseases remained normal.

The work of immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever was extended by opening additional clinics at Bellshill, Blantyre, Shotts, as well as at Roadmeetings Hospital and Lightburn Joint Hospital.

An outbreak of Trachoma which had been endemic in an Institution for a considerable number of years was brought to the notice of the Department during the year. The action taken to deal with this outbreak is fully reported on page 26.

Tuberculosis.—There were on the register at the beginning of the year 852 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1,128 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. At the end of the year there were 759 and 1,121 cases respectively.

The number of deaths from the disease shows a considerable decline since the year 1921, there being 176 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 131 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in that year, compared with 132 and 51 respectively in the year 1934. No doubt various factors have contributed to this decline, such as

earlier notification and diagnosis, sanatorium treatment, tuberculosis dispensaries, and improved housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—6,078 births were registered, compared with 5,929 in the previous year. The various Child Welfare Centres were well attended, there being 76,936 attendances made by mothers and children, involving 17,43 medical consultations. In addition, there were 8,038 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

The provision of additional fully-equipped Centres, particularly in populous areas, is under consideration.

Medical Care and Nursing of Sick Poor.—The County Council have agreed that this work should be carried out by an extension of the present part-time service, and a detailed scheme is being prepared.

School Health Administration.—A separate report is published giving statistics with regard to School Health Administration for the period ended 31st July. The School Health Service is conducted as an entirely separate unit, and is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Education Committee.

Hospital Services.—Separate reports regarding each hospital are printed as Appendices to this report.

The question of additional hospital facilities is still receiving the consideration of the County Council. The proposals under consideration may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1. Additional accommodation for the treatment of Infectious Disease.
2. The centralisation of the treatment of Tuberculosis at Hairmyres Sanatorium and Colony.
3. The provision of a General Hospital for the treatment of sick poor presently being treated in Poor Law Institutions.

Housing.—Full details of the work carried out are given in the report of the County Sanitary Inspector, which is included in this volume, page 78.

Further progress was made towards the removal of insanitary properties, representations being made with regard to 1,006 dwellings under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and 249 dwellings under Section 14 (1) of the Act.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.—The inspection of all dairy herds in the County was carried out three times during the year. There was a considerable decrease in the number of animals detected suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, there being 86, compared with 123 in the previous year. In the year 1931, when the inspection of dairy herds was increased for the first time to three times per annum, 158 animals were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. It would therefore appear that, with the increased inspections, progress is being made in the eradication of the disease. Details of the work carried out will be found in the report of the County Veterinary Inspector, which is printed as an Appendix to this report.

Milk Supply.—The number of licence-holders for the sale of graded milk now amounts to 95. Details with regard to the grade of licence held and the examination of samples taken from the various licensees are given on page 73.

836 samples of ordinary milk were taken for bacteriological examination. 70 per cent. of the samples taken complied with the bacteriological standard for Grade "A" milk, see page 75.

STATISTICS.

The **Area** of the County, inclusive of Small Burghs, was 533,156 acres, made up as follows:—Landward portion of County, 532,587 acres; Burgh of Biggar, 62 acres; Burgh of Lanark, 507 acres.

The *density of population* was 0·57 person to the acre.

The estimated population for 1934, according to figures supplied by the Registrar-General, was as follows:—

County of Lanark (Landward),	...	...	297,600
Burgh of Biggar,	...	...	1,300
Burgh of Lanark,	...	...	6,173
Total,	...	...	305,073

The number of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** Houses as given in the Valuation Roll was 66,980 and 554 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows:—

		Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward),	...	64,996	552
Burgh of Biggar,		408	—
Burgh of Lanark,		1,576	2

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth-rate and death-rate per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births.

Table B shows the acreage, births, and deaths for the year in each of the District Council Areas and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark, with the deaths classified according to cause, and Table C shows the deaths classified according to cause and age-periods.

The **Births** registered numbered **6,078**—males, 3,142; females, 2,936; 341, or 5·6 per cent., were illegitimate. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 19·92.

Deaths during 1934 numbered **3,514**, as compared with 3,561 in 1933, and gave a death-rate of 11·51 per 1,000. The deaths from whooping-cough dropped from 63 to 22. Deaths from respiratory diseases fell from 621 to 521, influenza being responsible for 90 deaths fewer than in the previous year. 67 deaths from measles were recorded, as compared with none for 1933.

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 462, which is equivalent to 76·01 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 88·21 recorded last year. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in Lanarkshire. 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 2,564, which constitutes the **natural increase** in population.

TABLE C.—Year 1934.—Deaths classified according to cause and age periods, and corrected for Institutions, &c.

Population, 305,073; Acreage, 533,156; Registered Births, (Legitimate, M., 2,964; F., 2,773; Illegitimate, M., 178; F., 163; Total, 6,078.) Deaths under 1 year, (Legitimate, 441, Illegitimate, 21.)

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	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total -4	1-1	3-3	6-6	9-9	Total -12	1-1	5-5	10-10	15-15	20-20	25-25	35-35	45-45			55-55	65-65
All Causes (Certified, - (Uncertified, -	3,204 12	549 1	249 3	3,504 10	164 1	22 ...	22 ...	16 ...	224 1	71 ...	79 ...	50 ...	37 ...	461 1	198 ...	74 ...	41 ...	149 1	190 1	220 1	315 1	520 4	689 ...	647 1	11-4825 -0328	728 ...
Typhoid Fever, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, -	69	...	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	16	44	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, -	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough, -	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, -	34	1	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	14	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza, -	51	1	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	3	5	4	1	10	14	11	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, -	9	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, -	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica, -	7	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Tetanus, -	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Infective Jaundice, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Actinomycosis, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, -	151	3	22	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	31	37	24	15	16	6	...	...	...	...
Meningeal Tuberculosis, -	18	2	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	7	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis, -	13	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	3	1	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculosis, -	22	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Septicæmia and Pyæmia, -	6	13	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever, -	12	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Malignant Disease, -	263	81	11	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
Meningitis (Simple), -	17	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	23	56	95	99	47	...	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage, -	325	31	26	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	29	63	111	114	...	...
Other Nervous Diseases, -	91	27	36	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease, -	566	45	34	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases, -	102	9	4	107	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	12	16	21	53	131	168	165	...
Bronchitis, -	175	11	9	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (All Forms), -	253	6	16	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases, -	44	7	2	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes, -	33	12	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pernicious Anæmia, -	24	5	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Ductless Glands, -	16	13	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis, Typhlitis, -	3	27	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liver Diseases (not malignant), -	23	13	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases, -	44	47	5	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	8	2	1	4	6	9	15	15	16	8	...	...
Nephritis, Bright's Disease, -	72	25	4	93	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis. of Genito-Urinary System, -	20	30	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis. of Female Genital Organs, -	2	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis, -	29	...	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy, &c., -	18	2	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Hydrocephalus, -	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Heart Disease, -	13	...	...	13	5	2	...	...	7	2	3	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Congenital Malformations, -	18	4	...	22	7	2	5	2	16	3	3	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Convulsions, -	24	...	...	24	7	3	2	3	15	...	2	2	2	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea (under 2 years), -	37	2	3	36	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	16	3	1	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth, -	112	6	2	116	98	3	4	3	108	8	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth, -	9	1	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, D. and M., -	52	2	4	50	24	8	1	3	36	7	5	1	...	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis, -	10	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Overlying, -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets, -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Early Infancy, -	3	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, -	3	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence, -	104	74	27	151	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	21	10	1	19	27	17	13	10	16	15	...	...
Suicide, -	23	4	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases, -	184	24	15	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	1	3	6	4	2	3	5	3	1	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases, -	52	5	6	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, -	3,216	550	252	3,514	165	22	22	16	225	71	79	50	37	462	198	74	41	150	191	221	316	524	689	648	11-5185	728

Source: Smith's data, 1951, p. 100.

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	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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.
1931	6,350	20·99	3,423	11·31	510	80·31
1932	6,313	20·86	3,764	12·43	573	90·76
1933	5,929	19·46	3,561	11·69	523	88·21
1934	6,078	19·92	3,514	11·51	462	76·01

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

Institution	Parish where situated	Population. Police Census, 1934	DEATHS.	
			Total during 1934	Allocated to County.
Kello Hospital, Biggar, -	Biggar,	10	7	7
Douglas Cottage Hospital, Douglas,	Douglas,	15	16	16
Birkwood Home, - -	Lesmahagow,	173	3	2
Parochial Lodging House, Lesmahagow, - -	Lesmahagow,	14	1	1
Roadmeetings Hospital, -	Carluke,	136	29	27
St. Charles, - - -	Carstairs,	167	4	—
County Hospital, Lanark,	Lanark,	40	2	2
Crosslaw Home, - -	Lanark,	60	18	16
Lady Hozier Home, -	Lanark,	15	—	—
Smyllum Orphanage, -	Lanark,	472	1	1
Fairhaven Home, - -	Lanark,	9	4	4
Garthland Nursing Home,	Lanark,	33	4	1
Bellefield Sanatorium, -	Lanark,	171	5	—
Collisdene Home, - -	Avondale,	31	6	2
County Hospital, Dalserf,	Dalserf,	1	—	—
County Orthopædic Hos- pital, - - - -	Stonehouse,	126	5	5
Cottage Hospital, Blantyre,	Blantyre,	9	4	4
Limekilns, East Kilbride,	East Kilbride,	24	9	2
Hairmyres Colony, - -	East Kilbride,	374	21	19

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE COUNTY—*Continued.*

Institution	Parish where situated	Population. Police Census, 1934	DEATHS.	
			Total during 1934	Allocated to County
Victoria Hospital				
Auxiliary, Philipshill,	East Kilbride,	62	1	—
Kirklands Asylum,	Bothwell,	290	17	10
County Hospital, Bellshill,	Bothwell,	132	72	71
Elmwood Convent,	Bothwell,	27	—	—
County Hospital, Mother- well, - - -	Dalziel,	314	165	154
Airbles House, - - -	Dalziel,	123	3	1
County Sanatorium,				
Shotts, - - -	Shotts,	71	15	14
Hartwood Asylum, - - -	Shotts,	1,629	93	46
Omoa House, - - -	Shotts,	227	43	38
Gartloch Asylum, &c., - - -	Cadder,	1,035	48	2
Stoneyetts Institution, - - -	Cadder,	492	6	—
Lenzie Convalescent Home,	Cadder,	99	—	—
St. Mary's Industrial School, - - -	Glasgow,	160	—	—
St. Mary's Girls' Convent,	Glasgow,	47	—	—
West Muckcroft Asylum,	Cadder,	37	—	—
East Muckcroft Asylum,	Cadder,	18	—	—
Holiday School, Spring- boig, - - -	Glasgow,	119	—	—
Lightburn Joint Hospital,	Glasgow,	141	60	56
County Sanatorium,				
Uppertown, - - -	New Monkland,	69	10	10
Thrashbush Home, - - -	New Monkland,	88	23	5
Calderbank House, - - -	Old Monkland,	63	8	8
St. Vincent School, Toll- cross, - - -	Old Monkland,	164	—	—
Mt. Vernon Homœopathic Hospital, - - -	Old Monkland,	34	7	2
St. Mary's Hospital, - - -	Burgh of Lanark,	109	7	4
Lockhart Hospital, - - -	Burgh of Lanark,	13	11	11
Total, -		7,443	728	541

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

<i>General Hospitals.</i>		<i>Poor Law Institutions.</i>	
Glasgow Royal Infirmary,	- 250	41 Bothwell Road, Hamilton,	- 17
Glasgow Western Infirmary,	- 31	69 Hospital Street, Coatbridge,	10
Glasgow Victoria Infirmary,	- 36	Others, - - - -	11
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary,	- 30		
Glasgow Sick Children's Hos- pital, - - - -	- 28	Nursing Homes, - - -	43
<i>Infectious Diseases Hospitals.</i>			
Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow,	- 3	All other Institutions, - -	39
Others, - - - -	- 1		
	379		120
		TOTAL, 499	

DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE AND CAUSE.—Table 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,	462 deaths or 13·1 per cent.
Under school age,	1-5 years, -	198 „ 5·6 „
School age,	5-15 „ -	115 „ 3·3 „
Adolescent,	15-25 „ -	150 „ 4·3 „
Early mature period,	25-45 „ -	412 „ 11·7 „
Late „ „	45-65 „ -	840 „ 23·9 „
Post „ „	65 years and upwards, -	1,337 „ 38·1 „

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of deaths due to infectious diseases which are compulsorily notifiable was 534, made up thus:—

Diphtheria, - - -	35	Tuberculosis (all other forms), - - -	51
Erysipelas, - - -	14	Pneumonia, - - -	243
Scarlet Fever, - - -	21	Encephalitis Lethargica,	6
Typhoid Fever, - - -	0	Tetanus, - - -	1
Puerperal Sepsis, - - -	20	Actinomycosis, - - -	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever,	11	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, - - -	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	132		

The deaths from infectious diseases not compulsorily notifiable amounted to 125 :—Measles, 67 ; whooping-cough, 22 ; diarrhœa, 36. In 64 per cent. of the whooping-cough deaths, and in 79 per cent. of the deaths from measles, the disease was complicated with pneumonia. The prevalence of the various infectious diseases is further referred to in the appropriate section of the Report.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—The deaths during the year numbered 521, and the following statistics show the deaths and death-rates of the various forms :—

Year.	PNEUMONIA.		BRONCHITIS.		INFLUENZA.		OTHER RESPIRA- TORY DISEASES.		Total Deaths.
	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	
1931	232	0·76	193	0·63	89	0·29	43	0·14	557
1932	295	0·97	191	0·63	128	0·42	47	0·15	661
1933	254	0·83	179	0·58	142	0·46	46	0·15	621
1934	243	0·79	177	0·58	52	0·17	49	0·16	521

With regard to the 52 deaths from influenza, the disease was complicated with other conditions in 49 of the cases, as follows :—Bronchitis, 8 ; pneumonia, 17 ; other respiratory diseases, 3 ; heart disease, 9 ; other complications, 12.

Diabetes.

Deaths from diabetes numbered 44.

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

	1-5		5-10		10-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75+		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1931,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	3	3	15	5	8	2	2	13	31
1932,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	3	3	2	12	4	7	—	—	10	26
1933,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	4	5	4	9	2	1	15	18
1934,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	5	2	12	4	10	—	4	11	33

In 9 of the cases which died during the year, insulin was being supplied by the Local Authority. So far as the other fatal cases are concerned, it was ascertained that, in 14 instances, insulin was being supplied privately or through the County Insurance Committee, and that, in 16 other cases, no insulin was being administered.

Supply of Insulin.—Insured persons are entitled to a supply of insulin from the Insurance Committees, whilst those who do not come within the purview of this Authority are dealt with by the County Council, under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1925.

The County 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 cases supplied with insulin during the year:—

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of first supply.	Daily dose.	Total amount supplied during 1934.	Result of Insulin treatment.
(1)	F.	66	15-2-26	20 units	4,800 units.	Not improved.
(3)	F.	73	24-11-28	20 "	2,250 "	Died, 19/6/34.
(4)	M.	14	7-12-28	36 "	20,000 "	I.S.Q.
(5)	M.	55	13-8-29	— "	19,200 "	
(6)	F.	57	12-9-29	110 "	23,000 "	I.S.Q.
(10)	F.	49	14-11-30	25 "	14,000 "	I.S.Q.
(11)	F.	59	22-11-30	40 "	1,800 "	Not Improved, discontinued.
(12)	F.	53	22-11-30	— "	300 "	Improved, discontinued.
(13)	M.	12	5-1-31	40 "	13,200 "	I.S.Q.
(14)	F.	63	5-1-31	40 "	13,200 "	Improved.
(20)	F.	46	1-5-31	20 "	3,600 "	Improved. Treatment resumed after two years.
(21)	F.	57	11-5-31	10 "	600 "	Died, 29/1/34.
(23)	F.	58	26-5-31	20 "	7,200 "	I.S.Q.
(25)	F.	12	4-6-31	65 "	30,000 "	Improved.
(27)	F.	42	3-9-31	— "	9,600 "	
(28)	F.	51	15-9-31	20 "	900 "	Died, 10/3/34.
(29)	F.	33	6-10-31	60 "	16,000 "	Improved.
(30)	F.	15	16-11-31	80 "	18,000 "	I.S.Q.
(32)	F.	59	21-11-31	20 units	7,200 units.	I.S.Q.
(33)	F.	53	4-12-31	15 "	3,900 "	I.S.Q.
(34)	F.	66	23-12-31	— "	3,000 "	
(35)	F.	57	4-1-32	30 "	10,200 "	I.S.Q.
(37)	F.	50	29-1-32	— "	900 "	Treatment discontinued.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of first supply.	Daily dose.	Total amount supplied during 1934.	Result of Insulin treatment.
(41)	F.	53	23-3-32	30 "	15,600 "	I.S.Q.
(42)	M.	3	29-3-32	17 "	6,200 "	I.S.Q.
(44)	F.	49	30-4-32	10 "	300 "	Improved. Discontinued.
(45)	F.	25	25-5-32	24 "	10,100 "	Satisfactory.
(46)	F.	59	26-5-32	20 "	11,200 "	I.S.Q.
(48)	M.	12	17-6-32	40 "	16,000 "	I.S.Q.
(49)	F.	4	23-6-32	40 "	8,400 "	I.S.Q.
(50)	F.	45	5-5-32	— "	3,300 "	—
(52)	F.	50	13-8-32	100 "	300 "	Not improved.
(53)	F.	64	19-8-32	15 "	3,900 "	I.S.Q.
(55)	F.	55	3-9-32	15 "	3,000 "	I.S.Q.
(57)	F.	43	21-9-32	80 "	12,000 "	Not improved.
(58)	F.	53	27-9-32	22 "	6,700 "	Improved.
(60)	F.	64	28-10-32	40 "	2,800 "	Died 30/7/34.
(63)	F.	49	14-12-32	10 "	300 "	Died 5/3/34.
(64)	M.	8	16-12-32	50 "	12,000 "	Improved.
(65)	F.	41	27-12-32	40 "	14,400 "	Improved.
(66)	F.	65	27-12-32	40 "	14,400 "	I.S.Q.
(67)	F.	54	29-12-32	— "	3,300 "	—
(68)	F.	64	29-12-32	10 "	Nil.	Insulin discontinued.
(69)	F.	72	29-12-32	— "	3,300 "	—
(70)	M.	63	29-12-32	40 "	13,200 "	I.S.Q.
(71)	F.	65	9-1-33	70 "	14,400 "	Not Improved.
(72)	F.	59	24-1-33	— "	3,300 "	—
(74)	F.	60	2-6-33	15 "	3,900 "	Improved.
(75)	F.	51	5-6-33	40 "	900 "	Died 4/4/34.
(76)	F.	28	24-7-33	60 "	23,400 "	Satisfactory.
(77)	F.	59	18-7-33	10 "	Nil.	Treatment discontinued.
(79)	F.	60	14-9-33	60 "	400 "	Treatment discontinued.
(81)	F.	64	16-10-33	40 "	14,100 "	I.S.Q.
(82)	F.	56	25-10-33	10 "	6,000 "	Improved.
(84)	F.	49	15-11-33	60 "	18,000 "	Not Improved.
(85)	F.	42	28-11-33	40 "	600 "	Treatment discontinued.
(86)	F.	79	14-12-33	—	900 "	Improved. Treatment discontinued.
(87)	F.	35	26-12-33	20 "	7,800 "	I.S.Q.
(88)	F.	58	19-1-34	40 "	100 "	Died 21/1/34.
(89)	F.	26	24-1-34	50 "	17,600 "	I.S.Q.
(90)	F.	63	15-3-34	—	2,400 "	—
(91)	M.	23	19-3-34	60 "	23,400 "	At present in a tuberculosis institution.
(92)	F.	40	21-3-34	30 "	300 "	Insulin treatment discontinued.
(93)	F.	70	29-3-34	10 "	1,000 "	Insulin treatment discontinued.
(94)	M.	40	18-4-34	35 "	10,000 "	Improved.
(95)	F.	54	25-4-34	30 "	900 "	Died 14/6/34.
(96)	F.	71	5-6-34	14 "	2,100 "	Left district.
(97)	F.	69	15-6-34	20 "	4,800 "	I.S.Q.
(98)	F.	57	9-6-34	10 "	3,100 "	I.S.Q.
(99)	F.	56	8-10-34	30 "	2,400 "	Improved.
(100)	F.	48	8-10-34	10 "	2,400 "	Improved.
(101)	M.	20	26-10-34	40 "	6,700 "	I.S.Q.
(102)	F.	41	3-11-34	10 "	1,200 "	Improved.
(103)	F.	55	17-11-34	20 "	1,200 "	I.S.Q.
(104)	F.	58	21-12-34	20 "	1,200 "	Improved.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, came into operation on 1st January, 1933. The provisions in the regulations are briefly as follows:—

The infectious diseases which a medical practitioner is called upon to notify to the Medical Officer of Health of the area under the regulations immediately the practitioner becomes aware of the disease are:—

Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Plague.
Dysentery.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Encephalitis Lethargica.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Infective Jaundice (Spirochætosis Ictero-hæmorrhagica).	Acute Poliomyelitis (including Acute Polioencephalitis).
Malaria.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Tuberculosis.

A practitioner is also required by Section 3 (1) (b) of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, immediately the practitioner becomes aware of the disease, to notify cases of:—

Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.
Cholera.	Typhus Fever.
Diphtheria.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Relapsing Fever.
Erysipelas.	Continued Fever.
	Puerperal Fever.

In terms of Section 7 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the following diseases were added to the list of notifiable diseases in Lanarkshire, and the medical practitioner is required to notify immediately he becomes aware of the disease:—

Tetanus.	Glanders.
Anthrax.	Actinomycosis.

The provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1907, and of the regulations made under the said Act, shall apply to and as respects a carrier of an infectious disease in like manner as they apply to and as respects a person suffering from that infectious disease.

As regards malaria, it is not necessary to notify the case where the disease has been induced in an institution for therapeutic purposes, but if the patient is likely to be liable to lapses of malaria, the medical practitioner in charge of the institution should notify the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which the patient is going at least four days before the patient's discharge.

TABLE E—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED IN EACH DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA DURING 1934.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA, &c.	No. I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Anthrax, Glanders, Actinomycosis, Cholera, and Polio Encephalitis.

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Table D 1 shows the cases notified and deaths registered during the past four years, with relative rates.

TABLE D1.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1931	951	29	3.0	3.14	0.9
1932	785	42	5.3	2.59	1.38
1933	790	49	6.2	2.59	1.61
1934	736	35	4.7	2.41	1.15

The number of cases of diphtheria is 54 less than were notified in the previous year, and the fatality rate has fallen.

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 171 cases, as follows:—Positive swab (without clinical symptoms), 31; sore throat, 45; scarlet fever, 13; septic tonsils, 26; tonsillitis, 19; laryngitis, 7; naso-pharyngitis, 3; rhinitis, 6; measles, 4; pneumonia, 4; other conditions, 13. In 12 other cases no evidence of the presence of diphtheria could be detected, while in 6 cases the diphtheria was complicated with other conditions as follows:—Scarlet fever, 3; measles, 1; pneumonia, 1; whooping cough, 1.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases,	61	56	50	59	63	55	63	55	47	68	84	75	736
Deaths,	7	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	1	7	1	3	35
Ages,	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.					
Cases,	7	173	452	64	33	7	—	736					
Deaths,	1	15	17	—	1	1	—	35					

The number of cases removed to hospital was 717, or 97 per cent. of the total.

Antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to 59 cases prior to their admission to hospital, and to 10 cases which were treated at home. 9 cases which were not removed to hospital received no serum, nor was it given to 658 cases before their admission.

During the year 740,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition to this, practitioners were supplied with 560,000 direct from the Public Health Department or through local dispensaries.

As a result of the restricted swabbing of contacts, the number of carriers discovered was reduced to 19. The temporary nature of the "Carrier" state is shown in the following statement, which sets forth the interval, in days, that elapsed between the first positive swab and the second negative in 21 cases:—

0-7	8-14	15-21	Over 21
12	6	—	1

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

Immunisation.

Early in the year the work of immunisation against diphtheria and scarlet fever was extended by the opening of additional clinics at Bellshill, Blantyre, and Shotts, as well as at Roadmeetings Hospital and Lightburn Joint-Hospital. Lectures on the subject were given at the various Child Welfare Centres, and explanatory leaflets were freely distributed. The results of this propaganda were not particularly encouraging, as the following record of work done during the year shows:—

SCHICK TEST.

Clinic.	Positive Reaction.	Negative Reaction.	*Positives Immunised.	Retest.	
				Positive.	Negative.
Cambuslang,	3	1	5	2	4
Blantyre,	—	—	—	—	—
Shotts,	6	4	2	—	2
Bellshill,	—	—	—	—	—
Roadmeetings Hospital, ...	—	—	—	—	—
Lightburn Hospital, ...	1	1	1	—	—
By General Practitioners, ...	15	13	19	—	19
	25	19	*27	2	25

* Includes cases immunised without preliminary testing.

DICK TEST.

Clinic.				Positive Reaction.	Negative Reaction.	Positives Immunised.	Retest.	
							Positive.	Negative.
Cambuslang,	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1
Blantyre,	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Shotts,	...	...	...	2	6	2	—	2
Bellshill,	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Roadmeetings Hospital,	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Lightburn Hospital,	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
By General Practitioners,	...	...	...	5	25	5	—	5
				9	32	10	1	8

25 of the patients were under 5 years and 63 between 5 and 14 years.

Scarlet Fever.

Table D 2 shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past four years, with relative rates.

TABLE D2.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1931	1,607	9	0.56	5.31	0.29
1932	2,680	28	1.04	8.85	0.92
1933	2,780	23	0.82	9.12	0.75
1934	1,976	21	1.06	6.47	0.68

The number of cases notified shows a substantial reduction. The notifications received each month averaged 165, the actual number being above the average in January, February, April, and May, and below the average for the eight remaining months.

The predominating type of disease was mild. No common source of infection was discovered in any particular series of cases, infection being apparently conveyed by personal contact.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 1,713, or 86.7 per cent. of all the cases notified.

The age-incidence of cases and deaths for the whole County was:—

Ages,	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases, -	15	578	1,162	125	78	16	2	1,976
Deaths, -	2	8	9	1	1	—	—	21

"Return" Cases.—98 of the cases discharged from hospital during the year were apparently still capable of carrying infection, and may have given rise to 105 "return" cases. Of the infecting cases, it was found that in 59 no departure from apparently normal health could be found, 31 had developed a nasal discharge, 5 a discharging ear, 1 herpes on lip, and 1 a septic finger, while 1 had enlarged tonsils.

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.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.
49	35	17	4

Altered Diagnosis.—Of the 1,713 cases admitted to hospital, the diagnosis of scarlet fever was regarded as doubtful in 27 cases, while in 44 no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected. The diagnosis was revised in 82 other cases, as follows:—Sore throat, 21; chickenpox, 5; tonsillitis, 8; erythema, 8; measles, 8; rhinitis, 3; impetigo, 1; otitis media, 1; scabies, 4; nephritis, 4; other conditions, 19. In 2 cases the scarlet fever was complicated with chickenpox, in 2 with whooping-cough, in 1 with diphtheria, in 1 with pneumonia, and in 7 with measles.

NOTIFICATION IN RELATION TO HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the various sizes of houses from which patients were notified:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Total.
Hospital, ...	219	825	398	153	40	78	1,713
Home, ...	6	64	77	42	25	49	263
Total, ...	225	889	475	195	65	127	1,97

Home Treatment.—The continued high incidence of the disease during the year necessitated the isolation at home of a larger proportion of cases than usual, particularly during the first five months of the year. Regular visitation of the isolated cases by the outdoor nursing staff ensured that all reasonable precautions for proper isolation were being observed. The policy with regard to the control

of school contacts, referred to in the 1932 Report (page 32), was continued, although in a few instances where the rules laid down with regard to isolation were not being strictly observed it was considered desirable to exclude contacts from school during the whole period of isolation of the case, and for ten days thereafter.

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

Total cases, 1,205; 243 deaths.

Typhoid Fever.

Table D 3 shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past four years, with relative rates.

TABLE D3.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1931, - -	21	3	14.28	0.07	0.09
1932, - -	8	2	25.0	0.02	0.06
1933, - -	78	—	—	0.25	—
1934, - -	16	—	—	0.05	—

The monthly and age-incidence of cases was as follows:—

Month—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases, -	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	16
Ages.	-	- 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages				
Cases, -	—	—	2	4	4	4	2	—	16				

15 cases were removed to hospital (including 1 case admitted as encephalitis lethargica), and in 9 cases the diagnosis was found to require revision. The altered diagnoses were as follows:—Positive agglutination Para B., 2; pneumonia, 2; gastro-enteritis, 1; mastitis, 1; septicæmia, 1; negative, 2.

The distribution of the cases is shown in Table E.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

22 cases; 11 deaths. 21 cases were treated in hospital, and 1 died at home before notification was received. After removal to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 6 cases as follows:—Simple meningitis, 2; pneumococcal meningitis, 2; enteritis, 2.

Puerperal Fever.

The number of cases notified was 51, and the number of deaths, 20.

The incidence of this disease is dealt with more fully in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The number of cases notified was 67. The disease is dealt with in detail in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Erysipelas.

313 cases were notified, and 14 deaths registered. 126 cases were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

72 cases were notified. The disease is dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Pneumonia.

1,205 cases of pneumonia were brought to the notice of the Department, 1,132 cases being notified, and 73 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

528 cases were removed to hospital.

Mortality.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *243, giving a fatality-rate of 20·2 per cent., and a death-rate of 0·79 per 1,000 of the population.

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, -	122	137	105	122	102	80	49	29	47	60	160	192	1,205
Deaths,	22	37	25	31	17	11	5	8	10	9	23	45	243

*This figure does not include 17 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia, such deaths, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, being included in the Influenza Group.

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

										65 and		
										over.		
										All ages.		
										- 1		
										1-5		
										5-15		
										15-25		
										25-45		
										45-65		
										65 and		
										over.		
Cases	Primary,	-	-	1,131	197	353	225	96	113	85	62	
	Influenzal,	-	-	74	—	10	7	8	19	12	18	
Total,		-	-	1,205	197	363	232	104	132	97	80	
Deaths,	-	-	-	-	243	90	34	8	9	32	28	42
Fatality-rate,	-	-	-	-	20.02	45.5	9.3	3.4	8.6	24.2	28.9	52.5

Of the 243 deaths from pneumonia, 44 had taken place before notification was received, 68 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, 38 were secondary pneumonias, and of the remaining 93 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	Not stated.	Total.
Fatal Cases															
Notified,	5	13	13	11	17	17	2	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	93

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 1,130 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,	48	97	142	138	155	126	113	62	44	38	17	26	76	48

FACILITIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA.

Cases treated at home, 669; 164 deaths.

Cases treated in hospital, 536; 79 deaths.

Total cases, 1,205; 243 deaths.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

		- 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	Total.
Home,	-	- 141	236	116	25	39	51	61	669
Hospital,	-	- 56	127	116	79	93	46	19	536
TOTAL,	-	- 197	363	232	104	132	97	80	1,205

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Number of Apartments.

	1	2	3	4	5	over 5	Total.
Home, -	136	315	149	36	12	21	669
Hospital, -	127	249	82	33	11	34	536
TOTAL, -	263	564	231	69	23	55	1,205

NURSING ATTENDANT OF CASES TREATED AT HOME.

Mother, ...	469
Other Relatives, ...	137
District Nurse, ...	38
Private Nurse, ...	14
Others, ...	11
	669

Continued Fever.

2 cases were notified during the year, and both patients were removed to hospital. They were discharged well, the revised diagnoses being as follows:—Septicæmia, 1; malnutrition, 1.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

1 case was notified, and 1 was diagnosed at a Tuberculosis Dispensary. The former case was removed to hospital and found to be suffering from encephalitis lethargica.

Malaria.

2 cases were notified, one of which was removed to hospital. The latter case proved to be suffering from abscess of thigh.

Dysentery.

3 cases were notified and 2 removed to hospital. 1 of the cases treated in hospital proved to be suffering from mucous colitis.

Tetanus.

1 case was discovered in the death returns, and a second case, admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell, recovered.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

5 new cases were notified during the year, and 3 other cases were discovered in the Registrars' Return of Deaths. 3 cases were admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell, and 1 to the County Hospital, Roadmeetings. In addition, 2 cases notified prior to 1934 were admitted to Omoa House. 6 deaths were recorded. At the end of the year 50 cases were on record, of whom 13 were receiving institutional treatment. The reduction is accounted for by the fact that in several cases the diagnosis required to be revised.

Diarrhoeal Diseases.

The number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the past four years were:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths, - - - - -	59	54	42	36
Death-rate per 1,000, - - -	0.19	0.17	0.13	0.12

All the deaths were of children under 2 years of age, 28 being of infants under 1 year and 8 of children from 1 to 2 years.

Trachoma.

On 27th August, notification was received from the Public Health Department, Glasgow, that a girl from an Orphanage in the County, who had attended the Regional Blind Clinic in Glasgow, was suffering from active Trachoma. The Assistant Medical Officer visited, and sent this girl to the Trachoma Dispensary, Adelphi Street, Glasgow. She was admitted to Stobhill Hospital for treatment on 5/9/34.

On 4th September, the Executive School Medical Officer notified this Department that four girls in the Orphanage were suffering from Trachoma; three of these cases had had previous treatment for Trachoma, but had not been notified to the Public Health Department.

The Assistant Medical Officer found that Trachoma had been endemic in the Institution for a considerable number of years, and that treatment had been carried out at different times by the Visiting Medical Officer, and by the Ophthalmologist employed by the Educa-

tion Authority. Undoubtedly throughout a period of years active or partially cured cases had been discharged from the Institution to all parts of Scotland. 7 cases altogether were admitted to Stobhill Hospital for treatment and were later transferred to County Institutions.

Up to the end of the year the Assistant Medical Officer discovered 12 additional cases and 5 were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer, making a total of 24 cases, all girls between the ages of 10 and 17 years. The 7 cases in hospital were finally returned to the Orphanage on 12/12/34 and were isolated with the other 17 in a dormitory, with a special dining hall and bathroom. Arrangements were also made for a special school, which is situated at some distance from the other buildings, to be made ready, with the idea of continuing the schooling of those infected while still under treatment.

It became early evident that a complete examination of all the inmates and staff by a specialist would be necessary in order to segregate all definite and suspicious cases, and representation was made to the Public Health Committee for permission to employ an Ophthalmologist for this purpose, and an additional nurse to assist in the treatment.

Measles.

67 deaths, as compared with none the previous year. 24 per cent. of the deaths were of infants under 1 year and about 90 per cent. were of children under 5 years.

Whooping-cough.

22 deaths, as compared with 63 the previous year. 46 per cent. of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all of them were children under 5 years.

Ringworm.

40 cases of ringworm were brought to the notice of the Department, and 2 were treated at the County Hospital, Motherwell.

Scabies.

During the year 287 cases were reported. 12 cases were treated in the County Hospital, Motherwell.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year 4,636 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters, as follows:—

Measles,	-	2,088	Ringworm,	-	-	40
Whooping Cough,	-	372	Itch,	-	-	52
Scabies,	-	287	Impetigo,	-	-	436
Conjunctivitis,	-	87	German Measles,	-	-	30
Eczema,	-	3	Chickenpox	-	-	540
Mumps,	-	701				

In all, 10,183 exclusion notices and clearance certificates were issued by the Department. It was not found necessary to recommend the closure of any school or department on account of infectious disease.

Venereal Diseases.

The following statistical statement shows the numbers of fresh County cases dealt with at the various outdoor clinics. Information with regard to in-patient treatment will be found in the report for the County Hospital, Motherwell:—

Centre.	Fresh Cases						Total Attendances of all cases.	
	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		Others.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County Hospital, Motherwell, -	21	16	58	34	29	14	2,265	328
Coathill, - -	1	1	6	1	5	—	339	81
Hamilton, - -	8	3	12	1	7	1	1,029	236
Wishaw, - -	5	1	7	6	7	2	519	244
Total, -	35	21	83	42	48	17	4,132	889
	56		125		65		5,021	
	246							

Institutions.

During the year 8,241 County patients and 106 patients from areas outwith the County were admitted to the various institutions, making a total of 8,347 admissions. The reports of the respective institutions are printed 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 COUNTY AREA.
(Admissions as notified.)

HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA.	Cases in Hospital at the beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged.	Died.	Cases remaining in Hospital at the close of year.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia.	Tetanus.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis, All other forms.	Venereal Diseases.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Continued Fever.	Chickenpox.	Other Diseases.	Mothers.	Children.	Total.
Motherwell, -	245	2,307	2,219	154	179	434	928	12	15	42	45	82	300	1	107	15	71	22	3	56	12	1	5	156	—	—	2,307
Lightburn, -	93	695	664	56	68	171	334	—	1	—	—	27	143	—	—	2	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	3	—	—	695
Roadmeetings, 93	688	670	28	28	83	109	450	1	—	—	—	14	64	—	23	3	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	16	—	—	688
Shotts, -	49	94	87	15	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	94
Stonehouse, -	72	120	108	4	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	120
Longriggend, -	40	103	87	10	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	103
Hairmyres, -	199	172	169	20	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Bellshill, -	995	3,061	2,997	71	988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,854	1,207	3,061
Calderbank House, -	471	533	532	8	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	350	533
Lanark, -	277	468	471	2	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	206	468
TOTALS, -	2,534	8,241	8,004	368	2,403	714	1,712	13	16	42	45	123	507	1	357	260	71	22	4	73	16	1	5	197	2,299	1,763	8,241

TABLE F.—HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA. (b) PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM AREAS OUTWITH THE COUNTY.

AUTHORITY.	COUNTY HOSPITAL, MOTHERWELL.										COUNTY SANATORIA.				BELLSHILL HOSPITAL.		CALDERBANK HOUSE.		LANARK HOSPITAL.		Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Tuberculosis. All forms.	Veneral Diseases.	Other Conditions.	Shots.	Stonehouse.	Uppertown.	Hairmyres.	Dalsert.	Roadmeetings.	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.	
Airdrie,	1	—	—	6	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	23
Coatbridge,	—	—	—	13	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	23
Hamilton,	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	27
Motherwell and Wishaw,	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Rutherglen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Berwick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dunbartonshire,	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Glasgow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenock,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Renfrewshire,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Military,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals,	2	—	—	29	2	1	34	6	—	—	—	15	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	106

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases remaining on the register at the end of each year, the number of cases notified, and the deaths registered in each year since 1921 :—

Year.	Notified.		Remaining on Register.		Deaths.	
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.
1921,	469	546	1,102	1,221	176	131
1922,	468	567	1,175	1,408	183	139
1923,	522	551	1,276	1,513	211	145
1924,	525	560	1,462	1,680	171	143
1925,	468	529	1,570	1,848	176	122
1926,	494	548	1,693	1,988	167	112
1927,	422	444	1,534	1,809	159	92
1928,	416	449	1,496	1,789	164	97
1929,	407	372	1,338	1,499	176	80
1930,	437	390	1,340	1,470	176	79
1931,	439	362	1,408	1,485	152	85
1932,	367	332	1,200	1,383	165	76
1933,	340	313	852	1,128	126	68
1934,	316	316	759	1,121	132	51

Deaths.—The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 183, viz. :—Pulmonary, 132; meningeal, 18; abdominal, 13; and other forms, 20.

The deaths are classified according to District Council Areas in Table B, and according to age in Table C.

The following table shows the number of persons who died from tuberculosis, with particulars as to the period elapsing between notification and death, and the number of tuberculosis cases who died from causes other than tuberculosis :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Not notified or notified only at or after death, - - - - -	22	25
Notified less than 1 month before death,	8	10
„ from 1-3 months „ „	16	3
„ „ 3-6 „ „	12	5
„ „ 6-12 „ „	22	1
„ „ 1-2 years, „ „	17	1
„ over 2 „ „	35	6
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis,	132	51
Number of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, who died from other causes, -	27	13
Total deaths of Tuberculous cases,	159	64

13 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary cases died within 28 days of discharge from sanatorium, and 24 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary cases died more than 28 days after discharge from sanatorium.

New Cases.—The following* shows the new cases brought to notice during the year:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
New cases notified, - - - - -	255	210
„ „ not notified, - - - - -	61	106
	316	316

The cases *not notified* were brought to the notice of the Department through the Registrars' Death Returns, Dispensaries, or the Tuberculosis Officers.

The new cases were dealt with as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Admitted to Sanatorium, - - -	159	168
Refused to go to Sanatorium, - - -	29	19
Died before or soon after notification, -	55	34
Inmates of Asylums, &c., - - -	7	5
Visitors or left district, - - -	13	2
Unsuitable for institutional treatment, -	11	7
Waiting treatment towards end of year,	4	6
Out-patient treatment at dispensaries and other institutions, . . .	38	75
	316	316

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

The *distribution* of cases according to District Council Areas is given in Table E.

The *age incidence* of new cases was as follows:—

Pulmonary.		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total.
	Males, -	4	4	8	36	37	37	46	5	177
	Females,	2	6	6	50	37	24	14	—	139
										316

Non-Pulmonary.		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total.
	Males, -	44	34	25	22	9	7	10	3	154
	Females,	39	32	27	26	22	8	7	1	162
										316

The *types* of the 316 new cases of *non-pulmonary tuberculosis* are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification:—

Superficial glands, -	145	†Special organs, -	11
Abdomen, -	44	Skin and sub-cutaneous	
*Bones and joints, -	65	tissue, -	3
Meninges, -	33	Lupus, -	7
General, -	8		
			316

* *Bones and Joints—Detailed.*—Spine, 22; Hip Joint, 18; Knee Joint, 3; Ankle Joint, 1; Dactylitis, 4; Femur, 2; Ribs, 2; Wrist, 3; Sternum, 1; Metatarsal, 2; Tibia, 1; Humerus, 2; Ulna, 1; Ischium, 1; Sacrum, 1; Foot, 1.

† Epididymus, 3; Urinary tract, 4; Eyes, 2; Cervix Uteri, 1; Salpingo Oopharitis, 1.

The *established diagnosis* of new cases is shown in the following tabular statement:—

	Pulmonary.	Per Cent.	Non-Pulmonary.	Per Cent.
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis confirmed, -	244	77	236	75
Suspected Tuberculosis:—				
Retained on list for further observation, - - - - -	3	1	1	·6
Altered Diagnosis, - - - - -	53	15	70	22
Diagnosis not confirmed, - - - - -	16	5	9	2
	316		316	

Of the 244 pulmonary cases in which diagnosis was confirmed, 11 were under 15 years and 233 were over 15 years.

Of the 236 non-pulmonary cases in which diagnosis was confirmed, 138 were under 15 years and 98 were over 15 years.

The *confirmatory signs* in the 244 cases of verified pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows:—

Spit positive,	135
Spit negative with—	
X-ray positive and other confirmatory signs,	30
Tuberculous pleurisy,	22
Tuberculous empyema,	—
Clinical examination positive,	16
Death Certificates,	41
	244

Sputum examinations were made in 237 cases, or 75 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 135 cases and negative results in 102 cases.

No examination of the spit was made in 79 cases, or 25 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons:—No spit, 43; died before or soon after notification, 31; left the district, 3; other reasons, 2.

The *housing conditions* of confirmed new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Over 4 Apts.
Total Cases, - - - -	33	81	54	22	20
Bed to Self, - - - -	9	33	16	5	1
Room to Self, - - - -	—	14	16	10	18
Total number of Contacts, - -	100	352	240	88	57
Number of Contacts under 5 years of age, - - - -	20	38	16	3	2
Number who received In-patient treatment, - - - -	18	54	36	14	6
Number who died, - - - -	6	27	12	3	6

The number of cases confirmed for pulmonary tuberculosis was 244; the above table only shows 210, the remaining cases being 32 institutional and 2 others where the family had removed from the area before information could be obtained.

Cases on Record.—There were on record at the beginning of the year 852 cases of pulmonary and 1,128 cases of non-pulmonary forms of the disease, and during the year 316 new cases of the former type and 316 new cases of the latter were brought to notice, giving a total of 1,168 and 1,444 cases respectively.

Of the total number of 1,168 pulmonary and 1,444 non-pulmonary cases dealt with throughout the year, the following table shows the changes which took place:—

	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
Cases in District on 1/1/34,	852	1,128
New Cases, - - - -	316	316
Total, - - - -	1,168	1,444
Cases removed from Register—		
Died. - - - -	159	64
Disease arrested, -	99	133
Diagnosis revised, -	98	78
Left District, - -	53	48
	409	323
Cases not yet Confirmed, -	29	19
Confirmed Cases in District on 31/12/34, - -	730	1,102
Total Cases in District,	759	1,121

Statement showing the number of cases on the register in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been established as at 31st December, 1934 :—

		NUMBER OF CASES								
		Age Groups								
		5 and	10 and	15 and	25 and	35 and	45 and	65 and		
		Under 5	under 10	under 15	under 25	under 35	under 45	under 65	upwards	
		5	10	15	25	35	45	65	upwards	
PULMONARY.*										
A.	Sputum not present, ...	Males, 1	1	5	6	4	5	10	—	
	Sputum present but not examined, ...	Females, —	1	1	14	11	2	1	—	
		Males, —	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	
		Females, —	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	
B. Sputum examined—										
1.	Tubercle Bacilli found, ...	Males, —	—	2	66	79	57	41	2	
		Females, —	—	3	82	51	26	18	1	
2.	Tubercle Bacilli never found, ...	Males, —	—	4	25	24	32	57	7	
		Females, —	1	6	31	13	25	8	2	
Pulmonary Total, ...		1	3	21	225	182	150	136	12	
NON-PULMONARY.†										
1.	Abdominal, ...	Males, 3	17	14	12	2	—	—	48	
		Females, —	8	15	16	9	4	—	52	
2.	Spine, ...	Males, 4	13	9	20	2	4	4	2	
		Females, 3	4	8	10	10	6	4	—	
3.	Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), ...	Males, 12	31	28	46	14	5	15	2	
		Females, 8	19	21	24	12	7	4	1	
4.	Superficial Glands, ...	Males, 23	72	61	42	25	5	5	2	
		Females, 22	61	77	78	40	16	9	—	
5.	Lupus, ...	Males, —	2	3	5	5	6	1	—	
		Females, —	2	5	6	4	4	1	1	
6.	Other parts or Organs, ...	Males, 1	5	5	6	7	1	3	—	
		Females, 4	6	7	8	6	6	2	—	
Non-pulmonary Total, ...		80	240	253	273	136	64	48	8	
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL, ...										
		81	243	274	498	318	214	184	20	

* 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.

Note.—A patient is retained on the Register in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis for at least five years, and in the case of non-pulmonary for at least three years after complete freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis, except such as are compatible with a healed lesion or lesions.

In addition to definite pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases, two other types of case are kept under observation, viz., contacts and suspects. *Contacts* are individuals—mostly children—who have lived in the same household as a spit positive case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and who have shown abnormal symptoms or signs suggestive, but not diagnostic, of tuberculous disease. Healthy contacts are not registered, but are kept under observation at the dispensaries, or by the child welfare and school medical staffs. *Suspects* are children with positive tuberculin reactions and abnormal radiological signs. Children with suspicious symptoms, who do not have these two qualifications, are not registered as suspects, but are kept under observation at the dispensaries for a period not exceeding three months.

The following statement shows that there were on the register at the beginning of the year 283 Contacts and 266 Suspects, and during the year 64 of the former and 35 of the latter type were registered, giving a total of 347 and 301 cases respectively.

The total number of 347 Contacts and 301 Suspects were dealt with throughout the year, and the following table shows the changes which took place:—

CONTACTS AND SUSPECTED TUBERCULOUS CASES, 1934.

	Contacts.	Suspects.
Cases on District, 1/1/34,	283	266
New Cases, 1934,	64	35
	— 347	— 301
Cases removed from Register:—		
Died,	3	2
No active tuberculosis,	11	52
Diagnosis revised,	3	30
Left district,	34	8
	— 51	— 92
Cases in District, 31/12/34,	296	209
	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.

This type of examination has become part of the routine investigation of all cases of doubtful tuberculosis, and the extent to which the facilities at the County Hospital, Motherwell, are used by the various

dispensaries and by Shotts, Longriggend, and Roadmeetings Sanatoria is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Examinations.	Year.	Examinations.
1921, ..	... 40	1928, ...	... 537
1922, ...	... 110	1929, ...	... 550
1923, ...	... 147	1930, ...	... 682
1924, ...	... 165	1931, ...	... 861
1925, ...	... 180	1932, ...	... 1,014
1926, ...	... 256	1933, ...	... 1,010
1927, ...	... 450	1934, ...	... 1,309

Table showing in detail the sources from which recommendations for X-ray examination came:—

Public Health Office and Medical Practitioners,	-	-	-	-	-	262	
Bellshill Dispensary,	-	-	-	-	-	223	580
Blantyre „	-	-	-	-	-	77	
Cambuslang „	-	-	-	-	-	105	
Larkhall „	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Shotts, „	-	-	-	-	-	154	416
Longriggend Sanatorium,	-	-	-	-	-	147	
Shotts „	-	-	-	-	-	138	
Roadmeetings, „	-	-	-	-	-	131	
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	51

Supervision of Contacts.

During the year a list of 76 scholars living in direct contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (sputum positive) were submitted to the School Medical Inspection Department. The list showed the names and addresses, the school attended, and the relationship of the contact to the case in each instance.

Treatment.

Institutional Treatment.—The cases admitted and re-admitted to tuberculosis institutions are shown in the following table. No patient was sent to any institution outwith the County:—

		Actual Accommo- dation.	Pulmonary. First Admissions.	Re-admis- sions.	Non-pulmonary. First Admissions.	Re-admis- sions.
Sanatoria,	†Shotts,	54	50	16	15	4
	§Uppertown,	55	40	20	28	7
Orthopædic,	*Stonehouse,	82	—	—	85	30
Colony,	Hairmyres,	250	63	38	31	40
(Treatment and training)						
Hospital,	Motherwell,	20	9	98	15	—
(Operative treatment and Artificial Pneumothorax)						
—	Lightburn,	—	—	—	2	—
—	Roadmeetings,	23	18	5	2	1

* Total admissions 120—5 being Orthopædic cases (non-tuberculous).

† Total admissions 94—9 being suspected cases.

§ Total admissions 103—8 being suspected cases.

The work at the various institutions dealing with cases of tuberculosis is described by the respective Physician-Superintendents in the institutional reports.

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 Nurses, the latter of whom paid 14,213 visits during the course of the year.

During the year 58 cases received additional nourishment in the form of milk, eggs, butcher meat, and butter, at a total estimated cost of £424. In addition, supplies of malt and cod-liver oil were provided for these and other cases.

Nine patients were supplied with a single bedstead, mattress and cover, pillows, and blankets. These articles are supplied to patients where proper nursing and care can be carried out at home, and where the patients or relatives are unable to afford the necessary articles. All cases are under strict supervision by the Tuberculosis Officers and nurses, who ensure that patient has "bed to self." At the end of the year 33 cases had bedsteads and bedding in use; 8 air cushions were also supplied.

Out-Patient Clinics.—Table showing the work done at the clinics:—

	New Cases.	Re-attendances.
COUNTY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, STONEHOUSE—		
Minor operations, - - -	30	11
X-ray examinations, - - -	344	83
Consultations, - - -	438	408
Artificial sunlight treatment, -	38	3,942
Electric treatment, - - -	38	392
Miscellaneous cases, - - -	45	410
HEALTH INSTITUTE, CAMBUSLANG—		
Dressings, - - - -	30	103
Artificial sunlight treatment, -	29	1,173
HEALTH INSTITUTE, SHOTTS—		
Dressings, - - - -	66	288
Artificial sunlight treatment, -	17	531
HEALTH INSTITUTE, BLANTYRE—		
Dressings, - - - -	79	268
Artificial sunlight treatment, -	28	556
LANARK DISTRICT OFFICES—		
Artificial Sunlight Treatment, -	18	292

Dispensary Treatment.—Five dispensaries—situated at Bellshill, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Larkhall, and Shotts—were in use, and the following table shows the record of work done:—

	New Cases.	Minor Operations.	Re-attendances.
Bellshill, - - -	196	—	1,457
Blantyre, - - -	85	—	909
Cambuslang, - -	106	7	1,603
Larkhall, - - -	95	—	1,015
Shotts, - - -	133	—	788
	615	7	5,772

Many cases not notified as tuberculosis were sent to the dispensaries, and the following table shows the source from which they came:—

By whom Sent	Bellshill	Blantyre	Cambuslang	Larkhall	Shotts	Total	Total
Sent by Doctors, - - -	106	36	55	77	78	352	480
Sent by Public Health Staff,	35	25	31	5	28	124	
Sent by School Medical Department, - - -	—	2	—	1	1	4	

Dental Treatment.—Table showing the number of notified cases who were recommended for treatment at Out-patient Clinics:—

Bellshill Dispensary, ...	...	...	5
Blantyre Health Institute, ...	...	...	3
Cambuslang Health Institute, ...	...	...	12
Larkhall Dispensary, ...	...	...	3
Shotts Health Institute, ...	...	...	3

Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic.—At the 22 sessions held during the year, the first visits paid numbered 34, and the re-visits, 44. 8 operations were recommended, of which 6 were performed as follows:—Tonsils and adenoids, 6. Two cases were awaiting operation.

Attendances at the Clinic were recommended from the following sources:—Bellshill Dispensary, 10; Cambuslang Dispensary, 3; Larkhall Dispensary, 2; Shotts Dispensary, 1; Shotts Sanatorium, 4; Longriggend Sanatorium, 2; Public Health Staff, 7.

Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931, and Amendment Scheme, 1934.

Two initial examinations in connection with the above scheme were carried out during the year under the (Sandstone Industry) at the Heathfield Pit, Garnkirk, Chryston.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births Registered.—There were registered the births of 6,078 infants—3,142 males and 2,926 females—which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 19.92 per 1,000 of the population. The illegitimate births numbered 341—178 males and 163 females—which is equal to 5.6 per cent. of the total births.

Births Notified.—The number of statutory notifications received was 5,811.

The sources of notification were as follows:—

Doctors.	Midwives.	Handywomen.	Parents.	Institutions.	Total.
1,545	2,548	7	318	1,393	5,811

In addition, 190 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents; 282 children born outwith the County were discovered from the Returns of the local Registrars, and 50 births (including 3 still-births) were brought to the notice of the Department by the Nurse Health Visitors, giving a gross total of 6,333. Of this figure 6,083 were live-born children and 250 still-born.

30 births occurred within the County area, the parents of the infants belonging to outside areas.

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 District Council Areas.

Reference to the table shows that 73,191 domiciliary visits were made by the staff during the year. The special visits referred to numbered 12,281, and were made in connection with the following conditions: — Ante-natal cases, 6,419; maternal and infant death enquiries, 110; ophthalmia neonatorum and discharging eyes, 1,186; squint, 1,463; puerperal fever and pyrexia, 74; adopted babies (first and revisits), 686; ear, nose, and throat, 273; enquiries regarding accounts under the Midwives Acts, 622; hospital admissions, 639; and others, 809.

TABLE M I.
BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.
VISITS MADE BY NURSE HEALTH VISITORS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR 1934.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA.	BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF VISITS.				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT.					INFANT DEATHS.				
	Registered. Legiti- mate.	Notified. Alive. born.	Still- born.	First.	Subsequent. Infants. Mothers.	Special.	Total.	Doctor alone or with Handy- woman.	Midwife. and Midwife.	Handy- woman.	B.B.A.	Insti- tution.	Regis- tered. per 1000 Births.				
No. I,	110	6	118	3	112	657	2	12	783	29	57	2	1	5	18	5	43.1
No. II,	261	16	276	9	263	1,715	136	195	2,309	136	45	51	4	1	26	12	43.3
No. III,	388	26	419	9	375	3,168	57	338	3,938	120	171	15	8	2	59	20	48.3
No. IV,	638	44	683	18	684	6,391	118	1,292	8,485	127	165	216	4	15	157	51	74.6
No. V,	502	41	543	20	546	5,589	229	1,775	8,139	33	179	158	—	14	162	40	73.6
No. VI,	1,205	68	1,273	66	1,329	11,961	524	2,804	16,618	37	431	478	6	20	357	124	97.4
No. VII,	777	43	821	35	892	10,298	551	1,600	13,341	494	123	83	10	12	170	74	90.2
No. VIII,	676	38	711	34	644	5,953	305	2,113	9,015	167	75	219	—	23	160	55	77.0
No. IX,	1,057	55	1,114	51	1,066	6,092	372	1,989	9,519	156	257	338	10	28	277	74	66.5
Biggar Burgh,	15	1	16	—	12	185	—	—	197	1	5	3	—	2	1	5	312.5
Lanark Burgh,	108	3	109	5	85	588	11	163	847	43	9	19	—	—	14	2	18.0
TOTAL,	5,737	341	6,083	250	6,008	52,597	2,305	12,281	73,191	1,343	1,517	1,582	43	122	1,401	462	75.6
	6,078		6,333														

Attendance at Confinement. — Particulars connected with 5,765 live infants have been recorded. Of this number, it has been found that 1,297 (22·5 per cent.) were attended by medical practitioners alone or assisted by neighbours or relatives; 1,460 (25·3 per cent.) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 1,547 (26·8 per cent.) by certified midwives; 43 (0·7 per cent.) by women not on the Midwives' Roll; 1,305 (22·6 per cent.) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 113 (1·9 per cent.) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

Of the 250 still-births notified, particulars of 243 have been recorded, and the attendants at birth in these were as follows:— 46 (18·9 per cent.) by doctors alone or assisted by an unqualified person; 57 (23·4 per cent.) by doctors and midwives; 35 (14·4 per cent.) by midwives alone; 96 (39·5 per cent.) in institutions; and 9 (3·7 per cent.) were born before the arrival of an attendant.

The classification of the attendants at birth is as follows:—

Cases attended by Midwives,	...	...	26·3	per cent.
Do. Doctors and Midwives,	...	...	25·2	„
Do. Doctors,	...	...	22·3	„
Do. Handywomen,	...	...	0·7	„
Do. Institutions,	...	...	23·3	„
B.B.A.,	...	...	2·0	„

Feeding at Age of Six Months.—5,507 records, relating to infants born between July, 1933, and June, 1934, were investigated to determine the feeding at the age of six months, and the results were classified as follows:—Wholly breast-fed, 2,652 (48·15 per cent.); partially breast-fed, 411 (7·46 per cent.); artificially fed, 1,698 (30·83 per cent.); died or removed, 683; and information incomplete, 63.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered 462, which is equivalent to 76·01 per 1,000 births. The infantile mortality rate in each of the District Council Areas is set forth in Table M I.

Table M II shows the deaths arranged according to group causes and age periods:—

TABLE M II.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.										Rate per 1,000 Births.
	WEEKS.				Total. — 4	MONTHS.				Total. — 12	
	- 1	1-2	2-3	3-4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12		
1. Prematurity, - -	98	3	4	3	108	8	—	—	—	116	19.0
Congenital Malfor- mation, - -	7	2	5	2	16	3	3	—	—	22	3.6
Congenital Heart, Atelectasis, - -	5	2	—	—	7	2	3	—	1	13	2.1
Injury at Birth, -	9	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	10	1.6
	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	1.6
2. Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, -	24	8	1	3	36	7	5	1	—	49	8.0
3. Diarrhœa, - -	—	—	—	1	1	7	16	3	1	28	4.6
4. Pneumonia, - -	—	2	4	3	9	22	26	21	12	90	14.8
Bronchitis, - -	—	—	3	—	3	8	4	3	2	20	3.2
Other Respiratory Diseases, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	0.4
5. Tuberculosis—											
Meningeal, - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	0.6
Abdominal, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convulsions, - -	7	3	2	3	15	—	2	2	2	21	3.4
Meningitis, - -	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	1	7	1.1
7. Measles, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	9	16	2.6
Whooping-cough, -	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	10	1.6
Diphtheria, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.1
Erysipelas, - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4	0.6
8. Syphilis, - - -	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.3
9. All Other Causes, -	5	2	1	1	9	7	8	7	5	36	5.9
	165	22	22	16	225	71	79	50	37	462	76.0
Rate per 1000 births,	27.1	3.6	3.6	2.6	37.0	11.6	12.9	7.1	6.0	76.0	

INVESTIGATION OF MATERNAL DEATHS.

TABLE M III.—MATERNAL DEATHS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GROUP CAUSES; NUMBER OF BIRTHS, BIRTH-RATES, AND MATERNAL DEATH-RATES EXPRESSED PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Registered Cause.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Puerperal Sepsis,	18	18	16	20
Albuminuria of Pregnancy and Eclampsia,	7	6	2	6
Hæmorrhage,	3	7	—	4
Cardiac Failure and Shock,	6	1	5	2
Toxæmia of Pregnancy,	4	4	4	4
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy,	3	3	2	4*
	—	—	—	—
	41	39	29	40
	==	==	==	==
Registered Births,	6,350	6,313	5,929	6,078
Birth-rate,	20·9	20·86	19·46	19·92
Death rate per 1,000 births (Puerperal Sepsis),	2·83	2·85	2·69	3·29
Death-rate per 1,000 births (excluding Puerperal Sepsis),	3·62	3·32	2·19	3·29
Death-rate per 1,000 births,	6·45	6·17	4·88	6·58

* 1 Pernicious Anæmia.

1 Brain Embolism.

1 Pyelitis; Fatty Degeneration of Liver; Cardiac failure.

1 Infarction of Lung due to Embolism.

Special investigations relating to 52 maternal deaths were made by the medical staff, and reports on the prescribed forms sent to the Department of Health. 20 of these related to deaths from puerperal sepsis, 20 from other diseases and accidents of pregnancy, and 12 from causes associated with pregnancy.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Table M IV gives the total number of births notified, the number of institutional births and maternal deaths, and the institutional confinements and maternal mortality rates per 1,000 births:—

TABLE M IV.

	Total Births Notified.	Institution Births.	Maternal Deaths.	Institution Confinements per 1,000 Births.	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1931, -	6,588	900	41	136·6	6·22
1932, -	6,534	1,262	39	192·9	5·96
1933, -	6,214	1,302	29	209·5	4·66
1934, -	6,333	1,516	40	239·3	6·31

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Puerperal Fever.—The number of notifications of puerperal fever was 51. The exact incidence of the disease may be obtained by adding to this figure 35 cases of puerperal pyrexia finally diagnosed as puerperal fever. The total number, 86, represents a rate of 13·5 per 1,000 births. The deaths numbered 20, giving a fatality-rate of 23·2 and a death-rate of 3·1 per 1,000 births.

The following table shows the incidence and death-rates according to the attendance at confinement:—

Attendant at Birth.	Births Notified.	Total Cases of Puerperal Fever.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Fatality Rate.	Death- Rate per 1,000 Births.
Doctor, - - -	1,709	17	9·9	4	23·5	2·3
Doctor and Midwife,	1,343	22	16·3	7	31·8	5·2
Midwife, - - -	1,710	18	10·5	4	22·2	2·3
Institution, - - -	1,516	12	7·8	3	25·0	1·9
Handywoman, - - -	21	—	—	—	—	—
B.B.A., - - -	34	6	17·6	1	16·6	29·3
Septic Abortions, - - -	—	11	—	1	9·0	—
Totals, - - -	6,333	86	13·5	20	23·2	3·1

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

	-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	Over 45	Total.
Cases,	5	23	20	24	12	2	—	86
Deaths, -	1	4	1	12	2	—	—	20

NUMBER OF PREGNANCY.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Over 12	Not Stated.	Total.
Cases, -	35	9	6	8	8	9	3	1	1	3	—	1	1	1	86
Deaths, -	8	1	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	20

DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

	Full Term.	Premature.	Miscarriage.	Abortion.	Not Stated.	Total.
Cases, -	69	6	3	8	—	86
Deaths, -	16	3	—	1	—	20

Hospital Treatment.—79 or 91·8 per cent. of all cases received hospital treatment. All were admitted to the County Fever Hospital, Motherwell, with the exception of two cases treated in an institution outwith the County.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases notified was 67. Of this number, 60 notifications were received from medical practitioners; and 7 from the County Hospital, Bellshill. 35 cases were subsequently diagnosed as puerperal fever, and are included in the previous section of the report.

Requests for Medical Consultation.—In 6 instances medical practitioners utilised the services of the Consultant appointed by the Local Authority under the Regulations.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The total number of notifications of still-births received was 250, and the Nurse Health Visitors enquired into 243 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows:—Doctor alone, or with an unqualified woman, 46; doctor and midwife, 57; midwife, 35; B.B.A., 9; and institution cases, 96.

The confinement was ascertained to have been normal in 172 cases and abnormal in 71, instrumental delivery taking place in 39 of the latter.

In 158 instances the probable causes of the still-births are given below, but in the remaining 85 cases no definite reasons were ascertained:—Difficult labour, 19; ante-partum haemorrhage, 13; eclampsia, albuminuria, and toxæmia, 20; placenta prævia, 7; accidents during pregnancy (including shock), 6; ill-health of mother, 7; cardiac weakness, 2; cerebral haemorrhage, 1; accidental haemorrhage, 8; hydramnios, 1; prematurity, 19; injury at birth, 2; congenital malformation, 16; prolapsed cord, 15; abnormalities of cord, 4; breech presentation, 7; other abnormal presentations, 3; craniotomy, 7; asphyxia, 1.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND DISCHARGING EYES.

Notified Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases, 72; rate per 1,000 births, 11·8; admissions to hospital, 19.

Of the total cases reported, 47 (65·2 per cent.) were notified by doctors; 12 (16·6 per cent.) by certified midwives; 4 (5·5 per cent.)

by both doctors and midwives; 7 (9·7 per cent.) were notified from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, and 2 cases were not notified.

In 30 instances a doctor alone, or with the assistance of a neighbour, was in attendance at the confinement, i.e., the disease developed in connection with 2·2 per cent. of the total number of confinements conducted by doctors. Doctors and midwives were present at the birth in 8 cases, representing 0·5 per cent. of the total cases attended by doctors and midwives. A certified midwife alone was present at the birth in 16 cases, which is 1·0 per cent. of the total midwives' cases. 16 cases occurred in institutions, and in 2 the confinements took place before the arrival of an attendant.

In the following table the cases are classified according to the severity of the disease and to the bacteriological findings:—

	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Total.
Gonococcal, - - - -	1	3	3	7
Other organisms, - - - -	4	5	2	11
Pus, but no organisms, - - - -	5	5	8	18
No pus, no bacteria, - - - -	8	3	2	13
No swab, - - - -	16	6	1	23
	34	22	16	72

Discharging Eyes.—The number of cases of discharging eyes discovered was 102. 4 cases were admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell. The attendant at birth was as follows:—Doctor alone, or with the assistance of a neighbour, 19; doctor and midwife, 13; midwife alone, 36; and born before the arrival of an attendant, 4. In 30 cases the births occurred in institutions.

The severity of the condition and the bacteriological findings are shown below:—

	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Total.
Gonococcal, - - - -	—	—	—	—
Other organisms, - - - -	40	5	5	50
Pus, but no organisms, - - - -	26	6	9	41
No pus, no bacteria, - - - -	6	1	—	7
No swab, - - - -	4	—	—	4
	76	12	14	102

The following table shows the total number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and discharging eyes according to districts:—

District Council Area.	Ophth. Neon.	Disc. Eyes.
No. I, - - -	1	—
No. II, - - -	1	—
No. III, - - -	1	—
No. IV, - - -	1	15
No. V, - - -	8	22
No. VI, - - -	8	10
No. VII, - - -	24	11
No. VIII, - - -	17	18
No. IX, - - -	10	26
Biggar Burgh, - -	—	—
Lanark Burgh, - -	1	—
	72	102

The following notes relate to a case where there was loss of vision in one eye.

Baby J. —, born 21/4/34. — Confinement took place in the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, and there was no history of vaginal discharge in the mother, and no symptoms of gonorrhoea. The confinement was normal and uneventful, and the eyes were swabbed and 20 per cent. argyrol instilled immediately the head was born and before severing the umbilical cord.

Discharge from both eyes was noted on the first day, and treatment was instituted immediately, which consisted of hourly douching with boracic solution and the application of 20 per cent. argyrol every four hours. The child was seen at least three times daily by the doctors and treatment was carried out by trained nurses.

On 22/4/34 the discharge was unchanged in left eye and much improved in the right. Similar treatment was carried out throughout the 22nd, but, Sunday intervening, a smear was not sent until 23/4/34, and this was returned on 24/4/34 as positive for gonococci.

On 23/4/34 both eyes were still discharging, and the left eye was definitely inflamed. The child was removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell. On admission there was purulent discharge from both eyes, left worse, and gonococci present. Energetic treatment was

instituted at once, and right eye cleared up, but left continued inflamed.

On 11/5/34 left cornea became hazy—signs of keratitis—discharge less.

15/5/34—Left eye still discharging but not copious. Eye easily seen. Acute widespread superficial ulceration.

17/5/34—Consultation with Eye Specialist.

By the end of the month the discharge had cleared up completely, but left eye showed opacity and bulging of the cornea.

On discharge from the County Hospital, Motherwell, on 7/7/34, there was prominence of left eyeball, diffuse opacity, but not densely white, and looked like complete loss of vision of left eye.

Treatment of the opacity still continues.

The mother was treated as an out-patient at the County Hospital, Motherwell.

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

The Nurse Health Visitors made 6,419 domiciliary visits to expectant mothers during the year. At the Child Welfare Centres, 1,239 patients attended for the first time, and the total visits numbered 2,817.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—BELLSHILL HOSPITAL.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Normal,	393	Varicose Veins and Hæmorrhoids,	43
Abnormal Presentation,	8	Respiratory Disease,	26
Contracted Pelvis,	52	Cardiac,	11
Albuminuria,	161	Gastro-intestinal,	2
Hyperemesis,	35	Dental Caries,	17
Hæmorrhage and Threatened		Abdominal Pain,	19
Abortion,	42	Previous Abnormality,	82
Hydramnios,	—	Debility,	60
Leucorrhœa,	36	Others,	56

No. of 1st Visits,	1,043
Cases referred to Ante-Natal Wards,	129
Cases referred to Own Doctor,	75
Cases treated at Clinic,	839
	— 1,043
Total Number of Attendances,	2,981

POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS—BELLSHILL.

Post-Natal—

Uterine Displacement, ...	1
Cervical Tear, ...	2
Albuminuria, ...	5
Anæmia and Debility, ...	1
Subinvolution, ...	8
Others, ...	8

Gynæcological—

Uterine Displacement, ...	10
Sterility, ...	—
Cervical Tear, ...	8
Endometritis, ...	8
Disorders of Menstruation, ...	15
Ovarian Pain, ...	11
Others, ...	18

Others—

Cystitis and Nephritis, ...	4
Anæmia and Debility, ...	—
Others, ...	3

Number of 1st Visits, ...	102
Total Number of Attendances, ...	167

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—CAMBUSLANG.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Normal, ...	155	Varicose Veins and Hæmorrhoids, ...	13
Abnormal Presentation, ...	2	Respiratory Disease, ...	16
Contracted Pelvis, ...	12	Cardiac, ...	1
Albuminuria, ...	55	Gastro-intestinal, ...	1
Hyperemesis, ...	3	Dental Caries, ...	5
Hæmorrhage and Threatened Abortion, ...	13	Abdominal Pain, ...	—
Hydramnios, ...	1	Previous Abnormality, ...	13
Leucorrhœa, ...	3	Debility, ...	9
		Others, ...	27

Number of 1st Visits, ...	329
Cases referred to Ante-Natal Wards, ...	29
Cases referred to Own Doctor, ...	4
Cases treated at Clinic, ...	296
	— 329

Total Number of Attendances, ...	1,745
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POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS—CAMBUSLANG.

Post-Natal—

Cervical Tear, ...	1
Leucorrhœa, ...	1
Diseases of the Breast, ...	1
Albuminuria, ...	1
Dental Caries, ...	1
Anæmia and Debility, ...	3
Subinvolution, ...	3
Others, ...	8

Gynæcological—

Uterine Displacement, ...	6
Cervical Tear, ...	2
Disorders of Menstruation, ...	5
Ovarian Pain, ...	2
Others, ...	5

Number of 1st Visits, ...	39
Total Number of Attendances, ...	81

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—SHOTTS.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Normal,	76	Varicose Veins and Hæmorrhoids,	5
Abnormal Presentation,	4	Respiratory Disease,	3
Contracted Pelvis,	8	Cardiac,	2
Albuminuria,	15	Dental Caries,	5
Hyperemesis,	3	Abdominal Pain,	2
Hæmorrhage and Threatened		Previous Abnormality,	9
Abortion,	8	Debility,	15
Hydramnios,	—	Others,	20
Leucorrhœa,	4		

Total Number of 1st Visits,	179
Cases referred to Ante-Natal Wards,	19
Cases referred to Own Doctor,	1
Cases treated at Clinic,	159
	— 179
Total Number of Attendances,	915

POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS—SHOTTS.

Post-Natal—

Uterine Displacement,	1
Diseases of the Breast,	1
Albuminuria,	5
Dental Caries,	1
Anæmia and Debility,	24
Others,	10

Gynæcological—

Uterine Displacement,	8
Sterility,	3
Cervical Tear,	3
Disorders of Menstruation,	15
Ovarian Pain,	5
Others,	17

Others—

Cystitis and Nephritis,	3
Anæmia and Debility,	1
Others,	1

Number of 1st Visits,	98
Total Number of Attendances,	397

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—BLANTYRE.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Normal,	123	Varicose Veins and Hæmorrhoids,	10
Abnormal Presentation,	3	Respiratory Disease,	4
Contracted Pelvis,	10	Cardiac Disease,	1
Albuminuria,	28	Gastro-Intestinal,	—
Hyperemesis,	5	Dental Caries,	8
Hæmorrhage and Threatened		Abdominal Pain,	—
Abortion,	4	Previous Abnormality,	19
Hydramnios,	—	Debility,	6
Leucorrhœa,	2	Others,	14

Number of 1st Visits,	237
Cases referred to Ante-Natal Wards,	11
Cases referred to Own Doctor,	—
Cases treated at Clinic,	226
	— 237
Total Number of Attendances,	1,198

POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS—BLANTYRE.

<i>Post-Natal—</i>				<i>Gynæcological—</i>			
Albuminuria,	...	...	2	Uterine Displacement,	...	—	
Anæmia and Debility,	...	...	1	Sterility,	...	...	2
Others,	...	...	2	Disorders of Menstruation,	...	...	6
Number of 1st Visits, ...				...	...	...	13
Total Number of Attendances,				...	...	...	27

ANTI-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.

Anti-natal cases were submitted to the various institutions as follows:—County Hospital, Bellshill, 347; Calderbank Convalescent Home, 32; and Lanark Hospital, 14.

Albuminuria. — The total number of expectant mothers under observation in respect of albuminuria was 606, of whom 538 were confined during the year. Altogether 7,493 specimens of urine were examined. Of these, 7,001 were sent to the Child Welfare Centres—6,509 by patients and 492 were submitted by certified midwives. 188 specimens were examined at the County Laboratory, 144 of these being sent in by midwives and 44 by members of the Public Health Staff.

Confinement Outfits.—344 special outfits prepared at the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, were supplied through the various Child Welfare Centres to mothers in necessitous circumstances. The cost of these outfits is 4s. 6d. each, but this charge may be modified in very exceptional circumstances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Patients are admitted to the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, either on account of unsuitable home conditions or because of any abnormality of pregnancy or labour. An analysis of 1,278 admissions shows that 483 (37·8 per cent.) were dealt with on account of housing conditions, 283 (22·1 per cent.) were primipara, and 512 (40·0 per cent.) had some abnormality of the present and previous pregnancy.

They contribute to the cost of their treatment according to a scale of income. The assessments for the year totalled £1,408, and of this amount £1,219 was actually paid. The receipts represent 9·5 per cent. of the annual maintenance charges.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Table M V shows the attendances of mothers, infants and children at the Child Welfare Centres during 1934.

TABLE M V.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF MOTHERS, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN AT THE CHILD WELFARE CENTRES FOR 1934.

Centres.	No. of Sessions.	Total Attendances.		
		Mothers.	Children Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Airdrie, - - -	22	864	375	343
Baillieston, - - -	44	2,491	1,059	1,139
Bellshill, - - -	48	3,352	2,022	1,802
Bishopbriggs, - - -	48	1,595	988	741
Blantyre, - - -	48	3,207	1,777	1,540
Cadzow, - - -	22	861	561	461
Cambuslang, - - -	48	2,490	1,449	1,221
Carluke, - - -	22	802	548	327
Chapelhall, - - -	23	838	369	369
Chryston, - - -	47	2,641	1,444	1,231
Coalburn, - - -	12	439	302	159
Douglas Water, - - -	12	172	155	29
Larkhall, - - -	44	2,357	1,381	1,150
Lanark, - - -	22	903	686	295
Newarthill, - - -	48	1,781	895	802
Newmains, - - -	47	2,520	1,134	1,148
New Stevenston, - - -	48	2,993	1,685	1,484
Shotts, - - -	48	2,203	1,619	886
Strathaven, - - -	22	658	434	380
Tannochside, - - -	45	2,052	1,441	912
Uddingston, - - -	48	2,315	1,468	1,191
		37,534	21,792	17,610

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Table M VI shows the number of sessions held, and the number of first visits and re-visits made by mothers, infants, and children.

TABLE M VI.

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.
Airdrie, .	22	32	44	59	114	32	88	54	134
Baillieston, .	44	113	317	138	322	96	225	99	239
Bellshill, .	48	238	379	127	232	212	505	187	339
Bishopbriggs, .	48	45	231	55	198	55	187	63	149
Blantyre, .	48	26	32	211	361	179	554	191	487
Cadzow, .	22	21	56	62	148	44	188	66	261
Cambuslang, .	48	12	12	211	342	221	466	309	536
Carluke, .	22	25	50	31	97	35	82	61	164
Chapelhall, .	23	27	50	183	79	50	102	55	124
Chryston, .	47	69	210	106	302	75	187	90	235
Coalburn, .	12	8	13	27	43	26	51	12	20
Larkhall, .	44	112	344	177	307	147	391	167	339
Lanark, .	22	51	122	46	182	59	138	40	70
Newarthill, .	48	53	83	65	196	93	282	78	187
Newmains, .	47	54	94	126	244	107	315	143	316
New Stevenston, .	48	102	244	120	240	117	335	127	326
Shotts, .	48	15	18	169	263	151	381	155	327
Strathaven, .	22	21	70	34	119	38	156	52	233
Tannochside, .	45	98	181	124	258	101	280	118	270
Uddingston, .	48	117	267	118	220	125	343	144	347
	1,239	2,817	2,189	4,267	1,963	5,256	2,211	5,103	

Infants and Children.—Table M VII shows the illnesses recorded among 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 had a re-visit for a new ailment, in which event both illnesses were recorded.

TABLE M VII.
ILLNESSES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN ATTENDING CENTRES.

Centre.	Gastro-Intestinal.	Intestinal Worms.	Respiratory.	Tuberculosis.	Skin.	Ear, Nose, and Throat.	Eyes.	Teeth.	Rickets.	Hernia.	Phimosis.	Anal Protrusion.	Club-foot.	Infantile Paresis.	Injury to Limb.	Cleft Palate.	Others.	Total.
Airdrie, -	24	-	34	-	8	8	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	98
Baillieston, -	43	2	50	2	55	19	16	9	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	56	263
Bellshill, -	117	3	117	-	59	55	45	11	11	14	9	-	-	-	2	-	122	565
Bishopbriggs, -	37	3	32	-	43	16	13	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	3	-	30	185
Blantyre, -	128	8	92	1	70	53	33	8	25	23	24	-	1	1	1	1	152	621
Cadzow, -	25	3	34	-	15	16	25	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	39	169
Cambuslang, -	115	10	123	-	138	80	54	20	32	23	29	-	1	-	3	-	119	747
Carlisle, -	26	7	8	-	21	12	18	1	5	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	19	125
Chapelhall, -	33	2	44	-	13	9	8	3	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	7	124
Chryston, -	37	6	32	-	31	16	15	5	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	42	196
Coalburn, -	21	-	5	-	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	43
Douglas Water, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanark, -	32	2	18	1	14	7	10	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	17	114
Larkhall, -	86	3	71	-	73	41	47	10	14	19	24	-	-	-	-	-	106	494
Newarthill, -	56	-	49	-	28	21	9	2	3	8	5	-	1	1	-	-	50	233
Newmains, -	74	1	52	-	57	27	15	27	8	5	12	-	-	1	3	-	60	342
New Stevenston, -	70	3	120	-	48	39	20	6	5	3	7	-	-	-	3	-	81	405
Shotts, -	115	4	29	1	41	33	25	16	13	10	16	-	1	-	-	-	77	381
Strathaven, -	18	2	36	-	24	11	18	3	5	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	29	168
Tannochside, -	62	4	92	-	54	48	26	6	3	8	3	-	-	-	3	-	65	374
Uddingston, -	69	4	101	-	52	37	10	7	7	4	1	-	-	-	2	1	93	388
	1,188	67	1,139	5	848	550	417	147	153	147	159	-	7	5	22	4	1,177	6,035

Ante-Natal Cases. — During the year 1,239 ante-natal cases (representing 1,760 conditions) were seen at the Child Welfare Centres. These are shown in the following table according to Centres and the conditions found.

Of the above cases, 748 were referred for treatment to the ante-natal wards, 234 were referred to the family doctors, and the remaining 257 received treatment at the Clinics.

TABLE M VIII.
ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Centres.	Normal.	Contracted Pelvis.	Albuminuria.	Hyperemesis.	Hæmorrhage and Threatened Abortion.	Hydræmnios.	Leucorrhœa.	Varicose Veins and Hemorrhoids.	Respiratory.	Cardiac.	Gastro-Intestinal.	Dental Caries.	Abdominal Pain.	Previous Abnormality.	Debility.	Others.	Abnormal Presentation.	Total.
Airdrie,	10	1	6	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	3	4	1	—	35
Baillieston,	12	2	31	5	3	—	8	12	13	—	22	12	11	6	14	15	—	166
Bellshill,	71	—	31	—	7	—	11	22	10	—	39	13	13	42	14	24	—	297
Bishopbriggs,	8	—	11	1	6	—	2	7	3	1	2	6	2	1	6	10	—	66
Blantyre,	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	4	1	3	4	2	2	6	3	—	36
Cadzow,	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	6	1	5	4	2	4	—	33
Cambuslang,	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	2	—	—	14
Carlisle,	11	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	1	2	3	—	1	—	28
Chapelhall,	9	—	9	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	28
Chryston,	8	1	13	5	1	—	3	17	4	1	16	9	4	3	16	15	—	116
Coalburn,	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	16
Douglas Water,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark,	16	1	1	4	1	—	4	6	2	1	14	3	3	1	—	3	—	60
Larkhall,	12	1	34	4	1	—	5	14	6	4	21	6	23	28	7	34	—	200
Newarthill,	16	—	7	4	1	—	2	3	4	—	2	2	1	8	3	3	—	56
Newmains,	17	—	5	—	2	—	—	4	1	1	4	4	3	3	8	9	—	61
New Stevenston,	12	2	13	—	1	—	6	10	12	1	31	7	5	20	24	5	—	149
Shotts,	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	19
Strathaven,	4	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	4	6	—	1	26
Tannochside,	20	2	7	—	7	—	6	13	4	3	31	6	12	17	14	19	3	164
Uddingston,	16	1	7	3	1	—	6	11	9	6	37	5	20	24	22	22	—	190
	261	12	183	31	37	—	60	130	80	20	241	97	107	173	153	171	4	1,760

Post-Natal and Other Consultations.—Table M IX shows the post-natal, gynaecological, and other consultations which were made at the various Centres :—

TABLE M IX.

POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS.

CENTRE.	POST-NATAL.										GYNÆCOLOGICAL.						OTHERS.										
	Uterine Displacement.	Cervical Tear.	Leucorrhœa.	Disease of the Breast.	Varicose Veins.	Albuminuria.	Gastro-Intestinal.	Respiratory.	Dental.	Anæmia and Debility.	Others.	Total.	Uterine Displacement.	Cervical Tear.	Endometritis.	Disorders of Menstruation.	Ovarian Pain.	Others.	Total.	Respiratory.	Gastro-Intestinal.	Cystitis and Nephritis.	Dental.	Anæmia and Debility.	Others.	Total.	
Airdrie, -	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	6	16	-	30	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	14	4	4	26
Baillieston, -	1	-	6	3	1	8	12	4	24	49	17	125	-	-	-	4	1	4	4	9	5	3	2	26	9	15	60
Bellshill, -	-	1	1	6	2	2	9	3	28	45	14	111	-	-	1	4	-	3	8	3	3	1	27	16	11	61	
Bishopbriggs, -	-	-	1	3	1	3	4	1	4	20	11	48	-	-	1	2	-	4	7	1	2	3	2	2	11	21	
Blantyre, -	-	-	3	4	3	12	6	5	51	67	17	168	2	-	1	7	2	5	17	5	1	3	50	19	20	98	
Cadzow, -	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	8	9	7	31	3	-	-	6	-	7	16	5	1	1	17	3	13	40	
Cambuslang, -	-	-	2	7	8	5	7	7	50	73	15	174	1	1	-	6	-	4	12	4	2	1	43	25	13	28	
Carlisle, -	-	-	3	1	2	-	6	1	7	4	6	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	11	1	1	15	
Chapelhall, -	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	1	5	16	2	33	1	-	-	6	-	3	10	3	4	-	17	13	9	46	
Chryston, -	-	-	5	4	1	4	15	1	18	39	24	111	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	1	22	7	16	57	
Coalburn, -	-	-	3	2	1	-	4	-	4	2	2	18	1	-	1	2	-	-	4	2	1	-	5	1	-	9	
Douglas Water, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lanark, -	-	-	4	2	6	2	7	5	10	13	10	59	-	-	2	5	-	-	7	1	1	2	1	-	6	11	
Larkhall, -	2	-	7	7	1	9	6	5	30	53	18	138	4	1	1	8	2	4	20	1	1	2	48	13	22	87	
Newarthill, -	-	-	1	1	3	5	7	3	7	37	10	74	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	-	-	7	7	3	21	
Newmains, -	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	4	41	34	19	110	-	-	-	4	-	6	10	-	2	-	31	7	6	46	
New Stevenston, -	2	-	2	5	3	7	18	11	16	54	11	129	1	1	2	6	2	3	15	4	-	1	7	9	4	25	
Shotts, -	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	3	40	45	17	116	-	-	-	4	1	2	7	2	2	1	36	8	15	64	
Strathaven, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	4	20	-	-	2	1	3	1	7	3	2	-	7	10	6	28	
Tannochside, -	3	-	5	9	4	3	12	7	22	42	23	130	2	1	2	1	1	2	9	-	2	1	23	9	17	52	
Uddingston, -	4	-	3	13	-	5	11	6	18	45	10	115	2	1	2	4	-	1	10	4	4	1	23	6	10	48	
	15	-	48	76	40	74	143	71	392	674	237	1770	20	7	14	77	9	50	177	51	40	24	417	169	202	903	

TREATMENT AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following statements give a record of the work carried out at Cambuslang, Blantyre, and Shotts, and also at the Out-patient Department at Calderbank House:—

MINOR AILMENTS.

MOTHERS.

	Blantyre.	Cambuslang.	Shotts.
Anæmia, - - -	40	25	19
Skin Disease, - -	14	4	—
*Others, - - -	58	41	17
	<u>112</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>36</u>
Re-attendances, - -	560	325	220

* This group includes burns, septic condition, impetigo, eye diseases, &c.

CHILDREN.

	Blantyre.	Cambuslang.	Shotts.
Skin, - - -	46	89	4
Eyes, - - -	97	64	4
Ears, - - -	88	48	11
*Others, - - -	254	130	15
	<u>485</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>34</u>
Re-attendances, -	1,323	981	176

*This group includes impetigo, dressings, threadworms, umbilical hernia, &c.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN.	
	New Cases.	Re-attendances.	New Cases.	Re-attendances.
Blantyre, - - -	1	3	35	479
Cambuslang, - -	13	143	49	239
Lanark, - - -	1	—	7	65
Shotts, - - -	—	—	15	366
Calderbank House, -	4	156	8	221
	<u>19</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>1,370</u>

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, - - -	29	25	55
Blantyre, - - -	26	21	48
Cambuslang, - - -	17	9	29
Shotts, - - -	13	10	34
	85	65	166

DENTAL TREATMENT—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year 903 mothers and 133 children were recommended for dental treatment, and of these 693 mothers and 106 children attended the dental surgeons appointed by the Local Authority:—

CENTRE—	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN.	
	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.
Airdrie, - - -	28	25	4	4
Baillieston, - - -	52	50	6	6
Bellshill, - - -	64	42	7	4
Bishopbriggs, - - -	10	6	1	—
Blantyre, - - -	109	51	7	2
Cadzow, - - -	26	10	5	2
Cambuslang, - - -	102	100	17	15
Carluke, - - -	18	16	2	—
Chapelhall, - - -	26	21	3	1
Chryston, - - -	44	40	5	5
Coalburn, - - -	32	25	—	—
Lanark, - - -	16	16	2	2
Larkhall, - - -	73	70	10	10
Newarthill, - - -	21	14	2	2
Newmains, - - -	71	60	30	30
New Stevenston, - - -	24	13	4	2
Shotts, - - -	79	56	9	9
Strathaven, - - -	12	5	3	3
Tannochside, - - -	49	38	6	3
Uddingston, - - -	47	35	10	6
	903	693	133	106

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT AILMENTS.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations recommended.	Operations performed.
22	168	133	100	71

The operations performed were as follows:—

Tonsils and Adenoids,	67
Incision of Membrana Tympani,	2
Incision of Membrana Tympani and Removal of Adenoids,	2
	71

The difference between the number of operations recommended and operations performed is accounted for as follows:—

Operation refused,	5
Awaiting operation,	22
Left District,	2
	29

In addition, 8 patients receiving in-patient treatment in Calderbank House also had operations:—Incision of Membrana Tympani 4; Adenoids, 2; Mastoid, 1; Mastoid and removal of Adenoids, 1.

One case was admitted directly from a Child Welfare Centre for adenoids operation.

Attendances at the Clinic were recommended from the following sources:—

Airdrie Child Welfare Centre,	3
Baillieston do.	1
Bellshill do.	17
Bishopriggs, do.	1
Blantyre do.	11
Cadzow do.	7
Cambuslang do.	33
Carluke do.	8
Chapelhall do.	3
Coalburn do.	3
Lanark do.	2
Larkhall do.	15
Newarthill do.	7
Newmains do.	14
New Stevenston do.	6
Shotts do.	14
Strathaven do.	2
Tannochside do.	11
Uddingston do.	4
Public Health Staff,	6

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EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The following table shows the demonstrations and lectures which were given at the various Centres during the year :—

Centre.	Demonstrations.		Lectures.
	Cookery.	Dressmaking.	
Airdrie,	—	—	Artificial Feeding. Weaning of Baby.
Baillieston,	8	11	Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization. Infant Feeding. Artificial Feeding.
Bellshill,	10	21	Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization. Weaning of Baby. Artificial Feeding.
Bishopbriggs,	11	10	Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization. Infant Feeding. Artificial Feeding. Weaning of Baby.
Blantyre,	7	11	Immunization. Infant Feeding. Guidance in Food. Artificial Feeding. Weaning of Baby.
Cadzow,	—	—	Scabies. Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization. Breast Feeding. Feeding. Weaning of Baby.
Cambuslang,	9	18	Management of Baby. Immunization. Infant Feeding. Diet. Artificial Feeding. Weaning of Baby.
Carluke,	5	11	Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization.
Chapelhall,	1	9	Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization. Infant Feeding. Artificial Feeding. Weaning of Baby.
Chryston,	10	9	Immunization. Infant Feeding. Weaning of Baby.
Coalburn,	—	5	Immunization. Infant Feeding. Artificial Feeding.

Centre.	Demonstrations.		Lectures.
	Cookery.	Dressmaking.	
Lanark, ...	...	—	10 —
Larkhall,	...	8	9 Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization. Infant Feeding. Artificial Feeding. Talk on Binders. Weaning of Baby.
Newarthill,	...	12	11 Management of Baby. Immunization. Infant Feeding. Artificial Feeding.
Newmains,	...	9	9 Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization. Infant Feeding. Artificial Feeding.
New Stevenston, ...	...	11	10 Pneumonia. Immunization. Infant Feeding. Whooping Cough and Impetigo. The Care of the Teeth. Artificial Feeding. Weaning of Baby.
Shotts, ...	...	11	9 Management of Baby. (Part II.). Immunization. Infant Feeding. Artificial Feeding.
Strathaven,	...	—	— Immunization.
Tannochside,	...	8	9 Management of Baby. (Part II.). Prevailing Respiratory Diseases. Immunization. Feeding of Infants. Artificial Feeding. Weaning of Baby. Prevailing Infections.
Uddingston,	...	8	11 Management of Baby. Immunization. Infant Feeding. Care of the Teeth. Artificial Feeding.

NECESSITOUS CASES.

The number dealt with monthly and the annual figures and estimated expenditure for each Centre are shown below :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
742	787	814	766	808	784	643	713	543	530	530	521	8,181

	No. of Cases.	Amount.		No. of Cases.	Amount.
Airdrie, ...	568	£230 4 9	Douglas Water, ...	8	£3 10 3
Baillieston, ...	567	236 1 7	Lanark, ...	159	68 0 8
Bellshill, ...	950	498 4 6	Larkhall, ...	476	221 3 1
Bishopbriggs, ...	124	49 7 2	Newarthill, ...	369	165 14 0
Blantyre, ...	1,053	433 2 0	Newmains, ...	461	191 10 3
Cadzow, ...	150	68 1 5	New Stevenston, ...	401	183 11 4
Cambuslang, ...	898	407 10 7	Shotts, ...	336	177 0 11
Carluke, ...	154	67 17 8	Strathaven, ...	58	27 17 5
Chapelhall, ...	217	97 0 4	Tannochside, ...	405	172 7 1
Chryston, ...	229	90 5 11	Uddingston, ...	402	197 4 8
Coalburn, ...	196	98 2 11			
			Total, 8,181		£3,683 18 6

BOARDED OUT CHILDREN.

The twin children referred to in the report for 1933, continued to be temporarily boarded-out until 25th April, 1934.

Arrangements were made for the boarding-out of other three children, during the mothers' absence in County Sanatoria, viz., G. A., Blackridge; R. M., Cambuslang; and Baby McL., Ashgill. A payment of 9s. 6d. each per week was made by the Local Authority for the maintenance of the children.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1908 TO 1932.

In the following paragraph the statutory notices received throughout the year are recorded:—

Children on Infant Protection Register at 31st December 1933, ...	136
Notices received in terms of Section 1 (1) of the 1908 Act, as amended by Section 59 (1) of the 1932 Act, ...	28
Notices received in terms of Section 59 (3) of the 1932 Act, ...	—
Notices received from guardians on removal to the area of the Council from the area of another Authority, ...	2
Total, ...	166

Notices received under Section 1 (5) of the 1908 Act:—

Of deaths of Children, ...	1
Of removals of Children, ...	20
Removals, under Section 61 of the 1932 Act, of Children improperly kept, ...	—
Children otherwise removed from Register:—	
(a) On attaining the age of nine years, ...	14
(b) On guardians' removal from area of Council, ...	1
(c) For other reasons, ...	17*
Children on Register at 31st December, 1934, ...	113
	166

* Not for reward, 3; Legal adoption, 13; Returned to mother, 1.

Throughout the year, 440 visits were made by the Infant Protection Visitors. The reports indicate that all the children have received good homes and are well cared for.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The District Nursing Associations engaged in the Maternity and Child Welfare Work are given in the following statement, which also shows the remuneration paid by the Local Authority and the number of visits for the year :—

ASSOCIATION.	Fee Paid.	Number of Births.	Number of First Visits.	Number of Re-visits.	Total Visits.
Motherwell and District,	£25	9	9	192	201
Glenboig, - - -	25	80	83	762	845
Caldercruix, - - -	20	96	90	326	416
Stonehouse, - - -	15	51	49	614	663
Quarter, - - -	25	25	24	357	381
Bothwell, - - -	20	60	60	601	661
Glasford, Visitation, -	20	23	22	436	458
Maternity work, less fees paid by patients.	15				
Biggar, - - -	20	43	43	330	373
Forth & District, - -	25	92	92	1,253	1,345
Crawford, - - -	26	24	22	164	186
Lesmahagow, - - -	25	44	46	359	405
Carmichael: Anstruther,	15	18	19	261	280
Carnwath, - - -	15	26	25	404	429
Blantyre, - - -	10 10/-	Assistance at Child Welfare Centre.			

MIDWIVES' AND MATERNITY HOMES (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1915 AND 1927.

Practising Midwives. — During the year 176 certified midwives (109 resident within and 67 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these midwives was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 1st February, 1935.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows:—

	1934.	1933.
Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board (Scotland), ...	73	73
Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board (England), ...	5	4
Trained and Certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital, (Glasgow),	8	9
Trained and Certified by the Rotunda Hospital (Dublin), ...	1	1
In <i>bona-fide</i> practice and certified under the Act,	89	100
	176	187

The above indicates that 87 (49·4 per cent.) of the midwives are trained and 89 (50·5 per cent.) untrained.

The distribution of the practising midwives according to District Council Areas is as follows:—

District Council Area.	Number of Midwives.	District Council Area.	Number of Midwives.
No. I,	1	No. VII,	12
No. II,	4	No. VIII,	9
No. III,	2	No. IX,	19
No. IV,	22	Lanark Burgh,	2
No. V,	11	Resident outwith County,	67
No. VI,	27		
		Total,	176

Change of Address.—The changes of address of 10 midwives were reported to the Board.

Deaths.—Nil.

Resignations. — 2 midwives intimated their resignations from practice.

Inspection of Midwives. — The routine inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 398. In addition, 70 special inspections were made on account of non-compliance with the rules. It was found that 3 midwives did not possess bags or linings, 2 had no scissors, and 7 had not supplied themselves with thermometers. The Inspectors reported that in 25 instances the charts were not correctly kept.

Attendance at Confinements. — The number of births notified as having been attended by certified midwives was 1,710, which represents 27·0 per cent.

Attendance by Unqualified Persons. — In 43 instances an unqualified person conducted the confinement. In 39 of the cases it was found that the attendance had been given in emergency and no further action was necessary. There was apparent irregularity in 4 cases, and the women concerned were interviewed by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of infantile deaths was 462. In 174 instances the deaths occurred in infants during the first ten days, and 23 of these were in the practice of certified midwives. The causes of death were as follows:—Premature birth, 101; debility, 25; injury at birth, 10; atelectasis, 9; infantile convulsions, 9; bronchitis, 3; congenital heart, 7; congenital malformation, 8; hydrocephalus, 1; and others, 4.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — There were 72 notified cases of ophthalmia, 16 of these occurring in the practice of certified midwives. In addition, 102 cases of discharging eyes were detected by the Health Visiting Staff, and 36 of these occurred among midwives' cases.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—The total number of cases notified was 118, and 25 of these occurred in the practice of midwives. There were 20 deaths, 4 of which related to midwives' cases.

Still-Births. — The total number of still-births was 250, 35 of these being midwives' cases.

Examination of Urine.—144 specimens of urine were sent to the County Laboratory by 3 certified midwives, 89 giving a positive result. At the Child Welfare Centres 492 specimens were submitted by certified midwives, and of these 104 proved positive.

Liability to be a Source of Infection. — 22 notifications were received from midwives as follows:—Puerperal fever, 4; puerperal pyrexia, 6; temperature, 3; phlebitis, 1; erysipelas, 1; ophthalmia neonatorum, 2; mastitis, 1; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1; pemphigus, 1.

Form of having Laid out a Dead Body.—9 notifications were received, 5 for infants and 4 for mothers.

Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.—7 notifications were received that midwives had advised mothers to substitute bottle feeding for breast feeding.

Notification of Patient's Failure to Follow Advice.—53 notifications were received regarding patients who failed either to seek medical advice or avail themselves of the pre-natal services provided by the Local Authority.

Provision of Certified Midwives in Necessitous Cases.—The Local Authority authorised the attendance of certified midwives at 132 confinements of women in necessitous circumstances, and fees of £1 5s. each were paid for the services rendered.

Compensatory Fees. — In 58 instances where certified midwives either called in doctors or referred their patients to a Child Welfare Centre, and the patients were subsequently removed to the County Maternity Hospital for confinement, a fee of 10s. each was paid.

Medical Assistance.—Medical aid was sought by midwives in 920 instances, representing 58·1 per cent. of the births attended by certified midwives. The conditions for which assistance was obtained are detailed in Table M X.

Payment of Doctors' Claims.—The claims sent in by medical practitioners under Section 22 of the 1915 Act, as amended by Section 4 of the 1927 Act, numbered 705, representing 76·6 per cent. of the cases to which they had been called, and amounted to £1,110. Of the total expenditure, £18 1s. 6d., or 1·6 per cent., was recovered.

TABLE M X.

Year	Births attended by Midwives	Medical Assistance Forms received	Percentage of Midwives' cases requiring Medical Assistance	Doctors' Claims		Amount of Account			Recovery recommended			Amount recovered			Per cent.
				No.	per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1931	1,872	866	46·2	630	72·7	944	6	0	82	18	0	34	10	0	3·6
1932	1,790	912	50·9	704	77·1	1,106	14	6	52	6	0	30	8	11	2·7
1933	1,536	906	58·9	659	72·7	1,028	12	9	42	18	6	28	7	6	2·7
1934	1,582	920	58·1	705	76·6	1,110	0	0	79	0	0	18	1	6	1·6

TABLE M XI.

Records of sending for medical assistance classified according to District Council Areas and the conditions requiring medical aid :—

DISTRICT COUNCIL DISTRICTS.										
Reasons for Medical Assistance.	No. II	No. IV	No. V	No. VI	No. VII	No. VIII	No. IX	Total 1934.	during 1933.	
<i>Mother :—</i>										
Prolonged Labour,	3	32	98	95	12	25	59	324	322	
Contracted Pelvis,	—	—	2	8	—	1	1	12	14	
Uterine Inertia,	1	—	2	44	2	1	15	65	68	
Abnormal Presentation,	3	1	7	48	5	3	16	83	78	
Prolapse Cord,	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	
Placenta Prævia,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage,	1	—	6	20	—	1	3	31	31	
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage,	—	—	3	11	—	3	1	18	17	
Hæmorrhage (unqualified),	—	—	4	4	—	1	4	13	21	
Retained Placenta or Membranes,	—	1	2	8	—	—	5	16	24	
Hydræmnios,	1	3	1	8	2	2	6	23	6	
Eclampsia and Convulsions,	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	5	
Albuminuria,	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	14	19	
Torn Perineum,	1	1	16	53	6	17	29	123	95	
Abortion (actual or threatened),	—	1	3	5	—	1	5	15	15	
Pyrexia,	—	—	10	11	—	4	7	32	17	
Phlebitis,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	
Excessive vomiting,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	
Debility and extreme weakness,	2	—	6	8	—	3	4	23	22	
Varicose Veins,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	
Oedema,	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5	1	
Other defined causes,	—	—	11	15	2	3	6	37	28	
Ill-defined causes,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	10	
<i>Child :—</i>										
Still-Birth,	—	1	3	3	—	6	9	22	16	
Premature Child,	—	—	4	4	—	2	2	12	34	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	5	7	
Discharging Eyes,	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	7	15	
Congenital Malformation,	1	—	1	3	—	2	3	10	6	
Spina Bifida,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
Convulsions,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Debility and extreme weakness,	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	14	
Skin Condition,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	
Death of Infant,	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	2	
Others,	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	4	
	13	44	190	358	31	98	186	920	906	

MATERNITY HOMES.

The four Maternity Homes in the County were inspected and found to be satisfactorily kept.

At Fairhaven, Lanark, 74 confinements were conducted, 49 of these being attended by a doctor and 25 by the matron. There were 2 infantile deaths and 2 still-births.

MEDICAL CARE AND NURSING OF SICK POOR.

The number of persons who received outdoor medical relief in the Council's area is not available, but there were roughly 16,000 persons on the Poor Law Roll liable to receive medical relief.

The number of County poor persons who receive medical treatment in Poor Law Institutions was as follows:—

Institution.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Omoa House,	459	459	40
Crosslaw Home,	62	24	18
Thrashbush Home,	41	30	5
Old Monkland Home,	32	27	12
Hamilton Home,	126	95	22
Total,	720	635	97

In addition to the above, 173 cases were admitted to City of Glasgow Institutions for whom the County of Lanark admitted liability.

The Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Omoa House and Crosslaw Home are printed as Appendices to this report, pages 408-412. Thrashbush Home, Old Monkland Home, and Hamilton Home are combined institutions, and are dealt with by the Medical Officers of the Burghs concerned in the combination.

The County Council are considering the provision of a General Hospital to deal with sick poor persons requiring institutional treatment instead of treating them as at present in wards set aside in the various Poor Law Institutions.

The County Council have agreed that the domiciliary treatment of sick poor should be carried out by an extension of the present part-time service but no definite scheme has yet been adopted.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND), 1930.

On 31st December, 1934, the number of licence-holders in the County of Lanark was as follows:—

Producer's Licence—

Certified milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Grade A (T.T.) milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Grade A milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pasteurised milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Dealer's Licence—

Certified milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Grade A (T.T.) milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Certified milk, Grade A (T.T.) milk, and Pasteurised milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Certified milk and Grade A (T.T.) milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Grade A (T.T.) milk and Pasteurised milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grade A milk Pasteurised,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pasteurised milk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

The list of licence-holders with tubercle-free herds is given in the report of the County Veterinary Inspector, and shows the average number of animals in the herd and the estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken during the year:—

Blood Heat				Grade A	Grade	Pasteur-	Grade A
Organisms per c.c.			Certified.	(T.T.).	A.	ised.	Pasteurised.
Under	1,000,	-	- 4	1	—	—	3
"	2,500,	-	- 8	22	1	6	1
"	5,000,	-	- 5	69	—	7	1
"	10,000,	-	- 8	93	9	4	—
"	20,000,	-	- 2	61	5	3	—
"	30,000,	-	—	21	1	—	—
"	50,000,	-	- 2	12	3	1	—
"	100,000,	-	—	8	—	2	—
"	200,000,	-	—	7	—	—	—
Over	200,000,	-	—	6	—	3	—
			29	300	19	26	5

	Certified.	Grade A	Grade	Pasteur-	Grade A
		(T.T.).	A.	ised.	Pasteurised.
Coliform Bacilli present—					
in One-tenth of a c.c.,	9	—	—	4	—
in One-hundredth of					
of a c.c.,	-	27	—	1	—
in One-thousandth of					
a c.c.,	-	—	—	4	—

Out of the 348 samples of Certified, Grade A (T.T.), and Grade A milk taken, 309, or 88 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. 39 samples did not comply with the bacteriological requirements in the following respects:—

3 exceeded the bacterial count.

32 did not comply in respect of the presence of coliform bacilli.

4 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 21 producers and 5 dealers. There were, therefore, 35 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk samples were found to be free from bacteriological contamination throughout the year.

The following table gives the results of chemical examination of graded milk taken during the year:—

Milk Fat per cent.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.).	Grade A.	Pasteurised.	Grade A Pasteurised.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.).	Grade A.	Pasteurised.	Grade A Pasteurised.
3.1	—	3	—	—	—	8.2	—	1	—	—	—
3.2	1	3	1	—	—	8.3	—	1	—	—	—
3.3	—	2	—	—	—	8.4	—	2	1	—	—
3.4	—	8	1	—	—	8.5	—	11	—	—	—
3.5	1	16	1	2	—	8.6	1	20	—	1	—
3.6	3	16	4	2	—	8.7	6	46	2	3	—
3.7	1	17	2	2	—	8.8	1	63	4	3	—
3.8	1	24	4	2	—	8.9	5	47	5	1	1
3.9	3	32	1	—	1	9.0	3	38	5	1	1
4.0	5	34	2	1	—	9.1	6	26	1	—	—
4.1	2	29	1	—	—	9.2	1	19	—	—	—
4.2	2	22	—	—	—	9.4	—	2	—	—	—
4.3	1	27	1	—	—	9.5 & over	—	2	—	—	—
4.4	—	16	—	—	1						
4.5 & over	3	30	—	—	—						
—	23	279	18	9	2		23	278	18	9	2

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 19 samples of graded milk did not comply with the milk fat standard of 3.5 per cent.

These samples were taken from 16 producers and 2 dealers. The matter was taken up with the producers concerned, and subsequent sampling showed that the standard was being complied with.

Forty producers complied with the standard for milk fat on all occasions throughout the year.

CLEANLINESS OF NON-GRADED MILK.

During the year, 836 samples of milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Food and Drugs Inspectors for examination bacteriologically. The results of examination showed that 588, or 70.3 per cent., of these samples complied with the standard laid down for Grade A (T.T.) milk and Grade A milk, and of this number 324 also complied with the standard laid down for Certified milk.

The 248 samples above the standard did not comply with it in the following respects.

Samples containing over 200,000 blood heat organisms per c.c. and coliform bacilli present in .01 or .001 of a c.c., - - - - - - - -	42
Samples containing over 200,000 blood heat organisms per c.c., - - - - - - - -	12
Samples with coliform bacilli present in .01 or .001 of a c.c., - - - - - - - -	194
	248

When a sample is found to be contaminated the producer is informed and thereafter a visit is paid to the farm by the Sanitary Inspector at milking time, and suggestions are given with regard to improvements which he considers may give cleaner milk. In most instances this has the desired effect and subsequent samples taken generally show an improvement. I am quite satisfied that the standard of Grade A milk can be attained by all dairy farmers.

Of the 836 samples taken, 383 were examined for tubercle bacilli and other organisms. Twelve were found to contain tubercle bacilli, and were referred to the County Veterinary Inspector in order that they could be dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

The following table shows the results of bacteriological examination of ordinary milk samples taken during the year :—

Blood Heat Organisms, per c.c.		Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Total.
Under	10,000,	46	50	17	45	158
„	30,000,	101	91	48	85	325
„	50,000,	40	52	19	38	149
„	100,000,	27	14	20	32	93
„	200,000,	15	15	20	7	57
„	300,000,	3	2	5	1	11
„	500,000,	1	6	9	—	16
„	1,000,000,	—	5	9	1	15
Over	1,000,000,	—	4	8	—	12
		233	239	155	209	836

Coliform bacilli present—

In one-tenth of a c.c. 39 43 27 45 154

In one-hundredth of
a c.c., - - 15 31 22 36 104

In one-thousandth
of a c.c., - - 14 30 63 25 132

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

To enable all the dairy herds in the County being inspected three times in each year, two additional temporary Veterinary Surgeons are appointed from 1st November to 30th April.

The number of animals detected suffering from tuberculosis of udder amounted to 86, compared with 135 in the previous year. It is gratifying to note the continued decrease, which is probably due to the increased inspection.

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. The number of animals giving milk found to contain infectious organisms other than tubercle amounted to 245, compared with 335 in the previous year.

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out during the year :—

Herds Registered,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440
Herds Inspected,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,152
Cows Inspected, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,758

Cows with Abnormal Condition of Udder—

Tubercle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
Atrophy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,719
Mammitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382
Induration, Non-Tuberculous,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,108
Eruption on Teats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77

Samples of Milk—

Number taken,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,494
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli (including group and duplicate samples),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*103
Number found to contain other infectious organisms (including duplicate samples),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†246
Number negative,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,145

* Taken from 86 cows.

† Taken from 245 cows.

Further details regarding the work carried out will be found in the Annual Report of the County Veterinary Inspector.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

The administrative procedure during the year 1934, which was summarised in the information supplied to the Department of Health for Scotland, in terms of the Regulations under the Housing Acts, is given in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected,	793
Number of dwelling-houses found to be unfit for human habitation,	562
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served under Section 14 (1) of 1930 Act, ...	249
Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit following on Notices under Section 14 (1),	2
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a Notice under Section 14 (1), ...	42
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1),	519
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit,	32
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (3),	503
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been determined by the Local Authority following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation,	16

The general character of the defects usually found to exist in the dwelling-houses dealt with was principally dampness, due to various defects in construction, and the want of proper domestic and sanitary conveniences.

The overcrowding of dwelling-houses still prevails to a large extent in the densely populated districts of the County, and, with a view to preliminary arrangements being made for their scheme for the relief of same, the Local Authority have decided upon an allocation of 1,296 new houses over certain areas. Sites are presently being enquired into so that building operations may be commenced as soon as the terms of the new Housing Bill, to deal with the State Grant or Subsidy, are settled.

Although no action was taken by the Local Authority under Section 20 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, and Section 40 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1919, it should be explained that the Local Authority have taken action for the introduction of—

sinks, water supply, and water closets at 71 dwellings;

sinks and water supply at 16 dwellings; and

water closets at 144 dwellings;

all in terms of Section 246 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, as applied to the County of Lanark by Section 68 (1) of the Lanarkshire County Council (Water, &c.) Order Confirmation Act, 1917.

Sanction was given by the Local Authority in terms of Section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, to the erection of 3 two-apartment dwellings by private builders.

No schemes under Part I of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, relating to clearance or improvement of unhealthy areas were in contemplation.

Slum Clearance.

Demolition Orders.—Good progress was maintained during the year towards the removal of insanitary houses. Representations under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, that 1,006 dwellings were unfit for human habitation, and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, were submitted to the Local Authority, and Demolition Orders were made in respect of 503 houses. The remaining cases are still being dealt with.

Representations were also submitted in terms of Section 14 (1) of the Act, to the effect that 249 dwellings were unfit for human habitation, but were capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, and statutory notices were served on the person or persons having the control of the houses, requiring them to execute the works specified in the representation. The owners of 42 of the dwellings subsequently made application to the Local Authority in terms of Section 17 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, to substitute, for the notice which had been served, a Demolition Order under Sub-Section (3) of Section 16 of the Act. The Local Authority, after consideration of each case, were satisfied that it was reasonable to comply with the request, having regard to the estimated cost of the works requiring to be carried out on the houses, the condition of the houses, and other circumstances of the case, and a Demolition Order was accordingly made. The remaining cases are still under consideration.

The following table shows the situation and size of the 545 dwelling-houses dealt with by Demolition Order under Section 16 (3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, during the year:—

		Apartments.				Total
		1	2	3	4	Houses.
<i>Avondale Parish—</i>						
18-20 Commercial Road,	Strathaven,	2	5	—	1	8
9 Green Street,	do.,	—	1	—	—	1
Maggieshill,	do.,	1	2	—	—	3
2 Todshill Street,	do.,	4	3	—	—	7
		7	11	—	1	19
<i>Blantyre Parish—</i>						
29 Hunthill Road,	High Blantyre,	1	—	—	—	1
10 Watson Street,	do.,	1	—	—	—	1
346-354 Main Street,	do.,	—	3	1	2	6
		2	3	1	2	8
<i>Bothwell Parish—</i>						
58A-F Lauchope Street,	Chapelhall,	6	—	—	—	6
High Rows,	do.,	8	8	—	—	16

	Apartments.				Total Houses.
	1	2	3	4	
<i>Bothwell Parish</i> —Continued.					
82-90 Lauchope Street, Chapelhall	8	—	—	—	8
11-23 Woodhall Street, do.,	5	1	—	—	6
329-331 Edinburgh Road, Holytown,	1	1	—	—	2
55-61 Carfin Street, New Stevenston,	4	—	—	—	4
86 Clydesdale Street, do.,	—	1	—	—	1
33 Jerviston Street, do.,	—	1	—	—	1
93-99 Stevenston Street, do.,	4	—	—	—	4
120-122 Clydesdale Road, Mossend,	1	1	—	—	2
New Square, do.,	—	—	17	—	17
English Buildings, do.,	—	—	—	9	9
1-6 Comet Street, do.,	—	—	6	—	6
1-16 Academy Square, do.,	—	—	16	—	16
427 Main Street, Bellshill, ...	1	—	—	—	1
117-127 Main Street, do., ...	—	6	—	—	6
472 Main Street, do., ...	16	—	—	—	16
Royal Oak, Carnbroe, ...	2	—	—	—	2
1-20 Monkey Row, Carnbroe, ...	20	—	—	—	20
Woodhall Terrace, Mossend, ...	—	6	—	—	6
	76	25	39	9	149

Cadder Parish—

2-10 Heathfield Square, Garnkirk, ...	2	7	—	—	9
273-275 Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs, ...	—	1	1	—	2
1, etc., Glasgow Road, Bridge Cottages, Cadder, ...	1	3	—	—	4
Sawpit Cottage, Cadder, ...	—	—	1	—	1
Jellyhill Row, Bishopbriggs, ...	—	26	—	—	26
4-6, etc., Mavis Valley Road, Bishopbriggs, ...	2	13	—	—	15
Coltpark Cottage, do.,	—	—	1	—	1
Kenmure Row, do.,	—	2	—	—	2
Moss Cottages, do.,	—	4	3	—	7
142 Kirkintilloch Road, do.,	1	—	—	—	1
148 Kirkintilloch Road, do.,	2	4	—	—	6
	8	60	6	—	74

					Apartments.				Total
					1	2	3	4	Houses.
<i>Cambuslang Parish—</i>									
35-37 Cadoc Street, Cambuslang,	...				2	—	—	—	2
3-15 Cadoc Street,	do.,	...			4	5	—	—	9
The Lodge, Newton Farm, Cambuslang,					—	1	—	—	1
The Piggery, Newton Farm,	do.,				—	—	1	—	1
Newton House,	do.,	do.,			—	1	—	—	1
No. 4 Cottage, Newton,		do.,			—	—	1	—	1
8 Hamilton Road, Cambuslang,	...				—	—	2	—	2
3 Sauchiebog,	do.,	...			1	—	—	—	1
7 Sauchiebog,	do.,	...			—	1	—	—	1
12 Cadoc Street,	do.,	...			1	—	—	—	1
400 Hamilton Road,	do.,	...			—	1	—	—	1
410 Hamilton Road,	do.,	...			—	2	—	—	2
75 Lightburn Road,	do.,	...			—	1	—	—	1
24 Hamilton Road,	do.,	...			—	—	1	—	1
					8	12	5	—	25

Cambusnethan Parish—

22-24 Charles Street, Shotts,	...				—	2	—	—	2
177-187A Wishaw Road, Waterloo,					8	4	—	—	12
					8	6	—	—	14

Carluke Parish—

1-7 James Street,	Carluke,	...			4	—	—	—	4
12-16 James Street,	do.,	...			4	1	—	—	5
12-14 Orchard Street,	do.,	...			1	1	—	—	2
16-22 Orchard Street,	do.,	...			3	1	—	—	4
79-81 Stewart Street,	do.,	...			1	1	—	—	2
23-31 Belstane Road,	do.,	...			1	4	—	—	5
21-23 Chapel Street,	do.,	...			1	1	—	—	2
50-52 Chapel Street,	do.,	...			—	2	—	—	2
53-57 Carnwath Road,	do.,	...			2	1	—	—	3
21-27 Sandy Road,	do.,	...			1	3	—	—	4
68-70 Hamilton Street,	do.,	...			—	—	2	—	2
79 High Street,	do.,	...			—	1	—	—	1
83-85 High Street,	do.,	...			2	—	—	—	2
5-7 Kirk Road,	do.,	...			1	1	—	—	2

<i>Carluke Parish</i> —Continued.	Apartments.				Total Houses.
	1	2	3	4	
Thatch Cottages, Yieldshields, ...	2	—	—	—	2
2-6 Craighenhill Road, Kilncadzow, ...	—	2	—	—	2
50-54 Kilncadzow Road, Roadmeetings,	2	1	1	—	4
38-40 Kilncadzow Road, do.,	1	1	—	—	2
1-5 Carnwath Road, Kilncadzow,	1	1	1	—	3
2-4 Carnwath Road, do., ...	2	—	—	—	2
29-31 Carnwath Road, do., ...	—	1	—	—	1
84-90 Kirkton Street, Carluke, ...	2	2	1	—	5
Wilton Farm, do., ...	—	1	—	—	1
3-7 Rankin Street, do., ...	—	3	—	—	3
Woodlands Square, Law, ...	3	6	—	—	9
	34	35	5	—	74

Carnwath Parish—

15-19 Murray Terrace, Carnwath,	1	2	—	—	3
21-23 Murray Terrace, do., ...	2	—	—	—	2
29-31 Murray Terrace, do., ...	—	2	—	—	2
1-5 School Lane, etc., do., ...	3	1	—	—	4
14 Main Street, do., ...	—	1	—	—	1
16 Main Street, do., ...	2	—	—	—	2
141-147 Main Street, do., ...	—	3	1	—	4
15-17 North Road, do., ...	—	2	—	—	2
	8	11	1	—	20

Douglas Parish—

3 Bell's Wynd, Douglas, ...	—	—	—	1	1
Slidery, do., ...	—	—	1	—	1
1 Doctor's Close, do., ...	1	1	—	—	2
	1	1	1	1	4

East Kilbride Parish—

54 Main Street, East Kilbride,	—	1	—	—	1
102 Maxwellton Road, do.,	1	—	—	—	1
104-106 Maxwellton Road, do.,	5	2	—	—	7

		Apartments.				Total
		1	2	3	4	Houses.
<i>East Kilbride Parish—Continued.</i>						
24-26 Glebe Street, East Kilbride		—	6	—	—	6
27 Glebe Street,	do.,	—	1	—	—	1
6 Kittoch Street,	do.,	—	3	1	—	4
9-13 Kittoch Street,	do.,	3	3	—	—	6
11 Parkhall Street,	do.,	—	1	—	—	1
22 Montgomery Street,	do.,	—	1	—	—	1
		9	18	1	—	28

Hamilton Parish—

15 Landale Street, Cadzow, ...	...	1	—	—	—	1
13 Aitken Street,	do., ...	1	—	—	—	1
		2	—	—	—	2

Lesmahagow Parish—

Dukes Row, etc., Auchenheath, ...	...	3	16	2	1	22
Southfield, Blackwood, ...	...	—	1	2	—	3
Burns' Land, Main Street, Kirkmuirhill,		1	4	—	—	5
		4	21	4	1	30

New Monkland Parish—

Latta Place, Plains, ...	...	—	3	2	—	5
Avonhead Rows, Longriggend, ...	...	—	1	1	—	2
Nimmo's Rows, East Longrigg, ...	...	3	1	—	—	4
		3	5	3	—	11

Old Monkland Parish—

Kirkwood Rows, Bargeddie, ...	...	31	18	—	—	49
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					Apartments.				Total Houses.
					1	2	3	4	
<i>Rutherglen Parish—</i>									
Eastfield Cottages, Cambuslang,	...	11	—	—	—	11			
1 George Gray Street, Clydeview,	...	1	2	—	—	3			
					12	2	—	—	14
<i>Shotts Parish—</i>									
Dunsyston Rows, Moffat Mills,	...	10	1	—	—	11			
3, 5, and 9 Brick Row, Salsburgh,	...	6	3	—	—	9			
10-16 Shotts Kirk Road, Shotts,	...	—	4	—	—	4			
					16	8	—	—	24
TOTALS,	...	229	236	66	14	545			

Undertakings.—During the year undertakings under Section 16 (2) of the Act were accepted from the owners of the following properties that the houses would not be used for human habitation until the Local Authority, on being satisfied that they had been rendered fit, cancelled the undertaking:—

	Apartments.				Total Houses.
	1	2	3	4	
Huntershill Quarry, Bishopbriggs, ...	—	4	—	—	4
Gavin's House, Douglas, ...	—	1	—	—	1
25 Murray Terrace, Carnwath, ...	—	1	—	—	1
6 Kaimend, do., ...	—	1	—	—	1
Kerswell Cottage, do., ...	—	1	—	—	1
287-305 Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs,	3	6	—	—	9
111 Broompark Road, High Blantyre,	—	—	1	—	1
Loanfoot, do., ...	1	1	—	—	2
8 Hunthill Road, do. ...	1	—	—	—	1
12-14 Alpine Street, Blantyre, ...	8	2	—	—	10
Old Croft, Lower Stobwood, Forth, ...	—	1	—	—	1
	13	18	1	—	32

Displacement of Persons.—During the year, 411 new Improvement Scheme houses were completed and occupied by tenants from houses dealt with by Demolition and Closing Orders, the number of persons displaced being 2,184. In addition, 108 persons were removed to vacancies in 32 Improvement Scheme houses of earlier construction, making a total of 443 new houses occupied by 2,292 persons displaced from slum dwellings.

The following table gives the location and number of new houses allocated, and the number of persons displaced :—

Parish.	Locality.	Houses Allocated.	Persons Displaced.
Avondale, ...	Strathaven, ...	17	80
Blantyre, ...	Blantyre, ...	3	8
	High Blantyre, ...	14	65
Bothwell, ...	Bellshill, ...	2	7
	Carfin, ...	19	67
	Chapelhall, ...	16	87
	Holytown, ...	3	12
	Newarthill, ...	24	77
	Tannochside, ...	17	121
Cadder, ...	Chryston, ...	7	38
	Glenboig, ...	1	2
Cambuslang, ...	Cambuslang, ...	43	180
Cambusnethan, ...	Newmains, ...	12	65
	Waterloo, ...	9	54
Carluke, ...	Carluke, ...	21	121
	Law, ...	41	240
Carnwath, ...	Carnwath, ...	20	94
Douglas, ...	Douglas, ...	4	31
East Kilbride, ...	East Kilbride, ...	8	33
Hamilton, ...	Udston, ...	1	3
Lanark, ...	Kingsonsknowe, ...	4	22
Lesmahagow, ...	Auchenheath, ...	29	141
	Kirkmuirhill, ...	4	21
New Monkland, ...	Greengairs, ...	2	9
	Plains, ...	32	184
Old Monkland, ...	Baillieston, ...	1	6
	Bargeddie, ...	28	184
Shotts, ...	Harthill, ...	1	2
	Shotts, ...	51	275
	Salsburgh, ...	9	63
TOTALS, ...		443	2,292

Since the commencement of the Housing Act of 1930, the total number of new houses completed under that Statute and occupied is 1,282. There were also, at the close of the year, 1,154 new houses in various stages of construction, situated as follows:—

Auchinairn, ...	12 houses.	Greengairs, ...	32 houses.
Baillieston, ...	76 „	Harthill, ...	16 „
Bargeddie, ...	28 „	Holytown, ...	24 „
Bishopbriggs, ...	48 „	Larkhall, ...	48 „
Blackwood, ...	20 „	Law, ...	52 „
Blantyre, ...	60 „	Lesmahagow, ...	12 „
Broomhouse, ...	24 „	Mollinsburn, ...	12 „
Carfin, ...	28 „	Mossend, ...	160 „
Carluke, ...	40 „	Newarthill, ...	64 „
Carmyle, ...	12 „	Newmains, ...	32 „
Chapelhall, ...	14 „	Salsburgh, ...	12 „
Chryston, ...	12 „	Shettleston, ...	8 „
Cleland, ...	32 „	Shotts, ...	36 „
Eastfield, ...	8 „	Stonehouse, ...	24 „
East Kilbride, ...	28 „	Strathaven, ...	12 „
Eddlewood, ...	40 „	Symington, ...	8 „
Forth, ...	60 „	Thankerton, ...	8 „
Glenboig, ...	52 „		
		TOTAL, ...	1,154 „

DETERMINATION OF CLOSING ORDERS.—The owners of the sixteen dwelling-houses situated at 31-46 Top Row, Allanton Rows, Hamilton, having rendered them fit for human habitation, the Local Authority determined the Closing Order made in March, 1930, in respect of each of the houses in question.

PROSECUTION OF “SQUATTERS.”—For having taken possession of an old dwelling at 51 Machan Road, Larkhall, which had been vacated under a Demolition Order, a man who occupied the premises with his wife and two children was fined £2 or twenty days’ imprisonment at the Hamilton Sheriff Court.

HOUSING CONDITIONS AT LONGRIGGEND.—A communication was received from the Department of Health regarding the housing conditions in Longriggend area, and the following report was submitted to the Housing Committee on the matter:—

"The village of Longriggend comprises about 150 dwellings—63 of one apartment, 66 of two apartments, 13 of three apartments, 5 of four apartments, and 3 of five apartments.

"*Overcrowding.*—Of these dwellings, no less than 36 of one apartment and 7 of two apartments are overcrowded, taken at a standard of four persons per room. Most of the one-apartment dwellings are of the back-to-back type, without proper through ventilation.

"*Closets, &c.,*—Only 11 dwellings have water closets, the remainder being served by privy middens, mostly of a primitive type.

"*Water Supply.*—88 dwellings have inside sinks and water supply; the others are supplied from outside taps, &c.

"*Drainage.*—There is no proper system of drainage, all liquid waste from the dwellings being discharged into ditches on the surrounding land.

"Representations will be made under Section 16 of the Housing Act with a view to the Demolition of 13 dwellings so soon as alternative accommodation can be made available, but the problem of the remaining 137 dwellings is a most difficult one.

"This district was referred to many years ago as a 'decadent area,' and the industrial prospects have not improved in the interval, many of the residents being unemployed, and, even with house rents as low as 1s. 9d. per week, some of the tenants cannot pay their way.

"The question of overcrowding is largely bound up with the question of unemployment, and both these problems are presently engaging the attention of the Government.

"The Local Authority have already decided not to erect houses in Longriggend, and the cost of a sewage system with the necessary purification works, is prohibitive. It would, therefore, seem that all that can be done is to see that the village is kept in as sanitary condition as possible until such time as the Government have come to a decision with regard to unemployment and the provision of adequate grants for the erection of additional dwellings to accommodate persons living in overcrowded conditions."

The Committee agreed that a copy of the report be sent to the Department of Health for their information, and to inform the

Department at the same time that the Local Authority had already decided not to erect houses at Longriggend.

FIRE AT LONGRIGGEND.—As a result of a fire which occurred at a property at 1-21 Main Street, Longriggend, nine families were rendered homeless. Temporary accommodation was offered the families in a property at 117-141 Main Street, Plains, which had recently been vacated under Demolition Order, but they decided to remain, meantime, with the people who had given them shelter. Arrangements have now been made for the erection of eight houses under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, with all possible despatch, on ground at Plains already acquired by the County Council for housing purposes, and that these houses, when completed, should be made available to the tenants affected by the fire.

HOUSING CONDITIONS AT BARGEDDIE.—A complaint was made to the Department of Health for Scotland by four residents in Bargeddie district, alleging that certain properties in that district should be dealt with as uninhabitable, and asking for an Enquiry in terms of Section 37 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. Most of the houses complained of were already included in the Housing Programme for 1934-1938, and inspections of those houses not included were made in company with the Department's Inspectors. The latter houses were found to be in a state that did not warrant action under Section 16 of the Act, as they were found to be in a fair state of repair and free from serious dampness. The want of inside sinks and water supply and water closets was the objectionable feature, but the lack of suitable drainage is the chief drawback to these conveniences being installed. The matter is still being dealt with.

HOSTELS.—The Housing Committee had under consideration the question of the provision of a hostel or hostels under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and, after discussion, agreed that there did not appear to be any call for the provision of a hostel under the Improvement Scheme meantime, but that the question might be reviewed at a later date if circumstances warranted.

Insanitary Dwellings.

The Department has continued to press for the introduction of modern and domestic sanitary conveniences, and, during the year, numerous inspections were made and meetings held with the owners of

properties. Difficulties are still being experienced in view of industrial depression and the continued high cost of carrying out improvements, but, in spite of these, some further progress has been made. The properties are briefly referred to as under :—

15 *Barn Street, Strathaven*.—A bathroom and water-closet were provided for this four-apartment dwelling.

Drumclog Station Cottages, Drumclog.—2 two-apartment dwellings. Each of these houses was provided with a water-closet.

4-26 *Alpine Street, Blantyre*.—43 one-apartment and 17 two-apartment dwellings referred to in last Annual Report. At the end of the year a start had not been made with the proposed improvements at this property, but the owners will be pressed to put these in hand when the alternative accommodation in Logan Street Improvement Scheme, for ten tenants to be displaced at Nos. 12 and 14, is completed.

77-99 *Auchinraith Road, Blantyre*.—10 one-apartment, 3 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings. Four additional water-closets were provided at this property.

225 *Glasgow Road, Blantyre*.—2 two-apartment dwellings. An inside sink and water supply was provided for each of these dwellings.

4 *John Street, Blantyre*.—A sink and water supply was installed in this one-apartment dwelling.

Albert Place, Bellshill Road, Uddingston.—1 two-apartment, 1 three-apartment, and 3 four-apartment dwellings. The work of providing four water-closets for these dwellings, plans for which had already been approved of by the Committee, has now been satisfactorily completed.

Aberdour Place, Old Mill Road, Uddingston.—4 two-apartment dwellings. Two water-closets were provided for these dwellings.

37 *Bellshill Road, Uddingston*.—A new bathroom, water-closet, and wash-hand basin were provided for this four-apartment dwelling.

Roundknowe, Uddingston.—This four-apartment dwelling was provided with a bathroom, water-closet, and wash-hand basin.

100 *High Street, Newarthill.*—A new bathroom and water-closet were provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

234-236A *High Street, Newarthill.*—1 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings. Two water-closets were provided for this property.

519 *High Street, Newarthill.*—A new scullery, bathroom, and water-closet were provided for this two-apartment dwelling, and the existing sink and water supply transferred from the kitchen to the scullery.

99-101 *Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston.*—2 three-apartment dwellings. Each of these dwellings was provided with a bathroom and water-closet.

2-4 *Busheyhill Street, Cambuslang.*—2 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings. Two water-closets were provided at this property.

72 *Manse Road, Newmains.*—1 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings. Two new water-closets and wash-hand basins were provided at this property.

224 *Main Street, Bogside, Newmains.*—A new scullery, water-closet, and inside sink and water supply were provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

88-92 *Morningside Road, by Newmains.*—3 two-apartment dwellings. Two water-closets were erected at this property.

Trotterbank Orchard, Overtown.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a bathroom and water-closet.

144-154 *Wishaw Road, Waterloo.*—8 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings referred to in last Annual Report. The proposed improvements at this property were held up pending the provision of alternative accommodation for four of the tenants from the one-apartment dwellings.

127-141 *Torbothie Road, Torbothie*.—8 two-apartment dwellings. After negotiations, the owners submitted a plan showing the proposed provision of an inside sink and water supply for each dwelling, and also the erection of four water-closets. These proposals were approved of by the Committee, and the work has now been satisfactorily completed.

26-32 *Charles Street, Torbothie*.—4 two-apartment dwellings. The plan showing the proposed provision of an inside sink and water supply and a water-closet for each of these dwellings was approved of by the Committee, and the work has now been satisfactorily completed.

67-69 *Ashgillhead, Ashgill*.—2 two-apartment dwellings. A water-closet was provided for each of these dwellings.

4 *Rosebank, Dalserf*.—A water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Lawmuir Cottage, East Kilbride.—This two-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

8 *Kittoch Street, East Kilbride*.—A water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Rutherend Toll House, Glasford.—A water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Drumbuie Cottage, Glasford.—A bathroom and water-closet were provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

2-4 *Alston Street, Glasford*.—2 two-apartment dwellings. A water-closet was provided for these dwellings, and an inside sink and water supply installed in each.

The Cross, Chapelton.—A two-apartment dwelling was provided with a bathroom and water-closet.

119-127 *Strathaven Road, Bankfield, Hamilton*.—8 two-apartment and 2 three-apartment dwellings. The proposals to provide 5 water-closets for these dwellings were approved of by the Committee, and the work has now been satisfactorily completed.

Hawthorn Cottage, Glenboig.—This four-apartment dwelling was provided with a bathroom and water-closet.

1-6 *Chapelbank, Glenboig.*—4 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings. A water-closet and an inside sink and water supply were provided for each of these dwellings.

Morris Place, Glenboig.—8 one-apartment and 6 two-apartment dwellings. Ten water-closets were provided for this property, in the proportion of one to each two-apartment dwelling, and one between each 2 one-apartment dwellings. The 8 one-apartment dwellings will be converted into four dwellings of two apartments when suitable alternative accommodation can be found for the tenants to be displaced.

84-92 *Main Street, Glenboig.*—2 one-apartment attic and 3 two-apartment dwellings referred to in last Annual Report. During the year one of the attic dwellings was vacated and closed.

Station Master's House, Baillieston.—This four-apartment dwelling was provided with a bathroom and water-closet in place of the existing outside water-closet.

11-15 *Edinburgh Road, Harthill.*—3 two-apartment dwellings. After negotiations with the owners, they agreed to provide two water-closets for this property, and the work has now been satisfactorily completed.

100 *Main Street, Harthill.*—A bathroom and water-closet were provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

Hassockrigg Row, Harthill.—10 two-apartment and 1 four-apartment dwellings. Six water-closets were provided for these dwellings, and a sink and water supply installed in each of the two-apartment dwellings. Each house was provided with a dust-bin, and the owners carry out the scavenging once weekly.

Hirst Cottages, Crossroads, by Harthill.—Each of these 3 two-apartment dwellings was provided with an inside sink and water supply.

87-95 *Rosehall Road, Shotts*.—5 one-apartment dwellings. A scullery, inside sink and water supply, and a water-closet have now been provided for each of these dwellings.

9 *Biggar Road, Cleland*.—This two-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

Midhill Cottage, Hareshaw, Cleland.—A water-closet and inside sink and water supply were provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

77 *Main Street, Salsburgh*.—A water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

106-112 *Main Street, Salsburgh*. — 4 two-apartment dwellings. Three water-closets were erected at this property, and an inside sink and water supply provided for each dwelling.

1 *Lanark Road, Braidwood*.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

14-18 *Kirkton Street, Carluke*.— 1 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings. Each of these houses was provided with an inside sink and water supply, and an additional water-closet was built.

60-62 *Rankin Street, Carluke*.—1 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings. An inside sink and water supply was provided for each of these dwellings.

41 *Market Road, Carluke*.—An existing press and bed-recess in this four-apartment dwelling were converted into a bathroom with water-closet and wash-hand basin.

25 *Lawhill Road, Law*.—A water-closet was provided in the porch of this two-apartment dwelling.

91 *Lawhill Road, Law*.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a new bathroom and water-closet.

3A-5A *Quarry Road, Law*.—A water-closet was provided for each of these 2 two-apartment dwellings.

Kersewell Cottage, Carnwath.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet and an inside sink and water supply.

Dene Burn, Leadhills.—This four-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

Flexholm, Leadhills.—2 two-apartment dwellings. Each of these houses was provided with a water-closet.

Kirkview, Leadhills.—This two-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

Station Cottages, Leadhills.—2 three-apartment dwellings. A water-closet was provided for each of these houses.

Craighead Cottage, Leadhills.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

Sliddery, Douglas.—5 one-apartment, 9 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings. After further consideration of the proposals to recondition these dwellings and provide water-closet accommodation, and having regard to the expense involved and the congested condition of the houses in the area, it was finally agreed that a Representation under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, should be made. The matter is in hand.

Station Houses, Dunsyre.—1 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings. A water-closet and an inside sink and water supply were provided for each of these dwellings.

Roadman's Cottage, Lanark.—A water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Hyndford Bridge Toll, Lanark.—This two-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

New Lanark Rows, Lanark.—45 one-apartment, 132 two-apartment, 10 three-apartment, and 8 four-apartment dwellings. Forty-four of these dwellings already had inside sinks and water supply, and there were 41 existing water-closets. After negotiations, the owners agreed to provide 73 additional water-closets and instal sinks and

water supply in 132 of the dwellings, and the work has now been satisfactorily completed. It is also proposed to reduce the number of tenancies by converting the one-apartment dwellings into dwellings of two-apartments.

Wellpark, Acretophead, Lesmahagow.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet and bathroom.

Birkhill Cottage, Coalburn.—A new water-closet was provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

Woodlands Terrace, Blackwood.—13 two-apartment dwellings. An inside sink and water supply was provided for each of these houses.

Middlebank, Crossford.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a scullery, water-closet, and inside sink and water supply.

Moorecroft's Cottage, Main Street, Kirkfieldbank.—A water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Young's Buildings, Kirkmuirhill Cross, Kirkmuirhill.—1 two-apartment dwelling and 2 shops. Two water-closets—one for the house and the other for the shops—were provided for this property.

8-10 and 12 Springfield Road, Auchinairn, Bishopbriggs.—18 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings. Negotiations for the provision of water-closets and inside sinks and water supply having failed, the matter has been reported for legal procedure.

182 Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs.—This four-apartment dwelling was provided with a bathroom and water-closet.

Millhill, Carmunnock.—A bathroom and water-closet were provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

WATER SUPPLY, CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, &c.—The following inset table shows the number of closets on the conservancy 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. It should be noted, however, that many of the dwellings shown in the table as still having inadequate sanitary conveniences are on the list for closure under the Local Authority's scheme for the improvement of insanitary areas, and will be swept away in due course.



Accommodation for Seasonal Workers.

The total intimations received from employers as to the number of workers proposed to be employed was 80, and 10 applications by farmers for the approval of the Local Authority with regard to accommodation were also received during the year. In one instance the applicant was requested to make other arrangements, as his premises were quite unsuitable for the accommodation of the workers.

Numerous visits of inspection were made where seasonal workers were accommodated, the workers being mainly engaged with potato crops. The accommodation provided and the other arrangements made for the workers, whilst satisfactory in many cases, leave much to be desired.

The revision of the existing by-laws, referred to in last Annual Report, is still under consideration by the Local Authority.

Housing (Rural Workers), Act, 1926.

During the year the survey of dwellings for the accommodation of agricultural workers, and other persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as such workers, was continued, and 47 applications were received for assistance in aid of the reconstruction and improvement of 60 dwellings. A grant was sanctioned by the Local Authority in each case.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions), Acts, 1920-1933.

The number of applications by tenants for a certificate of the Local Authority as to the insanitary state of repair of their dwellings was 245. In every instance a careful inspection of the premises was made, and a report submitted for the consideration of the Committee. Including applications still to be dealt with from the preceding year, certificates were granted in 184 cases, and 7 were refused.

Intimation was sent to the owner of each dwelling, giving details of the defects found, and in many cases repairs were immediately carried out.

Applications by Landlords.—Applications were received from owners of 34 houses in respect of which certificates had previously been granted to the tenants, requesting a report of the Local Authority to the effect that the houses were now in a reasonable state of repair.

Including those continued from the previous year, reports were granted in 34 cases, and 6 were refused.

Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings.

The following ruinous and dangerous buildings were dealt with, and notices served on the owners requiring them, 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, to take down or secure such buildings. In one case proceedings are to be instituted, as the terms of the notice have not been complied with :—

The Beeches, Carmunnock.—Empty house—demolished.

47-51 *Raploch Street, Larkhall.*—Mutual gable and chimneyhead—taken down to wallhead.

45 *Raploch Street, Larkhall.*—Front and back walls of burned-out premises—made secure.

28 *Omoa Road, Cleland.*—Stone chimneyhead—repaired.

72 *Bellside Road, Cleland.*—Empty house—nothing done, and proceedings to be taken.

167 *Main Street, Salsburgh.*—Empty house—demolished.

9 *Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang.*—Two-storey brick building—repaired.

9 *Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang.*—Brick-built shed—repaired.

61 *Auchenraith Road, Blantyre.*—Eight coal-cellars—repaired.

55 *Auchenraith Road, Blantyre.*—Dwelling-house—tenant removed and building demolished.

78 *Glasgow Road, Blantyre.*—Brick-built wash-house—repaired.

56-58 *Chryston Road, Chryston.*—Stone-built wash-house—repaired.

134-152 *High Street, Newarthill.*—Brick-built shed—repaired.

9 *Calder Road, Mossend*.—Brick arch of water closet door—repaired.

218-236 *Main Street, High Blantyre*.—Stone-built wash-house—repaired.

126 *Main Street, Chapelhall*.—Front wall of houses—repaired.

Long Row, Baillieston.—Disused stone-built shop—demolished.

Kemp's Land, Bishopbriggs.—Roof of empty houses—taken down to wallhead.

82 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross*.—Brick-built wash-house—demolished.

1-4 *Hattonrigg Terrace, Bellshill*.—Brick boundary wall—repaired.

42 *Carstairs Road, Carstairs Village*.—Empty house and boundary wall—demolished.

Drainage.

There are still 60 Special Drainage Districts within the County, no new districts having been formed during the year.

New Sewers.—The following information was supplied by the County Drainage &c. Engineer as to sewers constructed during the year, viz. :—

Situation of Sewer.	Diameter of Sewer and Length in Lineal Yards.			
Mill Road, Bothwell,	122	lineal yards of 12" pipes.		
Kenmure Avenue, Bishopbriggs, ...	41	"	"	9" "
Outfall from Blackwood School, ...	75	"	"	9" "
	32	"	"	12" "
	629	"	"	18" "
Outfall, Burnbrae to Hawbank, East				
Kilbride,	46	"	"	12" "
	45	"	"	15" "
	1,821	"	"	18" "

Housing Schemes.		Diameter of Sewer and Length in Lineal Yards.		
Storm Water Sewer and Sewer from Scioncroft Avenue, Rutherglen,		61 lineal yards of 9" pipes.		
		20	" "	18" "
		176	" "	21" "
		120	" "	24" "
		412	" "	30" "
		242	" "	42" "
		556	" "	48" "
		6 in.	9 in.	12 in.
Hatton Terrace, Carfin,	...	—	68	—
Sunnyside, Holytown,	...	—	116	—
Stewart Street, Mossend,	...	—	243	—
Silverburn, Newarthill,...	...	—	240	112
Stonefield Road, Blantyre,	...	—	62	—
Auchenairn, Bishopbriggs,	...	50	116	—
Chryston (No. 3), Chryston,	...	—	108	—
Dechmont (No. 2), Cambuslang,	...	—	82	—
West Crindledyke (No. 3), Newmains,	...	—	82	—
West Crindledyke (No. 4), Newmains,	...	—	34	—
Cairneymount Road (No. 2), Carluke,	...	—	210	—
War Memorial (No. 2), Law Junction,	...	—	—	164
War Memorial (No. 3), Law Junction,	...	—	84	—
Murray Terrace, Carnwath,	...	—	240	—
Clydesdale Rows, Netherton,	...	—	114	—
Glebe Street (No. 2), East Kilbride,	...	—	120	—
Hollowglen Road (No. 2), Shettleston,	...	—	157	—
Eddlewood (No. 3), Eddlewood,	...	—	—	134
Lochanbank (No. 2), Blackwood,	...	—	122	—
Greengairs (No. 3), Greengairs,	...	—	86	—
Station Road (No. 4), Carmyle,	...	—	115	—
Ramoan (No. 3), Glenboig,	...	—	130	—
Chapel Street (No. 2), Cleland,	...	—	228	—
Muirhall (No. 3), Salsburgh,	...	—	90	—
Springhill Road (No. 3), Shotts,	...	—	84	—
TOTALS,	...	50	2,931	410

The number of connections made to the sewers during the year was 132.

Thankerton.—In connection with the disposal of whey at Thankerton Creamery referred to in last Annual Report, cheesemaking was suspended during the greater part of the year, and, with the absence of whey in the outfall sewer, conditions were greatly improved; so much so that no further complaints were received.

A sub-committee of the Drainage Committee met with representatives of the Milk Marketing Board, at which the latter were heard as to the Board's proposals to deal with whey at the various creameries under their control in the County, including Thankerton Creamery. They stated that the Board were considering proposals for dealing with the difficulty in connection with the whey, and that the whole matter would be considered at a meeting of the Board to be held later. The sub-committee agreed to the continuation of the matter pending the Board's consideration of measures to deal with the whey.

Calderbank.—A Petition was received from certain householders in Calderbank, drawing attention to the absence of proper drainage, &c., and urging that action be taken to provide modern sewage and sanitation for that part of the village which had neither. Particular reference was made to unsatisfactory conditions at Stone Row, Burn Row, Fir View, and Main Street.

It was duly reported to the Committee that there was no doubt that drainage facilities were necessary in the area, and the provision of these facilities would certainly remedy the conditions complained of, also that Calderbank was sixth on our list of urgency for schemes for areas situated outwith Special Drainage Districts. The Committee agreed to defer consideration of the matter until the General Report by the Drainage &c. Engineer as to the proposed drainage facilities for areas throughout the County was submitted at a later date.

Fallside Road, Bothwell.—Complaints were received as to offensive odours emitted from the Pow Burn at a point where it skirts the northern boundary of the grounds of Kirklands Mental Hospital. It was found that sewage from the Bothwellpark Special Drainage District was being discharged into the stream, even in normal weather, through a storm overflow pipe. The County Drainage &c. Engineer had the matter put right, the burn was cleaned out, and no further complaints were received.

Sand Quarry, Kenmuirhill.—Serious flooding of this sand quarry through the fracture of a drain pipe affected by mineral workings was investigated at the request of the quarry owners. It was found that the pipe was charged with sewage and, probably, surface water. Tests were made, but the origin of the sewage was not definitely traced. Arrangements have been made with the County Road Surveyor to facilitate the diversion of the pipe to a disused portion of the quarry.

Uddingston.—The streamlet flowing through the small estate of Clydeside referred to in last Annual Report has now been piped, and no further complaints have been received.

Light Burn, North Shettleston.—The condition of this burn, which forms the boundary between the County Area and the City of Glasgow, gave rise to complaint due to sewage pollution. It receives the effluent, after pre-treatment, from three piggeries and several dwelling-houses, and was obstructed in its flow by stones and other rubbish. Arrangements were made with the Corporation of Glasgow Housing Department, whose Housing Scheme adjoins their side of the burn, to have it cleaned by their own workmen, and to charge a proportion of the cost to the owners of the ground adjoining the burn on the County side, the said owners having previously agreed to this procedure. The burn was duly cleaned out and conditions much improved.

Baillieston.—The burn into which the sewage of this village discharges was found to be choked up near its outlet to the River Calder, and causing extensive flooding of an adjoining field. The chokeage was caused by building material being thrown into the burn during the demolition of disused buildings at Calderbank Colliery. The Colliery Company were notified, and they had the chokeage cleared.

Carnwath Road, Carluke.—Complaints of smells and unsightliness were made regarding a ditch near Carnwath Road, Carluke. The Third District Council had the ditch piped in for a distance of 40 yards and the complaints ceased.

Glenburn, Symington.—Complaint was made of flooding by surface water from upland fields, at the rear of houses here. It was found that a drain, laid down when the houses were built to take off the flood water, was broken and choked in places. The various owners cleared the drain within their feu, and the Highways Department

laid down a new 6-inch fireclay drain beneath the highway to the point of discharge to the Kirk Burn. No further complaints have been received.

Abington.—Complaints were received during the year as to the condition of a small stream which runs below the main Lanark Road immediately north of the village. This stream carries the overflow from the curling pond and also the effluent from several houses in the village. A survey is being made with the object of securing provision of septic tanks and other drainage improvements.

Crawford.—The new septic tank and filter at West End, referred to in last Annual Report, are now in operation, with a resulting improvement in conditions.

Rutherglen.—Investigations were continued regarding alleged pollution of the Scion Burn at Glenburn Drive, where there is a culvert underneath the Railway, but no source of pollution was discovered.

A new mutual drain was laid at the rear of Lochbrae Drive, Burnside, by the responsible feuars, to take the place of the old drain, which was, in part, in an unsatisfactory state.

Complaints regarding smells from sewer manholes were remitted to the County Drainage &c. Engineer, and dealt with by means of filling up the openings in manhole covers.

David Burn, Caldercruix.—The pollution of a stream at Caldercruix known as the David Burn gave rise to complaints that were investigated, and it was found that the water had been diverted to the Hillend Reservoir, at a higher level. The Railway Company concerned were duly notified of the irregularity, and the water was restored to its original course.

Foul Ditches.—Several ditches throughout the County, into which sewage is discharged, were cleaned out during the year at the expense of the Local Authority.

Water Supply.

The water supply from the various reservoirs belonging to the Local Authority 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.

Extensions of Water Pipes.—The following is a note, prepared by the County Water Engineer, showing the extensions of water pipes carried out during the year :—

	Diameter of Pipe.	Yards.
Glebe Street, East Kilbride,	3"	70
Clydesdale Road Housing, Netherton, Wishaw, ...	3"	300
Hazeldean Farm, Stonehouse,	2"	200
Whiterigg to Raebog,	6"	1,600
Wattstown Housing, by Airdrie,	3"	230
Salsburgh Housing,	3"	100
Goodsburn Farm, etc., Strathaven,	3"	220
Drumshangie Farm, Darngavil,	2"	570
Whitehill Farm, Glassford,	2"	360
Silverburn Housing,	3"	200
Springhill Housing, Stane,	3"	150
Kittochside Road, Carmunnock,	3"	230
Croft Road Housing, Larkhall,	3"	200
Glasgow Road to M'Kenzie's House, Strathaven, ...	3"	300
Overfield House, Strathaven,	3"	340
Do. do.,	2"	340
Kirk Street, Strathaven,	3"	120
Holytown Housing,	3"	100
Fishescoates Housing, Burnside,	3"	150
Hillend Road, Burnside,	3"	180
Duke's Road, Burnside to Boundary,	4"	350
Stewart Street Housing, Mossend,	3"	200
Eastfield Housing, Harthill,	3"	150
Chapel Road, Cleland,	3"	135
Good's Tomato Houses, Lanark Road, Dalserf, ...	3"	500
Mill Road, Harthill,	3"	80
West Nerston to Chapelside Farm Road End, ...	3"	300
Carfin Road, Cleland,	3"	180
Crindledyke Housing, Newmains,	4"	50
Stonefield Housing, Blantyre,	3"	100
Springwells Tenement Housing, Blantyre, ...	2"	100
Clyde Street to Whiteshaw Farm, Carluke, ...	3"	500
Blackwood District Housing,	3"	150

				Diameter of Pipe.	Yards.
Blackwood District Housing,	...	...	...	4"	500
Mauldslie Road to Scoularhall,	...	...	...	3"	1,300
Carstairs Village, Ravenstruther Road,	...	...	...	4"	850
Old Lanark Road, Law,	...	...	...	3"	500
Law Housing,	...	...	...	3"	230
Extension, Trows, Lesmahagow,	...	...	...	3"	300
Gillhead Road, Law,	...	...	...	3"	350
Blackwood Housing,	...	...	...	3"	200
Milnwood House, Braidwood,	...	...	...	2"	270
Douglas Village,	...	...	...	3"	300
Forth Housing,	...	...	...	3"	370
Manse Road, Symington,	...	...	...	3"	350

Cadder Water District—

Second Avenue, Millerston,	...	...	...	3"	75
Garnkirk Housing,	...	...	...	3"	300
Brackenbrae Avenue, Bishopbriggs,	...	...	...	4"	160

WATER SAMPLES.—In view of complaints having been received regarding the quality of water supplies from private sources, samples were obtained from the following places and submitted for chemical analyses :—

North Brownhill Farm, Strathaven.—As referred to in last Annual Report, the water supply sampled last year has now been introduced to the farm, and there is a plentiful supply.

Hareshaw Farm, Strathaven.—Two samples of water were taken at this farm for analyses, and both were found to be satisfactory.

Tackhouse Farm, Strathaven.—A sample of water from the well at this farm was found to be grossly polluted and quite unfit for domestic use. The matter was still in hand at the close of the year.

Birniehill Farm, East Kilbride.—A sample of water taken at this farm was found, on analysis, to be unsatisfactory. A supply of water has now been introduced from the County main pipe.

Mousemill, Lanark.—As referred to in last Annual Report, a further sample of water was taken from the trough, fed by a spring

which forms the supply to these dwellings. The analysis showed that the water was unfit for domestic use, and the owner is being pressed to introduce a gravitation supply to the dwellings.

Hecklebirnie, Carmichael.—No improvement has yet taken place in the quality of the water supply at this dwelling, referred to in last Annual Report.

Newbigging Station Houses.—The well at these houses, referred to in last Annual Report, was kept under observation during the year, and the supply of water latterly failed and has not been seen since. It is concluded that the water has, by natural agency, been diverted, or that the supply was mainly derived from the contaminated surface, &c., water which formerly passed close to the well and which was latterly piped in for a distance of 100 yards past the side of the well. Meantime, the two tenants have a supply of water brought daily by train from Bankhead Station.

Tarbrax Village.—Referred to in last Annual Report, the water supply at this village was again sampled, with the following results: The first sample taken from a storage tank showed that the water was of great purity and suitable in every way for domestic use. Sample No. 2 was found to be also of great purity, but contained a small amount of matter in suspension which gave it a poor physical appearance.

Knit-Wear Factory, Cleghorn.—At the request of the owner of this factory, following a communication from H.M. Inspector of Factories, a sample of water was taken from the well supply. The results of analysis showed no evidence of organic pollution.

The Bank, Libberton.—In response to the request of a medical practitioner, a sample of water was taken from the well at this dwelling-house for analysis. The water was found to be of sufficient purity for domestic use.

Corsebank, Brocketsbrae.—A complaint was received as to the condition of the water supply at this dwelling, and a sample was procured for analysis. The results showed that the water was suitable in every respect for domestic use.

Scavenging.

There are now 54 Special Scavenging Districts within the County, two new districts having been formed on 4th July to include the villages of Braehead, Carnwath, and Braidwood, Carlisle. The boundary of Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Special Scavenging District was extended also on 4th July.

A requisition signed by ratepayers in Symington was received, requesting the formation of a Special Scavenging District to include the village of Symington. The First District Council recommended that the Special District be formed, and a report on the matter has been submitted to the Special Districts Committee of the County Council for their consideration.

The following is a summary of the work of scavenging carried out in each Special Scavenging District during the year:—

AITKENHEAD, TANNOSIDE, AND BOTHWELLPARK.—The collection and disposal of refuse three times weekly was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in Fallside Quarry.

BAILLIESTON. — The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a staff in the direct employment of the Ninth District Council, the refuse being all disposed of on low-lying ground adjoining Easterhouse Burn.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, was served on an owner of property, requiring him to whitewash, or, at his option, to paint the walls and roofs of a common passage and staircase at his property. The work was duly carried out.

Six notices in terms of Section 115 of the Burgh Police Act were served on occupiers who failed to keep clean the common passages giving access to their premises. Sweeping and washing have since been regularly carried out.

BELLSHILL AND MOSSEND.—The collection and removal of refuse within this Special District was undertaken daily by a staff in the direct employment of the Sixth District Council, who employ a superintendent to direct the work. The refuse was disposed of on waste ground at Boggsbrae.

BISHOPBRIGGS AND AUCHINAIRN.—The work of collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor, and three men employed directly by the Ninth District Council. As the refuse coup at Springfield is almost filled up, consideration was given to the finding of another suitable tip for the household refuse of the area, and negotiations are in progress with a view to obtaining a let of Huntershill Quarry.

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.—In view of the considerable building which has been carried out in this area, it was decided to enlarge the boundaries of the existing Special Scavenging District to include (a) that area lying to the north of the existing boundary of the Special District along the Kirkintilloch and Cadder Roads to the southern boundary of Cadder Public School on the north-west and Low Moss Plantation on the east; (b) that area lying to the west of the existing boundary of the Special District, north from the northern boundary of the disused Kenmure Quarry, west of Brackenbrae Farm, and south and east of Bishopbriggs Golf Club House; and (c) that area lying to the east of the existing boundary of the Special District, north of South Crosshill Farm, and south of the mineral railway leading to Cadder Pits.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice was served on an owner of property requiring the limewashing or painting of a common passage and stair, and the necessary work was carried out.

BLACKWOOD.—The refuse in this Special District, which includes Blackwood, Kirkmuirhill, and Auchenheath, was collected twice a week by contractors and deposited in coups and on farm lands. The work was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

BLANTYRE.—The collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a contractor under the control of the Fifth District Council and supervised by their superintendent. The refuse was removed daily to a coup in the public park, where it was used for levelling purposes.

Common Stairs, &c.—Five notices were served on owners of property requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases. The necessary work in each case was duly carried out.

BOTHWELL.—The daily collection and removal of refuse to Fallside Quarry was undertaken satisfactorily by a staff in the direct employ-

ment of the Sixth District Council. The contractor engaged during the winter months to collect and remove the contents of the ashbins three times weekly from the Housing Schemes also gave satisfaction.

BRAEHEAD.—The scavenging of this new Special District commenced on 30th October. A twice weekly service was introduced and the work, which was undertaken by a contractor, has been satisfactorily carried out. The refuse was deposited in a disused quarry in the vicinity.

BRAIDWOOD.—The work of scavenging this new Special District commenced on 16th November, refuse from dustbins being collected and removed twice weekly, and ashpit refuse once a month. The refuse was disposed of by a contractor on farm lands, and the duties were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

BUSBY.—The collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor twice weekly, all refuse being deposited in a coup at Busby Glen. Numerous complaints were received during the year as to the unsatisfactory manner in which the contractor was collecting the refuse from self-contained dwellings. The condition of contract stipulates that the contractor must remove the dustbin from its position at the dwelling, carry the bin to the dustcart, and, after emptying the contents into the cart, replace the bin in its former position at the dwelling. Instead of this, however, the collectors were provided by the contractor with a basket into which the contents of the ashbin were emptied at the dwelling, thereby saving a return journey with the ashbin. The practice was most objectionable on account of the dust disseminated, and, after pressure, the contractor reverted to the terms of his contract.

CALDERBANK.—A contractor carried out the work of scavenging in this Special District twice weekly, the refuse being disposed of on farm lands.

CAMBUSLANG.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a contractor, the refuse being disposed of at Cambuslang Destructor until May, thereafter at the new coup at Morriston Loch. The work of collection till the end of the year was not too well done and required much supervision.

As referred to in last Annual Report, agreement was reached with the Managers of the Glasgow Royal Technical College for the disposal

of all refuse from the Cambuslang and Rutherglen (Landward) Special Scavenging Districts on the ground known as Morriston Loch. A commencement was made in May with the first part of the scheme, the construction of a flood protection bank, 105 feet wide at the base, with an average height of about 10 feet. This bank commences at the south-east corner of the field and runs in a northerly direction to the south bank of the River Clyde, and thereafter along the river bank to the north-west corner of the field. Complete protection should thus be afforded against flooding.

It is estimated that some 6,000 tons of refuse have already been deposited on the ground, and no complaint of a serious nature has been received. Everything possible is done to prevent nuisance conditions arising, and the work has been favourably commented upon, even by opponents of the scheme.

As a result of statements in the Press to the effect that a property at 10 Mansion Street, Cambuslang, was infested by rats coming from the new coup at Morriston Loch, investigations were made, and it was found that rats had been troublesome in the property long before the coup was established, and the matter had repeatedly been dealt with by the Department. An inspection of the coup proved that no infestation had taken place, but, as a precautionary measure, rat-holes found in the banks of an adjoining stream were treated with cyanogas.

Common Stairs, &c.—Sixteen notices were served on owners of property requiring the whitewashing of common passages and staircases, and in every instance the necessary work was done. Three notices were served on occupiers who had failed to keep clean the common passage and stairs giving access to their premises. Sweeping and washing have since been regularly carried out.

CARLUKE.—The contents of the ashbins in this Special District were removed to coups three times weekly, and the refuse from ashpits was removed to farm lands every week by a staff in the direct employment of the Third District Council. During the year the coups were treated with cyanogas to exterminate any rats which had harboured there.

CARMUNNOCK.—The refuse from this Special District was collected and removed to a coup once a week by a contractor. The work was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

CARMYLE AND MOUNT VERNON.—The thrice weekly collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup.

CARNWATH.—The collection and removal of refuse three times a week was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup.

CARSTAIRS.—In this Special District the refuse was collected thrice weekly by a contractor, who deposited it in a disused sand-pit. No fault was found with the work.

CARSTAIRS JUNCTION.—The refuse was collected and removed daily by a contractor who gave every satisfaction. All refuse was disposed of in a sand-pit.

CHRYSTON AND MUIRHEAD.—The work of collection and disposal of refuse in this Special District was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor. The refuse was removed twice weekly to a coup at Lilybank, which was kept in good order. It was found necessary to engage additional hired labour owing to the occupation during the year of a new Housing Scheme at Muirhead.

CLELAND AND OMOA.—In this Special District the refuse was collected three times a week and removed by a contractor to farm lands. The work was done satisfactorily.

COALBURN.—A twice weekly collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor, and the refuse deposited in a coup at Bellfield, where ground is being made up. The work was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

CRAWFORD. — The weekly collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor, who disposed of the refuse in a disused quarry on the lands of Midlock Farm. Towards the end of the year it was noted that the state of the coup was not satisfactory, and the matter was brought to the notice of the First District Council for attention.

CROSSFORD AND HAZELBANK.—The refuse was collected three times a week by a staff in the direct employment of the Second District Council and deposited in a coup and on farm lands.

CROSSLAW.—The twice weekly collection and removal of refuse within this Special District was satisfactorily undertaken by a contractor. By arrangement, the refuse is deposited in a coup belonging to the Lanark Burgh Authority.

DALZELL AND NETHERTON.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a contractor, the refuse being disposed of in coups. The contract is conjoint with Hamilton Road Special Scavenging District. The work was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

DOUGLAS.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a scavenger in the direct employment of the Second District Council, all refuse being deposited in a coup adjacent to the Douglas Water, near Pathhead.

EAST KILBRIDE. — The work of collection and removal of refuse was carried out thrice weekly by a contractor, who deposited the refuse in a coup provided by the Fifth District Council. Complaints were received during the year as to the unsatisfactory methods adopted by the contractor in collecting refuse from dwellings in baskets instead of taking the full bin to the dustcart, emptying the contents into the cart, and returning the dustbins to their original position at the dwellings. The contractor's attention has been directed to the conditions of contract, and to discontinue the use of baskets for collecting refuse.

FORTH.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out until 15th May by a staff in the direct employment of the Third District Council. Since then the work has been done satisfactorily by a contractor. The refuse was deposited in two quarries.

GARTLEA.—The weekly collection and removal of refuse to a coup was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor.

GARTCOSH.—The refuse in this Special District was collected and removed twice weekly by a contractor. The refuse was utilised in a market garden and gave rise to no complaint.

GLASSFORD.—The refuse from the dustbins in this Special District was collected twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least

once a month, or whenever a cart-load had accumulated. The work was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, who removed the refuse to farm lands.

GLENGOWAN AND CALDERCRUIX.—The refuse from ashbins was collected and removed by a contractor twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month, all refuse being disposed of on farm lands. The work was carried out satisfactorily.

HAMILTON ROAD.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a contractor, the refuse being disposed of in a coup. The contract is conjoint with Dalzell and Netherton Special Scavenging District.

HARTHILL.—In this Special District the refuse from ashbins was removed twice weekly and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month, all refuse being disposed of on farm lands and moorland. The work was satisfactorily undertaken by a contractor. Six ashpits were abolished during the year.

HAYWOOD.—The contents of the privy-middens and ashpits were removed fortnightly until 15th May by a staff in the direct employment of the Third District Council. Since that date the scavenging has been carried out satisfactorily by a contractor. The refuse was deposited in a coup on the moorland.

HOLYTOWN, NEW STEVENSTON, AND CARFIN.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a staff in the direct employment of the Sixth District Council in an efficient manner, the refuse being disposed of partly at New Stevenston Destructor and partly in coups. The ashpits at Legbrannock were emptied weekly and the refuse removed to farm lands by a contractor.

Common Stairs, &c.—Three notices were served on owners of property requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases. The necessary work in each case was duly carried out.

KIRKFIELD BANK.—The refuse was collected three times weekly by a staff in the direct employment of the Second District Council and disposed of in a coup and on farm lands.

LARKHALL.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a staff in the direct employment of the Fourth District Council, the refuse being deposited in a coup and on farm lands.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice was served on a property owner in respect of a common passage. Whitewashing was duly carried out.

LAW.—The refuse from ashbins was removed three times weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month by a contractor, the refuse being deposited in coups and on farm lands. The work was carried out satisfactorily.

LEADHILLS.—The weekly collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor, the refuse being deposited in two coups.

Complaint was received regarding the scavenging arrangements at one part of the village. A survey was made, and later a meeting was held with the Village Committee, as a result of which certain improvements in the scavenging service were agreed upon.

LESMAHAGOW.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a staff in the direct employment of the Second District Council, the refuse being deposited on a site at Craighead Park, where ground is being made up.

NEWARTHILL.—The collection and removal of refuse to farm lands was satisfactorily carried out by a contractor, the contents of ashbins being removed twice weekly and the ashpits emptied at least once a month.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice was served on a property owner in respect of a common passage. Whitewashing was duly carried out.

NEWMAINS.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a contractor, the refuse being deposited in a coup and on farm lands.

NORTH SHETTLESTON.—The collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor. A daily service was maintained for tenement properties and a twice-weekly service for

days during November, and a report on the results was submitted to the Committee. The matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Common Stairs, &c.—Notices were served on two owners of property requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in both instances the work was duly carried out. Notices were served on seven occupiers in respect of their failing to keep clean the common passages giving access to their dwellings. Sweeping and washing have since been regularly attended to.

SALSBURGH.—The refuse was collected and removed twice weekly by a contractor to farm lands. The work was done in a satisfactory manner. Two privy-middens were abolished during the year.

SHOTTS AND DYKEHEAD.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out in an efficient manner by a staff in the direct employment of the Seventh District Council. The refuse was deposited in coups, which were kept in a satisfactory condition. During the year four privy-middens were abolished.

The question of the future development of Calderside coup is still receiving the consideration of the District Council.

SOUTH LENZIE.—The refuse collection and removal was carried out twice weekly by a contractor in a satisfactory manner, all refuse being deposited in an old quarry at Boghead.

STEPPS.—The collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a very satisfactory manner by a contractor twice weekly, the refuse being deposited on low-lying marshy ground on the west side of Magazine Road. Efforts were made to secure another site for a coup further from the public highway, but, in view of the difficulties encountered and to the fact that the present coup was being kept free of nuisance conditions, the Committee decided that the existing arrangements be continued meantime.

STONEHOUSE.—The work of refuse collection and removal twice a week was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup rented by the Local Authority.

the National Housing Scheme and Springboig. All refuse was disposed of in a coup at Craigend to reclaim a portion of low-lying ground.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice to whitewash or paint common passages and staircases was served on an owner of property, and the necessary work was duly carried out. A notice was also served on an occupier who had failed to keep clean the common passage giving access to his premises. Sweeping and washing of the passage have since been regularly attended to.

OVERTOWN AND WATERLOO.—The scavenging was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse from ashbins and dry closets being removed twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month. The refuse was disposed of in coups and on farm lands.

PONFEIGH.—The refuse was collected and removed four times a week by a contractor, who carried out the work satisfactorily. As referred to in last Annual Report, a new refuse dump was arranged for in a disused quarry at Townhead, and all refuse is now deposited there. In order to prevent papers, &c., being blown over the adjoining fields, a close-mesh wire fence has been put around the whole area.

RUTHERGLEN.—The collection and removal of the household refuse was carried out by a contractor three times weekly from Farme and Eastfield tenement properties, and twice per week from residential areas and Housing Schemes at Bankhead, Eastfield, and Burnside. The refuse was disposed of for part of the year in Cambuslang Destructor, but later, on the closure of the Destructor, it was deposited at Morriston Loch under a scheme of controlled tipping. When this latter arrangement was commenced it was found that a considerable amount of additional time was required to take the refuse from the Burnside and Bankhead portions of the district to the disposal point, and that additional vehicles would, therefore, be required. In reporting on this matter, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the fact that, as the haulage to and from Bankhead was something between six and seven miles, it would be advisable to consider the introduction of motor transport. After consideration, the Committee agreed that a trial of a suitable motor scavenging vehicle should be arranged, and the costs and information obtained submitted for further debate. The trial was carried out for three

STRATHAVEN.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor, who deposited the refuse in a coup provided by the Local Authority. The work was carried out satisfactorily.

The coup at Gallowhill was found to be badly infested by rats, and a large number was destroyed by means of Cyanogas and Rodine. A complaint was received that the rats from the coup had migrated to Waukmill Farm and killed a number of young pigs. The farmer submitted a claim for loss of the pigs, but, as it was ascertained that the farm premises had been infested with rats for a considerable time and that there was no evidence that the rats had come from the coup, the claim was not pressed.

UDDINGSTON.—The refuse was collected and removed daily by a contractor to the coup at Fallside, the work being done in a satisfactory manner.

Common Stairs, &c.—Notices were served on three owners of property requiring them to whitewash or paint common stairs and passages, and in every case the necessary work was duly carried out.

HOUSING SCHEMES OUTWITH SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICTS.—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 officers, viz.:—Ashgillhead, Broomhouse, Carnbroe, Chapelhall, Drumpark, Eddlewood, Ferniegair, Greengairs, Glenboig, Glenmavis, Kingshill, Meikle Earnock, Plains, and Ravenstruther, and once weekly at Moodiesburn and Symington.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.—During the year, 121 notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of tenement houses within Special Scavenging Districts, requiring them to provide proper covered galvanized-iron ashbins of specified cubic capacity. In most cases suitable ash-bins were immediately provided, and the remainder were reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings, in terms of Section 24 of the Act, being instituted. It was not found necessary, however, to take legal action, as the necessary ashbins were duly supplied.

Private Streets.

Blantyre.—Nothing has yet been done to put Rosebank Avenue, referred to in last Annual Report, into a satisfactory condition.

Larkhall.—Croft Road, referred to in last Annual Report, has now been repaired in terms of Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and a note was sent to each of the owners in the road intimating the total cost of carrying out the repairs, to be apportioned amongst them.

As regards the repair or making up of Douglas Street, also referred to in last Annual Report, this street has now been made up to highway standard.

Haywood.—Nothing has yet been done to effect repair work to the private road leading from the railway bridge to Greenbank, referred to in last Annual Report. With the closure of Greenbank Cottage, the road now provides access to four houses only.

Shettleston.—The work of repair of the private lane or roadway between Springboig Avenue and Windsor Street, referred to in last Annual Report, was carried out by a contractor to the specification of the County Drainage &c. Engineer, the cost of carrying out the repair works to be recovered from the various owners according to frontage and valuation, in terms of the Public Health Act.

Stepps.—Complaint was received regarding the unsatisfactory condition of Cardowan Road, Stepps. An inspection was made and it was found that no action could be taken by the Department. The various owners, however, were informed of the steps necessary to have the roadway made up to highway standard and thereafter taken over as a public highway.

Rutherglen.—Stirling Drive Lane, Burnside, was the subject of complaint, and an inspection was made. A meeting was held with the feuars concerned, at which it was agreed that the work of repair should be proceeded with. A commencement had not been made at the close of the year.

Tannochside.—Complaint was made as to the miry condition of Hozier and Laidlaw Streets, also a small portion of roadway giving

access to dwellings at Cuthbert Street and Donaldson Place. In each case certain ameliorative measures were taken by the colliery companies concerned. Subsequently, other portions of Hozier and Laidlaw Streets were found to be unsatisfactory, and, as the result of a meeting on the ground, improvements were effected.

Palace Colliery Rows.—On inspection, the private streets at these rows were found to be soft and miry, and the colliery company's attention was drawn to the need for a permanent remedy being applied. Subsequently, complaints were received as to the unsatisfactory conditions. A meeting was held on the ground with representatives of the company, and they have agreed to submit proposals in the matter.

Shotts.—The work of making up Dyfrig Street, referred to in last Annual Report, has now been completed. One of the owners in the street, whose property also fronted Greenwood Street, requested that the portion of the latter street immediately adjoining Dyfrig Street should be made up at the same time as Dyfrig Street. The necessary sums being paid by the owners interested, arrangements were made for the making up of the portion of Greenwood Street referred to.

Nuisances.

During the year, 77,250 inspections were made for the detection of nuisances, and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,221, comprised chiefly of choked drains, sinks, and water-closets. A number of such chokages were caused through carelessness on the part of occupiers of dwellings, and warnings were given to those concerned.

Intimations, under Section 19 of the Public Health Act, were issued to authors of nuisances in 1,404 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was immediately removed. Where the intimations had no attention, statutory notices, under Section 20 of the Act, were served, and these numbered 121.

Prosecution.—Legal proceedings were found necessary in respect of a tenant failing to take her turn in cleaning out a water-closet used in common at 9-11 Forrest Street, Blantyre. The nuisance was subsequently removed, and the Court fined the respondent 10s. or 5 days' imprisonment.

Unfenced Mine Shafts.—Intimations were received in the course of the year from H.M. Inspector of Mines of the abandonment of seventeen mines, and calling the attention of the Local Authority to the provision of Section 26 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, requiring every shaft and outlet to be kept surrounded by a structure of a permanent character sufficient to prevent accidents, and making failure to comply with that requirement a nuisance within the meaning of Section 16 of the Public Health Act. The mine shafts were situated as follows:—Parkneuk, Holytown; Struther (Ganister), Larkhall; Glenrigg No. 4, Riggend; High Darngavil No. 2, Darngavil; Biggarford, Newarthill; Arden Glen, Plains; Crossrigg No. 2, Greengairs; Backmuir, Cleland; Bredisholm Nos. 3 and 4, Bargeddie; Law Nos. 6 and 7, Carluke; Broomhill, Larkhall; Easterhill, Tollcross; Wishaw Mine, Wishaw; Fairybank No. 3, Newhouse; and Windyedge No. 6, Cleland. The matter was taken up with the various owners, and in most cases the necessary precautions have been taken. In the remaining cases negotiations are proceeding with a view to the necessary work being carried out.

Complaint was received during the year concerning an old mine shaft on the grounds of Gunsgreen Farm, Coalburn, down which a cow had fallen. Subsequent inspection and enquiry revealed that the existence of this shaft was unknown to anyone. The mouth of the shaft had been covered over with wood and the grass allowed to grow over it. In the course of time the wood had rotted, with the result mentioned. To ensure that there should be no repetition of the accident, and in the absence of proof of ownership, the shaft was again covered over.

Paraffin Fumes.—A complaint was received from the owner of two houses at Lochwood, Gartcosh, as to the annoyance caused to his tenants by the exhaust fumes from a paraffin-gas engine in the grounds of an adjoining house. The engine, which is used for the generation of electricity for lighting purposes, is kept in a shed built against the gable wall of the complainer's houses, and the exhaust pipe terminated near the window of one of the dwellings. The matter was taken up with the owner of the engine, who had the exhaust pipe extended to a position above the roof of the house, and this remedied the complaint.

Burning Bings.—The mineral refuse bing at the abandoned colliery at Clydeside, Uddingston, referred to in last Annual Report, is still burning, though little odour is noticeable in the vicinity.

At Viewpark Colliery, Uddingston, the mineral refuse heap was found to be emitting offensive odours, and the Colliery Company was requested to take precautionary measures. As the result of a meeting on the ground, water has been applied to the burning portion, and the nuisance has abated.

A mineral refuse bing at Braidhurst, Motherwell, commenced to burn actively about the month of June, and caused annoyance to householders in a Motherwell Burgh Housing Scheme.

The matter was taken up with the parties interested, and excavation at one part of the bing was carried out to prevent the burning from spreading to larger heaps contiguous thereto. An official of the Department of Health, who visited the locus, suggested that the most expeditious way of extinguishing the fire would be to cut off the ridge of the bing to a depth of three or four feet, spread out the cut-off material, and so provide a better access to the seat of the fire for the more effective use of water. The proprietor's Mining Engineers, however, pointed out that, in their opinion, the spreading of the material and the application of water were not practicable remedies. The matter was still in hand at the close of the year.

Corporation Coups.—The refuse coups belonging to the Corporation of Glasgow and situated at Penwinnie and Maryburgh, referred to in last Annual Report, were regularly inspected during the year. There seemed to be no diminution in the quantity of material dumped.

Offensive Odours.—A most unusual complaint was received during the month of August. The occupier of a self-contained house stated that he could not sit in his garden on account of bad smells, which, he alleged, were coming from a sewer manhole some distance away. The sewer manholes in the vicinity were examined, but no smells could be detected coming therefrom. A day or two later a message was received from the complainer, stating that he had found the cause of complaint and asking that an inspection might be made of the ground. The smells were found to be coming from a fungus growth under trees in one corner of the garden. The growth, about eight inches high, had a candle-like stem with an "umbrella" head, and when broken or damaged gave forth an abominable smell. The few growths left were carefully removed, after which the ground was treated with corrosive fluid.

Complaint was again received regarding the condition of slaughterhouse manure arriving at Stonehouse Station, referred to in last Annual Report. The matter was taken up with the farmer to whom it was consigned, and he had the manure removed immediately.

A similar complaint was also received regarding a wagon of slaughterhouse manure lying at Strathaven Goods Station. The odour from this waggon was most offensive. The manure was in such a liquid state that the farmer could not remove it, and he arranged for its return to Glasgow, from whence it came.

Offensive odours in the vicinity of Royal Buildings, Uddingston, were found to be due to a large accumulation of sewage underneath floors of shops on ground floor. The accumulation was due to the fracture of a drain pipe carrying sewage from a urinal in the adjoining licensed premises. The defective drain was made good and the foul odours were dispersed.

Complaints were received from a householder in Crofthill Avenue, Uddingston, regarding the alleged nuisance created by the keeping of dogs in excessive numbers on ground at rear of an adjoining cottage. The owner of the dogs obtained kennel accommodation elsewhere and the number of dogs at the cottage was reduced. No further complaints have been received.

Coal Dust Nuisance.—Complaints were received from tenants in the Housing Scheme at Greenknowe Street, Overtown, as to coal dust from a screening plant at Overtown Colliery entering their dwellings. The owners of the Colliery are building a suction apparatus with the view to preventing dust from being blown away from the screening plant.

Garden Refuse.—The dumping of garden refuse in open spaces and lanes adjoining houses was the cause of several complaints received during the year. The owners of the ground on which dumping was taking place were requested to erect notice-boards prohibiting the practice, and this resulted in improved conditions.

Dog-racing Tracks.—An anonymous complaint was received as to the lack of water-closet accommodation for male and female patrons of the dog-racing track at Craighead, Blantyre. The matter was

taken up with the owner, who erected the necessary accommodation. At Glenburn Racing Track, Carfin, sanitary conveniences have now been provided for the patrons. As the necessary drainage facilities are not available to this ground, the provision of water-closet accommodation was not pressed.

Verminous Houses.—Numerous inspections of bug-infested houses were made during the year, and advice was given as to the necessary precautionary measures to be adopted. In several houses the wood facings were removed and sprayed with vermicide, carbolic acid, &c., and such action generally exterminated the vermin.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

A considerable amount of investigation was conducted during the year in connection with infestations by rats. Occupiers of lands and premises affected were made aware of their obligations under the Act, and advice was given. On revisiting the premises it was generally found that the remedial measures had been a success.

Various refuse coups throughout the County were dealt with during the year, and by the use of Cyanogas, poison baits, and trapping, rat infestations were kept under control.

A request was made by the County Architect for assistance to deal with rat infestation of St. Bride's School, Cambuslang. The school had been infested for a long time, poison and traps being of no avail against the rodents.

A thorough examination of the premises was undertaken, and an open pipe was found in the basement which had every evidence of being used by the vermin. The pipe was effectively sealed, since when the school has been free from rats.

Complaints were received anent the undue prevalence of rats in the vicinity of the Housing Scheme at Gardenside, Carmyle. While the conditions were found to be grossly exaggerated, the farmer lessee of the fields was requested to take precautions.

Cinemas.

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year, and a good standard of cleanliness continues to be main-

tained in the halls and conveniences. Defects of a minor character were found in several premises, but these were immediately attended to on being brought to the notice of the managers concerned.

Public Conveyances.

During the year many inspections of public conveyances were made, and the general cleanliness of the vehicles was found to be good.

Workshops.

The number of workshops on the register at the close of the year was 480, being an increase of 14 over the previous 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 numbered 552, including 108 of factory bakehouses. A notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories regarding dirty walls and ceiling of a bakehouse. The matter was taken up with those responsible and satisfactorily dealt with. We also dealt with the following cases found in the course of our routine inspections:—Four dirty bakehouses and a defective water-closet.

Three lists containing seven outworkers, under Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, were received from the City of Glasgow Authority, and inspections were made of all the premises. These were found in a satisfactory condition.

The following table gives the handicrafts carried on in the various workshops:—

Dressmaker, - - -	13	Moss Litter Work, - - -	1
Tailor, - - -	63	Watchmaker, - - -	7
Milliner, - - -	4	Plumber, - - -	31
Baker, - - -	133	Motor Repairer, - - -	23
Shoemaker, - - -	71	Hosier, - - -	5
Saddler, - - -	8	Coachbuilder, - - -	4
Blacksmith, - - -	49	Painter, - - -	4
Joiner, - - -	53	Confectioner, - - -	1
Cabinetmaker, - - -	7	Tinsmith, - - -	1
Oil Refiner, - - -	1	Ham Curer, - - -	1
		Total, - - -	480

Public Schools.

The various public schools within the County were inspected during the year, and several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible. The general cleanliness of the schools and lavatories was found to be satisfactory.

At the request of headmasters, several schools were disinfected during the year.

Carfin.—The new R.C. School at Carfin has now been completed and the old school demolished.

Forth.—The work in connection with the erection of water-closets and urinal at Forth Primary School, referred to in last Annual Report, has now been completed. A new primary school has been built, and the old buildings are to be reconstructed for use as an advanced division centre.

Uddingston.—At St. John's R.C. School, eighteen wash-down water-closets have been provided in lieu of the old trough closets.

Tents and Vans.

During the year, 917 inspections of tents and vans were made, and, with several exceptions, all the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

A number of cases were dealt with under the Local Authority's By-laws, and legal proceedings were instituted in the case of a camper at Happendon Wood, Douglas, who refused to comply with the By-laws. After a summons to appear at Court had been served upon him, he packed up and left the district.

Complaints were received as to nuisance conditions created by tinkers who occupied common ground at Blantyre Ferme, also part of the old disused quarries at Auchentibber. After inspections, intimations were served on the owners of the tents and vans, and they ultimately cleared out.

Summer Camps.—The camp at Lickprivick Farm, East Kilbride, was again run on very satisfactory lines, and no cause for complaint was found. The number of old railway carriages and huts that are replacing tents is still on the increase here.

Interments.

The interments carried out at the expense of the Local Authority under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health Act numbered 39—4 adults and 35 infants—the deaths being due to various causes. The total shows a decrease of 21 on the previous year. The number of bodies claimed was 36, but no “sufficient person” undertook the burial. The total cost to the Local Authority amounted to £60 7s.

In every case where application is made to the Local Authority for the interment of a dead body by relatives or others who allege that they are unable to bear the expense of the burial on account of poverty, it has been the practice of the department to make careful inquiry into all the circumstances, particularly to ascertain whether the deceased person was insured in any benefit society, and, as a result, sums were afterwards recovered, amounting to £1 8s. 6d.

Common Lodging-Houses.

The only two common lodging-houses within the County area are situated at Bellshill and Shotts, and the keepers applied for, and were granted, renewal of registration. Both premises were regularly inspected and found in a satisfactory condition.

Dairies.

During the year, 2,800 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises, and in several instances structural defects were reported and dealt with under the Local Authority's By-laws.

A number of cowkeepers were dealt with for failing to keep clean their dairy animals and byres, and in one case the farmer's certificate of registration was revoked by the Local Authority. He thereafter removed from the district.

As the result of complaints regarding dirty milk supplies, numerous special visits were made at milking time to dairy farms, and, where methods of milking were found to be unsatisfactory, instructions were given, with good results. In one case, however, after repeated samples of milk had been found unsatisfactory, the producers were cited to appear before the Committee to show cause why the Local Authority should not revoke their certificate of registration. Having heard the

producers, the Committee considered that no satisfactory explanations had been offered with regard to the contraventions committed or the unsatisfactory samples of milk taken from their supply, and the meeting resolved to revoke the certificate of registration and remove the producers' name from the Register.

New Byres.—Progress continues to be made in the provision of new byres and improvements to dairy premises generally, and the following plans were submitted to and approved of by the Local Authority during the year, viz.:—

Cameron, Greengairs,	New Byre.
Millersneuk, Lenzie,	Do.
Craighead, Carluke,	Do.
West Coldstream, Carluke,	Do.
Simpsonland, Quarter,	Do.
Whinbush, Libberton,	Do.
Hallhill, Crossford,	Do.
Easter Balmuildy, Maryhill,	Do.
Gartferry Mains, Chryston,	Byres (two) Reconstruction.
Lower Carbarns, Wishaw,	Byre Reconstruction.
Over Tweedside, Stonehouse,	Do.
Hamilton, Stonehouse,	Do.
Meikle Dripps, Thorntonhall,	Do.
Netherhouse, Bargeddie,	Do.
Burnhead, Lesmahagow,	Do.
Ampherlaw, Carnwath,	Do.
Crofthead, Bishopbriggs,	Do.
Holmhills, Cambuslang,	Do.
Helenslea Dairy, Waterloo,	Byre Conversion.

Improvements in increased lighting and ventilation, &c., were made at other 87 dairy premises throughout the County.

Registration.—During the year 85 certificates of registration were granted by the Local Authority. The number of businesses discontinued was 81, leaving a total of 1,807 registered dairies—1,451 producers, and 356 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 90 retailers by vehicles from outwith the

County area. The approximate number of dairy animals found in registered dairy byres was 29,000.

A number of persons were dealt with for retailing milk without having obtained a certificate of registration, and in one instance the Local Authority decided to institute a prosecution unless a satisfactory explanation was received from the farmer. The matter was still in hand at the close of the year.

Exempted Premises.—The conditions and cleanliness of exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory.

Burgh of Biggar.—There are two registered retail milkshops within the burgh, and both premises are kept in a clean condition.

Burgh of Lanark.—Within the burgh there are two registered producer-retailers and four registered retailers of milk only. The premises were all found to be kept in satisfactory order.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934.—Several dairymen were dealt with during the year for failing to observe the requirements of Articles 5 to 16 of the Milk and Dairies Order, and in every case the warning had the desired effect.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK SUPPLIES.—The informal sampling of ordinary milk supplies within the County area was continued throughout the year, when 832 samples were obtained by the Sanitary Staff during early morning and afternoon milking at dairy farms and from milkshops and retail vehicles. The samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and 587 or 70.5 per cent. were found to conform to the standard required for graded milk. The result shows an improvement of almost 3 per cent. over the previous year.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Owing to the scarcity of suitable housing accommodation in certain districts of the County the registration of houses let in lodgings is still in abeyance. Numerous inspections were made, however, of houses where single lodgers were kept or apartments sub-let to families, and action was taken where gross overcrowding was found.

A registered house at Carluke was regularly inspected, and it was found necessary to warn the occupier as to the unsatisfactory condition of lavatories and passages. Conditions have now been improved.

Frequent inspections were made of the registered premises at Castle Street, Strathaven, which were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Offensive Trades.

There are within the County area seventeen private slaughter-houses, and these are situated as follows: — Abington; Carnwath; Crawford; Carstairs Estate Home Farm; Lanark; Ponfeigh; Symington (sheep only); Hareshawhead, Strathaven (sheep only); Newarthill; Omoa; Chapelhall; Caldercruix; Greengairs; Longriggend; Cleland (2); and Harthill. In the course of the year regular visits of inspection were made, and, although the structural conditions are not quite satisfactory in some cases, the premises were all found in a clean condition.

Public Abattoirs.—There are eleven abattoirs in operation belonging to the Local Authority, these being situated at Carluke, Douglas, Forth, Lesmahagow, Baillieston, Blantyre, Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts, Stonehouse, and Strathaven. All the premises were kept in a satisfactory condition during the year.

Operations at the Baillieston public abattoir ceased as from October.

Other Offensive Businesses.—The operations at the Knackery at Omoa, where the manufacture of manure is also engaged in, continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The blood manure and tallow works at Carntyne, Shettleston, were carried on during the year without giving rise to complaint.

No complaints were received as to offensive smells arising from the bone works at Braidwood. The material at the works is dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

Fish Meal and Manure Works, Rutherglen.—These works were regularly inspected throughout the year, and necessary requirements

and defects likely to cause aggravation of smell were brought to the notice of the management. No nuisance conditions arose from the new oil-extractor plant, &c., in the extension registered last year by the Local Authority.

Proposed Offensive Business at Brownieside, Clarkston.—An application, together with relative plans, was received for the establishment of an offensive business at Brownieside, Clarkston.

The building proposed to be adapted for the carrying on of the business is an old colliery engine house, situated about 50 yards from the south side of the Edinburgh highway, and about 186 yards from the nearest dwelling. The business to be carried on is the manufacture of Edible Fat, Tallow, and Bone Meal.

The matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Unsound Food and Food Inspection.

During the year 1,691 inspections were made of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored, but no seizures were made. Particulars as to the inspection of meat are given in the County Meat Inspector's Report.

Whilst the quality of the food was generally found to be good, the condition of some of the places where fruit, &c., was stored left much to be desired, and in such cases the vendors were warned.

Pigstyes.

Regular inspections of pigstyes were made during the year, and, with a few exceptions, the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory condition and free from nuisance conditions.

Three applications for sanction to erect pigstyes were granted by the Local Authority, the new premises being situated at 11 Parkneuk Road, Auchentibber; Ross Cottage, Chapelhall; and Newhouse, by Holytown.

Provisional sanction was also granted in respect of new piggeries to be erected outwith populous places at Kirkstyle, Old Monkland; Blantyre Park Farm, High Blantyre; Park Farm, High Blantyre; Brownieside Quarry, Plains; Quarryhall, Strathaven; Brooklyn, Mill

Road, Hamilton; Shieldhall Farm, Carluke; and Burnhall Quarry, Waterloo.

In connection with the complaints regarding nuisance conditions from a piggery at Lightburn, North Shettleston, referred to in last Annual Report, a Statutory Notice was served on the owner, who thereafter had the pigs removed and the premises completely demolished.

Extensions to a large piggery were found being carried out near the Edinburgh Road at Newhouse without the owner first having obtained the sanction of the Local Authority. He pleaded ignorance, and after an inspection of the premises by the Committee, it was agreed to allow the work to proceed.

Burial Grounds.

The various burial grounds throughout the County continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

CHURCHYARDS, &c.—Two interments took place in the churchyard at East Kilbride and three in St. Ninian's Churchyard, Stonehouse. The interments were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

As referred to in last Annual Report, interments are still being carried out as satisfactorily as possible in Carmunnock Churchyard. Difficulties have been experienced in obtaining suitable ground for a new cemetery, for which negotiations are still proceeding.

The other old churchyards and burial grounds throughout the County continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

J. MILLAR,

County Sanitary Inspector.

County Public Health Department,
Beckford Street,

Hamilton, 28th March, 1935.

Report of County Building Inspector.

BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The total number of plans lodged for approval amounted to 354. As in former years, a considerable proportion of these had not been prepared in accordance with the By-laws, especially those from some of the outlying districts. It was found necessary, in a great many cases, to have meetings on the site with the owners and architects before matters could be properly adjusted. All disconformities were reported to and dealt with by the committee. Eight sets of plans were withdrawn.

The nature of the buildings, as indicated by the plans lodged, were as follows:—

NEW BUILDINGS.—Houses and shops, 228; workshops, 18; public buildings, 9; and other buildings, 18; total plans, 273.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MODE OF OCCUPANCY.—Houses and shops, 49; workshops, 14; public buildings, 14; and other buildings, 4; total plans, 81.

12,007 inspections were made during the course of construction of the buildings. 23 contraventions of the Building By-laws were discovered, and these were reported to and dealt with by the committee.

3,027 applications of the smoke test were made to the drains and plumber work in connection with the sanitary fittings of new properties. In several cases the work was found defective and retests had to be made, but, on the whole, the work done by the contractors was of a very good standard.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building By-laws, 261 plans were received, and approval granted for various erections of a minor character.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.

408 houses erected by the Local Authority were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as being completed and eligible for

grant, their construction complying with the conditions prescribed by the Department of Health for Scotland under the above Act.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

2 applications (embodying 3 houses of two apartments) under Section 111 of the above Act were received for the erection or conversion of existing dwellings into two-apartment houses.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

516 houses in Improvement Schemes were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as completed and eligible for grant, said houses complying with all the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

47 applications were received during the year for assistance to make alterations and improvements to 60 dwellings for the accommodation of agricultural workers and others whose economic condition is substantially the same as such workers, and a grant was sanctioned by the committee in each case.

As mentioned in previous years, considerable time was taken up in meetings with architects and contractors discussing and adjusting plans and specifications submitted in connection with applications for grants under the above Act. In the majority of cases dealt with dampness is nearly always found to be showing on the existing plaster surfaces, and it is of little use providing a modern scullery and sanitary fittings unless the main fabric is put into a satisfactory condition. Many of the walls of the houses dealt with are built of random rubble and whin, making it nearly impossible to underpin and insert a proper damp course. The measures adopted in such cases are those recommended by the Department of Health, namely, removal of old plaster for a height of 3 to 4 feet 6 inches above floor level and plaster the stone face from foundation to where the plaster has been cut off with a rendering coat of waterproofed cement. The condition of the walls determines the height of this rendering coat. The walls are thereafter strapped to receive plaster plates and finished with hardwall plaster. This method has been found to give very satisfactory results, and the meetings with the architects, &c., are mostly for

the purpose of getting a definite understanding on this vital point. Where a washboiler is fitted in the scullery, the provision of a door to the outside is always insisted on, otherwise it means that the housewife must carry washed articles through an apartment to get to the outside.

These and other constructional points receive the utmost consideration, and helpful suggestions and sketches are given to ensure that the best arrangement possible is made of each improvement.

The introduction of a bath in addition to the w.c. convenience is one of the recommendations usually made, and while there is a distinct improvement in this direction, many of the houses dealt with are in outlying situations where water has to be collected in brick-constructed tanks and carried fairly long distances to the dwellings, making the reconditioning costly on this item alone. In addition, the water may require to be pumped to an elevated cistern, and if baths with the necessary heating arrangements were insisted on, many of the much needed improvements might be abandoned. All the houses so far dealt with have been provided with inside water-closets, and strong efforts are being made to have baths in addition where this can be done at a reasonable cost.

This Act has certainly been the means of a vast improvement in the housing conditions of many of the rural workers in the outlying parts of the County.

Building operations in connection with 60 applications (79 houses) were completed during the year, and Certificate "B" for payment of grant issued to the respective owners. The properties on which improvements were completed are as follows:—

(92) Kittymuirhill, Stonehouse.—1 three-apartment house. Milk house and cheese store converted into scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder and w.c., also new floor laid in bedroom. A new water supply was introduced into the house and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £146 6s.

(98) Pather Farm, Wishaw.—1 three-apartment house. A new window was slapped in scullery and wash-boiler, tub and sink installed with gravitation water supply, also larder and w.c. A

double light window was slapped in kitchen and a closet converted into a bathroom, outer walls treated for dampness, new wood floor laid in bedroom, sub-floor ventilation provided, also new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £137 13s. 6d.

(110) Broomhill Gate Lodge, Larkhall.—1 two-apartment house. A one-apartment house converted into a two-apartment house and annexe built at gable providing scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder and w.c., walls treated for dampness, gravitation water supply introduced and new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £230 1s. 6d.

(113) Bushelhead Road, Carluke.—1 three-apartment house. A new roof was constructed over scullery and wash-boiler, tub and sink, also w.c. installed with gravitation water supply, internal partition re-arranged to give larger bedroom and window increased in size, also new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £162 4s.

(122) Sheriffcleuch, Crawfordjohn.—1 three-apartment house. A new scullery annexe was built having wash-boiler, tub and sink, also w.c., a new wood floor laid in upstairs room, and new windows slapped in kitchen and room. Walls treated for dampness, and new dormer window formed in bedroom, new water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £150 6s. 5d.

(142) Easter Lumloch Farm Cottages, Bishopbriggs.—2 houses of two apartments. A new scullery with larder and w.c. was added to each house, and two wash-tubs fitted in wash-house, water supply led in and bedroom floor in one house renewed. The lighting of both kitchens and bedroom improved, and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £289 13s. 6d.

(147) 131 Carnwath Road, Carluke.—1 three-apartment house. A new roof was fitted on this house, internal partitions rearranged to provide new bedroom, scullery with sink, larder, and w.c., new windows and door slapped in front and back walls, and new floors laid throughout house. Ground excavated along front and back walls and new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £309 2s. 7d.

(148) Woodhead Cottage, Lesmahagow.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was built at the rear comprising scullery with wash-boiler,

tub and sink, larder, coal-celler and bathroom with w.c., new stair formed to upper floor, new dormer window formed in bedroom, and a new drainage system constructed with septic tank, at a cost of £232 16s. 9d.

(149) 104 Park View, Wattstown, by Airdrie.—2 two-apartment houses. The walls were treated for dampness and existing scullery at one house reconstructed to provide bathroom. A new scullery was added to the other house and both were fitted with wash-boilers, tub and sink combinations, w.c.'s. and larders. New coal-cellars were also provided and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £236 17s. 6d.

(150) Easter Balmuildy Farm Cottages, Bishopbriggs.—2 two-apartment houses. New sculleries were added to each house, both having w.c., larder and sink. New wash-tubs and a wash-boiler were fitted in wash-house, water supply led in and general repairs to slating, rhones and plaster work executed. A new drainage system with septic tank was also constructed, at a cost of £292 8s. 6d.

(151) Hartside Cottages, Lamington.—2 two-apartment houses. An annexe was built at the rear providing a scullery with w.c., wash-boiler, tub and sink, for each house. A water storage tank was constructed and supply introduced into each house, also new drainage system with septic tank, at a cost of £288 7s. 8d.

(153) Waterhead Cottage, Birthwood, Culter.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was built at rear, comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder and w.c., new water supply led in and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £158 17s. 5d.

(154) Shepherd's House, Birthwood, Culter.—1 three apartment house. An annexe was built at the rear of this house comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also w.c., a window was slapped in back wall and new larder formed, water supply led in and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £185 19s. 5d.

(155) Crossgates Cottage, Lee Meadow Farm, Carluke.—1 two-apartment house. The arrangement of the kitchen and room in this house was reversed, the ceiling of the new kitchen heightened and a

new double light window slapped in back wall. Part of an adjoining store converted into a scullery having wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder and w.c. A water storage tank was constructed with pressure pump and supply led into house, also new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £208 14s. 7d.

(157) Redshaw, Douglas.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was added to this house comprising scullery and w.c., new windows were slapped in each apartment to give increased light, walls treated for dampness, ground along back wall excavated, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £128 15s. 8d.

(158) Parkhead, Douglas.—1 three-apartment house. A new water supply was introduced into this house, and a new annexe built comprising scullery and w.c. The lighting of the bedroom was improved, a new window slapped in larder and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £127 7s. 10d.

(159) Blackwood, Douglas West.—1 four-apartment house. An adjoining out-building was converted into a scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also larder, two windows were slapped in back wall and spaces partitioned off for w.c. and press, new stair formed to upper floor, and dormer windows provided in bedrooms, new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £168 13s. 4d.

(160) Maidengill, Douglas.—1 two-apartment house. A small byre was converted into a scullery having wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder, w.c. and store, water supply led in, lighting of kitchen improved, walls treated for dampness, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £143 17s. 5d.

(161) Breconside, near Coalburn.—1 two-apartment house. An annexe was added to this house comprising scullery, with wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder and w.c., new water supply led in, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £140 11s.

(162) Broomerside, Douglas.—1 two-apartment house. An annexe was added to this house comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also w.c., windows in kitchen and room increased in size, new water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £139 8s. 9d.

(163) Mount Stewart, Douglas.—1 five-apartment house. The existing scullery was remodelled and fitted with wash-boiler, tub and sink, part partitioned off for w.c., part of main roof and roof over scullery stripped and reslated, new window slapped for w.c., and new drainage system with septic tank constructed at a cost of £109 10s. 4d.

(164) Bodinglee, Robertson.—1 four-apartment house. Stone slab floor in scullery lifted and relaid with concrete, wash-boiler, tub and sink fitted, space partitioned off for w.c., new windows slapped in scullery and w.c., new larder formed off scullery, new dormer windows fitted in upper floor bedrooms, water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £145 14s. 4d.

(167) East Lodge, Dolphinton.—1 three-apartment house. Bedroom increased in size and new scullery formed with sink and larder, annexe built at rear to provide inside w.c., water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £118 4s. 11d.

(168) Rowantree Cottage, Dolphinton.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was built at rear comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also w.c., water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £165 16s. 10d.

(169) Gardener's House, Dolphinton.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was built at the rear of this house comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also w.c., water supply led in and new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £125 18s. 2d.

(170) Smithy Cottage, Dolphinton.—1 two-apartment house. A tub and sink combination was installed in the scullery and a bathroom and larder formed in part of the milkhouse which has been reduced in size, wood floor fitted in room, ground excavated and concrete channel constructed at west wall of scullery and back wall of room, water supply led in, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £166 7s. 3d.

(172) Pathead Gill, Kirkmuirhill.—1 three-apartment house. Lighting of kitchen and room improved, annexe built at rear comprising bedroom, bathroom, scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also larder, gravitation water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £309 17s.

(173) Glenavon, Stonehouse.—1 three-apartment house. The roof of this house was stripped, new sarking and felt being fitted before reslating, wood floors substituted for stone floors under bed recesses, scullery enlarged and wash-boiler, tub and sink installed. An annexe was built comprising larder and w.c., new water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £180.

(175) Holmhead Cottage, Ponfeigh Place Farm, Douglas Water.—1 three-apartment house. The roof of this house was stripped, walls heightened by 1 foot, new roof spars, sarking and felt being fitted before reslating, walls treated for dampness, double-light windows slapped in kitchen and room, annexe built comprising new room, larder and w.c., existing larder converted into scullery having wash-boiler, tub and sink, new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £370 17s.

(176) East Lodge, Carmichael.—1 three-apartment house. The scullery was extended to allow of the formation of new larder and w.c., also new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £70 13s. 4d.

(177) Dykehead, Andershaw, Douglas.—1 four apartment house. A new window was slapped in room, tub and sink fitted in scullery, also space partitioned off for w.c., new dormer windows formed in upper floor rooms, new water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £116 7s. 2d.

(178) Whitecleugh, Crawfordjohn.—1 four-apartment house. Kitchen walls treated for dampness, water supply improved, new floor constructed for scullery, wash-boiler, tub and sink fitted in same, also spaces partitioned off for w.c. and coals, new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £146 2s.

(179) Whitecleugh Dairy, Crawfordjohn.—1 four-apartment house. Walls treated for dampness, new annexe built at rear comprising scullery, with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also w.c., larder and coals, water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £141 16s. 9d.

(180) Overburns Cottages, Lamington.—1 two-apartment house. An annexe was built at the rear comprising scullery with wash-boiler,

tub and sink, also larder, new wood floor laid in kitchen, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £164 4s.

(181) Gain, New Monkland.—1 four-apartment house. Lighting of westmost room improved and annexe built at rear comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also larder and bathroom, new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £170 8s. 2d.

(182) Springfield, Salsburgh.—3 two apartment houses and 1 three-apartment house:—

BLOCK A.—An annexe built at rear comprising bathroom and coal-cellar for three-apartment house.

BLOCK B.—An annexe built at rear comprising bathrooms and coal-cellars for two-apartment houses.

BLOCK C.—An annexe built at rear comprising bathroom and coal-cellar for two-apartment house. A new drainage system was also constructed, at a cost of £446 9s. 9d.

(183) Mid Murray, East Kilbride.—1 four-apartment house. Part of existing out-building converted into bathroom, repairs carried out to floors, enclosed beds removed, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £101 12s.

(184) Ploughmens' Cottages, Bogton Farm, Bishopbriggs.—4 two-apartment houses. An annexe was built at each house comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder and w.c., water supply led in, repairs executed to floors, and new drainage systems with septic tanks constructed, at a cost of £633 4s. 11d.

(185) Cormiston Mains Farm, Biggar.—1 three apartment house. An annexe was built at rear comprising bedroom, larder, scullery with sink, and w.c., also new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £162 13s.

(186) Coldchapel, Abington.—2 two-apartment houses. The lighting was improved in all the rooms, existing wash-houses converted into sculleries having wash-boilers, tub and sink combinations, also spaces partitioned off for w.c's., new water supply led in, larders formed in each house and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £269 8s. 7d.

(187) Thirstane, Crawfordjohn. — 1 three-apartment house. Lighting of apartments where defective improved, annexe built at rear comprising scullery having wash-boiler, tub and sink, also w.c., new larder formed and new drainage system with septic tank constructed at a cost of £159 6s. 4d.

(188) Crookboat, Sandilands.—1 two-apartment house. Both gables taken down and rebuilt, wood floor fitted in room, double-light window fitted in kitchen, attached out-building converted into scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also spaces partitioned off for w.c. and larder, new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £196 3s. 6d.

(189) Townhead, Douglas.—1 three-apartment house. Additional window provided in kitchen, wooden scullery demolished and brick one built having sink and space partitioned off for larder, press at lobby converted into w.c., wash-tubs fitted in wash-house, water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £147 7s. 6d.

(190) Woodside Cottage, Greengairs.—1 four-apartment house and 1 two-apartment house. Two attic bedrooms were formed for one house, and an annexe built at each end of property comprising scullery, bathroom, and larder for four-apartment house and scullery, w.c., and larder for two-apartment house, new drainage systems also constructed, at a cost of £354 11s. 1d.

(192) South Garngibbick, New Monkland.—1 five-apartment house. Internal partitions re-arranged to provide 2 bedrooms, living room, and scullery on ground floor, and 2 bedrooms and boxroom on upper floor, new bathroom, larder, and coal-cellar also formed and wash-boiler, tub and sink fitted in scullery, new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £381.

(193) Gillhead, Waterloo, Wishaw.—1 two-apartment house and 2 three-apartment houses. Ground excavated at rear, walls treated for dampness, sub-floor ventilation provided, lighting of rooms improved, and annexes built at rear comprising sculleries with wash-boiler, tub and sink, w.c., and coals for each house, new larders also formed, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed at a cost of £507.

(194) Bogside Farm, Newmains.—3 two-apartment houses. New wood floors fitted in kitchens and sub-floor ventilation provided,

annexes built at rear of each house comprising sculleries, each with wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder and w.c., also new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £543 2s. 2d.

(195) Hamilton Farm, Eastfield, Cambuslang.—1 three-apartment house. 2 two-apartment houses were converted into 1 three-apartment house with inside w.c., part also formed into scullery having wash-boiler, tub and sink, larder and outside coal-cellar, walls treated for dampness, new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £278 14s. 6d.

(196) Estate Sawmill, Murdostoun, Newmains.—3 two-apartment houses and 1 three-apartment house. Ground excavated at rear of block at west end of Sawmill block and retaining wall built, annexes built at each house comprising sculleries, each having wash-boiler, tub and sink, also bathroom and larder, new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £606 13s. 3d.

(197) Hawthorn Cottage, Glenboig.—1 four-apartment house. An attached out-building was converted into a bathroom, and front porch into larder, walls treated for dampness, roof slating overhauled, out-house converted into wash-house with new concrete floor, wash-tubs and wash-boiler, also new drainage system, at a cost of £154 10s.

(200) Bothwellpark Farm, Bothwell.—2 two-apartment houses. The floors of these houses were lifted and area under same covered with ashes and asphalte, inner partition walls underpinned and damp-proof course inserted, sculleries altered to provide w.c. and larder, also wash-boilers, tub and sink combinations fitted, two outside coal-cellars provided, chimney-head taken down and rebuilt, also new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £332 10s. 11d.

(203) Avonbank, Millheugh, Larkhall.—1 four-apartment house. Walls treated for dampness, new wood floor laid in living room, new dormer window provided for attic bedroom, part of adjacent building added and formed into scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, also bathroom and larder, new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £305 13s.

(204) Gilkerscleugh, Abington.—1 two-apartment house. A new water supply was led into this house and tub and sink combination

provided in scullery, annexe built for w.c., also new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £161.

(205) Royal George Cottage, Dalserf.—1 two-apartment house. Walls treated for dampness, floors repaired and made satisfactory, roof slating overhauled, annexe at entrance door altered to provide scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink, w.c., larder, and coals, new gravitation water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £199 15s. 8½d.

(206) Wyndales Farm, Symington.—1 four-apartment house. Walls treated for dampness, small room on ground floor converted into bathroom, and adjoining store into room, new larder and coal-cellar formed, new porch at front door, force pump installed for water supply, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £295 1s. 6d.

(214) Stonehill, Crawfordjohn.—1 two-apartment house. An annexe was built comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, w.c., and coals, also new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £88 7s. 11d.

(215) 5 Rosebank, Crossford.—1 three-apartment house. Walls treated for dampness, annexe built at rear comprising scullery with sink, wash-house in basement, new bathroom with w.c. formed, water supply led in and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £198 17s. 3d.

(216) High Mill, Chapel Street, Carluke.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was built comprising scullery having wash-boiler, tub and sink, also larder and w.c., new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £159 12s. 6d.

(226) Midtoun, Coalburn.—1 two-apartment house. A new larder was formed in scullery and tub and sink combination fitted, coal-cellar converted into bathroom with w.c. and dry privy converted into coal-cellar, also new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £57 11s. 4d.

(227) Coulter, near Biggar.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was built at rear comprising scullery having wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, also larder, existing scullery converted into bathroom with w.c., hot water led on to the various fittings, new dormer windows provided for upper floor, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £183 19s.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1934, 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 Buildings. §	Others.
Avondale, - -	10	1	—	—	5	—	1	—
Biggar, - - -	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Blantyre, - -	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Bothwell, - -	8	2	1	4	4	1	2	1
Cadder, - - -	23	2	—	3	2	1	1	1
Cambuslang, -	8	—	—	3	3	1	1	—
Cambusnethan, -	12	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Carluke, - - -	12	1	—	—	5	—	1	—
Carmichael, - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock, - -	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnwath, - - -	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Carstairs, - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coulter, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford, - - -	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Crawfordjohn, -	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Dalserf, - - -	2	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
Dalziel, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dolphinton, - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dunsyre, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride, -	12	—	1	—	5	4	1	—
Glasford, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow, - - -	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hamilton, - - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamington and Wandel, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark, - - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libberton, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow, - -	6	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
New Monkland, -	7	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Old Monkland, -	30	3	2	3	1	1	—	—
Pettinain, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen, - -	26	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
Shotts, - - -	13	2	3	1	1	1	2	—
Stonehouse, - -	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Symington, - - -	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Walston, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Roberton, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, - - -	228	18	9	18	49	14	14	4

* Includes 1 School, 3 Church Halls, 2 Mission Halls, 2 Miners' Welfare Institutes, and 1 Recreation Hall.

† Includes 2 Tennis Pavilions, 2 Football Pavilions, Bowling Club House, 2 Social Clubs, 3 Sports Pavilions, 2 Scout Halls, 4 Offices, Mess Room and Bothy.

‡ In this column are included plans for additions to Dwelling-houses. In this way 38 apartments were added to 23 houses.

§ Includes additions and alterations to 4 Miners' Welfare Institutes, 2 Picture Houses, 2 Churches, Mission Hall, 2 Church Halls, 2 Schools and Livingstone National Memorial.

|| Includes alterations to 1 Hotel, 1 Bowling Club House, 1 Golf Club House and 1 Welfare Centre.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS SUBMITTED UNDER BY-LAWS REGULATING THE BUILDING OR RE-BUILDING OF HOUSES OR BUILDINGS DURING 1934.

PARISH.	NEW BUILDINGS OF						TOTAL.
	One Apartment.	Two Apartments.	Three Apartments.	Four Apartments.	Five Apartments and upwards.	Shops.	
Avondale, - -	—	—	10	9	5	—	24
Biggar, - -	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Blantyre, - -	—	—	32	8	4	2	46
Bothwell, - -	—	—	140	24	7	1	172
Cadder, - -	—	—	46	20	5	3	74
Cambuslang, - -	—	—	10	12	40	1	63
Cambusnethan, - -	—	—	60	35	—	1	96
Carluke, - -	—	1	53	6	—	4	64
Carmichael, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Carmunnock, - -	—	—	—	3	2	1	6
Carnwath, - -	—	—	60	4	5	2	71
Carstairs, - -	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
Coulter, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton, - -	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Crawford, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Crawfordjohn, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf, - -	—	—	36	8	5	—	49
Dalziel, - -	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Dolphinton, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Douglas, - -	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Dunsyre, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride, - -	—	2	15	4	1	4	26
Glasford, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow, - -	—	—	10	25	—	1	36
Hamilton, - -	—	—	36	5	1	1	43
Lamington and Wandel, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark, - -	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
Libberton, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow, - -	—	—	17	33	8	2	60
New Monkland, - -	—	—	27	62	8	1	98
Old Monkland, - -	—	—	157	309	45	6	517
Pettinain, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen, - -	—	—	48	15	35	1	99
Shotts, - -	—	—	80	18	—	6	104
Stonehouse, - -	—	—	16	4	4	—	24
Symington, - -	—	—	9	3	—	—	12
Walston, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Robertson, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, - -	—	3	877	626	175	38	1,719

MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES, &c.

ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.R.San.I.

As General Superintendent of Abattoirs and County 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 29,145, out of which 9,636 animals were found to contain disease in some form.

Of the 9,636, there were 1,678 carcasses totally or partially condemned, and 7,958 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 33·06 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 31·97 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 10,619 cattle slaughtered at the various abattoirs, 399 were sent in by the County Veterinary Inspector under the Tuberculosis Order, and of these 340 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 animal 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, -	5,911	496	8·39	928	15·69	2,818	47·67	61	1·03	59	1·02	1,806	30·55
Heifers, -	2,164	18	·83	23	1·06	398	18·39	2	·09	4	·18	260	12·01
Bulls, -	195	2	1·03	5	2·56	24	12·31	2	1·03	2	1·03	26	12·32
Bullocks, -	2,349	9	·38	18	·76	77	3·27	3	·13	3	·13	311	13·24
Calves, -	4,163	13	·31	—	—	1	·02	15	·36	—	—	11	·24
Sheep, -	10,679	—	—	—	—	3	·03	10	·09	1	·01	2,097	19·63
Swine, -	3,683	2	·05	1	·03	77	2·09	1	·03	—	—	49	1·33
Goat, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	29,145	540	1·85	975	3·34	3,398	11·65	94	·32	69	·24	4,560	15·64

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, -	2,521	272	439	1,344	29	52	1,356
Heifers, -	429	5	9	101	1	3	86
Bulls, -	51	1	2	5	2	2	8
Bullocks, -	282	3	5	19	2	—	66
Calves, -	93	1	—	—	1	—	1
Sheep, -	2,589	—	—	1	3	—	755
Swine, -	97	1	—	2	—	—	5
Goat, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	6,063	283	455	1,472	38	57	2,277

Bellshill.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Abscess, -	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Actinomycosis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anæmia, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anthrax, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Arthritis, -	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Dropsy, -	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Emaciation, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro Enteritis, -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gangrene, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injuries, -	32	2	1	—	—	—	35
Neoplasms, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis, -	9	—	—	—	—	1	10
Pleurisy, -	6	—	2	—	—	—	8
Pneumonia, -	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pyæmia, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Mammitis, -	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Septic Metritis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Nephritis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pericarditis, -	7	—	1	—	—	—	8
	81	4	4	2	1	3	95

Blantyre.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED. AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	1,086	61	223	422	7	1	133
Heifers, -	530	4	7	184	—	—	129
Bulls, -	21	—	2	2	—	—	8
Bullocks, -	391	2	12	16	1	2	135
Calves, -	704	4	—	1	—	—	7
Sheep, -	2,792	—	—	2	2	—	1,161
Swine, -	370	—	—	19	1	—	8
Total, -	5,894	71	244	646	11	3	1,581

Blantyre.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH ANIMALS WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Actinomycosis, - - -	1	1	—	—	2
Febrile Disturbances, -	1	—	—	—	1
Injuries, - - -	2	2	—	—	4
Jhone's Disease, - - -	2	—	—	—	2
Peritonitis, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Rheumatism, - - -	—	—	—	1	1
Septic Metritis, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis, - -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Pleuritis, - - -	—	—	1	—	1
	8	3	2	1	14

Carlisle.—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, -	131	70	1	21	6	—	—
Heifers, -	166	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls, -	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	423	2	—	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	2,589	6	—	—	4	—	—
Sheep, -	851	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	2,118	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	6,305	79	1	21	10	—	—

Carlisle.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.
Gangrene, - - - - -	1	—	1
Jhone's Disease, - - - - -	2	—	2
Joint Ill, - - - - -	—	1	1
Navel Ill, - - - - -	—	2	2
Pyæmia, - - - - -	—	1	1
Septic Metritis, - - - - -	2	—	2
Septic Pneumonia. - - - - -	1	—	1
	6	4	10

Douglas.—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.	Part ally.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	51	1	—	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	210	1	—	—	—	—	—

Forth.—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, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers, -	108	1	—	—	—	—	3
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	123	1	—	9	—	—	3
Calves, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	197	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	510	2	—	9	—	—	6

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, -	1,056	29	181	608	9	3	67
Heifers, -	174	2	1	20	—	—	3
Bulls, -	18	—	1	8	—	—	2
Bullocks, -	148	—	—	8	—	—	8
Calves, -	140	2	—	—	6	—	—
Sheep, -	750	—	—	—	3	1	65
Swine, -	201	—	1	6	—	—	20
Total, -	2,487	33	184	650	18	4	165

Larkhall. — TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Emaciation, - - -	1	—	—	1
Immaturity, - - -	—	1	—	1
Injury, - - -	3	—	—	3
Jhone's Disease, - -	2	—	—	2
Navel Ill, - - -	—	1	—	1
Pericarditis, - - -	1	—	—	1
Peritonitis, - - -	—	1	1	2
Pneumonia, - - -	—	1	3	4
Pyæmia, - - -	—	2	—	2
Septicæmia, - - -	3	—	—	3
Septic Metritis, - -	2	—	—	2
	12	6	4	22

Lesmahagow.—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, -	157	—	1	45	2	—	28
Heifers, -	130	1	—	11	—	1	6
Bulls, -	27	—	—	3	—	—	5
Bullocks, -	362	—	—	15	—	—	42
Calves, -	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sheep, -	843	—	—	—	—	—	2
Swine, -	170	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total, -	1,692	1	1	74	2	1	87

Two cows were totally condemned on account of Septicæmia, and one heifer was partially condemned on account of Injuries.

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, -	415	36	25	149	6	1	72
Heifers, -	447	2	5	73	—	—	24
Bulls, -	30	1	—	3	—	—	1
Bullocks, -	132	—	1	5	—	1	13
Calves, -	258	—	—	—	4	—	—
Sheep, -	1,455	—	—	—	2	—	62
Swine, -	576	—	—	48	—	—	14
Total, -	3,313	39	31	278	12	2	186

Strathaven.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Total.
Anthrax, -	1	—	—	—	1
Emaciation, -	1	—	—	—	1
Gangrene, -	1	1	—	—	2
Gastritis, -	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis, -	1	—	—	—	1
Injuries, -	—	—	2	1	3
Peritonitis, -	1	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia, -	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Mastitis, -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Metritis, -	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Pneumonia, —	—	—	—	1	1
	7	1	4	2	14

Shotts.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, —	379	25	52	139	1	2	33
Heifers, -	35	3	—	—	1	—	1
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	372	1	—	4	—	—	37
Calves, -	33	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sheep, -	127	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swine, -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	949	29	52	143	2	2	73

Shotts.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Total.
Actinomycosis, - - -	1	—	1
Emaciation, - - -	—	1	1
Septic Mastitis, - - -	1	—	1
Traumatic Abscess, - -	1	—	1
	3	1	4

Baillieston.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcasses condemned wholly or partially. Carcasses in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcasses.		Organs only.	Carcasses.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	68	—	2	33	—	—	24
Heifers, -	45	—	—	9	—	—	2
Bulls, -	4	—	—	2	—	—	1
Bullocks, -	21	—	—	1	—	—	2
Calves, -	277	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	513	—	—	—	—	—	49
Swine, -	9	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total, -	937	—	2	47	—	—	78

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, -	98	3	4	57	1	—	93
Heifers, -	98	—	1	—	—	—	6
Bulls, -	17	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bullocks, -	44	—	—	—	—	—	5
Calves, -	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	414	—	—	—	—	—	2
Swine, -	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	785	3	5	58	1	—	107

One cow was totally condemned on account of Gastro-Enteritis.

Private Slaughterhouses.

TABLE II.

District.	Animals Slaughtered.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Greengairs, -	113	164	22
Longriggend, -	105	104	29
Chapelhall, -	71	88	44
Glengowan, -	89	108	8
Newarthill, -	36	—	4
Cleland, -	48	83	—
Harthill, -	285	443	1
Total, -	747	990	108

TABLE III.—ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Cows, -	2	11	79	—	—	27
Heifers, -	—	5	17	—	—	10
Bulls, -	—	—	5	—	—	13
Bullocks, -	—	—	4	—	—	33
Calves, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	—	—	—	—	—	53
Swine, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	2	16	105	—	—	136

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CONDEMNED.

Organs Condemned.	DISEASES.																								Total.		
	Tuberculosis	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Distomatosis.	Mammitis.	Neoplasms.	Bacterial Neurosis.	Angiomatosis.	Nephritis.	Cloudy.	Metritis.	Cysts.	Pimples.	Strongylosis.	Injuries.	Clital	Pentastomatosis.	Neurosis.	Foreign Body	Echino- cocci.		Cenurus Cerebralis.	Cysticercus Tenaculosis.
Heads, -	1,404	3	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,456
Tongues, -	122	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
Lungs, -	3,425	5	5	3	15	32	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	3,520
Hearts, -	81	5	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Livers, -	661	449	1	-	-	-	643	3,201	-	1	59	20	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	15	1	23	167	167	5,312	
Stomachs, -	95	613	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	761
Bowels, -	1,304	37	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	60	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,408
Kidneys, -	24	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	130
Udders, -	167	7	40	-	-	-	-	-	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189
Uteri, -	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Feet, -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Prem. Calves, -	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Total, -	7,318	1,123	145	10	15	33	645	3,205	975	7	59	20	98	59	1	1	44	2	3	1	4	2	15	4	57	167	14,077

Note.—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

Below are tables showing in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected at the above places. It has been arranged to carry on the work of meat inspection at these places in conjunction with the County staff, by the appointment of the officials who carried out the work for these burghs previous to the County taking over the responsibility. It might be said that, meantime, nothing has been changed there, except that the returns are directed to the County Public Health Department, Hamilton. They are given here, and show in detail the exact position at these places.

LANARK—

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers, -	83	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	1,025	5	—	3	—	1	1
Calves, -	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	2,459	—	—	—	4	—	—
Swine, -	416	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	4,016	6	—	5	4	1	1

ORGANS CONDEMNED	DISEASES											
	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Jhone's Disease	Enlarged Cystic	Cysts		Total
										Cœurus Cerebralis	Cysticercus Tenicollis	
Heads, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lungs, . . .	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Hearts, . . .	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Livers, . . .	1	9	—	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	1	34
Stomachs, . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bowels, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	18
Kidneys, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Feet, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	13	12	1	—	1	12	11	1	1	—	18	70

BIGGAR—

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, -	566	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers, -		—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls, -		—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -		—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	43,753	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	360	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	44,740	—	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL.

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 5,911. Of these, 496 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 97 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 928 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 38 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 2,818 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned, and in 167 of these the udder was affected. Of the total cows slaughtered, 975 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 2,164 heifers slaughtered, 18 were totally condemned and 23 partially condemned. In 1 of the cases totally condemned the disease was present in the udder. Congenital cases of tuberculosis are reported to the Veterinary Department, who trace the seller through the market or other information supplied, and thereby find the mother of the calf.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accom-

panied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

Where slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses (farms, &c.), the requirements of the Meat Regulations (Scotland), 1932, are complied with.

The number of diseased animals found at the different abattoirs varied as usual 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. Disease fluctuates according to the quality of these animals. Quality generally varies in accordance with the purchasing power of the people.

The whole system of meat inspection is linked up with the County Bacteriological Laboratory, and when necessary histological and bacteriological work is carried out by the Bacteriologist.

BUILDINGS.—The accommodation in the seven abattoirs in the previous Middle Ward area remains the same as last year, and is more than sufficient for the work done.

A considerable amount of repairs and painting has been carried out at a number of the slaughterhouses by the Works Department. Further repairs and painting at the other slaughterhouses have been put in hand, but, generally speaking, the properties and equipment are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—Twelve licences were granted for slaughter of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and three licences 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 has in no way been hampered by the curtailed slaughtering periods.

Vans from adjacent counties and burghs continue to hawk the districts, and these have been inspected regularly with satisfactory results. The regular inspections, both with regard to the local

butchers and hawking vans inaugurated under the new Meat Regulations, have positively improved the quality of the meat in these districts. Neighbouring counties, who previously gave little attention to private slaughterhouses, are now evidently giving serious attention to the question of detailed meat inspection.

These inspections were carried out in conjunction with the usual supervision of the public abattoirs and private slaughterhouses, including the inspection of shops, cold stores, &c. The butchers owning the private slaughterhouses in the former Middle Ward district still continue to contribute towards the expense of making the necessary inspections at their premises, and the amount paid to the Local Authority this year was £89 2s. 5d., as compared with £79 7s. 10d. for the previous year. This sum was more than sufficient to cover the expense of inspection in this area of the County.

There is no contribution from the former Upper Ward area. The private slaughterhouses there are not tied to certain days for slaughter, but the onus is put upon them to report to the Meat Inspector when slaughtering takes place, and, in addition, weekly visits are made. So far, there has been no reason to alter this arrangement.

A necessary standard of protection with regard to unsound meat in the private slaughterhouse areas has been maintained, and consequently a complete system of inspection exists throughout the whole County.

By-laws for public and private abattoirs throughout the County would be helpful if issued, but no by-laws suitable to present circumstances have yet been adopted, although they have been under consideration.

The visits to private slaughterhouses and other places, outside abattoirs, were as follows:—

Private slaughterhouses,	1,255
Butchers' shops, vans, &c.,	3,621

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT INSPECTION) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1932, ARTICLE 15.—Five permits for meat stores were dealt with

during the year. There are now twelve such stores in the County, and these have been periodically inspected, with satisfactory results.

COLD STORES.—In the previous Middle Ward area there are 99 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are — ice, 86; mechanical, 13. In other parts of the County the registration has not yet been arranged, but the necessary attention has been given to all under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the new Meat Regulations, with satisfactory results.

During the year a large number of inspections were made to cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

UN SOUND MEAT.—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owner's consent. The total weight of meat condemned outside of abattoirs (including private slaughterhouses, fleshers' shops, and at farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 2,356 lbs.

All condemned meat and residue from the offal business—which is in the hands of the Local Authority—throughout the district, continues to be 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 County Hospitals, advice given regarding the butcher-meat supplies, and reports made on inspections.

Humane Slaughtering of Animals.

The legislation introduced by the passing of the Slaughter of Animals Act has proved (as anticipated) a most valuable asset to the work within both public and private slaughterhouses. In the County of Lanark the free bullet instrument was always in use, but only for bulls and aged bullocks. For smaller animals it was considered dangerous. The introduction of the bolt-pistol, of whatever form, has been the greatest boon to slaughtering operations yet introduced, and has been the principal means or cause of the splendid reception and the smooth working of the Slaughtering Act since it came into force. I have no hesitation in stating that there is not a single

person associated with slaughtering of food animals (at least so far as my experience is concerned) who would wish to revert to the old method of using the poll-axe. The bolt mechanical instrument of whatever kind is simpler and perfectly efficient, and, in addition, only requires little more than the strength of a child to perform the operation. The quietness of the whole process is remarkable, and, it might be said, has removed the only disturbing and nerve-racking experience that existed in any abattoir to both workers and live animals therein.

The electric stunner has now been introduced at Carluke, and experience has shown that it is highly efficient, giving absolute satisfaction to the ham curers there, and preferred to any of the other systems. As a matter of fact, the ham curer has supplied the apparatus. This is the only abattoir in the County supplied with electricity.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer—CHAS. MACARA.

The work under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and relative Orders was carried out by three Inspectors. The following table shows the yearly average number of inspections; administrative samples procured and analysed, with the percentage found deficient; and the samples taken for special purposes, for the six quinquennial periods from 1900-1929 and the annual figures for the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934 :—

Administrative Samples.

Years.	Inspections.	Procured.	Analysed.	Percentage Deficient.	Special Samples.
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
1925-29, -	1,976	1,623	1,608	9·76	1,006
1930, -	2,253	1,984	1,967	9·90	781
1931, -	3,297	2,774	2,766	10·38	217
1932, -	2,907	2,662	2,652	6·8	59
1933, -	2,489	2,568	2,562	6·3	117
1934, -	2,965	2,581	2,558	4·4	68

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark, and the manner in which the samples were procured, &c. :—

District.	Inspections made.	Samples procured.*				Analysed.	
		Formal.	Informal.	Received Privately.	Total.	Public Analyst.	Chemical Laboratory.
County Area, -	2,797	92	2,367	7	2,466	99	2,344
Burgh of Biggar, -	52	4	28	—	32	4	28
Burgh of Lanark, -	116	4	79	—	83	4	79
Total, -	2,965	100	2,474	7	2,581	107	2,451

23 samples were not analysed.

* In addition 68 samples were procured for purposes of investigation.

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

Article.	Procured.	Analysed.	Deficient or Adulterated.
Sweet Milk, - - - -	1,576	1,576	59
Sterilised Milk, - - - -	1	1	—
Skimmed Milk, - - - -	3	3	1
Cream, - - - -	9	9	—
Condensed Milk, - - - -	18	17	—
Ice Cream, - - - -	3	3	—
Cheese, - - - -	1	1	—
Butter, - - - -	85	85	—
Margarine, - - - -	3	3	—
Lard, - - - -	1	—	—
Whisky, - - - -	51	51	4
Diluted Spirits, - - - -	2	2	—
Table Wine, - - - -	1	1	—
Meat and Malt Wine, - - - -	1	1	—
Fruit Wine, - - - -	1	1	—
Grape Fruit and Lemon Squash,	2	2	—
Lime Fruit Juice, - - - -	1	1	—
Mince, - - - -	507	507	34
Sausage Meat, - - - -	58	58	2
Sausage, - - - -	70	69	14
Bacon, - - - -	5	5	—
Pressed Pork, - - - -	1	1	—
Black Pudding, - - - -	1	1	—
Cooked Tripe, - - - -	2	2	1
Chicken and Ham Roll, - - - -	1	1	—
Salmon Roll, - - - -	1	1	—
Fish Paste, - - - -	1	1	—
Tomato Puree, - - - -	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup, - - - -	1	1	—
Sauce, - - - -	2	2	—
Vinegar, - - - -	7	7	—

Carry forward,

Article.	Procured.	Analysed.	Deficiency or Adulterated.
<i>Brought forward,</i>			
Sugar, - - - - -	27	27	—
Tea, - - - - -	1	1	—
Coffee, - - - - -	12	12	—
Bread, - - - - -	1	1	—
Egg, - - - - -	1	—	—
Rice, - - - - -	45	45	—
Ground Rice, - - - - -	15	15	—
Lentils, - - - - -	2	1	—
Barley, - - - - -	6	2	—
Tapioca, - - - - -	1	—	—
Oatmeal, - - - - -	14	1	—
Linseed Meal, - - - - -	1	1	—
Flour, - - - - -	7	7	—
Mustard - - - - -	3	3	—
White Pepper, - - - - -	1	1	—
Cinnamon, - - - - -	2	2	—
Ground Ginger, - - - - -	1	1	—
Cream of Tartar, - - - - -	7	7	—
Raisins, - - - - -	1	1	—
Prunes, - - - - -	1	1	—
Preserved Green Peas, - - - - -	1	1	—
Table Jelly, - - - - -	1	1	—
Vanilla Essence, - - - - -	3	3	—
Essence of Rennet, - - - - -	2	2	—
Essence of Almond, - - - - -	1	1	—
Olive Oil, - - - - -	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil, - - - - -	5	5	—
Eucalyptus Oil, - - - - -	1	1	—
	<u>2,581</u>	<u>2,558</u>	<u>115</u>

17 of the deficient samples were taken formally and 98 informally. With regard to the formal non-genuine samples, informations were lodged with the County Clerk. The vendors from whom the informal samples were procured were kept under observation and formal samples taken.

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

Reg. No.	Article	Date Procured.	Action Taken
—	Obstruction of Officer in discharge of duties.	24th Nov., 1933.	At Glasgow Sheriff Court, 17th Jan., 1934. Objection to relevancy of complaint sustained.
147	Mince,	4th Dec., 1933.	Pled guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court, 17th Jan., 1934. Fined £2-10/-.
154	Sweet Milk,	21st Dec., 1933.	After proof at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 23rd Feb., 1934, found guilty and fined £2.
155	Sausage Meat,	22nd Dec., 1933.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 2nd Feb., 1934. Fined £3.
160	Sausage Meat,	27th Dec., 1933.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 16th Feb., 1934, Fined £3.
37	Sweet Milk,	29th Mar., 1934.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 29th May, 1933. Fined £3.
47	Mince,	1st May, 1934.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 13th June, 1934. Fined £1.
49	Sweet Milk,	4th May, 1934.	Written caution sent by County Clerk, 16/5/34.
50	Sweet Milk,	8th May, 1934.	Written caution sent by County Clerk, 18/5/34.
60	Mince,	17th May, 1934.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 29th June, 1934. Fined £2.
—	Refusal to sell Mince from retail van.	17th May, 1934.	At Airdrie Sheriff Court, 13th July, 1934. After proof, the Sheriff gave a verdict of "Not Proven."
70	Sausages,	22nd June, 1934.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 31st July, 1934. Fined £2.
82	Sweet Milk,	12th July, 1934.	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court, 14th Sept., 1934. Fined £2.
87	Mince,	27th July., 1934.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 10th Sept., 1934. Fined £3.
98	Sausage Meat,	24th Aug., 1934.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 5th Oct., 1934. Fined £2.
114	Whisky,	27th Sept., 1934.	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court, 6th Nov., 1934. Fined £5.
120	Mince,	12th Oct., 1934.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 13th Nov., 1934. Fined £4.
128	Mince,	2nd Nov., 1934.	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court, 11th Dec., 1934. Fined £1-10/-.
143	Mince,	14th Dec., 1934.	Proceedings pending.

The following tables show the samples of sweet milk analysed during the year, classified according to the percentage of milk fat and of milk solids other than milk fat which they contained, and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors, viz., producer-wholesalers, producer-retailers, and retailers:—

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD = 3 PER CENT.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES.

Milk Fat Percentage.	Producer- Wholesalers.	Producer- Retailers.	Retailers.	Total.
1·8	—	1	—	1
1·9	—	—	1	1
2·0	—	1	1	2
2·1	—	1	—	1
2·2	—	1	—	1
2·3	—	—	1	1
2·4	—	—	—	—
2·5	—	2	3	5
2·6	—	—	3	3
2·7	—	6	1	7
2·8	—	9	4	13
2·9	2	5	5	12
3·0	—	14	19	33
3·1	1	16	10	27
3·2	1	28	32	61
3·3	1	41	30	72
3·4	2	64	54	120
3·5	—	83	69	152
3·6	1	78	100	179
3·7	2	74	92	168
3·8	3	90	68	161
3·9	1	67	46	114
4·0	2	66	65	133
4·1	2	42	33	77
4·2	1	41	28	70
4·3	—	26	11	37
4·4	—	20	9	29
4·5	1	58	37	96
and over				
Total,	20	834	722	1,576

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.	Retailers.	Total.
7.3	—	—	—	—
7.4	—	—	—	—
7.6	—	—	—	—
7.7	1	—	—	1
7.9	—	1	—	—
8.0	—	—	—	—
8.2	1	1	2	4
8.3	1	4	1	6
8.4	—	8	—	8
8.5	1	63	25	89
8.6	5	95	76	176
8.7	6	149	142	297
8.8	2	158	146	306
8.9	2	129	141	272
9.0	1	121	112	234
9.1	—	64	50	114
9.2	—	27	20	47
9.3	—	7	6	13
9.4	—	6	1	7
9.5	—	1	—	1
and over				
Total,	20	834	722	1,576

Sweet Milk.—1,576 formal and informal samples were procured, and, in addition, 68 samples were taken in connection with special investigations. The procedure adopted is to procure informal samples for analysis in the Chemical Laboratory, and any samples found not genuine are followed up by taking formal samples from the vendors concerned. On formal samples being taken, it is the practice to procure informal samples immediately afterwards from the same vessel. This is done so that the informal samples can be

analysed in the Chemical Laboratory and the results of analysis known on the same day. When samples are deficient, this early information is valuable for the purpose of further investigation. If the vendor is a retailer, samples are taken in course of delivery of the milk to him, and if the vendor is a producer-retailer, an "appeal to the cows" is made, with the consent of the producer, at the milkings immediately following. Thus, during the year, 68 samples were taken from the individual cows of two herds concerned with deficient samples at the morning and evening milkings. The herds consisted of 12 Ayrshire cows, and 19 Shorthorn and Ayrshire cows respectively. The following tabular statement gives the months of the year when the investigation took place, and the number of individual cows yielding milk under the standard at each of the milkings, viz. :—

Cows.	Month.	Number of Cows yielding Milk under the Standard in Milk Fat.		Number of Cows yielding Milk under the Standard in Solids not Fat.	
		Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
12	May,	—	—	1	—
19	July,	6	1	8	3

The milkings were carried out by the usual milkers in presence of the inspectors. The 8-gallon cans which were filled up during the milkings were sampled when full, and the results of analysis showed the milk in every case to be genuine. The intervals between the milkings were $12\frac{1}{4}$ and $11\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours respectively.

Skimmed Milk.—3 samples of skimmed milk were procured. Of these, 2 were found to be genuine, and 1 to be 2 per cent. deficient in milk solids other than milk fat. On a formal sample being taken from the vendor of the non-genuine sample, it was found to be genuine. There was one case of failure to label the can "Skimmed Milk," and a verbal caution was given.

Butter.—85 samples were taken, and all found to be genuine. At the routine inspection of shops, attention was given to the detection of the fraudulent practice of selling Margarine for Butter. Numerous samples were procured by means of agents, but in no case was the practice detected. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order, 1932, was also kept in view, and where butter was exposed for sale in bulk or in made-up packets without a label giving an indication

of the country of origin, verbal cautions were given. A few complaints were received during the year that a cheaper butter was being sold as "Danish Butter." These complaints were always carefully investigated, but in no case was there proof that the complaints were well founded. The sale of another butter for "Danish" is a matter very difficult of proof on which to base legal proceedings, as the various kinds of butter on sale cannot be identified by Chemical Analysis.

Whisky.—51 samples were procured, 8 formal, and 43 informal. 4 samples were found on analysis to be not genuine, 3 formal and 2 informal. In practice, the procedure is to take samples for analysis in the Chemical Laboratory, and to follow up samples found to be deficient in strength by taking formal samples. Two complaints were received from a firm of distillers that some licence-holders in the County were selling their proprietary blends under the statutory strength. These complaints were investigated, and formal samples procured. A successful prosecution followed in one case, which proved to be not genuine.

Drugs.—7 samples of drugs as specified in the foregoing Table, pages 164-165, were procured, and all certified to be genuine.

MARGARINE CONTRAVENTIONS.

Numerous minor contraventions, such as the temporary omission to have labels on margarine exposed for sale, were detected and the offenders cautioned.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

24 samples of ordinary milk and 1 sample of sterilised milk were examined in the Bacteriological Laboratory with regard to cleanliness. In order to bring to the immediate attention of vendors of milk the presence of visible dirt in the milk, it is the practice of the Food Drugs Inspector to pass a pint of milk through the filter pad of a "Minit" tester in the presence of the vendor. These pads are then taken out and shown to the vendor. This is a ready means of impressing producers of milk with the need for exercising greater care and cleanliness in the production of milk.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND), 1930.

348 inspections were made and 379 samples of graded milk taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. In 331 cases a sample was also taken for chemical examination. Any slight contraventions of the Order of the nature of omissions to put the date of production on the cap, &c., were dealt with by cautionary letters being sent to the offenders.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) AND (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS.

18 samples of condensed milk were taken, and, on analysis, were found to conform to the terms of the Regulations. The labelling requirements of the Regulations were observed in every case.

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

All the articles which are affected by the above Regulations were analysed for the presence of preservative. In procuring samples of mince, sausages, sausage meat, &c., the procedure adopted is to procure informal samples for examination in the Chemical Laboratory in the first instance, and follow up any non-genuine samples afterwards by the purchase of formal samples for analysis by the Public Analyst. As will be seen from the table of samples purchased and analysed, 34 samples of mince, 2 samples of sausage meat, and 14 samples of sausage were found to be not genuine in respect that they contained preservative prohibited by the Regulations. Informations were lodged with the County Clerk in cases which were dealt with formally.

4 contraventions of failure to exhibit the notices required regarding preservative in sausages and sausage meat under the Regulations were detected. Verbal cautions were given, and the vendors kept under supervision.

EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS, &C., AS SUPPLIED TO INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Systematic inspections were made during the year at County Institutions and Special Schools, and the following samples of foodstuffs, soap, &c., as supplied by the various contractors taken for

examination in the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories, viz.:—Grade A (T.T.) Milk, 42; Sweet Milk, 3; Butter, 50; Margarine, 2; Lime Fruit Juice, 1; Mince, 18; Sausage, 36; Bacon, 1; Vinegar, 3; Sugar, 25; Coffee, 9; Bread, 1; Rice, 44; Ground Rice, 15; Lentils, 2; Barley, 4; Tapioca, 1; Oatmeal, 8; Cinnamon, 2; Ground Ginger, 1; Vanilla Essence, 1; Essence of Rennet, 1; Essence of Almond, 1.

The following samples, viz.:—Mince, 2; Sausage, 12; and Soap Powder, 3, did not comply with the required standards, and the contractors concerned were communicated with.

COAL SUPPLIES TO COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

43 inspections were made to Institutions, and 74 samples of coal supplied to them by various contractors taken for examination in the Laboratory at Uddingston Gas Works.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Orders in Council made under the above Act requiring an indication of country of origin by means of marking or labelling on the following imported articles, viz.: — Apples, Butter, Currants, Raisins, Dried Fruits, Oat Products, Eggs, Honey, Bacon and Ham have received attention during the routine inspection of shops. The work done has been mainly informative and cautionary. Generally speaking, merchants are doing their best to meet the provisions of the law. Many contraventions were detected, but these were remedied on attention being drawn to the matter.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The simplification of the procedure under the above Act in order to encourage farmers to have samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs taken by the official samplers for analysis has not resulted in farmers making any more use of the statute than they formerly did under the old Act with all its restrictive formalities.

3 inspections were made and 7 samples of fertilisers procured on request by a Farmers' Trading Association. Sampling under the Act is carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and the number found deficient:—

FERTILISERS.

Name.	Obtained	Deficient.
Sulphate of Ammonia, ...	1	—
Basic Slag, ...	1	—
Superphosphate, ...	1	—
Ground Mineral Phosphate, ...	1	—
Potassic Mineral Phosphate, ...	1	—
Kainit, ...	1	—
Potash, ...	1	—
Total, ...	7	—

The Agricultural Analyst reported that the composition of the fertilisers agreed with the warranties on the invoices, with the exception of the Ground Mineral Phosphate, where there was a deficiency of 0.96 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid. The deficiency was within the limits of variation as laid down in the Regulations. Copies of the certificates were sent by the Agricultural Analyst to the parties concerned.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1928.

The work under the above Acts has been carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors 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 the 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. There were 21 contraventions. These consisted of 3 cases of failure to close at the time fixed on weekly half-holidays and under Closing Orders; 5 cases of failure to give shop assistants an afternoon off weekly; 1 case of street trading; and 12 failures to exhibit notices in terms of the Act.

The following statutory notices were issued to shopkeepers:—

Shop assistants' weekly half-holiday,	8
Mixed shops for exempted goods,	13

The following paragraphs give 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 district covered by the Middle Ward area; (2) the Parish of Carluke; (3) Baillieston and District Butchers' Order; (4) Lower Ward Butchers' Order; and (5) Bothwell Parish Butchers' Order. 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 on which they will close their premises in the afternoon, and intimate the day by means of a notice exhibited in their premises. 34 localities were visited on the day fixed for the weekly half-holiday, and, generally speaking, the closing of shops at 1 p.m. on Wednesday was very well observed. 15 contraventions were detected, viz., 12 failures to exhibit the statutory notices, and 3 failures to close punctually. Verbal cautions were given.

Early Closing of Shops in the Evening.—The following Early Closing Orders are in operation within the County:—(1) General Closing Order for all shops in the Parish of Cambuslang; (2) Butchers' and Grocers' Early Closing Order in Blantyre; (3) Butchers' Early Closing Order in Baillieston and District; (4) Butchers' Early Closing Order in the old Lower Ward area; (5) Hairdressers' Early Closing Order applicable to the Special Lighting Districts of Aitkenhead and Tannochside, Bellshill and Mossend, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang and Uddingston; and (6) Bothwell Parish Butchers' Shops' Order.

13 inspections were made to localities in the evening under Closing Orders and the Acts. It was found that the closing of shops was carried out very punctually.

Street Trading.—During the routine inspections on the weekly half-holiday and in the evenings attention is given to street traders. 1 contravention was detected, and the offender was verbally cautioned.

Assistants' Weekly Half-Holiday.—At all inspections made special attention is given to the provisions of the Act with regard to the assistants' half-holiday. Five cases of failure to give shop assistants a weekly half-holiday. Informations in these cases were lodged with the County Clerk. After consideration by the appropriate Committee, it was decided to give the employers concerned a written caution.

Over-Employment of Young Persons under 18 Years of Age.—Attention is always paid to this provision of the Act, but 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.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, &c., AND
CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1933.

Inspections to localities,	43
Visits to shops, &c.,	144

Contraventions—

Failure to close: Weekly Half-Holiday and under Closing Orders,	3
Sale of non-exempted goods,	—
Street trading,	1
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly, ...	5
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals,	—
Employing young persons under 18 years more than 74 hours per week,	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act, ...	12
	21

RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION.

SENIOR INSPECTOR, - - FRANK M'ARTHUR.

The work done during the year by the two inspectors is summarised in the following table:—

SOURCES OF POLLUTION.—INSPECTIONS AND POLLUTIONS DETECTED.

Nature.	SOURCES LIABLE TO POLLUTE.				POLLUTIONS DETECTED	
	Number.	Number Inspected.	Number of Inspections.	*Samples Taken.	Number of Sources.	Number Detected.
Coal-Dross Washers, ...	60	58	501	315	24	84
Lead Washer, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ammonia, &c. Works, ...	17	8	42	15	1	1
Paper Mills, ...	2	3†	24	31	2	16‡
Print, Dye Works, &c., ...	4	2	3	2	—	—
Chemical Work, ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sewage Works and Outfalls, ...	—	105	221	55	—	1§
Streams, &c., ...	—	182	1,643	990	—	—
TOTAL, ...	—	359	2,435	1,408	27	102

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

† Includes one mill, draining to public sewer, not on register.

‡ Samples containing over 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids.

§ Westthorn Sewage Purification Works. Crude sewage discharge continuous throughout year.

Trade Pollutions.

Of the mining and manufacturing pollutions detected, 84 were from coal-dross washers and 16 from paper mills. There was an increase in the number of pollutions detected from coal-dross washers, and while in the preceding year the number detected in connection with Ammonia works was 24, there was only one in the present year, the works at Glenboig not being in operation during most of the year.

COAL-DROSS WASHERS.—There were 60 coal-dross washers on the register. The washers at Dechmont, Newton, and Hillhead (near Longriggend) Collieries were removed from the register, and no new washers were brought into operation during the year.

501 inspections were made, 315 samples of effluents taken, and 84 pollutions, involving 24 collieries, detected.

Pollution was detected at the following collieries:—

Auchengeich.	*Hirstrigg.
*Baton.	*Holytown.
Blantyreferme.	*Kingshill.
Bothwell Castle.	Quarter.
Bredisholm.	*South Blair.
Cardowan.	*Stane.
*Cornsilloch.	Stepends.
*Dalquhandy.	Thankerton.
*Dewshill.	*Viewpark.
Douglas.	West Cameron.
Earnock.	Wester Auchengeich.
Garthamlock.	Wilsontown.

* Specially reported to the County Clerk.

The following notes relate to collieries on which special reports were forwarded to the County Clerk:—

Baton Colliery, Shotts.—It was necessary to complain of pollution of the River Almond headstream on several occasions during the early part of the year. Thus, on 12th January, in the course of inquiries into a complaint of alleged pollution from a colliery situated below Baton, the headstream referred to was found to be polluted from Baton Colliery, where the settling area was found to be silted up. Temporary measures to prevent pollution were taken. These measures did not to begin with prove entirely satisfactory, but were improved during the month of February, with satisfactory results. Cause for serious complaint was again noted in the month of April, due to the same cause, namely, the silted up condition of the settling area, which was made satisfactory by building up the banks, there being no cause for complaint after the month of April. Mine water was also a source of pollution at this colliery, and to remove cause for

complaint of pollution from this source this water was diverted to the coal-dross washings settling area.

Cornsilloch Colliery, near Larkhall.—Early in January it was found necessary to formally complain to the owners with regard to the very unsatisfactory condition of the preventive measures. Shortly before that, changes had taken place in the ownership and management of the colliery. Improvement was affected, but pollution of the Mill Burn was noted on several occasions thereafter, the cause of which mainly concerned the details of the arrangements for intercepting and pumping effluents to settling ponds on the bing.

Dalquhandy Colliery, Coalburn.—There was little normal cause to complain of pollution from this colliery. In connection, however, with the pumping of water out of an old mine shaft, into which for some years the coal washings effluent was disposed of, serious pollution of the Coal Burn occurred.

Dewshill Colliery.—Complaint was made in the month of July by the County of West Lothian Authority as to complaint they had received alleging coal-dross washings pollution of the Barbauchlaw Burn from Dewshill Colliery. Careful inquiries were made into this complaint without, at the time, finding any definite reason to complain of pollution as alleged, but, arising out of the complaint and inquiries, an arrangement was made for the Keeper at Forrestburn Reservoir, who makes reports on the Dewshill Burn tributary of the Barbauchlaw Burn, to at once communicate by telephone with the County Medical Officer at Hamilton when he observed the stream to be polluted. There was no further complaint from West Lothian during the year.

During the investigation of complaints of pollution of the Shotts Burn from Hirstrigg Colliery, it was noted that this stream was liable to slight pollution from the settling area at Dewshill Colliery when the effluent drained in a westerly direction to the Shotts Burn watershed. Steps were taken to prevent this.

Hirstrigg Colliery, Salsburgh.—Numerous complaints continued to be received from the Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board alleging pollution of the Shotts Burn from Hirstrigg Colliery. These complaints were particularly insistent in the month of October, when the following communication with regard to a complaint made on 4th October was sent to the County Clerk :—

"From time to time complaints have been made by the Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board alleging coal-dross washings pollution of the Shotts Burn, and I enclose copy of a letter received on 6th instant from the Board and of relative report therein referred to. The Rivers Inspector made an inspection at the colliery on 5th instant, and I have to explain that a new washer was recently brought into operation at the colliery, and that for the interception of the washings an area of ground to the north of the refuse bing was banked up to form a settling area, the settling ponds previously used being discarded. With regard to the pollution complained of as occurring on the 3rd instant, it is admitted that owing to some defect about the silt-recovery tank it had been found necessary to run off the washings to the new settling area and that the washings had not been held properly, the filtrate as discharging to the ditch forming the headstream of the Shotts Burn being of a polluting nature. To prevent this, debris has been packed in at the lowest point of the area, and when the Rivers Inspector made his inspection on 5th instant he found the filtrate to be quite satisfactory, although at that time the only effluent discharge into the settling area consisted of surface drainage and clean pit water. For the purpose of effecting improvement a start has been made to form a pond on the refuse bing to which the washings from the silt-recovery tank will be pumped. The enclosing of the new settling area with washer dirt is also contemplated. This will, however, take a long time to accomplish. Further, the Rivers Inspector having pointed out to the manager that it was most undesirable that the pit water discharge referred to, which comes from No. 3 pit (there is also a discharge from Nos. 1 and 2 pits to the discarded settling ponds) should be discharged to the new settling area, he has promised within ten days or so to divert this clean water elsewhere. It would appear that, in the present conditions, so long as there is no very large volume of washings to be dealt with, and careful attention is paid to see that the effluent is retained in the new settling area and not allowed to reach the ditch in a dirty condition, there should be no cause for complaint. At the same time it is necessary that the additional preventive measures indicated, viz. : (a) the diversion of the water from No. 3 pit; (b) the pumping of the silt-recovery tank washings to the bing; and (c) the enclosing of the new settling area with washer dirt, should be carried out as quickly as possible. It is also necessary that the preventive measures should be most carefully supervised so that there should be no possibility of cause for complaint arising. The frequency with which these complaints are made is most irritating, although it is only fair to say that the colliery management has invariably attended to any suggestions made by the Rivers Inspector. As the Shotts Burn feeds the Water Board's reservoir, the stream is closely watched and conditions which, in ordinary circumstances, would not be taken serious exception to are liable to be complained of. I shall be glad if you will communicate with the owners of the colliery, the Garscube Colliery Co., Ltd., 86 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. I have sent a copy of this letter to the General Manager of the Water Board for his information."

Subsequent to this communication the question of prevention of pollution was given very close attention, and during the months of November and December there was no cause for complaint.

Holytown Colliery.—In view of the fact that the settling area was becoming very unsatisfactory, owing to restriction of its capacity and the nature of its enclosing banks, the suggestion was formally made to the owners in the beginning of the year that the question of forming more satisfactory settling ponds, or providing other preventive measures, should be considered. Ultimately, a satisfactory deep pond was formed by washer debris and was brought into operation in the month of September.

Kingshill Colliery, near Newmains.—Serious pollution of the outfall stream and South Calder Water was found to be occurring on 30th January, due, it was ascertained, to the whole of the washings being discharged without purification. As there appeared to be reason to think that the discharge had been deliberate, and as that, in their reply to the County Clerk's letter of complaint, the owners stated that the pollution complained of was accidental, and that information they had obtained from the colliery and the Rivers Inspector's report did not correspond, the County Medical Officer specially inquired into the circumstances. Shortly afterwards a commencement was made with the construction of new settling ponds. Beyond this instance of serious pollution, there was little cause for complaint during the year.

South Blair Colliery, near Harthill.—After the commencement of coal washing at this colliery in the preceding year there was reason to complain of serious pollution of the How Burn, and pollution was reported as occurring in the present year, early in the year, and in the months of July and November. Measures were taken to remove cause for complaint in the earlier months, when the County Medical Officer specially inspected the colliery, by the formation of new bing settling ponds. There was no further cause to complain until the month of July, when complaint of pollution on behalf of the owner of lands through which the How Burn flows was received. Inquiries showed that a pond was defective, and the defect was at once remedied. Pollution observed in November was not of a serious nature.

Stape Colliery, Shotts.—Gross pollution of the Blind Burn took place in the month of November, due to the bursting of the bing

settling pond during very heavy rain. The break was filled in, but the results were not satisfactory, the washings escaping through the interstices of the debris used for the purpose in a polluting condition. In December a ground-surface pond was also found to be silted up, polluting effluent from here also discharging to the Blind Burn. On 24th December the County Medical Officer had a meeting on the ground with the owner's mining agent, as a result of which measures were commenced in an effort to remove cause for complaint.

Viewpark Colliery, Uddingston.—As a result of action taken in the preceding year, there was no ground for complaint of serious pollution of the Pow Burn until about the middle of the year, as to which a report was forwarded to the County Clerk to the effect that inspections made during June and July at the colliery and of the Pow Burn shewed that serious pollution had again been occurring. This was due to a collecting pond from which the washings are pumped to bing ponds not being kept free enough of silt to allow of satisfactory pumping. Certain ground-surface settling ponds also were not being maintained in satisfactory condition. Cause for serious complaint again arose in November and December in similar circumstances, and the Managing Director of Messrs. Robert Addie & Sons, Ltd., was written to acquainting him fully of the conditions and requesting him to again go into the matter with a view to avoiding a continuance of pollution.

In addition to the foregoing sources of pollution, reference is made to certain other collieries, sources of more or less serious pollution, which were not formally reported to the County Clerk, and at which remedial measures in most cases were adopted without formal complaint being made:—

Auchengeich Colliery, near Chryston.—This colliery was still found to be a source of pollution on several occasions during the year, due to the fact that effective means have not been taken to deal with a certain amount of washings from the washer and surface drainage. The silt-recovery tank washings have for some time been satisfactorily dealt with on the refuse bing, but further measures require to be taken to remove all cause for complaint. These are being pressed for.

Blantyreferme Colliery, Uddingston.—There was less cause to complain of pollution of the River Clyde after the meeting with a member of the owners' firm referred to in the report for the preceding

year. Towards the end of the year, however, serious pollution was again found to be occurring. This was dealt with in the current year.

Bothwell Castle Colliery.—As a result of new arrangements adopted for the disposing of the washings (apart from surface drainage) serious pollution of an outfall stream which joins the Pow Burn occurred. The new arrangements referred to were the abandoning of the series of brick-built settling ponds in which the washings were settled, and conveying them across the Blantyre Road to ground within the Castle Policies, where the pit debris is now deposited, a settling pond being formed at the base of the new bing. The filtrate from this pond was found to be a source of pollution, and on attention being drawn to the matter, steps were taken to improve the settling area, cause for complaint being thus removed.

Cardowan Colliery, Stepps.—Apart from slight pollution noted in January, and pollution of the Bothlin Burn headstream reported as occurring in December, there was no cause to complain of pollution during the year, and immediate steps were taken to remove cause for complaint of pollution at the times mentioned on verbal attention being drawn to the matter.

Douglas Colliery.—The washer at this colliery, although erected over 30 years ago, was only brought into operation in the month of August. Measures to prevent pollution of the Douglas Water are satisfactory. Slight pollution was noted on one occasion due to a settling pond being silted up.

Stepends Colliery, Plains.—Very careful attention has for some years now been given to the means provided for prevention of pollution of the North Calder Water. In September and November, however, pollution (not of a serious nature) was noted, due to certain settling ponds being silted up. Cause for complaint was removed.

Thankerton Colliery, Holytown.—Serious pollution of the outfall ditch at this colliery, noted on one occasion in the month of September, was due to the neglect of a workman to replace a plug in the silt-recovery tank discharge pipe during the time of pumping. Otherwise the preventive measures were kept in fair order.

Wester Auchengeich Colliery.—Serious pollution of the Robroy-ston Burn occurred from the washer at this colliery, which was brought into operation in December, 1933. Pollution was noted in March when the settling ponds were found to be silted up. These ponds were abandoned except for use in an emergency, and the washings pumped to the bing. In July, however, gross pollution occurred, when, owing to a complete breakdown of the electric power, the silt-recovery tanks and pipes had become silted, and it had been necessary to run off the tanks. Silt in considerable quantity was thus carried into the main culvert carrying pit water.

Wilsontown Colliery.—Serious pollution of the River Mouse occurred in February, when there was a break in the bank of the settling area. The break was repaired, and there was no further cause to complain of pollution during the year.

The remaining collieries (Bredisholm, Earnock, Garthamlock, Quarter, and West Cameron) at which only slight pollution was detected, do not call for special comment. Bredisholm and Garthamlock closed down during the year, the former in the middle of the year, and the latter on 31st December.

LEAD WASHER.—No inspections were made during the year.

AMMONIA, &C., WORKS.—The number of inspections made during the year was 42; the samples taken numbered 15; and the only pollution recorded occurred in the month of January in connection with the Glenboig Works of the Scottish Gas Utilities Corporation. These works, which were a source of pollution of the Glenboig Burn in the preceding year, and the subject of serious complaint and much inspection and correspondence up to the close of the year, were closed down on 19th March and are still inoperative. It may be recalled that the County Council intimated to the Corporation that they were prepared to institute proceeding against them unless pollution ceased, and that the Corporation explained that they were most desirous that the arrangements they had made to prevent pollution should be as effective as possible. However, on 23rd January, the Rivers Inspector reported with regard to an inspection he had made that day:—

“ I have to report that at the inspection made on 23rd January, I found the flow of drainage from moss land which contains effluent from the north end of these works (the upper outfall) much larger but weaker than usual owing probably to recent rains. The flow from the main or lower outfall was very small. Both discharges caused

discolouration, but as there was a fairly good flow of water in the stream, pollution, as shown by the phenols in samples taken, was not of a serious nature. The upper outfall contained 9.36 and the stream immediately below 1.09 parts per 100,000. The lower outfall contained 39.3 at 1 p.m. and 45.5 at 4.30 p.m., while the burn about 100 yards below contained only 2.41 parts per 100,000. I wish, however, to draw attention to the evidence of what must have been recent and very gross pollution by oil observed in the burn below the main outfall. The sides of the stream immediately below the outfall were noted to be smeared with a coating of black oily matter, and it was also noted that quantities of this matter, evidently removed from the stream, had been deposited on its banks and covered over with earth. Obstructions in the stream were also smeared by similar matter, and evidence of the pollution indicated could be noted well below the village of Glenboig."

On communicating with the Corporation regarding these conditions, a reply, dated 6th February, was received to the effect that the tar oil found in the burn had undoubtedly escaped from their works during torrential rain, owing to lack of supervision on the part of a workman allowing of a small tank to overflow, as a result of which a quantity of oil escaped and was carried by the "almost tropical flood" into their outfall drain. They also stated that they had provided against the repetition of such an occurrence.

As already noted the works were closed down on 19th March, but on 11th May oily matter was observed in the burn at the work's outfall, to which the attention of the Company's General Manager was drawn. He suggested, however, that as the works were entirely closed down the oily matter referred to must have come from somewhere else. There was no further cause for complaint during the year.

In connection with inquiries in relation to water supplies and drainage facilities, made by the agent for a Company negotiating for a site at Dechmont Colliery (now disused) on which to set down a coal-distillation plant, the County Medical Officer wrote to the County Clerk on 19th September, dealing with the position so far as it concerned his Department. This communication was in the following terms:—

"Referring to your letter of yesterday's date, and to our telephone conversation this morning, with regard to the suggested setting down of a Coal Distillation Plant on the site of Dechmont Colliery, I have considered the position so far as this Department is concerned.

"I am advised that the suggested source of a trade water supply, apart from any gravitation water supply which might be required,

and which is no doubt available, is a clean ditch or small stream into which the pit water and effluents from Dechmont Colliery discharged, and which joins the Light Burn beyond Hallside School. Another supply of spring and surface water which flows into a pond at the Colliery may also be available or partly available. As the Colliery has been closed down and the pit shaft filled in, there are now no discharges at all from the Colliery.

“With regard to drainage facilities, it would probably be found undesirable to take the effluent from the suggested plant into the Local Authority’s sewers and sewage purification works for Newton and Flemington Special District, and it could not, of course, be discharged into the tributary ditch of the Light Burn above referred to. As, however, the obtaining of a new industry for the district is of very great importance, the Company concerned might be able to supply an analysis of the trade effluent to be disposed of when the question of admission of the effluent to a sewer could be fully gone into. I note that the amount of effluent is said to be about 5,000 gallons per day.

“After our conversation this morning the Rivers Inspector had a look over the proposed site of the works, and he makes the suggestion that if, even although the pit shaft is filled in, it were possible by some means to run the effluent into the shaft and dissipate it in the disused mine workings the difficulty of disposing of the effluent would be eliminated, and the suggestion therefore is worthy of serious consideration. Assuming that water supplies are available, the only difficulty involving the Local Authority would seem to be the question of effluent disposal.”

MANUFACTORIES.—The number of inspections made during the year was 28, nearly all of which were at Caldercruix and Moffat Paper Mills. 33 samples were taken.

Caldercruix Paper Mills.—The following were the amounts of suspended matter, in parts per 100,000, contained in the samples taken at these mills during the year :—

Date of Sampling.	Upper Outfall.	Lower Outfall.
9th February,	20·0	14·6
23rd March,	28·4	25·4
29th March,	16·0	17·2
30th April,	23·0	24·1
31st May,	2·4	1·3
12th July,	—	5·0
26th July,	10·0	8·0
14th September,	0·8	2·3
14th November,	5·0	5·0
27th December,	5·0	7·0

Moffat Paper Mills.—The amounts of suspended solids, in parts per 100,000, in the samples taken at these mills were:—

Date of Sampling.					Suspended Solids.
9th February,	...	...	...	...	41·0
23rd March,	...	...	...	...	34·6
29th March,	...	...	...	...	43·4
30th April,	...	...	...	...	34·4
31st May,	...	...	...	...	12·6
12th July,	...	...	...	...	4·0
26th July,	...	...	...	...	26·0
20th September,	...	...	...	...	18·0
16th October,	...	...	...	...	37·0
14th November,	...	...	...	...	25·0
21st December,	...	...	...	...	27·0
27th December,	...	...	...	...	17·3

Solid Matter Pollution.

As in previous years a number of complaints were received. These related to (1) the depositing of refuse in the River Nethan at Turfholm Bridge, Lesmahagow, and also of sawdust into the same stream at Abbey Saw Mills, Lesmahagow, regarding which suitable action was taken; (2) the depositing of ashpit refuse from the houses at Caldervale into the Rotten Calder Water there, the practice on being complained of to the owners of the houses being discontinued; and (3) an anonymous complaint alleging that boiler ashes were dumped into a tributary of the River Mouse with impunity. Inspection failed to discover where this was being done.

At Eastfield, Rutherglen, the owners of Clyde Paper Mills were reminded of the necessity for depositing the mills' refuse on the bank of the River Clyde in such a manner as to avoid complaint of solid matter pollution of the river; and attention having been called to the possibility of pollution of the River Avon arising from developments at two coal mines near Stonehouse, inspection disclosed that there was no ground for complaint. Complaint was made to the owners of the large bus garage at Gartlea, near Airdrie, as to the choking up of the Brown Burn by discarded tyres, &c., and they had the burn cleaned out and the adjacent part of their yard made tidy. A complaint as to pollution by debris at an opening in the covered-in portion at the lower end of the Scion Burn at Richmond Park Laundry

was also dealt with. The owners of the laundry had the debris removed and the burn at the point otherwise cleaned.

Sewage Pollution and Sewage Disposal.

In connection with sewage pollution, 221 inspections of sewage purification works and sewage outfalls were made, and 55 samples taken.

Apart from the continuous pollution by crude sewage from Westthorn Sewage Purification Works, no conditions, resulting in abnormal pollution, were observed at the sewage purification works inspected.

Bellshill and Mossend Drainage.—Referring further to the complaints made on behalf of Carnbroe Estate, suggestions agreed on for preventing the escape of crude sewage, as far as possible, to the Shirrel Burn from Hattonrig Sewage Purification Works and ditch storm overflows were carried out. Complaint was again made, however, by the Estate Agents in the month of December, and the matter was thus still under consideration at the close of the year. In connection with this complaint a series of samples of the effluent and stream water was analysed.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage.—The proposed arrangements for the construction of a sewer to take the drainage of St. Mary's Boys' Industrial School, which was a cause of recurrent complaint of pollution of the Bishopbriggs Burn, into the main outfall sewer and Bishopbriggs Sewage Purification Works, had not been completed at the close of the year.

Burgh of Airdrie.—Reference was made in the report for the preceding year to the discharging of surplus activated sludge to the outfall stream at Low Palacecraig, and to the fact that the Town Council had decided to provide sludge-digestion plant. This plant was constructed during the year.

Burgh of Biggar.—New Sewage Purification Works were under construction during the year.

Burgh of Lanark.—The pumping of the tanks (which had been allowed to become completely silted up) at the Sewage Purification Works was completed about the beginning of March. No samples for

analysis were taken during the year. The question of modernising the works was under consideration by the Town Council.

Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw.—The new activated-sludge sewage purification works for the Wishaw area of the burgh, situated on Carbarns lands, where the sewage had been irrigated since 1860, were formally opened on 4th October. These works will go a long way to help in the prevention of sewage pollution of the River Clyde. During the cleaning, in December, of the tanks at Coursington Works on the South Calder Water, the sewage was discharged in a crude state to the stream.

Carluke Drainage.—Further complaints were made as to alleged nuisance conditions arising in connection with the sewage disposal arrangements, and consideration of the question of the provision of new sewage purification works was developed.

East Kilbride Drainage.—The construction of the new sewage purification works situated on Hawbank lands, and a short distance above Castleglen, was commenced during the year.

Gartcosh Drainage.—See notes on the Bothlin Burn at pages 190-191.

Mount Vernon Drainage.—Pending the laying of a main sewer, arrangements were made for the construction of a small intercepting sewage tank for an area of the Garrowhill Estate building development.

Thankerton Drainage.—The question of the disposal of the whey produced at the creamery, in relation to Thankerton sewage disposal, was the subject of continued inquiry and consideration by a sub-committee, and discussion with the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, who had taken over the creamery. In connection with these inquiries the effect of the discharge of whey to the village sewerage system was specially gone into by the County Medical Officer, and, in a report dated 17th July, after tracing the history of the creamery, which was established in 1911, and the difficulties since experienced in disposing of the whey produced, concluded :—

* * * * *

“ Under the present working conditions the volume of whey alone is considerably more than half the daily volume of sewage. This is not taking into account the wash water. When the contents of

the 1,500 gallon tank are discharged, the sewerage system will contain almost pure whey.

"We also took the opportunity of inspecting the sewage purification tank and the burn. The tank had evidently been recently cleaned. The wooden gutter conducting the sewage to the tank contained at intervals masses of human excreta, the small flow being insufficient to carry them to the tank. Such a condition will become very offensive.

"The ditch receiving the tank effluent is badly overgrown and smelling. Near its junction with the Glade Burn, the water level does not permit of a direct and free flow into the Glade Burn, and the ditch, for about 20 to 30 yards, is acting as a septic tank with large masses of smelly scum floating on the surface.

"In the Glade Burn below the junction of the ditch there were also large deposits of curdy sludge with large fatty masses of white fungus.

"After considering the whole circumstances, I am of opinion that no whey should be permitted to enter the sewerage system. Such a volume of whey would stop the action of the purification tank, rendering it entirely useless for purification purposes. This is clearly indicated in the state of affairs met with at each of the inspections."

* * * * *

A solution of the question was not reached until the current year.

Uddingston Drainage.—During January the Pow Burn was seriously polluted by a continuous discharge from a storm overflow situated immediately above Uddingston West Station. The matter was reported to the Engineer's Department and repairs effected to the sewer so as to restore its normal functioning.

Streams.

The inspections of streams numbered 1,643, and 990 samples were taken. These included 144 special samples, for analysis, of the River Clyde and certain of its tributaries in the lower reaches of the river, from the Hamilton-Motherwell Bridge to Westthorn, Tollcross.

Reference might be made to the following streams, regarding which complaint was made, and to the action taken in connection therewith.

Bothlin Burn.—The question of "iron" pollution of the Bothlin Burn received special attention during the year, its condition being complained of by the Mount Ellen Golf Club. The source of pollution

is Gartcosh Steel Works, and the following report on the complaint was forwarded to the County Clerk on 16th May:—

“Referring to your letter of 9th February last, with which you enclosed copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Mount Ellen Golf Club, making complaint with regard to the condition of the Bothlin Burn, I have to acquaint you that special observations and sampling have been carried out by the Rivers Inspector with particular reference to this complaint. As a result of these investigations I wish to draw attention to a source of pollution of the stream referred to, which appears to be largely the cause of the condition complained of. The source of pollution is Gartcosh Steel and Iron Works and the effluent concerned is the acid-pickle effluent which discharges from settling ponds to the burn by an open drain or ditch near Woodneuk. A large number of effluent and stream samples has been taken and analysed, and the Chemist's report on these analyses, which is as follows, describes the effect of the discharge on the stream.

“ ‘These results indicate that the Bothlin Burn below Gartcosh Steel Works contains an excessive amount of iron in solution and suspension. This iron is being discharged as an effluent from the pickle liquor ponds *via* a ditch at the end of the bing at the Steel Works. The ditch water is clear, but contains very large amounts of iron held in solution by the amount of free acid contained. When this water enters the Bothlin Burn precipitation of the iron takes place through oxidation and neutralisation of the acid by the available alkalinity of the Bothlin Burn water. This gives rise to unsightly conditions and the brown flocculent iron deposit, being very light, is capable of being carried long distances by the natural flow of the stream. The amount of iron in the ditch has been found to vary from 59.6 up to 1764.0 parts per 100,000, and the free acid calculated as Sulphuric Acid from 16.0 up to 795.2 parts per 100,000. The amount of iron in the Bothlin Burn below varies from 6.0 to 8.1 and at Croftfoot Bridge from .12 to 3.15 parts per 100,000.’

“The officials at the works are aware of the conditions, and will, I have no doubt consider taking remedial measures, but it is desirable that formal complaint should be made to Messrs. Smith & M'Lean, Ltd., the owners of the works. In doing so a copy of the analyses and report, of which I enclose two copies, might be sent to them.”

As well as acid-pickle pollution of the burn, the question of sewage pollution from the steel works was also raised in a report to the County Clerk of the same date, as follows:—

“In addition to the question of iron pollution of the Bothlin Burn, regarding which I to-day sent you a communication as to a trade effluent discharge from Gartcosh Steel Works, I have to report that these works are also a source of sewage pollution of the stream, which means should be taken to prevent. It should be explained

that the sewage from these works, which are situated within Gartcosh Special Drainage District, was originally conveyed in a pipe across the burn to Gartcosh Sewage Purification Works, but that for some years now, owing to the fact that the pipe became damaged due to movement of the debris bin at the Steel Works in which the pipe is laid, the drainage has been discharged direct to the Bothlin Burn. This was understood to be a temporary measure. A cesspool was constructed by Messrs. Smith & M'Lean to intercept solids, but this is not satisfactory, and evidence of serious pollution has been noted from time to time. As in the case of the iron pollution of the stream, the question of sewage pollution has been brought before the Works' Officials, and the Works' Manager is looking into the question, but the matter might be formally raised with Messrs. Smith & M'Lean, Ltd. At the same time, as the firm's works, as indicated, are within the Special Drainage District, it might be desirable for them to consult the County Drainage &c. Engineer in the matter."

On consideration of these reports by the appropriate committee, Messrs. Smith & M'Lean, Ltd., the owners of the Steel Works, were communicated with, and subsequently the management of the firm had interviews with the officials concerned, after which they wrote suggesting with regard to the trade effluent that if it could be taken into the Sewage Purification Works that would be a solution of the difficulty. With regard to the sewage effluent they communicated with the County Drainage, &c., Engineer, on 23rd October, conveying sketches of proposals for a new pipe to convey the sewage alongside and across the burn to the Sewage Purification Works, and stating that they estimated the cost of the proposed pipe at about £300. This communication, together with a report thereon by the Engineer, was considered by the committee on 6th November. The Engineer's report pointed out that it was extremely undesirable that the trade effluent should be taken into the Sewage Purification Works; that the proposed pipe would eliminate sewage pollution from the works proper, but would not deal with the drainage of the offices; and that with regard to the opinion of Messrs. Smith & M'Lean that the Gartcosh Sewage Purification Works had never functioned properly, and were a source of nuisance, proposals for the further treatment of the sewage from Gartcosh were being reported on. The whole matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Breich Water.—In the early part of the year, pollution of a headstream of the Breich Water having been complained of by a farmer, it was ascertained on inquiry that the stream was being seriously polluted by sewage effluents and pit water. Sewage pollution

was found to be occurring at Southfield Colliery, where no provision had been made for the treatment of the drainage from pithead baths and certain conveniences. Complaint was made to the owners, who had a tank constructed, which removed cause for complaint. Another source of sewage pollution was the effluent from septic tanks dealing with the drainage of about 100 houses known as Braehead and situated in West Lothian. Improvement was effected here also. The source of pit water pollution was also Southfield Colliery, samples of this water being found to contain a large amount of suspended solids.

In November a complaint was received from the West Lothian Local Authority to the effect that the Breich Water was badly polluted from collieries in the County of Lanark. Inquiries into this complaint showed that no pollution from coal-dross washings could be detected as occurring from collieries draining to the Breich Water, but that there was pollution, as above noted, of the Southfield headstream by water as raised from the mine at Southfield Colliery.

Brown Burn, Airdrie.—In dealing with the question of chokage of this burn by debris at the S.M.T. garage at Gartlea, near Airdrie (page 186) attention was also directed to pollution of the stream by oil from the garage premises.

Dalzell Burn.—The tank and filter agreed to be provided by the Motherwell and Wishaw Burgh Authority as a temporary measure to remove crude sewage pollution of this burn within Dalzell Estate, were duly constructed and brought into operation in the month of March. Cause for complaint was thus removed. There was no further cause to complain of "iron" pollution of the burn in the same area, the Vulcan Tube Works, which were the source of pollution, being removed from the burgh.

Ditch at Stepps.—Complaint having been made as to oil pollution from Alexander's Bus Garage, situated on the main Stirling Road, the side ditch into which the premises drain, as well as the main ditch (headstream of the Molendinar Burn) were cleaned out on the matter being taken up with the owners of the garage.

Gill Burn, Shotts.—In the preceding year reference was made to complaints received as to the sewage polluted condition of this burn, a small tributary of the South Calder Water which divides Dykehead

and Calderhead from Stane. During the year further complaint was made through the Department of Health. A suggestion was made that if the mine water from Calderhead Colliery, which previously was discharged to the burn, but had been diverted to the River Almond watershed, owing to the defective condition of a pipe line, were again turned into the Gill Burn, nuisance conditions would be alleviated. The suggestion was carefully inquired into, and a report on the suggestion submitted by the County Drainage, &c., Engineer, who was of the opinion that on account of the mineral situation in the locality it was undesirable to consider the question of the repair of the pipe which formerly conveyed the water to the Gill Burn, as interference in the matter would probably involve the County Council in unknown liability. The matter was therefore continued in the sense that the only satisfactory course was to embrace the area from which pollution comes in the complete scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for Shotts and Dykehead Special Drainage District, previously reported on and estimated to cost £49,000.

How Burn, Harthill.—A complaint was received that the How Burn on Netherton Farm, below the outfall from Harthill Sewage Purification Works, was unfit for the use of dairy cattle. Inquiries were made into the complaint and samples of effluent and stream water taken and analysed. Physically, the effluent was turbid, and on analysis it was found to contain an excessive amount of suspended solids, which, if removed, would probably remove any cause for complaint. This information was conveyed to the County Drainage, &c., Engineer.

Kittoch Water.—Complaints were received in the month of June as to sewage pollution from East Kilbride Sewage Purification Works causing nuisance conditions at Castleglen. Former complaints related more particularly to the stream in the vicinity of Springbank Bridge, which is quite near the works' outfall. Castleglen is situated much further down the stream and below the site of the new sewage purification works at present under construction, and at which the sewage, after passing through the tanks, without chlorination, at the old works, was being passed to the burn. With a view to alleviating nuisance conditions at Castleglen, chlorinating of the tank effluent was resumed and the effluent passed to the burn through an emergency overflow pipe at a point below Springbank Bridge and therefore much further away from Castleglen and, at the same time, sufficiently far removed

from Springbank to obviate cause for complaint there. It was suggested that the conditions complained of at Castleglen were greatly aggravated by the fact that the stream was held up by the dam at Castleglen Chemical works. In addition to the remedial measures indicated, steps were taken to keep the stream at Castleglen as free as possible from objectionable floating sewage matter.

Myers Burn, Uddingston.—The condition of this small tributary of the Pow Burn having been mentioned at a meeting of the Drainage Committee, a remit to the County Medical Officer on the matter was reported on in the following terms :—

“Referring to the minute of meeting of the Drainage Committee, held on 12th May last, and to the remit made to me as to the Myers Burn I have now to report that special samples were taken at three different points on the burn on 9th October, and that these have been analysed with the following results, viz. :—

“*Sample No. 1, taken immediately below the culvert at Uddingston Gas Works.*—The biochemical oxygen demand is two and half times greater than the Royal Commission limit. There is also a considerable amount of phenols and suspended matter present. The absence of chlorine as indicating sewage pollution suggests that these figures are due to gasworks drainage.

“*Sample No. 2, taken about 20 yards below the London & North Eastern Railway, and Sample No. 3, taken as joining the Pow Burn.*—The stream at these points does not absorb more oxygen in five days than is permitted under the Royal Commission standards.

There is therefore no reason to complain of the condition of the burn. It is, of course, sewage polluted at rare intervals when there are discharges of storm water from sewer overflows, but that is unavoidable.”

North Calder Water.—The North Calder Water was found on 12th July, to be running very black above the settling ponds at Moffat Paper Mills. This, on investigation, was found to be caused by the sluicing of the mills’ dam. In view of the unusual extent of the pollution, special inquiries were made and the explanation obtained from a mills’ official that customarily the sluice was operated weekly, but that as the mills had been busy and a lot of water was required this had not been done for a long time, and opportunity was being taken to sluice the dam when the mills were not in operation. The sluice was closed on the following day, and in view of the serious pollution which had arisen in the circumstances the official undertook

to have the sluice opened as formerly and when there was flood water or at least plenty of water in the river. The reservoir had been cleaned in the previous year.

Pow Burn, Fallside.—A letter forwarded to the M.P. for the Bothwell Division by a resident at Fallside, complaining of offensive odours arising from the Pow Burn in the vicinity was inquired into. The matter of sewage pollution of the stream was under investigation prior to the receipt of the complaint, and it was ascertained that a storm water overflow on the main Bothwellpark sewer at the junction of the road into Bothwellpark Rows and the Old Edinburgh Road had been abnormally discharging owing to the sewer below the storm overflow being completely blocked up. The chokeage was cleared and cause for complaint removed.

Ravenstruther Housing.—Inquiry was made with reference to alleged pollution of a cattle water supply at Huntly Bank Farm, Ravenstruther, by sewage tank effluent. A sample of the alleged polluted supply, taken from a pipe discharging to a boiler used for cattle watering, was analysed, the analysis showing that the water was sufficiently pure for cattle watering purposes.

River Clyde at Crossford.—Investigations were made into complaints received in June and July when the flow of water in the river was low, that trout in the River Clyde were being poisoned by river pollution. These investigations included sampling of the river below Crossford Bridge and of the River Nethan at its junction with the River Clyde. No source of poisoning, as alleged, was found, and the results of analyses of the samples taken, and of an examination of two dead trout taken from the river, were reported on by the chemist as follows :—

“ These results indicate that these streams are free from any appreciable amount of pollution, and under the Royal Commission classification would rank as “ clean ” streams. Several dead trout have been found, and of these, two were examined, but no evidence of physical damage or disease was found. It has been suggested that lack of oxygen might be the cause of death, but reference to the amount of dissolved oxygen shows 6·09 cc.’s per litre in the Clyde water and 6·02 cc.’s per litre in the Nethan. Having regard to the temperature, these results represent 95 per cent. and 93 per cent. respectively of the saturation point of oxygen and are almost double the amount required to support delicate fish life.”

River Clyde at Eastfield.—Reports were transmitted to the County Clerk on 5th and 7th February, as to various sources of pollution, the principal of which were sewage discharges, of the River Clyde in the vicinity of Eastfield. Most of these have been referred to in reports of previous years, and were again drawn attention to especially in view of the concern, on account of pollution, of the owners of Clyde Paper Mills. These mills draw water for trade purposes from the river at a point a short distance below a storm overflow on the Rutherglen joint-intercepting sewer which was intermittently a source of serious sewage pollution. Measures were taken to remove cause for complaint of pollution from this source meantime. Oil pollution from an outfall discharging from Clydebridge Steel Works was also referred to. Such pollution was also of considerable concern to the paper mills' officials, and they themselves had taken up the question with the owners of the steel works, as a result of which an oil separator was installed at the steel works, the paper mills' officials reporting that thereafter a very great improvement had resulted.

River Nethan.—Complaints continued to be received as to the admitted gross pollution of the River Nethan caused by the effluent from Lesmahagow Sewage Purification Works and Lesmahagow Creamery. With regard to the sewage purification works, it has been agreed to carry out a proper scheme of sewage purification, such works being estimated to cost £18,500. With regard to the creamery, the County Medical Officer made special inquiries and submitted the following report on 27th July :—

“As requested, I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Creamery premises particularly with regard to the amount of whey, wash water, &c., being discharged to the River Nethan.

“The Manager of the Creamery was interviewed, and it was ascertained that about 2,000 gallons of whey had to be disposed of daily at the present time. About half this quantity is being taken away by the local farmers for pig feeding, and the remainder is discharged untreated to the River Nethan. In addition, about 7,500 gallons of water from the refrigerator and about 500 gallons of wash water is discharged direct to the River Nethan.

“It has been suggested that the whey should be connected with the public sewerage system, but this should not be approved, as the acidity in the whey would prevent purification of the sewage.

“At the time of inspection there was a distinct local pollution of the River Nethan at the Creamery outfall, but diffusion took place

rapidly and no pollution could be detected about 40 yards below the outfall."

Previously the County Clerk had communicated with the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, who now own the Creamery, as to the whey disposal, the Board replying that they would extract the fat from the whey, leaving nothing but water to be disposed of. The County Medical Officer, however, observed in this connection that the extraction of fat was not sufficient to purify the effluent, and that analyses of samples showed that the lactose had not been removed, and that there was still a considerable quantity of suspended solids. He also observed that the effect of this discharge on the river was to raise the biological oxygen demand of the stream to almost three times the limit. The Board expressed disappointment that the arrangement they had made was insufficient, but gave an assurance that it was their wish to make such arrangements as would satisfy the Local Authority's requirements. At that time (12th July), the manufacture of cheese, in view of increased demand for milk, was curtailed to a minimum. The question was continued as the Board were prepared to make further investigations into the problems of whey disposal from their respective creameries, one of which is at Thankerton, where also difficulties have arisen as to satisfactory disposal.

A complaint was also received alleging pollution of the River Nethan in the vicinity of Auchenheath House, arising from the discharge of untreated sewage from Blackwood and Auchenheath Special Drainage District. As at Lesmahagow, it has been agreed to carry out a complete scheme of outfall sewers and sewage purification for the district, estimated to cost, including the cost of a sewer already constructed, £17,500.

Rotten Calder Water.—A complaint was received on 27th March from the proprietor of Newhouse Farm, Newton, part of whose lands are watered by the Rotten Calder Water, alleging pollution of the stream by coal-dross washings on three successive Sundays. Inquiries revealed that the source of pollution was Bardykes Colliery and had been due to a defect in the settling area at the colliery. The defect was satisfactorily repaired on the day complaint was made, and no further pollution occurred.

Scion Burn, Burnside and Eastfield.—Referring to the paragraph in the report for the preceding year (page 197) as to complaints with

regard to alleged nuisance conditions occurring at an opening of a few yards in the covered-in Scion Burn behind Blairbeth Road, the investigation of the matter involved a large amount of work, and the whole matter was summarised in a communication forwarded to the County Clerk in the following terms:—

“ You will no doubt recall the complaints made a few years ago by the Burgh of Rutherglen Authority and others with regard to sewage pollution of the Scion Burn at Blairbeth Road, Burnside, and in the Burgh of Rutherglen, which was believed to be entirely due to the discharge of drainage from houses at Fishescoates to the Burn. You will also remember that with a view to removing cause for complaint an intercepting sewer was constructed and the Fishescoates drainage diverted to the Cambuslang drainage area. This was effected at the end of 1931, and it was believed that these measures removed all cause for complaint of pollution or of nuisance arising therefrom.

“ In October last, however, County Councillor Ure wrote asking me to make an inspection of the burn (which is now open for only a few yards on the grounds of the L. M. S. Railway Co., and closely adjoining cottages constructed by Forrester, Building Contractor), as it was in a putrid and stagnant condition. I enclose a copy of Mr. Ure's letter. I duly made an inspection along with the Rivers Inspector and was surprised to find evidence of sewage pollution. I, therefore, gave the Rivers Inspector instructions to endeavour to trace the source of pollution. This was obviously a very difficult matter, and he and the local Sanitary Inspector, with the help of the Drainage Engineer's and Road Surveyor's staffs, has during the last six months, as opportunity offered, made every possible effort and inquiry to trace the source. House drains have been tested in various parts of Burnside, High Burnside, and Fishescoates, sewers have been examined, and the road drain which carried the burn has been opened up at various points, but all without success.

“ I have, therefore, very carefully considered the whole circumstances and have come to the conclusion that, with a view to removing cause for complaint which certain house owners appear to have, the remaining open portion of the burn should be covered in. It would have been more satisfactory to have had the sewage excluded, but it appears to be very small in amount and intermittent in flow, and, as I have explained, it seems almost hopeless to find out where it comes from. The burn, but for the opening of a few yards from which nuisance is said to arise, is entirely covered in until it reaches Stonelaw Woods Park in the Burgh area, and from recent observations there is no sign of pollution there now.

“ Perhaps the matter might be remitted to the County Drainage, &c. Engineer to consider the suggestion of covering in the burn where complained of.”

The Drainage Committee, on consideration of this report, agreed that the open portion of the burn should be piped in, and instructed

that the Railway Company should be communicated with, with a view to this being done. The matter had not been entirely disposed of at the end of the year.

A complaint was also received as to alleged pollution at another opening in the burn at its lower end at Richmond Park Laundry, Eastfield. It was found that what had been referred to was rubbish (old motor tyres and other debris) in the burn. The owners of the laundry had the debris removed and the burn otherwise cleaned.

Shirrel Burn, Bellshill.—Reference is made at page 187 to complaint as to sewage pollution of the Shirrel Burn from Hattonrigg Sewage Purification Works.

Shotts Burn.—A number of complaints was received relative to alleged industrial and sewage pollution of the Shotts Burn in the Salsburgh area. These are briefly referred to:—*Ditch on Craighead Farm.*—The question of alleged sewage pollution of a ditch tributary which was complained of after the formation of the new Glasgow—Edinburgh Road was again raised, complaint being made on behalf of the proprietors of Longacre Farm and others. Numerous inspections were made and samples taken for analysis, the results of which were reported on by the County Medical Officer on 25th April as follows:—"Samples of water in the ditch were taken for analysis on 28th March, 5th, 10th, and 18th April. The results of the analyses of these samples indicate that on 28th March the ditch was in a grossly polluted condition and on 18th April the ditch was polluted to such an extent as to render it unfit for cattle watering. The samples taken on 5th and 10th April were found to be sufficiently pure for cattle watering purposes. It is, therefore, apparent that the ditch is liable to be polluted intermittently." The County Clerk drew the attention of the Road Surveyor to the matter. *Dewshill and Hirstrigg Collieries.*—Reference is made at pages 178-180 to the question of pollution from these collieries complained of by the Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board. *Duntilland Quarry.*—With a view to the better prevention of pollution of the Shotts Burn by oil from this quarry, the question of which was acutely raised during investigation of pollution from Dewshill and Hirstrigg Collieries, the Road Surveyor had an additional oil intercepting tank constructed. *Lands adjoining Roughrigg Reservoir Intake.*—The question of possible pollution of the Shotts Burn through sewage sludge having been spread on a field near this intake was

looked into, and samples of the stream taken on 13th March. The results of analyses of these samples indicated no great change which could be attributed to sewage pollution in the chemical composition of the Shotts Burn above and below the ditch leading from the land on which the sludge had been spread. This information was communicated to the Water Board, whose manager had drawn attention to the matter.

South Calder Water.—(1) Complaints as to pollution at Shotts were reported on to the County Clerk in the following terms:—

“ I duly received your letter of 20th ultimo (August) stating that you had received a further letter from the Department of Health in which they say that representations have been made to the Secretary of State for Scotland as to the insanitary condition of a burn which runs between Glen Road and Station Road, Shotts, and also of the pollution of the atmosphere by the proximity of the County Council's refuse dump which is stated to be within some 50 yards of the nearest houses.

“ The Rivers Inspector reports that the stream referred to is the South Calder, and, at the point complained of, pollution takes place from seven shops and one dwelling-house in Station Road which have five water-closets. The whole of the sewage is discharged crude to the South Calder. The County Engineer's Department say that the levels were not suitable to have connections made to the sewer. During dry weather there is no doubt that the conditions are very offensive.

“ With reference to the complaints regarding the refuse dump, the Sanitary Inspector reports that no tipping is taking place at a distance of less than 100 yards from the dwellings at Calderside. Regarding the infestation of rats, he states that it is grossly exaggerated, as there has been little or no evidence of these vermin since the month of April of this year.”

(2) A letter dated 23rd January was received from Lord Belhaven and Stenton complaining of the seriously polluted condition of the South Calder Water as flowing through Wishaw Estate. His complaint referred particularly to the gross pollution of the stream by tar and oily matter from Shotts Iron Works, referred to at pages 186 - 187 of the report for the preceding year (and which was remedied), and to specific pollution which he had observed about the 20th January, which was known to have been due to coal-dross washings pollution from Kingshill Colliery, a condition which the colliery owners were being pressed to remedy at the time of the complaint. In view, however, of the complainer's remarks on the question of

pollution generally, a series of 18 stream and effluent samples were taken on 6th February for analysis, the results of which were summarised, as follows, in a letter from the County Medical Officer to the County Clerk, dated 14th February :—

“ These samples have now been analysed, and the results indicate that the South Calder throughout its entire length, as represented by the above samples, is in a badly polluted condition. There is evidence of pollution arising from the Shotts Iron Works (sample No. 2), but the principal source is domestic sewage. The effluents from the purification works at Shotts, Bowhousebog, Hartwood, Kingshill, and Crindledyke are unsatisfactory in so far as they absorb oxygen in five days to far greater extent than is allowed under the Royal Commission Standard, and, with the exception of the effluent from Bowhousebog, also contain excessive amounts of solids in suspension. Notwithstanding several additions of partially purified sewage, considerable improvement takes place between Shotts and the Wishaw-Cleland Road Bridge, but the river at this point still absorbs twice as much oxygen in five days as the Royal Commission limit.”

(3) A complaint was also received in the month of May suggesting that the South Calder Water was polluted by “ tar ” at Murdostoun Estate which is situated lower down than Wishaw Estate. Careful inquiry was also made into this complaint, but no tar-oil pollution could be traced, and it is fairly certain that the evidence of pollution complained of was the result of decomposition of sewage products which had been observed floating in the stream.

Thorntonhall Burn.—Complaint was made as to the unsatisfactory state of this burn near Thorntonhall Station, due to the discharge from a sewage tank and filter. This effluent was found to be of a polluting nature, and putrescent, on analysis. The cleaning of the tank and overhaul of the filter were attended to by the Sanitary Department.

White Cart Water.—Inquiries were made in connection with a complaint of pollution from the Lanarkshire area at Busby. No pollution was detected from Lanarkshire, but information was obtained as to pollution of the stream from a steam laundry situated on the Renfrewshire side.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal—Special Reports.—The report by the County Drainage, &c., Engineer, to be submitted to the Drainage

Committee as instructed by them on 14th December, 1933, was not submitted until the current year, in which the proposals made in the report were submitted to the Commissioner appointed to deal with Distressed Areas in Scotland, with a view to reconsideration of the question of a Government Grant towards the proposed schemes. Previously the County Council had agreed to proceed with drainage and sewage purification schemes for Blackwood and Auchenheath; Forth; Glespin; Lesmahagow; Newarthill and Carfin; and Shotts and Dykehead.

Glasgow Corporation Sewage Order.—Consideration was given by the County Council to the terms of this Order, which contained proposals for dealing with developments within areas adjacent to the City. The abandonment of Westthorn Sewage Purification Works is one of the proposals contained in the Order.

Scottish Advisory Committee on Rivers Pollution Prevention.—This Committee took no evidence from the Lanarkshire Authorities during the year.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

WALTER BROWN, F.S.C.

The number of samples analysed or examined during the year amounted to 5,256, a decrease of 70 from last year.

The following table shows for each year since 1925 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.		
1925	14	413	757	83	116	829	2,212
1926	61	331	696	30	217	978	2,313
1927	96	659	1,083	47	301	1,586	3,772
1928	115	696	1,195	45	933	1,691	4,675
1929	53	713	1,004	46	4,592	1,337	7,745
1930	44	663	1,026	36	1,564	1,813	5,146
1931	39	744	943	61	981	2,785	5,553
1932	98	516	824	72	1,181	2,487	5,178
1933	55	454	889	78	1,434	2,416	5,326
1934	48	435	941	77	1,434	2,321	5,256

Samples of Sewage.

SEWAGE WORKS.—48 samples from the following purification works :—Westthorn, 24; Overtown, 4; Bellshill, 2; Coursington (Motherwell), 2; Uddingston, 2; Baillieston, 2; and one sample from each of the following :—Shotts, Bowhousebog, Hartwood, Kingshill, Crindledyke, Motherwell (Outfall), Airdrie, Glenboig, Barnhill, Thorntonhall, Harthill, and East Kilbride.

CHLORINATION OF SEWAGE.—The tank effluent at East Kilbride Sewage Works was again treated with chlorine gas to reduce septic

odours and to render it more stable. The result of this treatment, together with the outfall being taken further down the stream, was successful and reduced complaints.

Samples of Trade Effluents.

435 samples were examined from the following sources:—

Effluents.	Samples.
Coal Washers,	335
Pit Waters,	44
Paper Mills,	34
Gas Works,	5
Iron Works,	4
Bleach Works,	3
Knackeries,	3
Print Works,	2
Creameries,	2
Steel Works,	2
Garage,	1

Streams.

941 samples of water were examined, of which 169 were examined for evidence of sewage pollution and 772 specially for trade waste impurities.

Streams affected by Sewage Pollution.—River Clyde routine sampling, 120 samples; also at Crossford, 2 samples; South Calder, 11; Ditch at Blairbeth Road, 7; Ditch on Longacre Farm, 5; Myres Burn, 3; Scion Burn, 3; Dalzell Burn, 2; Hall Burn, 2; How Burn, 2; Shirrel Burn, 2; Auchter Water, 2; and one sample from each of the following:—Nethan Water, Swinstie Burn, Rumbling Syke, Ditch at Nerston, South Burn, Ditch at Tannochside, Ditch on Huntly Bank Farm, and Southfield Ditch.

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:—

Streams.	No. of Samples.	Affected by	No. of Samples.
River Clyde, - - - -	1	Blantyre Ferme Colliery, - -	21
" " - - - -	—	Broomside Colliery, - -	18
" " - - - -	—	Clyde Bridge Steel Works, - -	2
River Clyde, - - - -	—	Priory Colliery, - - - -	3
and Priory Ditch, - - -	3		
and Rotten Calder, - -	2		
River Clyde, - - - -	—	Clyde Iron Works, - - - -	2
and Battles Burn - - -	1		
River Clyde, - - - -	—	Bothwell Castle Colliery, - -	3
and Nameless Stream, - -	10		
River Clyde, - - - -	—	Palace Colliery, - - - -	1
River Clyde, - - - -	—	Bogleshole Colliery, - - - -	—
and Bogleshole Ditch, - -	3		
River Mouse, - - - -	60	Wilsontown Colliery, - - - -	29
River Almond, - - - -	4	Muiracre Colliery, - - - -	2
" " - - - -	15	Hassockrigg Colliery, - - - -	6
River Almond, - - - -	24	{ Baton Colliery, - - - -	12
and Curry Burn, - - - -	1		
North Calder, - - - -	10	" " Pit Water, - - - -	3
" " - - - -	18	Glengowan Print Works, - - -	2
" " - - - -	15	Caldercruix Paper Mill, - - -	21
" " - - - -	15	Moffat Paper Mill, - - - -	13
North Calder, - - - -	7	Stepends Colliery, - - - -	6
and Stepends Ditch, - - -	19		
North Calder, - - - -	8	Rosehall Colliery, - - - -	4
South Calder, - - - -	4	Shotts Iron Works, - - - -	—
" " - - - -	1	Shotts Gas Works, - - - -	—
South Calder, - - - -	1	Carfin Colliery Pit Water, - -	1
and Carfin Ditch, - - - -	2		
South Calder, - - - -	2	{ Kingshill Colliery No. 1, - - -	13
and Kingshill Ditch, - - -	34		
Breich Water, - - - -	2	" " Baths, - - - -	6
" " - - - -	2	Kingshill Colliery No. 2, - - -	2
" " - - - -	2	" " Baths, - - - -	—
Auchter Water, - - - -	1	Southfield Colliery Pit Water, - -	6
Barbauchlaw Burn, - - -	1	Royal George Colliery, - - - -	1
" " - - - -	38	Dewshill Colliery, - - - -	12
" " - - - -	4	Westrigg Colliery, - - - -	3
Blind Burn, - - - -	7	{ Stane Colliery, - - - -	9
" " - - - -	7		
Bothlin Head Stream - - -	11	" " Pit Water, - - - -	5
and Cardowan Ditch, - - -	4	Cardowan Colliery, - - - -	16
and Molendinar, - - - -	1		
Bothlin Head Stream, - - -	4	{ Mossrigg Colliery, - - - -	2
" " - - - -	4		
Bothlin Burn, - - - -	15	" " Pit Water, - - - -	1
and Gartcosh Ditch, - - -	3	Gartcosh Iron Works, - - - -	1
Bothlin Burn, - - - -	21	Auchengeich Colliery, - - - -	11
Butter Burn, - - - -	1	Cadzow Colliery, - - - -	1
and Meikle Burn, - - - -	5		
Coal Burn, - - - -	18	{ Dalquhandy Colliery, - - - -	8
" " - - - -	18		
Broomfield Ditch, - - - -	5	" " Pit Water, - - - -	4
" " - - - -	5	Broomfield Colliery, - - - -	8

Streams.	No. of Samples.	Affected by	No. of Samples.
Dalzell Burn, - - - -	- -	Excelsior Iron Works, - - -	1
" " - - - -	1	Shields Colliery - - -	-
Quarter Burn, - - - -	6	Quarter Colliery, - - -	2
Garrion Burn, - - - -	4	{ Castlehill Colliery, - - -	2
Brownlie Ditch, - - - -	2	{ " " Pit Water, - - -	2
Gateside Burn, - - - -	1	Shawfield Colliery, - - -	2
Glenboig Burn, - - - -	3	Gateside Colliery, - - -	1
" " - - - -	15	Gartverrie Quarry, - - -	-
How Burn, - - - -	8	Scottish Gas Utilities Corporation Ltd. 8	
" " - - - -	31	{ Barblues Colliery, - - -	4
Kennel Burn, - - - -	8	{ " " Pit Water, - - -	4
and Douglas Water, - - -	6	{ South Blair Colliery, - - -	14
Douglas Water, - - - -	1	{ " " Pit Water, - - -	6
Lingore Water, - - - -	1	{ Douglas West Colliery, - - -	2
Mill Burn, - - - -	27	{ " " Pit Water, - - -	4
and Cornsilloch Ditch, - -	24	{ Douglas Colliery, - - -	1
Mollin Burn, - - - -	12	{ Knowton Colliery, - - -	-
Luggie Head Stream, - - -	7	{ Cornsilloch Colliery, - - -	19
and West Cameron Ditch, -	5	{ Bedlay Colliery, - - -	-
Muir Burn - - - -	13	{ West Cameron Colliery, - - -	2
" " - - - -	3	{ " " " Pit Water, - - -	6
Myers Burn, - - - -	1	Auchlochan Colliery, - - -	8
Park Burn, - - - -	3	Auchlochan No. 9 Pit Water, -	4
Nethan Water, - - - -	4	Uddingston Gas Works, - - -	-
Park Burn, - - - -	-	Blantyre Colliery, - - -	-
" " - - - -	2	Lesmahagow Creamery, - - -	2
Earnock Ditch, - - - -	1	Whistleberry Colliery Pit Water, -	1
Pow Burn, - - - -	25	Greenfield Colliery, - - -	-
Ravel Burn, - - - -	8	Earnock Colliery, - - -	1
" " - - - -	8	Viewpark Colliery, - - -	24
Shirrel Burn, - - - -	16	Tannochside Colliery, - - -	-
and Holytown Ditch, - - -	8	Bredisholm Colliery, - - -	5
Shirrel Burn, - - - -	1	{ Holytown Colliery, - - -	5
and Thankerton Ditch, - -	5	{ Thankerton Colliery, - - -	1
Shotts Burn, - - - -	81	Hirst Colliery, - - -	31
Spittal Burn, - - - -	9	{ Bardykes Colliery, - - -	5
and Rotten Calder, - - -	-	{ " " Pit Water, - - -	2
Seion Burn, - - - -	1	Richmond Park Laundry, - - -	-
and Eastfield Burn, - - -	1	Omoa Knackery, - - -	3
Tillan Burn, - - - -	6	Dykehead Colliery, - - -	-
Dykehead Ditch, - - - -	1	Garthamlock Colliery, - - -	1
Garthamlock Ditch, - - -	7	Woodhall Colliery, - - -	-
Woodhall Ditch, - - - -	5	Wester Auchengeich Colliery, -	3
Robroyston Burn, - - - -	13	Hattonrigg Colliery, - - -	-
Hattonrigg Ditch, - - - -	1	Alexander's Garage, - - -	1

Water Supplies.

77 Samples of domestic water were analysed, 60 being from public supplies and 17 from private sources:—

Public Supplies.—Camps Reservoir, 52; Glengavel Reservoir, 2; Carluke supply, 2; Lanark supply, 1; Motherwell supply, 1; and Coalburn supply, 1; the County supply at “Annerby,” Burnside, 1 sample.

Private Supplies.—Shotts Burn, Salsburgh, 4 samples; Hareshaw, Strathaven, 2; Tarbrax, 2; Tannhill, Stonehouse, 2; Mousemill, Lanark, 1; Bank, Libberton, 1; Jack's Knitwear, Lanark, 1; Birniehill, East Kilbride, 1; Strathbungo, Auldhouse, 1; New Lanark, 1; and Tack House, Strathaven, 1.

Food and Drugs.

2,321 samples were examined, consisting of the following:—

	No. Examined.	No. not Genuine.
Sweet Milk,	1,652	44
Mince,	452	17
Sausage Meat,	52	—
Whisky,	44	—
Butter,	33	—
Condensed Skim Milk,	12	—
Cream,	9	—
Cream of Tartar,	7	—
Camphorated Oil,	5	—
Bacon,	4	—
Vinegar,	4	—
Sauce,	3	—
Condensed Milk,	3	—
Evaporated Milk,	3	—
Ice Cream,	3	—
Coffee,	3	—
Vanilla,	2	—
Sugar,	2	—
Skim Milk,	2	1
Flour,	2	—

and one sample each of the following:—Salmon roll, tripe, tea, sterilised milk, linseed meal, prunes, raisins, sausage, olive oil, cheese, pepper, rennet, green peas, wine, eucalyptus oil, wine jelly, oatmeal, tomato purée, mustard, chicken ham roll, Anchovy paste, meat and malt wine, grape fruit squash, and black pudding.

Milk of Hygienic Quality.

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

Certified,	...	...	...	...	...	22
Grade A (T.T.),	...	...	...	...	...	281
Grade A,	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pasteurised,	...	...	...	...	...	7

18 of these samples did not contain the required amount of butter fat and 1 sample was deficient in solids not fat.

Special Samples.

Total, 1,105. Milk, 827 samples, of which 14 were deficient in fat and 38 in solids not fat; margarine, 6; lead, 1; prunes for arsenic, 1; human milk, 2; material from burning bin, 1; 1 sample from the Constabulary; graded milk, 1.

Institution Supplies.—265 samples, consisting of the following :—Butter, 50; rice, 45; sausages, 32; sugar, 25; soap powder, 22; mince, 19; ground rice, 15; pale soap, 9; coffee, 9; sweet milk, 8; soft soap, 7; flour, 5; vinegar, 3; barley, 2; margarine, 2; cinnamon, 2; and one sample each of the following :—Demerara sugar, bread, carbolic soap, bacon, lime juice, almond oil, rennet, vanilla, ginger, and lentils.

Samples found not conform to schedule :—Sausages, 8; soap powder, 4; and mince, 1.

155 gallons of distilled water were supplied to various County Departments during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

T. GOW BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., 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
1927	19,331	6,382	3,759	8,097	33	1,053	7
1928	21,059	6,051	3,472	10,525	74	934	3
1929	23,296	7,285	4,079	10,301	55	1,564	12
1930	28,589	9,047	5,388	12,362	22	1,768	2
1931	26,761	8,380	5,731	10,715	114	1,814	7
1932	25,796	7,226	5,975	10,857	28	1,699	11
1933	22,861	7,532	4,738	14,846	28	1,707	10
1934	33,097	7,568	4,781	19,045	15	1,682	6

The following table shows the specimens received from the County and from other areas :—

	County		Other Areas.		Total.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
SPECIMENS OF HUMAN						
ORIGIN—						
Tuberculosis, - -	1,837	3,848	234	518	2,071	4,366
Typhoid Fever, - -	52	269	16	52	68	321
Diphtheria, - - -	1,649	7,871	426	1,447	2,075	9,318
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, -	38	33	4	5	42	38
Venereal Diseases, -	272	1,238	242	656	514	1,894
Miscellaneous, - -	1,686	6,847	148	188	1,834	7,035
SPECIMENS FROM						
ANIMALS—						
Tuberculosis, - - -	125	1,857	1	103	126	1,960
Anthrax, - - - -	19	—	—	—	19	—
Scabies, - - - -	—	6	—	—	—	6
Miscellaneous, - -	20	62	—	—	20	62
Milk for bacterial count,	1,256		72		1,328	
TOTAL, - - - -	28,985		4,112		33,097	

The specimens from other areas were received from the following Local Authorities :—Hamilton, 1,352; Motherwell and Wishaw, 510; Airdrie, 835; Coatbridge, 1,031; Rutherglen, 234; Lanark, 74; Biggar, 10; Dumbarton, 62; and other Authorities, 14.

Tubercle.

6,437 specimens were examined for the presence of *B. tuberculosis*, with the following results :—

	Sputa.		Urines.		Others.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, -	85	460	—	25	1	6
Burghs, -	226	484	3	16	4	19
Hospital Physicians, - - -	1,423	2,152	7	36	31	144
Public Health Staff, - - -	280	1,015	1	14	—	5
	2,014	4,111	11	91	36	174

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 139 submitted to both methods of examination, 14 were missed by the microscope :—

	Sputa.		Urines.		Others.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
Direct Film Examination, - -	—	83	—	7	—	49
Animal Examination, - - -	6	77	—	7	8	41

Of the 8 positive “others,” 4 were specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid, and 4 were specimens of pleural fluid.

Typhoid Fever.

389 specimens were examined, with the following results:—

	Agglutination Test.		Blood Cultures.		Fæces.		Urines.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—								
County, -	6	40	—	6	—	9	—	2
Burghs, -	16	40	—	3	—	9	—	—
Hospital Physicians, -	10	27	2	20	26	46	3	49
Public Health Staff, -	3	23	—	—	2	24	—	23
	35	130	2	29	28	88	3	74

Diphtheria.

11,393 specimens were examined from the following sources:—

	Throat.		Nose.	
	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, -	311	1,657	10	22
Burghs, -	427	1,436	10	11
Hospital Physicians, -	1,100	4,262	202	992
Public Health Staff, -	34	881	13	25
	2,872	8,236	235	1,050

Of the primary swabs examined in direct smear preparation, 120 gave positive results.

The biological test for virulence of the diphtheria bacillus was applied in 50 cases with 15 positive results.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

80 specimens were examined for the presence of the meningococcus, with positive results in 42 cases.

Venereal Diseases.

Syphilis.—1,738 specimens were submitted to the Wassermann test for syphilis, and gave the following results:—

	Blood.	
	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, -	55	191
Burghs, -	144	557
Hospital Physicians, -	142	568
Public Health Staff, -	5	76
	346	1,392

36 were found positive by microscopic examination, and 57 by biological examination, making a total of 93 positive samples.

Oral Mucus.—67 specimens were examined, and acid-alcohol-fast bacilli were found in 35.

	Milk.			Oral Mucus.		Others.	
	+	o		+	o	+	o
	Smear.	Biological.					
County,	33	56	1,286	35	32	—	—
Other Areas,	3	1	73	—	—	—	—
	36	57	1,359	35	32	—	—

All the above 1,952 samples of milk were also examined for other deleterious organisms (streptococci, &c.), with positive results in 243.

1,282 of the specimens found negative on microscopic examination were submitted to animal inoculation, and 57 gave positive results.

Anthrax.—19 specimens were submitted by the County Veterinary Inspector, and all were positive.

Scabies.—6 specimens were examined, with negative results.

Others.—87 specimens were examined, with positive results in 23 cases—deleterious organisms, 20; tubercle, 3.

Bacterial Content of Milk.—The results of the examination of 1,340 samples are classified as under:—

	Certified Milk.	Grade "A" (TT) Milk.	Grade "A" Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Grade "A" (Past.) Milk.	Ordinary Milk.
Under 5,000 bacteria per c.c.	24	92	1	17	5	63
„ 10,000 „ „	6	96	9	5	—	122
„ 20,000 „ „	2	70	5	5	—	205
„ 30,000 „ „	1	23	1	—	—	154
„ 100,000 „ „	3	24	3	2	—	250
„ 200,000 „ „	—	8	—	—	—	61
Over 200,000 „ „	—	9	—	2	—	72
Totals.	36	322	19	31	5	927
Coliform bacillus present,	8	40	—	8	—	433

Included in the above totals are 6 Certified, 11 Grade "A" (TT), 1 Grade "A" Pasteurised, 3 Pasteurised, and 52 ordinary samples of milk from areas other than the County. They are classified as under :—

			Certified Milk.	Grade "A" (TT) Milk.	Grade "A" Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Grade "A" (Past.) Milk.	Ordinary Milk.
Under 5,000 bacteria per c.c.,			6	—	—	1	1	8
„ 10,000	„	„	—	1	—	1	—	13
„ 20,000	„	„	—	8	—	1	—	17
„ 30,000	„	„	—	1	—	—	—	3
„ 100,000	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ 200,000	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	1
Over 200,000	„	„	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coliform bacillus present,			1	4	—	—	—	21

Destruction of Rats.

1,030 bottles of rat virus were supplied, free of charge on application, to farmers, householders, shopkeepers, &c.

COUNTY HOSPITAL

NEAR

MOTHERWELL

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,
JOHN REID, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.

 1934.

 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

IN-PATIENTS

1. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS,	2,427
2. TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHD. RECD.	2,328
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS,	163
4. FATALITY RATE, per cent.	6.5
5. AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS (included in 2 and 3 above), days. ...	31.6
6. NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED :—	
(a) Average during year,	206
(b) Highest, (on 12th January, 1934.)	279
(c) Lowest, (on 8th August, 1934.)	140
7. NUMBER OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS :—	
Under General Anaesthesia,	235
Other Operations,	241
8. TOTAL PATIENT DAYS,	78,804

 OUT-PATIENTS

9. TOTAL OUT-PATIENTS SEEN :—	
Venereal Diseases,	387
X-ray Department,	1,326
Ear, Nose and Throat,	168
10. TOTAL ATTENDANCES :—	
Venereal Diseases,	4,888
X-ray Department,	1,724
Ear, Nose and Throat,	301

			Scarlet	Diphtheria	Puerperal	Erysipelas	Pneumonia
Admissions, ...	...	...	928	435	117	83	330
Recovered, ...	...	...	872	258	76	77	187
Died, ...	...	...	9	16	25	5	43
Fatality rate %,	...	...	1.02	5.8	24.7	6	18.6
Complications %,	...	...	48.8	18.6	40.5	20.7	16.5
Revised diagnoses %,	...	...	14.2	35.5	19.2	15.4	26.9
Av. residence in days,	...	...	40.5	36.4	30.6	25	28.9

At the beginning of the year 252 patients were in residence. Throughout the year 2,427 were admitted, making a total of 2,679. Of these, 2,328 were discharged recovered or improved, 163 died, and 188 were in hospital at the end of the year. The total number of admissions was 358 less than for the previous year.

SCARLET FEVER admissions were 928, or 425 less than the figure for the previous year. This probably indicates the beginning of a decline in scarlet fever for the next few years. The type of disease was mild, although of the typical classical variety. The death rate was increased from 0.5 per cent. to 1.02 per cent. of the discharges. The infectivity rate has also increased from 2.7 per cent. to 3.6 per cent. The average period of residence has increased from 36.5 days to 40.5 days. The administration of scarlet fever antitoxin was reserved for the moderate and serious types of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA admissions were 435, or 62 less than for the previous year. In 1932 the very serious type of disease rose from 13.7 per cent. to 20.6 per cent., and last year it dropped again to 13.7 per cent. This year the figure is 14.5 per cent., or what may be taken as approximately the normal for this area. So far, there has been no indication of the gravis type of disease in the district. The great majority of the serious cases were admitted late in the disease. Laryngeal cases were 2.5 per cent. of all cases.

The attention of practitioners is again drawn to the fact that bacteriological confirmation is unnecessary in a child seriously ill and showing clinical signs of diphtheria for admission to hospital. At least in 7 cases there was a history of delay on the practitioner's part or neglect of the parents to call a doctor when a child was obviously ill from a suspicious throat condition.

Last year the fatality rate was 8.3 per cent. This year it has dropped to 5.8 per cent. The average amount of serum administered last year was 43,900 units. This year it works out at 33,200 units.

ENTERIC FEVER.—In the enteric group only sporadic cases occurred. Of 14 cases admitted, 10 were wrongly diagnosed and 1 other was notified as encephalitis. 4 were infected with paratyphosus B. and 1 with B. typhosus. All recovered. A female, aged 39 years, was discharged to the Shotts area excreting the organism intermittently. She had a history of a definite cholecystitis.

PNEUMONIA admissions were 330, or 73 in excess of last year's figure. The fatality rate was 18.6 per cent. of the verified cases, or 3.2 per cent. lower than for the previous year. In children under 3 years of age the death rate was 31.7 per cent., and in adults over 40 years of age, 20.8 per cent. The observations made in previous reports concerning the admission of dying cases and other diseases with a terminal hypostatic congestion, as pneumonia, still hold good. 10 such cases died within a few hours of removal to hospital. The revised diagnosis rate was 26.9 per cent. of the discharges. A considerable number of these showed no pulmonary signs. Owing to the late day of disease very few cases were suitable for type serum. 10 cases received, on an average, 55 c.c. of polyvalent pneumococcal serum. In 38 cases the organism was typed.

TUBERCULOSIS work is further declining and is chiefly confined to pneumothorax work for other hospitals and to the odd cases turning up as other diseases.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.—The number of admissions was 117, or 43 less than for the previous year. The fatality rate was 24.7 per cent., as compared with 13.8 per cent. for the former year. Although for the last 10 years puerperal admissions have been slowly increasing, it is questionable whether the disease is more prevalent than formerly. Practitioners are sending to hospital patients that formerly were treated at home, and the public are not showing the same reluctance to come to a fever hospital. The average day of illness was 4.9 days, or about half of what it was a few years ago. There are, however, still a number of patients retained at home until septicæmia or general peritonitis has set in. The majority of this group die. On the other hand, if more use were made of postural drainage and the prophylactic

use of streptococcal antitoxin in cases grossly interfered with, fewer patients would require removal to hospital and results would probably be improved. Post-puerperal anæmia is common in puerperal sepsis. In 6 of the cases it amounted to a serious complication, the blood counts being as low as a million red cells. It is possible that more extensive treatment of the minor degrees of anæmia during pregnancy might lessen the liability to sepsis.

ERYSIPELAS.—Admissions for erysipelas were increased by 2 only, and the death rate was 6 per cent., as compared with 12·9 per cent. for the previous year.

In the early part of the year a Hanovia Duo-therapy Unit for ultra-violet treatment was installed. So far the results of light treatment in erysipelas have been excellent. After an application equal to one and a half erythema doses the temperature rapidly subsides in the majority of cases, toxæmia is markedly reduced, but the lesion very often spreads although the temperature has subsided and the patient has improved generally. The nursing is much easier and the comfort of the patient enhanced, as no dressings or local applications are required. Although erysipelas is one of the most difficult diseases in which to correctly assess the value of treatment, from the short experience of ultra-violet treatment in over 50 cases it seems to have a definite place.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—141, or 42 more patients, were admitted to hospital. The outdoor attendances were 4,888, or 1,233 greater than for the previous year. Although one-third of the admissions were wrongly diagnosed, this is largely due to the fact that accommodation is available for doubtful skin lesions and babies with ophthalmia irrespective of the organism.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—42 cases of measles and 3 cases of whooping cough were admitted. Although the numbers are small the want of sufficient isolation accommodation greatly hampers work in those important diseases of children.

RADIOLOGICAL WORK.—1,724 patients were photographed. This represents an increase of 413 over the previous year. This work is undertaken for the tuberculosis dispensaries and sanatoria not equipped with an X-ray outfit. The amount of work undertaken, together with the frequent requests for gastro-intestinal work, justifies a fully equipped and staffed electrical department.

The number of admissions from ALL DISEASES was greatest in the month of January, when 271 patients were admitted. For the weeks ending 27th January and 5th May, 68 were recorded, and the greatest number admitted on any one day was 17 on 11th January and 7th May. The average daily number resident was 206, or 20 less than for the previous year. The greatest number resident on any one day was 279, on 12th January, and the smallest, 140, on 8th August.

The average duration of residence of all cases was 31·6 days; of recovered cases, 33 days; and of fatal cases, 11·6 days.

The fatality rate, calculated on all cases discharged, was 6·5 per cent., or 0·6 per cent. greater than for 1933. This figure includes all cases dying in hospital. 27 died within 24 hours of admission.

Request for removal of patients to hospital was made by the medical attendant in 28·4 per cent. of the cases, and by the Public Health Department in 71·6 per cent.

REVISED DIAGNOSES.—In 555 cases, or 22·2 per cent., of the total discharges, the diagnosis on admission was revised. The figures for the principal diseases were:—Scarlet fever, 14·2 per cent.; diphtheria, 35·5 per cent.; puerperal sepsis, 19·2 per cent.; erysipelas, 15·4 per cent.; venereal diseases, 33·8 per cent.; and pneumonia, 26·9 per cent.

Although some of the above figures are high, the explanation is comparatively simple. A high standard of diagnosis is maintained to give as true a fatality rate for clinical cases as possible. The diagnoses of bacteriological cases and carriers without clinical signs, notified as diphtheria or enteric fever, were revised. The fact that the County has no general hospital, together with the difficulty experienced by practitioners of getting cases, other than acute or urgent, into general hospitals, swells the revised diagnosis rate. The terms pneumonia, ophthalmia, and puerperal pyrexia simply mean the admission of chest diseases, all eye discharges in babies, and a considerable number of patients other than true puerperal sepsis. Further, if an early admission rate in diphtheria, pneumonia, and puerperal sepsis is maintained, the revised diagnosis rate will be high. Finally, although the practitioner collectively resents encroachment on his practice by the Public Health Department, individually he is more than willing to avail himself of the facilities for hospital treatment provided by that department.

ACCOMMODATION.—Unfortunately, no progress can be reported in the proposed extensions. The failure to obtain a small area of ground necessary for extensions has definitely interfered with the reconstruction scheme on the present site.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.—A large amount of repairs work has been undertaken by the County Works Department. All the pavilions were wholly or partly redecorated.

Scarlet Fever.

146 cases of scarlet fever were in hospital at the beginning of the year. Throughout the year 928 patients were admitted. In 146 instances the diagnosis was revised, and 8 others proved to be suffering from scarlet fever. Of these 936 cases, 872 recovered, 9 died, and 55 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out in 97·5 per cent. of the cases in the first week of illness, 1·5 per cent. in the second week, and 0·9 per cent. in the third week or later.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE in all cases was 3·2 days, and in fatal cases, 3·7 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases was 40·5 days; of recovered cases, 40·7 days; and of fatal cases, 25·8 days. The last figure is due to the long residence of two cases of cerebellar abscess and one of chronic nephritis. The following table indicates the period of residence of the 872 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,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223
Fifth,	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	53	51	41	25	30	35	22	—	—	257
Sixth,	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	25	30	23	6	21	17	8	—	—	130
Seventh,	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	12	19	18	1	18	13	2	—	—	83
Eighth,	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	11	14	8	1	4	9	1	—	—	48
Ninth,	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	4	2	7	2	5	7	6	—	—	33
Tenth,	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	4	7	4	1	6	7	3	—	—	32
Over ten weeks,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Total Number of Cases,																	872

TYPE OF DISEASE.—739, or 83·8 per cent., of the total cases discharged were classified as mild; 133, or 15 per cent., as moderately ill; and 9, or 1 per cent., as very severe. In the last group 4 were toxic and 2 septic.

THE FATALITY RATE, as calculated on the discharges, was 1.02 per cent.

Of the 9 deaths, 5 were males and 4 females. The average day of disease was 3.7 days and the average residence, 25.8 days. The type of disease was mild in 4 and severe in 5. Of the latter, 2 were septic and 3 toxic. Of the 3 toxic cases, one was an adult, aged 33 years. All were fatal within a few hours of admission in spite of large doses of antitoxin. In 4 mild cases, death resulted from cerebellar abscess in 2, chronic nephritis in 1, and measles in 1. One septic case died within 48 hours of admission, and another from generalised sepsis associated with abdominal tuberculosis in 23 days.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Of the cases notified as scarlet fever, 146, or 14.2 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed. These were:—Blepharitis, 1; chickenpox, 5; chronic otitis media, 1; dermatitis, 2; diphtheria, 1; doubtful, 23; eczema, 1; erythema, 11; impetigo, 1; malnutrition, 1; measles, 5; negative, 48; nephritis, 2; neurasthenia, 1; positive swab, 1; retro-pharyngeal abscess, 1; rhinitis, 3; scabies, 4; septic sores, 1; septic throat, 2; sore throat, 24; suppurative adenitis, 1; tonsillar abscess, 1; tonsillitis, 1; tuberculosis, 2; whooping cough, 2.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE SCARLET FEVER on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Diphtheria, 6; erysipelas, 1; puerperal sepsis, 1.

COMPLICATIONS.—430, or 48.8 per cent., of the cases discharged had one or more complications.

Glands.—159, or 18 per cent., of the cases discharged, showed glandular enlargement. These were:—Non-suppurative adenitis, 148; suppurative adenitis, 11. All degrees of glandular involvement are included.

Ear.—78, or 8.8 per cent., developed otitis media. 11 cases developed mastoiditis, one of which was dismissed with a discharging sinus. In one case both mastoids were involved.

Heart.—In 12 cases transient murmurs developed. In 2 organic disease resulted. In addition, arrhythmia was noted in 5 instances.

Nose.—112, or 12.7 per cent., developed rhinitis.

Joints.—In 21, or 2.3 per cent., transient arthritis was present.

Kidney.—27, or 3 per cent., had true nephritis; and in 25 transient albuminuria developed during the course of the disease. 1 patient developed uræmia while in hospital.

Lungs.—Bronchitis, 4; pneumonia, 1.

Eye.—Blepharitis, 1; conjunctivitis, 7.

Skin.—Boils, 2; erythema, 3; impetigo, 2; paronychia, 2; secondary rash, 3.

Sepsis.—Abscesses, 11 (includes 2 cerebellar abscesses); septic sores, 12.

Others.—Enteritis, 3; jaundice, 3; positive swab (diphtheria bacilli), 6; tonsillitis, 4; vaginitis, 2.

Other Conditions present on Admission.—Abscesses, 5; adenitis, 29; burn, 3; chronic blepharitis, 2; chronic cardiac disease, 2; chronic otitis media, 10; chronic nephritis, 1; chronic rhinitis, 1; chronic septic sores, 3; healing fracture right clavicle, 1; inguinal hernia, 1; ischio-rectal abscess, 1; old dislocation right elbow, 1; old fracture of skull, 1; old mastoid, 1; rhinitis, 18; scabies, 1; sinusitis, 1; sinus right knee, 1; tuberculosis, 3; 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 COM- PLICATIONS.		Rhinitis.	Mastoiditis.	Arthritis.	Nephritis.
	Suppurative.	Non- Suppurative.	Left.	Right.	Double.	Organic.	Functional.				
Under 1 Year, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-2 " -	1	3	—	2	1	—	—	10	—	—	—
-3 " -	6	20	4	6	6	—	1	22	—	1	1
-4 " -	—	13	5	4	2	—	1	12	3	—	2
-5 " -	—	16	3	2	—	—	—	13	2	—	3
-6 " -	2	12	1	2	4	—	2	10	2	1	6
-7 " -	—	16	5	2	1	—	—	14	1	1	3
-8 " -	1	14	1	2	2	—	2	12	1	2	2
-9 " -	1	9	3	1	1	—	3	9	—	1	3
-10 " -	—	9	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	3
-15 " -	—	24	1	10	2	1	1	5	2	6	4
-20 " -	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Over 20 " -	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	—
Total, -	11	148	26	33	19	2	12	112	11	21	27

WEEK OF ILLNESS.	CERVICAL ADENITIS.		OTITIS MEDIA PURULENTA			CARDIAC COM- PLICATIONS.		Rhinitis.	Mastoiditis.	Arthritis.	Nephritis.
	Suppurative.	Non- Suppurative.	Left.	Right.	Double.	Organic.	Functional.				
First, - -	1	35	1	1	4	—	2	29	—	7	—
Second, - -	2	33	10	12	5	—	1	19	1	6	5
Third, - -	1	40	3	7	3	—	5	24	2	1	20
Fourth, - -	3	29	4	4	2	2	1	13	2	5	1
Fifth, - -	—	6	3	3	3	—	3	11	1	—	—
Sixth, - -	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	6	3	2	—
Seventh, - -	3	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	1
Eighth, - -	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ninth, - -	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Total, -	11	148	26	33	19	2	12	112	11	21	27

SCARLET FEVER ANTITOXIN.—Throughout the year scarlet fever antitoxin was given only to the moderate and severe types of cases. In all, 141 patients had 10 c.c. to 150 c.c., chiefly intramuscularly. In 21, the intravenous route was employed. The average amount given was 22.8 c.c. After-effects were seen in 41, or 29 per cent. Complications were higher in the serum cases and the average residence was greater. This, however, was due to the small numbers involved and to the fact that only serious cases received serum.

DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN.—39 cases had, on an average, 9,600 units of diphtheria antitoxin.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Chickenpox, 4; measles, 2; mumps, 1; whooping cough, 3.

CROSS INFECTIONS.—3 patients, incubating chickenpox, infected 10 others; 4, incubating measles, infected 17 others; and 1, incubating whooping cough, 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 scarlet fever, have been disregarded. 32 cases presumably infected 33 others. Of the "infecting" cases, 1 had boils, 1 conjunctivitis, 1 jaundice, 1 mastoiditis, 6 non-suppurative adenitis, 2 otitis media, 3 paronychia, and 4 rhinitis while in hospital. The others were clean. 8 of the "infecting" cases had scarlet fever antitoxin. The average duration of residence of the "infecting" cases was 43·8 days.

In 21 of the "infecting" cases, swabs for hæmolytic streptococci were taken before discharge. In 17 the swab was negative, and in 4 instances the nose swab was positive.

The infectivity rate is 3·6 per cent. of all true cases discharged.

Summary of the most important statistics relating to scarlet fever during the past six years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of scarlet fever patients discharged recovered, -	676	757	712	1,081	1,184	872
Number of presumably infectious cases discharged, - - -	2	3	4	28	33	32
Infectivity rate, - - -	0·29	0·39	0·56	2·5	2·7	3·6
Number of deaths from scarlet fever, - - - -	2	3	2	10	7	9
Fatality rate, - - - -	0·2	0·3	0·28	0·9	0·5	1·02
Average duration in days of the cases discharged, - -	38·2	32·9	36·4	40·1	36·5	40·5

IONISATION OF OTITIS MEDIA.

31 cases of otitis media were treated with zinc ionisation. All the cases were first tried for a short period with the usual antiseptic treatment.

Of 21 cases of scarlet fever cure apparently resulted in 17, and 4 were moist after varying periods of treatment.

Of 10 patients suffering from other diseases, otitis media was cured in 5, and 5 were moist on dismissal.

Both ears were involved in 6, the right in 11, and the left ear in 14. The average number of applications given was 4.

SCHICK TEST IN SCARLET FEVER,

AGE PERIODS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	Total.
Positive,	1	25	42	31	36	23	22	17	11	9	39	256
Negative,	3	26	24	26	29	35	41	32	39	29	123	407
Total,	4	51	66	57	65	58	63	49	50	38	162	663

176 of the susceptibles were fully immunised with toxoid-antitoxin floccules, while 73 were discharged before completing immunisation.

PROPHYLAXIS IN OTHER DISEASES.

Children admitted to hospital suffering from other diseases, like measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, &c., as far as possible had the Dick Test performed, and the susceptibles were immunised.

Of 303 cases, 44 were positive, and of these, 9 were fully immunised against scarlet fever.

Diphtheria.

At the beginning of the year 39 patients were in residence, and 435 were admitted as diphtheria. The original diagnosis was revised in 151. 2 others proved to be cases of diphtheria. Of these 325 patients, 258 were discharged well, 16 died, and 51 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out within the first three days of illness in 58.3 per cent. of the cases.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE of all cases was 3.5 days and 4.8 days in the fatal cases.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.—The average duration of residence of all cases was 36.4 days; of recovered cases, 38.3 days; and of fatal cases, 6.6 days. 6 of the fatal cases died within 24 hours of admission and other 2 within 48 hours.

TYPE OF DISEASE.

The following table summarises the sites of membrane and the degree of toxæmia in the total cases discharged:—

SITE OF MEMBRANE.	MILD.		MODERATE.		SEVERE.		TOTAL.		Percentage of Total Cases.
	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	
Faucial, - - - -	176	—	47	—	18	12	241	12	92.3
Laryngeal, - - -	3	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	2.5
Faucial and laryngeal, -	3	—	—	—	4	1	7	1	2.9
Faucial and nasal, - -	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1.0
Tracheo-bronchial, - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.3
Diphtheria paresis, - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	0.7
	184	—	50	—	24	16	258	16	

The classification of the disease is according to the site of the membrane and the degree of toxæmia. In the mild cases the membrane or exudate was small and unaccompanied by toxæmia; in the moderate group the membrane was more extensive and the toxæmia considerable; and in the severe type the membrane was extensive and the toxæmia profound.

Bacteriological cases and those with slight deposit and persistent negative swabs are excluded from the figures.

FAUCIAL DIPHTHERIA (253).—As compared with the previous year the proportion of mild, moderate, and severe cases is practically identical, with the exception of a slight increase in the moderate cases. The mild group was 69.5 per cent. of the total faucial cases, moderate 18.5 per cent., and severe 11.8 per cent. In the pure faucial group, serum was administered before admission in 28 instances. The average amount given after admission was 24,400 units, as compared with 45,200 units for the previous year. 34 patients developed one or more complications, 15 showed paralysis in some form, and 38 had serum after-effects. The fatality rate in the pure faucial group was 4.7 per cent. In other 3 instances the faucial and nasal regions were involved. The 2 fatal cases had been neglected for 6 and 7 days respectively.

LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA (7).—In 7, or 2·5 per cent. of the total clinical diphtherias, the larynx was solely involved. This low figure, although chiefly due to a lower incidence of laryngeal diphtheria, is partly accounted for by the use of direct laryngoscope in differential diagnosis. Only in 2 cases was operative procedure necessary. All the cases recovered. The average amount of serum given was 14,300 units. In 8 cases the laryngeal and faucial regions were involved. 5 cases required tracheotomy. The fatal case had been ill for 6 days before advice was sought. The average amount of serum administered was 62,500 units.

TRACHEO-BRONCHIAL DIPHTHERIA.—A male, aged 40 years, had been allowed to go on for 5 days until the membrane spread to the bronchi. Tracheotomy and aspiration failed to relieve the condition.

PARALYSIS CASES.—2 missed cases of diphtheria were sent to hospital after well-marked palatal paresis had developed.

DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS.—20, or 7·2 per cent., of the clinical cases developed one or more forms of paresis. The varieties were:—Palate, 7; palate and cardiac irregularity, 4; palate and external muscles of eyeball, 2; palate and ciliary muscle, 2; ciliary muscle, 1; heart, 3; heart and palate, 1.

COMPLICATIONS.—51, or 18·6 per cent., of the clinical cases developed one or more complications. This figure does not include serum rashes. These were:—Adenitis, 8; albuminuria, 11; arthritis, 1; arrhythmia, 2; bradycardia, 2; cardiac murmur, 1; conjunctivitis, 1; nephritis, 1; otitis media, 7; paralysis, 20; pneumonia, 2; tonsillitis, 1.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Chronic otitis media, 2; eczema, 1; infantile paralysis, 1; heart disease, 1; herpes, 1; pregnancy, 1; scabies, 3; tuberculosis, 2; vaginitis, 1.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—2 cases were incubating measles; 1 patient incubating chickenpox infected 2 others; 1 had diphtheria and whooping cough; and 1 case was infected with scarlet fever in hospital.

ANTITOXIN.—In 30, or 10·9 per cent., a history was obtained of serum having been administered before admission. The average

amount of serum given in all cases was 33,200 units; in recovered cases, 26,700 units; and in fatal cases, 137,200 units. In 20 cases the serum was given intravenously and in 5 intraperitoneally.

After-effects.—41, or 14·9 per cent., had serum rashes. These were:—Urticarial, 35; scarlatiniform, 2; morbilliform, 2; multi-form, 2.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—151, or 35·5 per cent., of the cases discharged were wrongly diagnosed:—Albuminuria, 1; blepharitis, 2; bronchitis, 2; excoriation of ear, 1; large tonsils, 4; laryngitis, 5; mastoiditis, 1; measles, 4; naso-pharyngitis, 4; negative, 10; otitis media, 2; pneumonia, 3; positive swab, 25; retro-pharyngeal abscess, 3; rhinitis, 6; scarlet fever, 6; septicæmia, 1; septic tonsils, 32; sore throat, 38; ulcer of palate, 1.

FATALITY RATE.—16, or 5·8 per cent., of the clinical cases were fatal.

FATAL CASES.—Of the 16 deaths, 7 were males and 9 females. The average age was 16 years, one being an adult aged 40 years; the average duration of illness prior to admission was 4·8 days; and the average duration of residence in hospital 6·6 days. 6 cases were admitted moribund and died within 24 hours, and other 2 within 48 hours. The average dose of serum was 137,200 units. Only one case had serum before admission.

SCARLET FEVER ANTITOXIN.—38 patients had, on an average, 80 c.c. of scarlet fever antitoxin.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT.—Tracheotomy was performed in 8 cases, 2 of which were fatal.

TREATMENT.—As the type of disease was less serious than in the previous year, the amount of serum used was very much smaller. Glucose with insulin and saline were fairly extensively used in the toxic cases.

DICK TEST.

Diphtheria cases had the Dick Test performed as a routine, and the susceptibles were immunised. Of 344 notified cases, 115 were

positive. 19 were fully immunised and 68 were partially immunised against scarlet fever before dismissal.

	AGE-PERIODS.											Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	
Positive,	2	8	15	14	18	12	15	3	5	4	19	115
Negative,	2	10	11	11	24	17	23	25	14	16	76	229
Total,	4	18	26	25	42	29	38	28	19	20	95	344

Enteric Group.

One case was in hospital at the beginning of the year, 14 were admitted, and the diagnosis was corrected in 10. 1 other, notified as encephalitis lethargica, proved to be a case of paratyphoid. Of the 6 cases, 5 recovered, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 4; female, 1.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 20·2 years. All the cases were under 30 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE was 10 days, and the average residence, 45·6 days.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 1; moderate, 4.

One case had a slight intestinal hæmorrhage and developed facial erysipelas.

Of the 5 cases, 4 were paratyphoid B., and 1 true typhoid.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Cholecystitis, 1; colitis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; mastitis, 1; negative, 2; pneumonia, 1; positive Widal, 2; septicæmia, 1.

The cholecystitis case was a carrier of the paratyphoid B. organism. Although all sorts of treatment short of excision of the gall bladder was tried, she went out excreting the organism intermittently.

Puerperal Sepsis.

At the beginning of the year 14 patients were in residence, 117 were admitted as puerperal sepsis or pyrexia, 24 were wrongly diagnosed,

and 2 others proved to be cases of puerperal sepsis. Of these 109 cases, 76 recovered, 25 died, and 8 were in hospital at the end of the year.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 39; moderate, 31; severe, 31.

Of the 101 cases, the infection was localised in the uterus in 67; 21 were septicæmic; in 8 peritonitis was present; 4 had thrombosis of veins; and 1 had a pyelonephritis.

THE AVERAGE AGE of the patients was 28·9 years; 9 were under 20 years of age, 28 between 21 and 25 years, 20 between 26 and 30 years, 24 between 31 and 35 years, 18 between 36 and 40 years, and 2 were over 40 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS of all cases prior to admission was 4·9 days; of recovered cases, 4·8 days; and of fatal cases, 5 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE was 30·6 days; of recovered cases, 36 days; and of fatal cases, 12 days.

ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH.—Doctor, 8; midwife, 31; doctor and midwife, 41; hospital cases, 19; nil, 1; doubtful, 1.

HOSPITAL AND OTHER AUTHORITY CASES.

	Hospital Cases.			Other Authorities.		
	Recovered.	Died.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Total.
Airdrie, ...	6	1	7	6	—	6
Bellshill (County),	9	2	11	—	—	—
Coatbridge, ...	—	—	—	10	4	14
Dunbartonshire,...	—	—	—	8	2	10
Hamilton, ...	—	1	1	—	2	2
Total, ...	15	4	19	24	8	32

Note :—Bellshill is the County Maternity Hospital. 4 Burgh of Coatbridge cases were sent from Airdrie Maternity Hospital. 3 Airdrie Burgh cases were delivered in Airdrie House.

COUNTY OF LANARK CASES.—69. 52 recovered, 17 died. These figures include the cases from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, shown in the above table.

THE FATALITY RATE was 24·7 per cent. In the hospital cases it was 21 per cent., and in cases delivered at home, 25·6 per cent.

COMPLICATIONS AT BIRTH.—Abortion, 9; abnormal tearing, 34; adherent placenta, 1; instrumental delivery, 24; miscarriage, 2; prolapse of uterus, 1; still-birth, 2.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT AT DELIVERY.—Burn, 2; cardiac disease, 1; cellulitis, 1; chronic nephritis, 3; chronic pneumonia, 1; varicose eczema, 1.

NUMBER OF PREGNANCY at which disease occurred :—

Pregnancy.	No. of Cases.		Instrumental Delivery.	
	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
1	31	8	12	4
2	12	5	1	—
3	3	2	—	—
4	6	4	2	—
5	6	2	1	1
6	8	1	1	—
7	2	—	—	—
8	1	—	1	—
9	1	—	—	—
10	4	2	—	1
11	1	—	—	—
12	1	1	—	—
Total, - -	76	25	18	6
	101		24	

COMPLICATIONS DURING THE FEVER.—Abscess, 3; adenitis, 1; albuminuria, 2; anæmia, 6; cellulitis, 3; embolism, 1; empyema, 1; mastitis, 4; mucous colitis, 1; peritonitis, 8; phlegmasia, 7; pneumonia, 7; pulmonary congestion, 3; pulmonary thrombosis, 1; pyelonephritis, 1; septicæmia, 2; septic arthritis, 2; teno-synovitis, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—24, or 19·2 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed :—Abscess, 1; anæmia, 4; endocarditis, 1; general peritonitis, 1; mastitis, 7; negative, 3; nephritis, 1; perineal tear, 1; phlegmasia, 1; pneumonia, 1; scarlet fever, 1; septic wound, 1; vaginitis, 1.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE PUERPERAL SEPSIS on observation were admitted to hospital as :—Anæmia, 1; pneumonia, 1.

BLOOD CULTURES.—Of 110 blood cultures taken, only 8 were positive, of which 1 was a coli septicæmia.

WASSERMANN TEST.—4 were positive and 2 doubtful in 110 tests.

DICK TEST.—85 skin tests were done and all were negative.

THROAT SWABS.—Of 101 throat swabs taken, 9 showed hæmolytic streptococci.

POST-PUERPERAL CONDITIONS, arising after a month from confinement, are not included in the true puerperal figures. These were:—Phlebitis, 1; suppurative mastitis, 17.

TREATMENT.—The general lines of treatment throughout the year were:—Postural drainage aided by glycerine and proflavine; the use of glucose and Blaud's capsules. 4 cases of a serious nature had two pints of blood from a suitable donor; 1 recovered and 3 died.

13 patients had scarlet fever antitoxin, anti-gas gangrene serum, and pneumococcal serum, either singly or in combination. 8 of the 13 cases were fatal.

10 of the hospital cases had serum prophylactically before admission, 9 recovered and 1 died.

Erysipelas.

13 patients were in hospital at the beginning of the year; 83 were admitted; 15 were wrongly diagnosed; and 2 others proved to be cases of erysipelas. Of these 83 cases, 77 recovered, 5 died, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 32; female, 50.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 26; moderate, 44; severe, 12.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.—Face, 71; leg, 9; arm and leg, 1; wandering, 1.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 38 years; 2 were under 1 year of age; 5 between 1 and 10 years; 10 between 11 and 20 years; 11 between 21 and 30 years; 12 between 31 and 40 years; 18 between 41 and 50 years; and 24 were over 50 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE was 4·8 days, and the average residence, 25 days.

THE FATALITY RATE was 6 per cent. of the cases discharged. The 5 fatal cases died from :—Pneumonia, 3; toxæmia, 2.

COMPLICATIONS.—17, or 20·7 per cent., developed complications. These were :—Abscesses, 6; adenitis, 2; bronchitis, 1; cellulitis, 2; otitis media, 3; pneumonia, 3.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Bronchitis, 1; furunculosis, 1; nephritis, 1; otitis media, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—15, or 15·4 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed :—Cellulitis, 8; dermatitis, 2; erythema, 2; negative, 2; scarlet fever, 1.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE ERYSIPELAS on observation were admitted to hospital as :—Cellulitis, 2.

TREATMENT.—From the early part of the year most cases were treated by ultra-violet light. The procedure adopted was one and a half erythema doses, repeated in 24 or 48 hours if necessary. In all, 51 cases had, on an average, 3 exposures.

The results were consistently good and better than any other treatment tried. In early cases the temperature dropped in many instances within 24 hours after one application. Another noticeable feature was the rapid diminution in toxæmia in severe cases. In a few, however, the lesion spread after the temperature dropped to normal. This was probably due to too small an initial dose. No uncomfortable dressings are required, moist surfaces dry rapidly, and the nursing is simplified.

Tuberculosis.

At the beginning of the year 1 patient was in residence, 125 were notified as tuberculosis, in 5 instances the diagnosis was revised, and 13 others proved to be cases of tuberculosis. Of these 134 patients, 123 were discharged in various stages of improvement, 10 died, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

The following table shows the age-periods and sex of the cases discharged :—

AGE.	RECOVERED.		DIED.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
-5 years, -	1	1	4	1	5	2
-10 " -	—	2	—	1	—	3
-15 " -	1	4	—	—	1	4
-20 " -	9	34	1	1	10	35
-25 " -	—	37	—	1	—	38
-30 " -	2	15	—	—	2	15
-35 " -	3	3	—	—	3	3
-40 " -	2	—	—	—	2	—
Over 40 " -	9	—	1	—	10	—
	27	96	6	4	33	100

SEX.—Male, 33; female, 100.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 22·7 years and the average residence was 8·5 days.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Pulmonary, - -	117 (Pneumothorax, 98).	
Glandular, - -	4	Meningeal, - - 7
Articular, - -	1	Abdominal, - - 1
Renal, - -	1	General, - - 2

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—117. 98 represents the readmissions of 15 pneumothorax cases for refills. 14 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in which some effusion had occurred; and, of the 5 others, 2 were admitted for a barium meal, 2 for lipiodol injection, and 1 was notified as empyema.

MENINGEAL TUBERCULOSIS.—7. Males, 3; females, 4. 3 were young adults and 1 was aged 58 years. All were fatal.

FATAL CASES.—10. Meningeal, 7; general, 2; abdominal, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—5. Adenitis, 2; negative, 2; pneumonia, 1.

OTHERS WHICH PROVED ON OBSERVATION TO BE TUBERCULOSIS.—Appendicitis, 1; encephalitis, 1; empyema, 1; pleurisy, 3; pneumonia, 5; scarlet fever, 2.

Pneumonia.

19 patients were in residence at the beginning of the year, 330 were admitted, in 85 the diagnosis was revised, and 14 others proved to be cases of pneumonia. Of these 278 cases, 187 recovered, 43 died, and 48 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.		PERCENTAGE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	of Total.	Deaths.
- 1 year, -	9	7	5	5	14	12	11·3	23·2
- 2 years, -	6	10	4	4	10	14	10·4	18·6
- 3 " -	8	3	1	1	9	4	5·6	4·6
- 4 " -	3	6	1	—	4	6	4·3	2·3
- 5 " -	8	5	—	1	8	6	6·0	2·3
6-10 " -	24	11	—	—	24	11	15·2	—
11-15 " -	16	3	—	1	16	4	8·6	2·3
16-20 " -	14	2	2	2	16	4	8·6	9·3
21-25 " -	6	6	—	—	6	6	5·2	—
26-30 " -	8	3	—	1	8	4	5·2	2·3
31-35 " -	6	1	2	3	8	4	5·2	11·6
36-40 " -	1	2	1	4	2	6	3·4	11·6
Over 40 " -	11	8	5	—	16	8	10·4	11·6
	120	67	21	22	141	89		

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.—Acute lobar pneumonia, 136; broncho-pneumonia, 92; fibrotic pneumonia, 1; convalescent pneumonia, 1.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 62; moderate, 95; severe, 73.

THE SITUATION OF THE LESION in the lobar cases was as follows:—Double, 11. Right side.—Base, 46, apex, 6; whole, 8; middle, 3. Left side.—Base, 46; apex, 11; whole, 4; central, 1.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE of all cases on admission was 5.5 days; of recovered cases, 5.4 days; and of fatal cases, 6 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases was 28.9 days; of recovered cases, 34.1 days; and of fatal cases, 6.1 days.

THE FATALITY RATE was 18.6 per cent. 8 cases died within 24 hours of admission and 2 within 48 hours. In lobar pneumonia the fatality rate was 14.7 per cent.; right side lobar pneumonia, 11.1 per cent.; left side lobar pneumonia, 11.2 per cent.; double lobar pneumonia, 54.5 per cent.; broncho-pneumonia, 23.9 per cent.

COMPLICATIONS.—38, or 16.5 per cent., of the discharges developed one or more complications. These were:—Abscesses, 7; adenitis, 1; albuminuria, 1; cellulitis, 1; empyema, 8; enteritis, 5; laryngeal stenosis, 1; marasmus, 2; nephritis, 1; otitis media, 8; pleural effusion, 3; sore throat, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—85, or 26.9 per cent., of the cases discharged were wrongly diagnosed:—Anæmia, 3; anthracosis, 1; bronchitis, 35; cardiac disease, 4; cellulitis, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; constipation, 1; enteritis, 3; impetigo, 1; marasmus, 4; measles, 3; meningitis, 1; negative, 5; otitis media, 1; pelvic abscess, 1; pleural effusion, 1; pleural thickening, 2; puerperal sepsis, 1; pulmonary fibrosis, 2; rhinitis, 1; sore throat, 1; tuberculosis, 5; whooping cough, 7.

CONCURRENT DISEASES.—Chickenpox, 1; erysipelas, 1; measles, 17; parotitis, 1; syphilis, 1; whooping cough, 5.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Anthracosis, 1; asthma, 1; cardiac disease, 3; cholecystitis, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; chronic otitis media, 1; endocarditis, 1; enteritis, 1; infantile paralysis, 1; myocarditis, 1; peritoneal cyst, 1; pregnancy and pyelitis, 4.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE PNEUMONIA on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 4; meningitis, 3; pleurisy, 1; puerperal sepsis, 1; tuberculosis, 1.

EMPYEMA.—8. All were pneumococcal in type. In 7 resection was necessary, and in 1 aspiration was sufficient. All recovered.

TREATMENT.—The pneumonia cases were treated on general lines—rest, nursing, and oxygen. Multivalent serum was administered in the early cases in 10 instances. The average dose was 55 c.c.

TYPING OF ORGANISM.—Towards the latter part of the year the organism was typed with the view of determining the prevalent type in the area. In 12 type I was present, no deaths; in 16 type II, 2 deaths; in 2 type III, 1 death; and in 8 type "X," 2 deaths.

Empyema.

9 cases of empyema were admitted for operation.

These were in addition to those occurring as a complication in the various infections.

SEX.—Male, 4; female, 5.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 3·7 years and the average residence in hospital 93 days.

TYPE OF INFECTION.—Pneumococcal, 9. In 2 cases, in which the organism was typed, it proved type I.

In 8 cases rib resection was necessary after repeated aspiration. In 1, admitted moribund, a tube was inserted through the intercostal space.

FATAL CASES.—2. One child was admitted dying from a missed empyema. A double empyema died from marasmus following long continued suppuration.

Meningitis.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Of 13 proved cases, 6 recovered and 7 were fatal.

The average age was 9·8 years. 3 were adults over 20 years of age. The average day of disease was 4·7 days and the average duration of residence 25·2 days.

Type of Disease.—All were severe in type.

Treatment.—The average amount of serum administered per patient was 224 c.c. by the cisterna, intravenous, and intramuscular routes.

Type of Organism.—4 cases had the organism typed. 2 were classified as type I and 2 as type II.

PNEUMOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.—2. A male, aged 20 years, and a female, aged 15 years, had been ill 7 days before admission. Both died within 3 days in spite of large doses of pneumococcal serum.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 3; cerebral softening, 1; cerebro-spinal syphilis, 1; convulsions, 1; empyema, 1; enteritis, 9; malnutrition, 1; negative, 2; renal calculi, 1.

Measles.

42 cases were notified as measles, 8 were wrongly diagnosed, and 12 others proved to be cases of measles. Of those 46 patients, 41 recovered and 5 were fatal.

SEX.—Male, 22; female, 24.

TYPE.—Mild, 27; moderate, 10; severe, 9.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE was 4.3 days; the average age, 8.2 years; and the average residence, 20.8 days.

THE FATALITY RATE was 10.8 per cent. All the fatal cases died from broncho-pneumonia.

COMPLICATIONS.—Adenitis, 1; bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 6; otitis media, 2; severe laryngitis, 3.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE MEASLES on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Diphtheria, 4; pneumonia, 3; scarlet fever, 5.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Bronchitis, 1; diphtheria, 1; negative, 1; pneumonia, 4; septic sores, 1.

SEVERE LARYNGITIS.—In 2 extreme cases tracheotomy was performed, with 1 recovery.

Whooping Cough.

Of 3 cases admitted as whooping cough, 1 was wrongly diagnosed. 9 others proved to be cases of whooping cough. 8 were discharged well, 2 died, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 6 ; female, 4.

The average day of disease was 9·4 days ; the average age, 2·9 years ; and the average residence, 34·4 days.

The 2 fatal cases died from pulmonary congestion.

TREATMENT.—Unfortunately, we have no specific treatment in this serious condition. Careful nursing is of the greatest value. In the acute stage the patients are kept in a fairly warm atmosphere ; later, open-air treatment, weather permitting, is adopted. The diet is light, nutritious, and given in small quantities at frequent intervals. Starchy material is cut down and vitamins pushed. If the disease be suspected in the early stages before whooping has developed, vaccines are of definite value. On the other hand, in the late stage, we have found them valueless. Pertussis immunogen in the spasmodic stage often relieves the severity of the spasms, but, unfortunately, does not shorten the course of the disease. A mixture containing Tinct. Camph. Co. or mild doses of Dover's Powder may be of some value.

Chickenpox.

There were 8 cases of chickenpox, of which 5 were notified as scarlet fever. All were discharged well.

6 were males and 2 females.

The average age was 6·2 years and the average residence, 18·5 days.

Tetanus.

A boy, aged 13 years, was admitted with a history of general pains and twitching of face and arms of four days' duration. Approximately eleven days previously he got a kick on the leg while playing football.

On admission he had a small, healing, crusted sore on the right leg. Although the neck and jaw muscles were distinctly stiff he showed no risus sardonicus. For a few days he experienced some difficulty in swallowing, and for fully two weeks the abdominal muscles were distinctly firm. No tetanic spasms were seen in hospital and he was discharged well in 34 days.

He had 205,000 British units of anti-tetanus serum between the intrathecal, intravenous, and intramuscular routes.

Venereal Diseases.

At the beginning of the year 5 cases were in residence. Throughout the year 141 patients were admitted for indoor treatment. Of these, 47 were wrongly diagnosed, and 1 other proved to be a case of venereal disease. Of 100 cases, 90 were discharged in varying stages of improvement, 2 died, and 8 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 53; female, 39.

AGE.—1 to 10 years, 14; 11 to 20 years, 11; 21 to 30 years, 36; 31 to 40 years, 20; 41 to 50 years, 6; over 50 years, 5.

The average age of the proved cases was 26 years and the average duration of residence, 27 days.

The indoor cases were:—Gonorrhœa, 44; syphilis, 32 (10 congenital); syphilis and gonorrhœa, 4; ophthalmia neonatorum, 10; balanitis, 1; gonorrhœal rheumatism, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Abscess, 1; balanitis (simple), 1; cervicitis, 6; dermatitis, 3; negative, 2; ophthalmia (simple), 17; orbital cellulitis, 1; phimosis, 2; papilloma, 1; septic sores, 1; vaginitis, 5; varicose ulcer, 2; with baby, 5.

COMPLICATIONS AND REASONS FOR INDOOR TREATMENT.—Abscesses, 3; anæmia, 1; arthritis, 1; balanitis, 2; cardiac disease, 1; condylomata, 1; dermatitis, 2; epididymitis, 5, epithelioma of tongue, 1; iritis, 3; jaundice, 1; peri-urethral abscess, 7; phimosis, 7; pregnancy, 6; prostatitis, 2; retention of urine, 1; ulcers, 3.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—There were 10 gonococcal cases. 5 were mild, 1 moderate, and 3 severe; and 1 had a staphylomatous eyeball.

One severe case developed wide-spread ulceration of the cornea, resulting in a large staphyloma. This child was re-admitted to have the eyeball enucleated.

FATAL CASES.—2. One was a congenital case admitted dying, and the other was an adult, aged 39 years, notified as cerebro-spinal meningitis, which proved to be a moribund case of cerebro-spinal syphilis.

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. 269 new cases were registered—186 males and 83 females:—

VENEREAL DISEASES, 1934.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Others V. D.	Others Non V. D.	Total.	Indoor Cases.	Indoor Days.	Outdoor Attendances.
County of Lanark,	72	95	6	1	2	64	240	98	2,919	2,573
Airdrie, - -	1	4	—	—	—	2	7	5	135	4
Coatbridge, - -	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	57	14
Hamilton, - -	10	14	2	—	1	9	36	12	298	476
Lanark, - -	4	4	—	—	—	2	10	6	110	177
Motherwell and Wishaw, -	22	47	1	—	3	13	86	13	317	1,614
Rutherglen, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12
Glasgow, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunbartonshire, -	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	3	129	—
West Lothian -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18
Total, - -	111	168	9	1	6	92	387	140	3,965	4,888

The following is a synopsis of the venereal diseases work since 1927:—

	1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>New Cases:—</i>	234	76	231	95	212	75	227	67	193	86	141	88	153	58	186	83
Syphilis, -	24	16	41	16	62	22	46	16	33	26	29	17	22	16	31	21
Gonorrhœa, -	126	39	106	43	83	28	107	25	92	32	67	34	77	19	99	24
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, -	2	3	4	4	3	2	6	9	5	5	—	—	3	1	3	3
Soft Sore, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Others V.D., -	7	—	14	2	6	—	10	1	14	2	4	—	2	—	6	—
Others Non V.D.,	75	18	66	30	57	23	58	16	45	21	40	37	49	22	46	35
<i>Cases treated during Year:—</i>																
Syphilis, -	71	44	124	52	101	41	102	42	90	49	78	39	115	65	69	42
Gonorrhœa, -	157	48	160	55	120	39	142	39	135	46	104	46	108	26	135	33
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, -	4	3	11	4	5	3	10	11	8	7	4	3	3	1	6	3
Soft Sore, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Others V.D., -	8	—	28	2	7	—	11	1	14	2	4	—	3	—	6	—
Others Non V.D.,	83	18	66	30	64	23	55	20	46	22	40	39	51	25	55	37
Outdoor Attend- ances, -	4518	837	3673	608	2973	890	4056	1218	3808	815	2555	544	3153	502	4143	745
Indoor Cases, -	55	57	79	78	67	43	70	56	55	52	54	75	47	52	71	69
Indoor Days, -	1404	2380	1783	1786	1432	1331	1665	1672	1111	1694	1598	2168	1226	1376	1705	2260
Salvarsan Sub- stitute Injec- tions, -	926	650	1024	379	1489	554	1716	655	1377	764	1241	615	922	495	1185	670
No. of Operations	12	2	15	1	17	2	18	1	9	1	5	3	13	3	23	3
„ Wassermann,	198	127	294	81	257	117	284	89	281	116	259	97	297	118	282	113
„ Smears Spiro- chætes,	3	—	4	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	11	—
„ „ Gonococci,	144	86	115	77	83	63	116	89	116	76	107	82	101	62	165	117

Note.—Included under Salvarsan Substitute Injections are 1088 Bismuth Injections.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1934.

	REC.	DIED.		REC.	DIED.
Abscesses, ...	3	—	Laryngeal stenosis, ...	2	—
Adenitis, ...	6	—	Malnutrition, ...	3	—
Albuminuria, ...	1	—	Mastoid sinus, ...	1	—
Anæmia, ...	2	—	Mucous colitis, ...	1	1
Anthraxis, ...	—	1	Naso-pharyngitis, ...	—	2
Aphonia, ...	2	—	Negative, ...	9	—
Arthritis, ...	1	—	Nephritis, ...	3	2
Blepharitis, ...	1	—	Noma vulvae, ...	1	—
Bronchitis, ...	1	—	Otitis media, ...	2	—
Burn, ...	1	—	Paronychia, ...	1	—
Carbuncle, ...	—	1	Peritonitis, ...	—	1
Cardiac disease, ...	1	4	Pleural effusion, ...	5	—
Catarrhal jaundice, ...	2	—	Pulmonary abscess, ...	—	1
Cellulitis, ...	2	8	Pulmonary cancer, ...	—	1
Cerebral softening, ...	—	1	Pulmonary catarrh, ...	1	—
Chorea, ...	1	—	Pulmonary fibrosis, ...	4	—
Cold, ...	3	—	Renal calculi, ...	—	1
Concussion, ...	1	—	Retro-pharyngeal abscess, ...	—	1
Constipation, ...	3	—	Rheumatism, ...	4	—
Convulsions, ...	—	1	Scabies, ...	9	—
Dermatitis, ...	12	—	Septicæmia, ...	—	1
Diabetes, ...	1	1	Sore throat, ...	11	—
Eczema, ...	2	—	Streptococcal laryngitis, ...	—	1
Encephalitis, ...	1	1	Tinea, ...	1	—
Enteritis, ...	8	4	Tonsillar abscess, ...	1	—
Erythema, ...	1	—	Trachoma, ...	4	—
Impetigo, ...	5	—	Others, ...	8	1
Influenza, ...	1	—			

Electrical Department.

During the year 1,724 cases were photographed. These were:—
 Chest, 1,627; chest and hip, 2; chest and abdomen, 3; chest and spine, 8; chest and wrist, 1; chest and kidneys, 1; chest and gall bladder, 1; chest and neck, 1; chest and skull, 1; abdomen, 1; spine, 8; spine and pelvis, 1; skull, 5; bones (injury), 14; bones (disease), 26; pelvis, 8; joints, 2; gall bladder, 2; foreign body, 1; twins, 1; kidneys, 2; mastoid, 1; hip and knee, 1; hip and spine, 3; stomach and duodenum, 2; barium enema, 1.

The sources from which the 1,724 cases came were as follows :—

Centres and Dispensaries.		Institutions, &c.	
Baillieston, -	5	County Hospital, M'well, -	398
Bellshill, -	223	Bellshill Hospital, -	4
Blantyre, -	77	Roadmeetings Hospital, -	131
Cambuslang, -	105	Calderbank House, -	2
Chapelhall, -	2	Omoa House, -	2
Coalburn, -	3	Longriggend Sanatorium, -	147
Lanark, -	9	Shotts do., -	138
Larkhall, -	21	Airdrie Burgh, -	1
Newarthill, -	3	Hamilton Burgh, -	10
Newmains, -	3	Medical Practitioners, -	72
New Stevenston, -	4	Public Health Department, -	190
Strathaven, -	8		
Shotts, -	154		
Uddingston, -	5		
V.D. Centres, -	6		
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	1		

Laboratory Work.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined during the year by the County Laboratory and the Hospital Laboratory :—

	County Laboratory.	Hospital Laboratory.	Total.
Throat Swabs, -	3,966	348	4,314
Swabs for virulence, -	53	—	53
Agglutinations (enteric), -	30	—	30
Blood cultures (enteric), -	22	—	22
Urine (enteric), -	51	—	51
Faeces (enteric), -	64	—	64
Blood cultures (puerperal), -	219	—	219
Cervical swabs (puerperal), -	124	120	244
Blood counts, -	—	25	25
Cerebro-spinal fluid, -	106	20	126
Sputa, -	125	23	148
Miscellaneous, -	1,423	27	1,450
Pleural effusion, -	67	33	100
Wassermann, -	606	—	606
Cultures, etc., (gonorrhoea), -	61	—	61
Urethral smears (gonorrhoea), -	—	175	175
Eye smears (gonorrhoea), -	—	50	50
Pus, -	128	26	154
Urine (cultures etc.), -	36	56	92
Tinea, -	3	—	3
Pathological specimens, -	106	—	106
Totals, -	7,190	903	8,093

Operations.

During the year the following operations were performed in the hospital:—

DISEASE		OPERATION.	RECOVERED.	DIED.	TOTAL.
Scarlet Fever	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	11	1	12
	Abscesses	Opening	11	—	11
	Septic joints	Arthrectomy	2	—	2
	Splinter of wood	Removal	1	—	1
	Sinus	Scraping	2	—	2
	Cerebellar abscess	Trephining	—	1	1
	Supp. adenitis	Incisions	14	—	14
	Enlarged tonsils	Tonsillectomy	1	—	1
	Old mastoid	Scraping	1	—	1
Diphtheria	Laryngeal stenosis	Tracheotomy	6	2	8
	Supp. adenitis	Incisions	4	—	4
	Abscesses	Opening	1	—	1
Puerperal Sepsis	Abscesses	Opening	2	2	4
	Peritonitis	Laparotomy	1	5	6
	Septic joints	Incisions	—	4	4
	Empyema	Aspiration	1	—	1
	Mastitis	Opening	4	—	4
	Abortion	Emptying uterus	—	1	1
Erysipelas	Abscesses	Opening	9	1	10
	Cellulitis	Incisions	2	—	2
Tuberculosis	Dactylitis	Incisions	—	2	2
	Gland abscesses	Opening	5	—	5
	Bronchiectasis	Lipiodol injection	2	—	2
Pneumonia	Abscesses	Opening	10	—	10
	Bronchiectasis	Lipiodol injection	2	—	2
	Cellulitis	Incision	—	1	1
	Empyema	Aspiration	1	—	1
		Rib resection	7	—	7
	Laryngeal	Tracheotomy	1	—	1
Measles	Abscesses	Opening	4	1	5
	Laryngeal stenosis	Tracheotomy	1	1	2
	Old stenosis	Larger tube inserted	—	1	1
Venereal Diseases	Abscesses	Opening	12	—	12
	Phimosis	Circumcision	10	—	10
	Staphylomatous eye	Enucleation	1	—	1
	Condylomata	Excision	1	—	1
	Papilloma	Excision	1	—	1
	Orbital cellulitis	Opening	1	—	1
Others	Mastitis	Opening	21	—	21
	Cellulitis	Incisions	4	9	13
	Empyema	Rib resection	7	2	9
		Tube inserted	—	1	1
	Enlarged tonsils	Tonsillectomy	1	—	1
	Laryngeal stenosis	Inserting dilators	1	—	1
	Laryngitis	Tracheotomy	—	1	1
	Supp. adenitis	Incisions	7	1	8
	Peritonitis	Laparotomy	—	1	1
	Abscesses	Opening	17	3	20
	Bronchiectasis	Lipiodol injection	—	1	1
	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	3	—	3
			193	42	235

In addition, there were 143 lumbar or cisternal punctures and 98 pneumothorax refills.

The following operations and consultations were undertaken by the consulting staff :—

Consulting Surgeons.—Mastoidectomy, 1; trephining, 1.

Consulting Gynæcologists.—Laparotomy, 4; consultation, 1.

Consulting Otologist.—Mastoidectomy, 3; consultation, 1.

Consulting Ophthalmologist.—Eye examination, 10; opening orbital cellulitis, 1.

Consulting Physician.—Consultation, 1.

Consulting Dermatologist.—Consultation, 2.

The Staff.

On 31st December, 1934, the indoor staff comprised 1 physician-superintendent, 2 assistant medical officers, 1 matron, 12 sisters, 66 probationers, and 36 maids.

The outdoor staff consisted of 1 engineer, 3 firemen, 1 gardener, 5 assistant gardeners, 2 chauffeurs, 1 V.D. attendant, 2 X-ray attendants, 2 clerks, 1 telephone operator, and 1 storekeeper.

The total staff numbered 137.

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.

16 probationers passed the Final Examination and were granted the General Nursing Council Certificate for Fever Nursing, whilst 19 others completed the Primary Examination under this scheme. 26 probationers were awarded cookery certificates by the Education Authority.

STAFF ILLNESSES.—35 probationers and 10 maids were warded for the following illnesses:—Aphonia, 1; bronchitis, 1; burn, 1; catarrhal jaundice, 2; cold, 3; concussion, 1; constipation, 2; dermatitis, 1; diphtheria, 1; erysipelas, 1; influenza, 2; measles, 4; negative, 1; paronychia, 1; protein reaction, 1; pulmonary catarrh, 1; pulmonary fibrosis, 1; rheumatism, 1; rubella, 1; scarlet fever, 2; septic finger, 1; septic sores, 1; sore throat, 13; tonsillar abscess, 1.

The sick staff lost 648 working days.

INOCULATIONS.—3 sisters, 18 probationers, and 1 maid were vaccinated with T.A.B. vaccine against the enteric group of diseases

16 probationers were revaccinated against smallpox.

IMMUNISATION.—Of 102 Schick Tests, 25 were positive, and of these, 15 were immunised. One maid, Schick positive and non-immunised, developed mild diphtheria.

The Dick Test was performed in 95. Of 21 positives, 15 were immunised. One probationer took scarlet fever before immunisation had been completed, having had 3,000 skin doses. Another probationer, who had 23,250 skin doses and was still Dick positive, developed scarlet fever.

Ambulance Work.

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Tuberculosis.	Disinfections.	Others.	Total.
Patients, -	1,963	1,033	586	—	11	3,593
Journeys, -	1,679	280	191	53	49	2,252
Mileages, -	25,797	8,539	6,190	668	1,397	42,591

TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS (AS NOTIFIED) AND DISCHARGES DURING 1934,
WITH THE NUMBERS IN HOSPITAL AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF
THE YEAR.

Disease.	In Hospital, 1st January, 1934.		Admitted.		Discharged.				Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1934.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Recovered.		Died.		M.	F.
					M	F.	M	F.		
Scarlatina, - - -	66	80	398	530	430	578	6	5	28	27
Diphtheria, - - -	15	24	187	248	166	233	11	13	25	26
Enteric Fever, - -	1	—	8	6	9	5	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas, - - -	6	7	29	54	32	53	3	7	—	1
Puerperal Fever, - -	—	14	—	117	—	96	—	27	—	8
Tuberculosis, - -	—	1	25	100	22	96	3	4	—	1
Measles, - - -	—	—	17	25	16	24	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough, -	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Venereal Diseases, -	3	2	71	70	69	68	1	—	4	4
Pneumonia, - - -	10	9	206	124	155	97	29	20	32	16
Others, - - -	4	10	78	131	63	114	15	17	4	10
	105	147	1,022	1,405	964	1,364	69	94	94	94
	252		2,427		2,328		163		188	
	2,679				2,679					

TABLE II.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES IN EACH MONTH OF THE
YEAR 1934.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Admitted, - -	271	208	181	205	239	179	183	150	176	207	231	197	2,427
Discharged—													
Recovered, -	265	197	196	158	243	209	160	143	170	172	178	237	2,328
Died, - -	19	19	13	19	15	17	15	9	7	7	9	14	163

TABLE III.—AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1934, 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,	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
-2,	15	—	—	13	1	7.1	28	1	3.4
-3,	33	1	2.9	40	—	—	73	1	1.3
-4,	41	—	—	42	—	—	83	—	—
-5,	26	1	3.7	53	—	—	79	1	1.2
-6,	36	1	2.7	50	2	3.8	86	3	3.3
-7,	36	—	—	50	1	1.9	86	1	1.1
-8,	29	—	—	42	—	—	71	—	—
-9,	27	—	—	32	—	—	59	—	—
-10,	30	1	3.2	29	—	—	59	1	1.6
-15,	66	—	—	94	—	—	160	—	—
-20,	13	—	—	17	—	—	30	—	—
Over 20,	15	1	6.2	40	—	—	55	1	1.7
Total, - -	370	5	1.3	502	4	0.7	872	9	1.02

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	—	—
-2,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
-3,	6	1	14.2	5	1	16.6	11	2	15.3
-4,	9	—	—	8	1	11.1	17	1	5.5
-5,	13	—	—	11	—	—	24	—	—
-6,	17	—	—	16	—	—	33	—	—
-7,	12	2	14.2	9	3	25.0	21	5	19.2
-8,	13	—	—	15	1	6.2	28	1	3.4
-9,	13	1	7.1	13	1	7.1	26	2	7.1
-10,	6	—	—	11	—	—	17	—	—
-20,	29	2	6.4	46	2	4.1	75	4	5.06
Over 20,	—	1	100	4	—	—	4	1	20.0
Total,	119	7	5.5	139	9	6.08	258	16	5.8

TABLE IV.—THE STAGE OF THE DISEASE IN WHICH PATIENTS
DISCHARGED IN 1934, 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, . . .	44	309	271	144	57	28	6	859	14	5	3	881
Diphtheria, . . .	22	83	55	48	25	19	7	259	15	—	—	274
Pneumonia, . . .	3	25	39	40	37	24	18	186	29	8	7	230

TABLE V.—COMPLICATIONS OBSERVED IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED
DURING 1934.

Scarlet Fever.	Suppurative Cervical Adenitis.	Non-Suppurative Cervical Adenitis.	Otitis Media. Purulent.	Rhinorrhoea.	Cardiac Complications.	Nephritis.	Arthritis	Mastoiditis.	Pulmonary Complications.	Skin Conditions.	Others.
In 872 Recovered Cases,	11	147	77	112	14	25	21	10	5	12	72
In 9 Fatal Cases, . .	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
In 881 Cases, . . .	11	148	78	112	14	27	21	11	5	12	75
Percentage, . . .	1·2	16·7	8·8	12·7	1·5	3·0	2·3	1·2	0·5	1·3	8·5

TABLE V (*contd.*).

Diphtheria.	Adenitis.	Rhinitis.	Otitis Media.	Pneumonia.	Paralysis, all Forms.	Nephritis.	Albuminuria.	Serum Rashes	Others.
In 258 Recovered Cases, . . .	8	—	7	—	18	1	11	39	8
In 16 Fatal Cases, . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
In 274 Cases, . . .	8	—	7	2	20	1	11	41	8
Percentage, . . .	2·9	—	2·5	0·7	7·2	0·3	4·0	14·9	2·9

TABLE VII.—DISCHARGES SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

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Years.	Enteric Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal Fever.		Measles.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Venereal Diseases.		Pneumonia.		Typhoid.		Other Diseases.		Total.		
	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	
1897	...	11	1	43	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	58	5	
1898	...	155	23	296	12	11	—	1	1	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	498	40		
1899	...	201	24	536	20	15	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	1	810	50		
1900	...	134	14	592	15	16	2	5	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	785	35		
1901	...	209	21	640	22	20	7	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	908	51		
1902	...	183	27	438	20	14	2	10	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	735	50		
1903	...	140	24	179	4	11	3	13	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	362	33		
1904	...	88	13	171	7	44	9	12	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347	5	664	35		
1905	...	241	22	109	5	42	8	12	1	3	1	4	4	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	3	540	45		
1906	...	192	19	241	4	44	11	4	2	—	1	6	—	62	13	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	65	2	615	57		
1907	...	91	9	313	9	192	16	9	1	3	—	2	1	77	19	—	—	28	58	—	—	—	—	91	3	806	119		
1908	...	107	13	425	8	170	17	12	3	3	2	9	2	55	10	—	—	21	30	—	—	—	—	56	6	858	91		
1909	...	99	3	781	24	129	16	10	1	8	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	56	5	1,089	55		
1910	...	117	5	678	16	226	22	13	1	5	8	7	—	28	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	52	10	1,127	62		
1911	...	78	11	517	18	232	18	18	—	5	5	3	—	1	1	10	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	61	—	1,141	62		
1912	...	58	10	748	22	136	15	11	—	3	5	6	—	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	76	—	1,270	60		
1913	...	87	5	724	15	150	13	10	1	2	4	1	1	11	3	41	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	1,316	55		
1914	...	75	10	833	27	228	38	15	4	9	2	2	1	5	4	37	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	27	—	1,437	102		
1915	...	82	10	641	20	214	29	18	6	9	1	5	3	15	5	47	4	11	9	—	—	—	—	36	—	1,448	97		
1916	...	82	10	1,017	23	214	27	13	—	8	7	1	—	6	5	63	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	5	1,491	84
1917	...	77	14	563	19	185	25	14	1	7	3	20	1	2	1	109	2	6	13	98	—	—	—	4	—	1,111	11	1,196	90
1918	...	42	15	269	11	135	18	11	4	3	3	29	7	7	2	83	10	1	4	231	—	—	—	13	—	334	35	1,158	109
1919	...	82	11	450	12	180	14	13	—	15	10	27	4	7	4	94	3	6	10	104	1	—	—	6	—	301	38	1,285	107
1920	...	39	3	985	10	191	19	24	4	25	11	15	3	—	—	103	7	1	13	124	—	33	17	5	—	226	18	1,772	105
1921	...	76	14	997	19	167	22	31	7	41	13	2	—	—	—	136	9	1	4	122	3	40	8	19	—	221	10	1,853	109
1922	...	29	3	979	18	147	31	31	5	43	14	22	6	—	—	132	10	—	4	66	4	79	25	11	—	249	12	1,788	132
1923	...	42	3	879	19	186	18	38	4	34	17	5	1	10	1	103	16	1	1	77	3	45	18	9	—	203	10	1,632	111
1924	...	21	1	818	16	189	18	27	1	35	13	39	11	20	1	111	22	—	10	54	7	65	25	10	—	295	23	1,684	148
1925	...	14	3	800	16	179	11	39	4	31	14	6	1	20	4	90	7	—	2	93	1	70	19	11	—	297	30	1,650	112
1926	...	13	2	707	7	237	13	41	7	33	20	39	2	10	3	60	10	1	3	61	2	114	31	8	—	377	35	1,701	135
1927	...	1	1	465	3	280	7	41	4	56	24	6	1	6	1	47	13	—	6	76	3	135	41	16	—	470	38	1,599	142
1928	...	12	2	661	5	353	20	40	4	73	31	78	5	13	3	41	15	1	7	114	2	144	52	27	—	577	32	2,134	178
1929	...	9	1	675	2	325	12	46	6	87	22	14	—	6	2	22	9	6	4	88	2	197	69	14	—	659	40	2,149	169
1930	...	71	2	757	3	353	21	51	4	92	25	24	8	42	3	17	20	1	4	97	3	217	77	6	—	769	42	2,497	212
1931	...	7	3	712	2	277	10	36	4	104	21	21	4	58	—	16	10	2	3	76	4	205	71	5	—	581	41	2,200	173
1932	...	—	—	1,081	10	339	24	45	3	95	18	41	7	55	3	7	12	8	5	75	2	192	57	7	—	597	24	2,542	165
1933	...	42	—	1,184	7	274	25	54	8	137	22	—	—	79	6	8	16	3	9	57	—	125	35	2	—	607	34	2,572	162
1934	...	5	—	872	9	258	16	77	5	76	25	41	5	117	—	6	10	6	7	90	2	187	43	1	—	592	41	2,328	163
Total	...	3,012	352	23,877	481	6,367	581	857	101	1,047	345	513	84	736	97	1,387	216	114	224	1,703	39	1,848	588	435	—	9,580	602	51,476	3,710
Fatality per cent.		10.4		1.9		8.3		10.5		24.7		14.0		11.6		13.4		66.2		2.2		24.1		—		5.9		6.7	

TABLE VI.—ADMISSIONS (AS NOTIFIED) SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

Year.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Veneral Diseases.	Tinea.	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
1927	9	452	419	47	88	11	7	62	5	105	16	259	193	1,673
1928	20	783	571	50	108	70	16	48	17	158	27	290	163	2,321
1929	11	732	643	60	111	4	8	28	10	111	14	347	214	2,293
1930	107	841	699	64	132	17	42	38	5	121	6	386	249	2,707
1931	13	824	555	57	132	22	58	25	5	111	5	383	240	2,430
1932	6	1,207	482	53	159	25	58	9	26	117	7	357	185	2,691
1933	63	1,353	497	81	160	—	63	15	32	99	2	257	163	2,785
1934	14	928	435	83	117	42	117	8	33	141	1	330	178	2,427
	3928	26368	9869	1052	1529	454	814	1552	520	2113	424	3379	3377	55,379

LIGHTBURN JOINT-HOSPITAL.

Annual Report, 1934.

Physician-Superintendent—J. L. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Matron—Miss M. TOWNSEND, R.R.C.

The admissions and discharges during the year, classified according to the disease notified, and to constituent authority, are shown in Table A and in Table B respectively.

TABLE A.

Disease.	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1934.	Admitted.	Discharged. Recovered.	Died.	In Hospital. 31st Dec., 1934.
Scarlatina, ...	67	383	411	7	32
Diphtheria, ...	21	180	162	14	25
Pneumonia, ...	18	172	140	29	21
Erysipelas, ...	—	30	24	4	2
Meningitis, ...	2	5	2	5	—
Enteric Fever, ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases, ...	—	6	5	1	—
	108	776	744	60	80

TABLE B.

Disease.	County of Lanark.	City of Glasgow.
Scarlatina, ...	347	36
Diphtheria, ...	166	14
Pneumonia, ...	146	26
Erysipelas, ...	28	2
Meningitis, ...	5	—
Enteric Fever, ...	—	—
Other Diseases, ...	6	—
	698	78

General.

Compared with last year's figures, there was a decrease of 186 in the total number of cases admitted, there being a decrease in the scarlet fever cases to the extent of 225, the figures for diphtheria and pneumonia being slightly increased. The numbers of the other diseases remained much the same as in previous years.

At the beginning of the year there were 108 cases in residence. The number of admissions was 776, making a total of 884. Of these, 744 were discharged well and 60 died, leaving 80 cases in hospital at the end of the year.

The fatality rate, calculated on all the cases discharged, was 8 per cent. This figure includes all cases dying in hospital, including cases which were moribund on admission and died within a few hours.

The average monthly rate of admission was 64, the lowest number of admissions occurring in July and the highest number in December, the figures being 41 and 82 respectively.

The average number of patients resident was 75, the highest number being 111 (on 2nd January) and the lowest 49 (on 1st August).

Although the hospital was quieter than during previous years, the lack of suitable facilities for the isolation of doubtful cases and of cases of mixed infection was again felt during the year. The continued presence in a ward of a secondary infection tends to discourage the nursing staff, renders administration more difficult, and detracts from the good name of the hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

67 cases of scarlet fever were in hospital at the beginning of the year. The number of cases admitted was 383. In 18 cases the diagnosis was revised. Of the 432 true cases, 392 were discharged well and 7 died, leaving 32 cases in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out in 95 per cent. of cases in the first week of illness, 3.8 per cent. in the second week, and 1.2 per cent. in the third week or later. The average duration of disease on admission was 3.7 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of mild cases was 38.4 days; of moderate cases 40 days; of severe cases 79 days; and of fatal cases 7.1 days.

REVISED DIAGNOSES.—The diagnosis was revised in 18 cases as follows:—Tonsillitis, 12; negative, 3; skin rash, 1; feeding rash, 1; diphtheria, 1.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—The disease was of a slightly less severe type than in the previous year. Of the cases discharged, 83.4 per cent. were classified as mild, 12.6 per cent. as moderately severe, and 4 per cent. as severe.

THE FATALITY RATE as calculated on discharges was 1.7 per cent.

COMPLICATIONS.—152 cases, or 37.7 per cent., of discharges developed one or more complications as follows:—

Adenitis.—37 cases, or 9.2 per cent., had glandular enlargement and in 4 cases suppuration resulted.

Otorrhœa.—31 cases, or 7.7 per cent., developed otitis.

Rhinitis.—29 cases, or 7.2 per cent., developed rhinitis.

Arthritis.—7 cases, or 1.7 per cent., showed joint pains.

Renal Complications.—13 cases, or 3.2 per cent., developed nephritis; while 21 cases, or 5.2 per cent., had albuminuria.

Cardiac Involvement.—2 cases, or .5 per cent., developed endocarditis; while 4 cases, or 1 per cent., showed arrhythmia.

Sepsis.—Septic finger, 4; cellulitis of neck, 2; abscesses, 4 (thigh, 2; axilla, 2).

Other Complications.—Tonsillitis, 3; quinsy, 1; vaginitis, 4; impetigo, 1.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Chickenpox, 11; diphtheria, 4; measles, 17.

ANTITOXIN.—Many severe and moderate cases were given scarlet fever antitoxin, the dose varying with the case. In addition, prophylactic doses were administered in cases where the patients were considered not to have the disease on admission. The amounts injected were as follows:—19 got 5 c.c.; 67 got 10 c.c.; 7 got 15 c.c.; 5 got 20 c.c.; and 9 got 30 c.c.

Many cases also were given anti-diphtheria serum—in treatment of the disease and to clear up discharges:—16 got 4,000 units; 5 got 8,000 units; 2 got 12,000 units; 6 got 16,000 units; 1 got 20,000 units.

Diphtheria.

21 cases of diphtheria were in hospital at the beginning of the year. 180 cases were admitted, of whom 14 were wrongly diagnosed. Of the 187 proved cases, 149 were discharged well and 13 died, leaving 25 cases in residence at the close of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out within the first three days in 57·9 per cent. of cases. The average number of days which had elapsed in recovered cases was 3·5 and in fatal cases 4·7.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of recovered cases was 45·5 days and of fatal cases 7·7 days.

ALTERED DIAGNOSIS.—In 14 cases the diagnosis was altered as follows:—Tonsillitis, 7; scarlet fever, 3; negative, 3; septic conjunctivitis and whooping cough, 1 (the last-mentioned case died).

TYPE OF DISEASE.—It was noticed during the year that the virulence of infection varied, and that the type of cases admitted during October and December was particularly fatal—the patients in some instances showing no response to treatment.

FAUCIAL DIPHTHERIA.—In 142 cases, excluding the fatal cases, the site of the lesion was the fauces.

Mild.—68 cases were of a mild type, with little toxæmia. The average amount of antitoxin given was 13,800 units and the average duration of stay was 53 days.

Complications.—Adenitis, 2; tonsillitis, 2; otitis, 1; palatal paralysis, 1.

Moderate.—44 cases were classed as moderate—the lesions being larger, with some toxæmia. The average amount of antitoxin given was 25,600 units and the average stay was 59·2 days.

Complications.—Carditis, 3; albuminuria, 6; otitis, 2; palatal paralysis, 4.

Severe.—30 cases had extensive local lesions and profound toxæmia. The average amount of antitoxin given was 45,860 units and the duration of residence 69·3 days.

Complications.—Paralysis, 10 (palatal, 5; cardiac, 2; and ciliary, 3); albuminuria, 3; otitis, 1; adenitis, 3; erysipelas, 1.

LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.—Excluding fatal cases, 8 patients showed the larynx alone involved, the average amount of serum injected being 31,000 units and the average stay being 44 days.

TRACHEOTOMY for obstruction was performed in 4 cases. 2 died.

NASAL CASES numbered 2—the average dose of serum being 8,000 and the stay 55 days.

NASAL WITH FAUCIAL LESIONS occurred in 8 cases, the average dose of serum given being 55,000 units and the duration of residence 61 days.

POSITIVE SWAB CASES numbered 12. The average dose of serum given was 5,200 units and the stay 31·4 days.

FATAL CASES numbered 13, distributed as follows:—Faucial, 10; laryngeal, 3 (tracheotomy, 2).

THE AVERAGE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE was 7·7 days and the serum dose 52,000 units.

THE FATALITY RATE calculated on the clinical cases was 7·3 per cent.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Scarlet fever, 4; chickenpox, 1; measles, 1.

ANTITOXIN.—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co.'s concentrated serum was used throughout the year. The average amount given to the cases discharged well was 29,000 units.

Pneumonia.

18 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year. 172 cases were admitted, of whom 40 were wrongly diagnosed. Of the 150 true cases, 27 died and 102 were discharged well, leaving 21 cases in hospital at the end of the year. 6 cases died in the group of 40 where the diagnosis was altered.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.—Acute lobar pneumonia, 88; broncho-pneumonia, 49; influenzal pneumonia, 3; pneumonia and whooping-cough, 6; empyema, 4.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE on admission of all cases was 5·6 days.

THE FATALITY RATE calculated on discharges was 20·9 per cent.

Complications.—Empyema was present in 4 cases, 3 of whom had rib resection with good result on recovery; otitis, 2; conjunctivitis, 2.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Bronchitis, 10; phthisis, 5; influenza, 2; bronchial catarrh, 6; nil, 2; chronic myocarditis, 9; pleurisy, 5; pyelitis, 1.

DEATHS. — Lobar pneumonia, 14; broncho-pneumonia, 11; influenzal pneumonia, 2.

ALTERED DIAGNOSIS DEATHS.—Pulmonary tuberculosis, 2.

Erysipelas.

There were no cases of erysipelas in hospital at the beginning of the year, but 30 cases were admitted. 24 were discharged well and 4 died, leaving 2 in hospital at the end of the year.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 37·6 years.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE was 23 days.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.—Face, 23; leg, 3; ear, 1; arm, 1.

2 cases showed sub-cutaneous abscesses requiring incision. There were 4 fatalities. All cases admitted were true cases of erysipelas.

Meningitis.

2 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year and 5 cases were admitted. 5 died and 2 recovered, leaving no cases in at the end of the year.

Of the fatal cases, 1 (three years of age) was proved to be cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2 proved to be tuberculous meningitis, and 1 proved to be pneumococcal meningitis.

ALTERED DIAGNOSIS.—Encephalitis lethargica, 1 (fatal).

2 cases of proved cerebro-spinal meningitis recovered after the intrathecal injection of 70 c.c. and of 80 c.c. of anti-meningococcal serum respectively.

Miscellaneous Cases.

Mumps, 1; axillary abscess, 1; rheumatic fever, 2; marasmus, 1; gastro-enteritis 1 (the last-mentioned case died).

Ambulance Work.

	Miles.
Admissions to Lightburn,	6,390
„ Motherwell,	2,357
„ other Institutions,	963
Transfers,	56
Discharges,	3,396
Other runs,	1,223
Total,	14,385

Grounds and Buildings.

During the year painter work was carried out in the interiors of Pavilions III and V. The ventilating shafts in these two wards were overhauled and new grills fitted. In the Administrative Block interior painter work was carried out in kitchen, main corridor, matron's sitting room, and business room.

Staff.

The staff at the end of the year comprised—1 physician-superintendent, 1 matron, 5 sisters, 2 staff nurses, 22 probationer nurses.

The domestic staff consisted of 1 cook and 15 maids.

The outdoor staff comprised 1 foreman mechanic, 2 firemen, 1 chauffeur, and 1 gardener.

Staff illness.—2 probationers and 2 maids were warded with the following illnesses:—Diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; influenza, 1; tonsillitis, 1.

6 probationers passed the Final Examination and were granted the General Nursing Council Certificate for Fever Nursing.

J. L. SMITH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM, ROADMEETINGS.

ANNUAL REPORT BY PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

Resident Physician-Superintendent—J. C. MACARTHUR, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron—Miss RAMSAY.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

On the 1st January, 1934, 73 patients were in residence. During the year, 663 were admitted, making a total of 736. Of these 651 were discharged well, 20 died, and 65 were in residence at the end of the year.

The details of these admissions and discharges are summarised in the following table:—

		In Hospital				Discharged.				Remaining			
		1st Jan., Admitted.				Recovered.				Died.		31/12/34.	
		1934.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever,	...	22	25	200	255	192	261	3	—	27	19		
Diphtheria,	...	5	2	37	71	38	67	1	1	3	5		
Enteric,	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia,	...	11	2	45	22	43	17	6	5	7	2		
Erysipelas,	...	—	—	1	6	1	6	—	—	—	—		
Others,	...	4	2	13	12	14	11	3	1	—	2		
		42	31	296	367	288	363	13	7	37	28		
		73		663		651		20		65			
		736				736							

The total accommodation of the hospital remains taxed to the limit, and the figures for this year still show an increase over all as compared with last year. It is again emphasised that no further increase is possible without the possession of more accommodation.

Scarlet Fever.—The large increase in admissions of cases of scarlet fever first noted in 1932 continues. The total cases of scarlet fever admitted were 455, an increase from last year of 19. During epidemic periods, however, cases had to be refused. The type of disease remains on the whole mild, and in all the fatal cases the cause of death was some intervening complication, and not attributable to the initial attack. The death-rate was 0·7 per cent. as compared with 0·9 per cent. in 1933.

Diphtheria.—The admissions were increased as from last year, but the disease was in the main of a rather milder type, the death-rate being 2·9 per cent. as compared with 9·3 per cent. last year, a decrease of 6·4 per cent. There were no cases requiring Tracheotomy.

Pneumonia.—The increase in the number of cases of pneumonia admitted noted last year continues. The death-rate over all cases was 18·3 per cent. as compared with 25 per cent. last year, a decrease of 6·7 per cent. It is noted with satisfaction that the number of cases admitted in a moribund condition and dying within the first 24 hours of residence in hospital shows a welcome decrease, which, I trust, is not merely temporary, but will continue still further. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases developing Empyema and requiring operation.

The total number of admissions over all was greatest during November, the total for that month being 69.

The average duration of residence of all cases discharged was 36·8 days; of all recovered cases 37·6 days; and of fatal cases 11·5 days.

The fatality rate as calculated on all cases discharged was 3 per cent. This is a decrease of 1·9 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

The following table summarises the admissions and discharges for each month of the year:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Admitted, ...	63	54	47	59	54	53	42	50	60	62	69	50
Discharged—												
Recovered,	60	51	58	40	66	47	55	39	61	49	52	73
Died,	4	3	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	3	—	1

Corrected Diagnosis.—Diagnosis was revised in 76 cases, or 11·6 per cent. of the total cases discharged.

Sanatorium.—The detailed statistics dealing with the sanatorium are appended in a separate section.

The operative treatment and other modern methods in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis continue to be carried out in all suitable cases. The number of such, however, could be greatly increased if more of the early cases were admitted to hospital for treatment when a cure could be effected. The fear of the diagnosis of Phthisis in the incipient stage should no longer hold any terror for either the patient or his doctor, and the tendency to evade the issue at an early stage can not be deprecated too strongly.

As pointed out annually in successive reports, the lack of an X-Ray apparatus and other modern equipment becomes a greater handicap and a more urgent necessity each year as the work of the hospital increases. In any scheme of hospital re-organisation which the County Council may undertake, this institution being of such recent date and modern design must of necessity form an important unit of such a scheme, and continue to be fully utilised, if not greatly increased and extended. Thus the provision of X-Ray equipment can in no sense be regarded as a retrograde step, but, on the contrary, a necessity for our present needs, and a wise and progressive provision for the future.

The general surgical work undertaken in the institution in addition to Tuberculous cases has considerably increased during the year, and is still increasing. Most of these acute cases are unfit to be transported in an ambulance for X-Ray examination. The result is that in many cases in which a radiological examination is of real importance there is the greatest difficulty, if not the absolute impracticability, of having it done.

Once again I stress the urgency of this problem and the importance of equipping the hospital with an X-Ray installation.

The following table gives the admissions annually since the opening of the hospital in 1928 :—

Year.	Total Number of Cases Admitted.						
1928,	62						
1929,	349						
1930,	393						
1931,	464						
1932,	679						
1933,	619						
1934,	663						

SCARLET FEVER.

47 cases of Scarlet Fever were in Hospital at the beginning of the year. During the year 455 patients were admitted. The diagnosis was revised in 19 cases. Of the remaining 483 cases, 434 were discharged well, 3 died, and 46 were in hospital at the end of the year.

Removal to Hospital was carried out in 97·4 per cent. of the cases in the first week of illness, 1·8 per cent. in the second week, and ·8 per cent. in the third week or later.

The Average Day of Disease of all cases was 3·1 days.

Duration of Residence.—The average duration of residence of all cases was 37·6 days; of recovered cases 37·1 days; and of fatal cases 33 days.

Type of Disease.—The cases have been, as usual, classified as mild, moderate or severe, depending on the severity of the initial attack, and the degree of toxæmia present, and not in relation to the complications which may ensue.

383 or 87·6 per cent. of total cases discharged were classified as mild.

50 or 11·5 per cent. of total cases discharged were classified as moderate.

*4 or ·9 per cent. of total cases discharged were classified as severe.

*This category includes one case of true septic Scarlet Fever which responded well to serum therapy and made a good recovery.

Fatality Rate.—3 cases, or 0·7 per cent. of the cases discharged died.

Fatal Cases.—None of the fatal cases died from the initial attack of Scarlet Fever, but owing to some intervening complication.

- (1) Male, aged 7 years, died on the 39th day of illness from a streptococcal Enteritis complicating the attack of Scarlet Fever.
- (2) Male, aged $1\frac{3}{4}$ years, died on the 61st day of disease from streptococcal meningitis. Haemolytic Streptococci were isolated from the Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.
- (3) Male, aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, admitted on the 2nd day of disease, died from Status Lymphaticus on the 3rd day. The Thymus gland was found at Post Mortem to be many times the usual size for that age.

Corrected Diagnosis.—Of the cases notified as scarlet fever, 19, or 4·2 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed. These were:—Tonsillitis, 5; measles, 3; T.B. hip, 1; diphtheria, 1; sore throat, 2; nil, 1; doubtful, 6.

Complications.—146 patients, or 31·1 per cent., of the cases discharged developed one or more of the following complications. As before noted, the severity of the initial attack has no relation to the severity of the complications which may develop.

Glands.—72, or 16·4 per cent., showed some degree of cervical adenitis. The majority were mild, but all have been included. Suppurative adenitis, 2; non-suppurative adenitis, 70.

Ears.—30, or 6·8 per cent., developed otitis media; 3 developed acute mastoiditis, and required operation.

Noses.—28, or 6·4 per cent., developed rhinorrhoea.

Joints.—11, or 2·5 per cent., developed joint pains. They have been classified as follows, according to duration and severity of symptoms:—

Acute rheumatism, 5; sub-acute rheumatism, 4;
transient arthritis, 2.

Kidneys.—11, or 2·5 per cent., developed acute nephritis; 9, or 2 per cent., developed transient albuminuria; 1 patient developed uraemic convulsions.

Heart.—1 case developed V.D.H.; 3 cases developed transient tachycardia.

Sepsis.—Septic finger, 6; abscesses, 6; boils, &c., 4; quinsy, 3.

Other Complications. — Status lymphaticus, 1; stomatitis, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; jaundice, 1; blepharitis, 3; streptococcal meningitis, 1; conjunctivitis, 2; gastro-enteritis, 5; cystitis, 1.

Other Conditions present and not related to Scarlet Fever.—Scabies, 4; anaemia, 1; dacryocystitis, 1; T.B. cervical adenitis, 3; exophthalmic goitre, 1; infantile paralysis, 1; inguinal hernia, 1.

The following table summarises all the complications of scarlet fever :—

Scarlet Fever.	Cervical Adenitis.					Joints.			Kidney.				
	Suppurative.	Non- Suppurative.	Otitis Media.	Mastoiditis.	Rhinorrhœa.	Acute Rheumatism.	Sub-Acute Rheumatism.	Transient Arthritis.	Cardiac.	Acute Nephritis.	Albuminuria.	Sepsis.	Others.
In 434 cases													
discharged well, ...	2	70	30	3	28	4	4	2	4	11	9	19	16
In 3 fatal cases, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
In 437 cases, ...	2	70	30	3	28	5	4	2	4	11	9	19	17
Percentage, ...	16·4	6·8	0·6	6·4		2·1	0·4	0·9	2·5	2	4·3	3·9	

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin.—The following table summarises the results of scarlet fever antitoxin given during the year. Once again it is manifest that the percentage of complications arising in cases treated with serum is very considerably reduced as compared with cases in which no serum was given. The “Serum Cases” also include the greater majority of cases in whom the original attack was most severe. The average day of disease on admission of cases treated with serum was 2·7 days. The average amount of serum given was 25 c.c., the maximum dose to any one case being 70 c.c.

	Mild.	Mod.	Sev.	Total.	Complications.	
					No.	%
Cases treated with serum,	52	38	4	94	20	21
Cases not treated with serum,	331	12	—	343	126	36

Serum Rash.—19, or 20 per cent., of the cases treated with serum developed some form of serum rash. The majority of these were of a very mild type, and did not give rise to any constitutional disturbance. The rashes were in the main urticarial, and appeared from the 4th to 11th day.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—12 cases received diphtheria antitoxin. The average dose was 6,500 units.

Mixed Infections.—Scarlet fever and measles, 4; scarlet fever and whooping-cough, 2; scarlet fever and chickenpox, 1.

Cross Infections.—3 cases incubating measles infected 5 others.

Return Cases.—28 days has been taken as the period within which a case is regarded as a "return." 4 cases presumably infected 5 others. These return cases occurred from 2 to 27 days after the dismissal of the infecting cases. All the infecting cases were clean cases while in hospital, and the average duration of residence was 36·7 days.

Infectivity Rate.—The infectivity rate calculated on this basis is, therefore, 1·1 per cent.

The following table summarises the statistics relating to scarlet fever since the opening of the hospital in 1928 :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of scarlet fever cases discharged recovered, ...	23	153	124	250	472	405	434
Number of return cases, ...	—	1	2	6	7	7	5
Infectivity Rate,	—	0·6	1·6	2·4	1·4	1·8	1·1
Number of deaths from scarlet fever,	—	2	1	—	3	4	3
Fatality Rate %,	—	1·3	0·8	—	0·63	0·9	0·7
Average duration of residence in days of the patients discharged,	—	44·6	44·8	44·9	33·6	38·9	37·6

DIPHTHERIA.

7 cases of diphtheria were in residence on the 1st of January, 1934. During the year 108 cases were admitted as diphtheria; the diagnosis was revised in 37 cases. Of the 78 true cases, 68 were discharged well, 2 died, and 8 were in residence at the end of the year.

Removal to Hospital was carried out within the first 3 days of illness in 64·7 per cent. of the cases. In the fatal cases the average duration of illness prior to admission was 9·5 days.

The Average Day of Disease of all cases on admission was 3·9 days.

Duration of Residence.—The average duration of residence in hospital of all cases was 41·3 days; of recovered cases 42·5 days; and of fatal cases 5 days.

Type of Disease.—The cases have been classified according to the site and extent of the lesion, together with the degree of toxæmia present, as summarised in the following table:—

Site of the Lesion.	Mild.		Moderate.		Severe.		Total.	
	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died.
Faucial, ...	43	—	16	—	6	—	65	—
Faucial and Nasal, ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Post diphtheritic paralysis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nasal, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	46	—	17	—	6	1	68	2

1. FAUCIAL DIPHTHERIA.—In 65 cases, the faucial region of the throat alone was involved. They have been classified as mild, moderate or severe.

(a) *Mild.*—In 43 cases the disease was classified as mild. The average amount of serum given was 11,813 units. There were no deaths; 2 patients had serum prior to admission.

Complications.—4 patients developed one or more of the following complications:—Cervical adenitis, 2; transient albuminuria, 1; endocarditis, 2.

Serum Rash.—1 patient developed a serum rash.

(b) *Moderate.*—16 cases were classified as moderate. In these cases the membrane was fairly extensive, and considerable toxaemia was present. The average amount of serum given was 23,000 units. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin.—2 patients had scarlet fever serum.

Complications.—4 patients developed one or more of the following complications:—Tachycardia, 3; transient albuminuria, 1.

Serum Rash.—1 patient developed a serum rash.

(c) *Severe.*—6 patients were classified as severe. The average amount of serum given was 60,000 units.

Complications.—Palatal paresis, 2; cervical adenitis, 2; otitis media, 1; tachycardia, 1; nephritis, 1.

Serum Rash.—2 patients developed serum rashes.

Fatal Cases.—There were no deaths in this group.

2. FAUCIAL AND NASAL.—2 cases were classified as such; 1 moderate, the other severe. The average amount of serum given was 62,000 units.

Complications.—Pyelitis, 1.

Fatal Cases.—1 patient classified as severe died. The amount of serum given was 100,000 units.

3. NASAL.—2 patients were classified as such. In both, the diphtheritic infection was classified as mild, but in one case the diphtheria was complicated by broncho-pneumonia on admission; the latter proved fatal.

In this group the average day of disease on admission was 6 days; the average duration of residence 28 days, and the average amount of serum given was 14,000 units.

Complications.—Broncho-pneumonia, 1.

Fatal Cases.—Male, aged eight months, admitted 8th day of disease; in residence 5 days; cause of death broncho-pneumonia complicating nasal diphtheria.

4. POST DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS.—One case was admitted suffering from post diphtheritic paralysis on the 17th day of illness, the diagnosis of the initial illness not having been at the onset substantiated as diphtheria; 16,000 units of serum, however, had then been administered.

Total Complications.—14 patients, or 20 per cent., of the clinical cases developed one or more complications. They are summarised in the following table:—

Diphtheria.	Cervical Adenitis.	Otitis Media.	KIDNEY. Albumin- uria	Nephritis	CARDIAC. Tachy- cardia.	V.D.H.	Paresis
In 70 cases discharged.	4	1	3	1	4	1	3
Percentage,	5·7	1·4	4·2	1·4	5·7	1·4	4·2

Corrected Diagnosis.—37, or 34·2 per cent., of the total number of cases admitted, were wrongly diagnosed. The diagnoses in these cases were revised as follows:—Catarrhal laryngitis, 1; measles, 1; positive swab, 6; tonsillitis, 15; sore throat, 5; nil, 3; scarlet fever, 4; quinsy, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1.

Mixed Infection.—Diphtheria and scarlet fever, 3.

Fatality Rate.—2 patients, or 2·9 per cent. of the clinical cases, died. The average day of disease, on admission, of these cases was 9·5 days, and the average duration of residence was 5 days.

Antitoxin.—The average amount of serum given in all clinical cases discharged was 26,000 units, in fatal cases 100,000. 10 patients also had scarlet fever antitoxin. 7 patients, or 10 per cent. of the clinical cases, developed serum rashes, which were in the main urticarial.

PNEUMONIA.

13 cases were in residence at the beginning of the year. 67 cases were admitted during the year, and two others proved to be

pneumonia. In 13 cases the diagnosis was revised. Of the remaining 69 cases, 49 were discharged well, 11 died, and 9 were in residence at the end of the year.

Classification of Disease.—Lobar, 33; bronchial, 27.

The Average Day of Disease on admission in all cases was 4·2 days; of recovered cases 4·1 days; and of fatal cases 4·6 days.

The Average Duration of Residence of all cases was 38·8 days; of recovered cases 46 days; and of fatal cases 6·5 days.

The Fatality Rate.—11, or 18·3 per cent. of the cases discharged, died. Of these, 6 were classified as lobar pneumonia, and 5 as broncho-pneumonia.

Complications.—9, or 15 per cent. of the cases discharged, suffered from one or more of the following complications:—Rhinorrhoea, 2; abscess of buttock, 1; acute mastoiditis, 1; empyema, 4; otitis media, 2; pyo-pneumothorax, 1; cervical adenitis, 1.

Condition present but not related to Pneumonia.—Nephritis, 1.

Empyema.—4 cases of pneumonia developed this complication, one case was admitted as such, and one case developed a pyo-pneumothorax. Of these 6 cases, 4 were treated by operation and a resection of rib performed under general anæsthesia. There were no deaths. One (pyo-pneumothorax) treated by operation died. One was an anæsthetic death prior to the operation being started.

Causal Organism.—In these, six cases of pus forming in the pleural cavity, the causal organism was found to be:—

(a) *Pneumococcus* in 3 cases.

(b) *Haemolytic streptococcus* in 3 cases.

Corrected Diagnosis.—13 of the patients admitted had the diagnosis of pneumonia revised as follows:—Nil, 2; pleurisy, 1; abdominal T.B., 1; burn of leg, 1; bronchitis, 3; marasmus, 1; bronchitis and marasmus, 1; general debility, 1; capillary bronchitis, 2.

ENTERIC GROUP.

1 case only was admitted as such, in which the diagnosis was revised to lobar pneumonia.

ERYSIPELAS.

No cases were in residence on 1st January, 1934. During the year 7 cases were admitted as such. In one case the diagnosis was revised to suppurative cervical adenitis. The remaining six were discharged well. There were no deaths.

Type of Disease.—In 3 cases the disease was limited to the face, one was classified as mild, and two as moderately severe. In one case the face and scalp were extensively involved, and was classified as severe. *Complication:*—Abscesses of the scalp. In one case classified as mild, the right leg was the site of the lesion. In one case the lesion was generalised and classified as severe.

The Average Day of Disease on admission was 5 days.

The Average Duration of Residence was 23·5 days.

Treatment.—2 cases were treated with serum in addition to local treatment. The average dose of scarlet fever antitoxin given was 75 c.c.

MEASLES.

6 cases were admitted during the year as such, and 4 others were corrected diagnoses, 3 being admitted as scarlet fever and one as diphtheria. There was one death.

Type.—5 were classified as mild; 2 as moderately severe; and 3 as severe.

The Average Day of Disease on admission was 2·7 days.

The Average Duration of Residence was 23·8 days.

Fatal Case.—Male, aged 3 years, admitted on the 10th day of disease, died within 18 hours of admission to hospital from measles complicated by broncho-pneumonia.

Complications.—3 cases, or 33·3 per cent., developed one or more of the following complications:—Broncho-pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 2; otitis media, 1; rhinorrhoea, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1934.

Pernicious Anaemia,	1	Overdose of Aspirin,	1
T.B. Meningitis,	1	Varicose Ulcers,	1
Suppurative Mastitis,	1	Non-Tuberculous Pulmonary	
Bronchitis,	1	Fibrosis,	1
Acute Poliomyelitis,	1	Acute Choriza,	1
Chronic Otitis Media,	1	Tabes Mesenterica,	1
Asthma and Bronchitis,	1	Abscess of Shoulder Joint,	1
Rhinitis,	1	Suppurative Cervical Adenitis,	1
V.D.H.	1	For Tonsillectomy,	1
Trachoma,	3		

SANATORIUM.

On 1st January, 1934, there were 20 patients in residence, and during the year 25 others were admitted. Of these 45 patients, 18 were discharged well, 9 died, and 18 were in residence at the end of the year.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FOR 1934.

In Hospital, 1st January, 1934.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1934.
20	25	18	9	18

Age and Sex.—There were 16 males and 11 females discharged; pulmonary, 18; non-pulmonary, 1; non-tuberculous, 8.

The following table gives the distribution according to age-groups, sex, and type of disease:—

Age Groups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Pul.	Non- Pul.	Non- TB.
- 5	—	1	1	—	—	1
- 10	1	—	1	—	—	1
- 15	1	—	1	—	—	1
- 20	1	2	3	3	—	—
- 25	3	2	5	5	—	—
- 30	2	2	4	4	—	—
- 35	3	1	4	3	1	—
- 40	1	1	2	1	—	1
- 45	1	1	2	1	—	1
- 50	3	—	3	—	—	3
- 55	—	1	1	1	—	—
- 60	—	—	—	—	—	—
- 65	—	—	—	—	—	—
- 70	—	—	—	—	—	—
- 75	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	11	27	18	1	8

Place of Residence.—The following table gives the place of residence of the patients admitted during the year :—

Airdrie,	1	Kirkmuirhill,	2
Bargeddie,	1	Lanark,	3
Bothwell,	1	Larkhall,	1
Cambuslang,	2	Lesmahagow,	3
Carfin,	1	Newmains,	4
Carstairs J.,	1	New Lanark,	2
Gartcosh,	1	Shotts,	2

Duration of Residence.—The following table gives the duration of residence, in days, of all patients discharged during the year :—

Classification.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Pulmonary,	647	3	228
Non-Pulmonary,	25	25	25
Non-Tuberculous,	993	30	205

Pulmonary.

There were 18 pulmonary cases discharged during the year, including 7 deaths.

Duration of Illness of all cases prior to admission is shown in the following table in three-monthly periods. The cases are classified according to the Turban-Gerhardt scale :—

Classification on Admission.	Months.						Total.
	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24	
GI, - - 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
GII, - - 2	2	1	—	1	1	—	7
GIII, - - —	1	2	1	2	3	—	9
	4	3	3	1	3	4	18

Fatal Cases.—7, or 39 per cent., of the pulmonary cases died.

Duration of Illness of Fatal Cases from date of onset of illness to that of death recorded in monthly periods was as follows :—

Months,	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24
	—	1	1	—	1	4

Results of Treatment.—The general result of treatment in pulmonary tuberculosis is summarised in the following table:—

Classification on Admission.	Disease Arrested.	Very much Improved.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Died.	Total.
GI, -	- —	2	—	—	—	2
GII, -	- —	4	3	—	—	7
GIII, -	- —	—	1	1	7	9

Bacteriological Examination of the Sputum.—The following table shows the results of sputum examinations on admission and on discharge:—

Classification on Admission.	No. of Patients.	SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.			
		On admission.		On discharge.	
		Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
GI, -	2	—	2	—	2
GII, -	7	5	2	—	7
GIII, -	9	*9	—	*9	—

* Including 7 deaths.

Non-Pulmonary.

Only one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was discharged during the year. It was a case of advanced disease of the lumbar vertebræ with multiple sinus formation plus amyloid disease. The patient was a readmission and died after 25 days' residence in hospital.

Non-Tuberculous.

8 cases discharged during the year showed no clinical, radiological, or bacteriological evidence of tuberculosis and were classified as follows:—*Gangrene of lung, 1; pneumococcal empyema, 1; bronchitis, 2; bronchitis and asthma, 1; tumour of the lung, 1; scillicosis, 2.

*There was one death in this group in which the diagnosis was gangrene of the lung.

Artificial Pneumothorax.—Artificial pneumothorax continues to be used in all suitable cases with excellent results. No difficulty is now experienced in persuading patients to undergo this treatment; in point of fact the reverse is now the case and those who are unsuitable clinically or in whom a successful collapse cannot be obtained are very disappointed,

During the year under review only 3 of the patients discharged had proved suitable cases for collapse therapy. The statistics, however, for the year for artificial pneumothorax treatment carried out on all patients were as follows:—

Total number of patients, 10

Total number of treatments (inductions and refills), 187

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that all cases of early pulmonary tuberculosis notified, and especially those in whom the lesion is unilateral should be examined without delay by an experienced clinician with a view to their suitability for collapse therapy.

Intravenous Gold Therapy. — Crisalbine. — The intravenous injection of gold salts continues to be extensively used in pulmonary tuberculosis with excellent results. These results, however, are only obtained when this treatment is used with discrimination in carefully selected cases and not just adopted empirically. The following table gives the total statistics relating to crisalbine treatment carried out during the year:—

No. of Patients Treated.	Total No. of courses given.	Total No. of Injections.	Total Quant. of Crisalbine.	Aver. Quant. of Crisalbine per patient per course.
13	16	224	86.2 gms.	5.4 gms.

Consultations and Operations by Consulting Staff.

Dr. Adam, Otologist, ...	...	Tonsillectomy and Adenoid Curettage, ...	...	...	9		
					Mastoidectomy, ...	3	
					Paracentesis of Tympanum,	2	
					Consultations, ...	2	14
Mr. Duff, Surgeon, ...	...	Abdominal Section, ...			1	1	
Dr. Mortimer, Ophthalmologist,		Dacryocystectomy, ...	...	...		1	
					Consultations, ...	2	
Total, ...					4		
Total, ...					...	16	

Operations.

The following table gives the details of the operative work performed during the year, other than the above:—

Infectious Diseases Hospital—

Empyema—						
Resection of rib and drainage,	...	...	...	...	5	
Aspirations,	...	...	...	...	25	
Pyo-pneumothorax—						
Aspirations and replacements,	...	...	...	...	3	
Cervical Adenitis—						
Resection of glands,	...	...	...	...	8	
Suppurative Cervical Adenitis—						
Incision and evacuation,	...	...	...	...	6	
Acute Mastitis—						
Multiple incisions and drainage,	...	...	...	...	1	
Erysipelas—						
Abscesses of scalp, incision and drainage,	...	...	...	...	4	
Otitis media—						
Paracentesis of tympanum,	...	...	...	...	9	
Abscesses (various)—						
Incision and drainage,	...	...	...	...	24	
Total,					85	85

Sanatorium—

T.B. Abscesses—						
Aspirations,	...	...	...	...	14	
Tuberculous Dactylitis—						
Incision and scraping,	...	...	...	...	2	
Acute Abscesses (various)—						
Incision and drainage,	...	...	...	...	9	
Artificial Pneumothorax—						
Inductions and refills,	...	...	...	...	187	
Total,					212	212
Total,						297

Buildings and Grounds.

During the year the inside paint work of the Sanatorium Pavilion and the Scarlet Fever Pavilion was done.

Staff.

Staff.—The indoor staff consisted of 1 resident physician-superintendent, 1 matron, 3 sisters, 8 staff nurses, 16 probationers, 18 maids, and 1 clerkess.

The outdoor staff consisted of 1 engineer, 2 firemen, 1 chauffeur, 1 gardener, and 1 assistant gardener-chauffeur.

Lectures.—During the year 9 probationers were entered for the preliminary examination of the General Nursing Council's Certificate in Fever Nursing; 6, or 67 per cent. passed in all subjects, and 3, or 33½ per cent., had to resit one subject only.

Staff illnesses.—2 staff nurses, 7 probationers, and 7 maids were warded with the following illnesses:—Tonsillitis, 6; erythema nodosum, 2; incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; septic toe, 1; ischio-rectal abscess, 1; erysipelas, 1; cut of head, 1; quinsy, 1; sacral abscess, 1; scabies, 1.

The sick staff lost 413 working days.

Immunisation.—9 probationer nurses had the Schick and Dick tests performed and 4 who were positive reactors were immunised.

Ambulance Work.

Admissions—

Infectious Diseases Hospital,	...	...	9,676 miles.	
Sanatorium,	...	...	115 "	
			9,791	9,791 miles.

Discharges—

Infectious Diseases Hospital,	...	...	5,621 miles.	
Sanatorium,	...	...	50 "	
			5,671	5,671 "

Others,	...	...	7,580 "	7,580 "
			Total Mileage,	23,042 "

HAIRMYRES COLONY.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT

JAMES JOHNSTONE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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.
227	187	205	209

PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARISH OF RESIDENCE.

(a) *County of Lanark.*

Avondale, 3	East Kilbride, 3
Blantyre, 13	Glasgow, 1
Bothwell, 55	Hamilton, 6
Cadder, 10	Lanark, 1
Cambuslang, 19	Lesmahagow, 5
Cambusnethan, 9	New Monkland, 4
Carmunnock, 1	Old Monkland, 3
Carstairs, 1	Rutherglen, 3
Coatbridge, 9	Shettleston, 4
Crawford, 1	Shotts, 20
Dalserf, 13	Stonehouse, 1
Dalziel, 1	
	Total, 186

(b) *Burghs in County.*

Hamilton, 7	Rutherglen, 2
Lanark, 3	
	Total, 12

(c) *Outwith the County.*

Dunbartonshire, 2	Renfrewshire, 5
	Total, 7

NATURE OF DISEASE.

Of the 205 patients discharged during the year under consideration, 195 proved to be tuberculous, in 93 cases the disease assuming the pulmonary form, while in 102 it was non-pulmonary. The diseases affecting 9 non-tuberculous cases were as follows:—Abscess, 1; bronchitis, 2; bronchiectasis, 1; Kohler's disease, 1; Perthes' disease, 1; pulmonary fibrosis, 2; unresolved pneumonia, 1. In the remaining case no lesion was detected.

In the statistics which follow, only 195 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, . . .	23	39	26	13	5	106
Women, . . .	4	11	13	4	—	32
Boys, . . .	5	17	8	—	—	30
Girls, . . .	4	13	10	—	—	27
Totals, . . .	36	80	57	17	5	195

59·5 per cent. of the patients came from houses of less than three apartments, compared with 70 per cent. in the previous year. One might assume that this indicates an improvement in the standard of housing. The numerous new housing schemes would have this effect. Although housing is not the only factor in tuberculosis, one might welcome a scheme whereby all tuberculous families would be rehoused in commodious and airy dwellings. Nutrition is also a very important factor, consequently it would be necessary that not too large a proportion of the family income is allocated to rental.

OCCUPATIONS.

Miners,	35	Carter,	1
Labourers,	12	Commercial Traveller,	1
Artisans,	6	Cook,	1
Salesmen,	6	Electrician,	1
Domestic Servants,	5	Errand Boy,	1
Farm Workers,	4	French Polisher,	1
Steel Workers,	4	Gamekeeper,	1
Clerks,	3	Gardener,	1
Stonemasons,	3	Male Nurse,	1
Agents,	2	Measurer,	1
Bus Conductors,	2	Mill Worker,	1
Engineers,	2	Motor Driver,	1
Postmen,	2	Sanitary Inspector,	1
Nurse,	1	Warehouseman,	1
Asylum Attendant,	1		

The only significant feature in this table is the large number of miners. However, it must be remembered that Lanarkshire is essentially a mining area. It would be expected that a large proportion of the patients admitted would be engaged in this occupation. As a class, coal miners are not any more subject to tuberculosis than any other class. However, owing to the dusty nature of their occupation, it would not be advisable for a tuberculous miner, after a course of sanatorium treatment, to return to his old work, hence the particular value of a colony scheme in the County for the treatment of tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			
	Direct.	By Transfer.	Total.	Direct.	By Transfer.	Death.	Total.
Men, - - -	57	19	76	56	1	19	76
Women, - - -	12	2	14	12	—	2	14
Boys, - - -	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Girls, - - -	2	—	2	2	—	—	2
Totals, - - -	72	21	93	70	2	21	93

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE.

	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Totals.
Period of Treatment Completed, -	5	12	13	30
Against Medical Advice, - - -	3	7	9	19
Domestic and Financial, - - -	—	9	7	16
Misconduct, - - - - -	3	—	2	5
Transferred to other Institutions, -	—	1	1	2
Died, - - - - -	—	—	21	21
Totals, -	11	29	53	93

All forms of tuberculosis are now being treated at Hairmyres. There has been a consequent marked increase in the number of advanced cases and deaths. Owing to lack of proper accommodation, this has caused considerable inconvenience. The new scheme of reorganisation will overcome this difficulty.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5, - -	—	—	—	Pre-School Age.
„ 10, - -	—	—	—	School Age.
„ 15, - -	2	3	5	
„ 20, - -	5	2	7	Adolescence.
„ 25, - -	16	4	20	
„ 30, - -	4	3	7	Early Maturity.
„ 35, - -	9	—	9	
„ 40, - -	13	2	15	
„ 45, - -	4	1	5	
„ 50, - -	10	—	10	Late Maturity.
„ 55, - -	3	1	4	
„ 70, - -	11	—	11	Post Maturity.
Totals, - -	77	16	93	

Adolescence and Early Maturity continue to be the dangerous periods. This is one of the tragic features of tuberculosis, and is a serious economic problem. Although there has been, within recent years, a marked reduction in the death-rate from tuberculosis, there has been no reduction in the disease incidence, particularly in the young adult female.

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

Duration,	Months.			Years.		
	1-3	3-6	6-12	1-2	2-4	Over 4
Cases, -	2	5	13	15	15	43

This table does not show much change from the previous year. There is still too large a proportion of patients with a history of over four years' duration of illness.

INITIAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ILLNESS.

Cough and spit, - - -	38	Hæmoptysis, - - -	3
Pleurisy, - - -	16	Loss of Weight, - - -	3
Lassitude, - - -	10	Debility, - - -	2
Pneumonia, - - -	6	Lupus, - - -	1
Influenza, - - -	5	Tuberculous Synovitis, -	1
Osseous Tuberculosis -	4	Tuberculous Epididymitis, -	1
Cervical Adenitis, - -	3		

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

The classification adopted is that of Turban-Gerhardt.

Stage.	Number of Patients.	T.B. Present.	Quiescent.	Improved.	No Change	Worse.	Died.
I, - - -	11	1	4	3	4	—	—
II, - - -	29	8	5	13	11	—	—
III, - - -	53	34	—	14	15	3	21
Totals, - -	93	43	9	30	30	3	21

Consequent on the alteration of the function of the Colony—all types of cases now being admitted—there has been an increase in the number of patients showing no change, becoming worse, or having died. The figure this year is 58 per cent., compared with 51 per cent. in the previous year. In spite of these adverse figures, it is satisfactory to learn that 39 patients (42 per cent.) left the Institution in an improved state of health.

COMPLICATIONS.—The undernoted table shows complications present in the different stages of the disease. This is only retained for official purposes: strictly speaking, they are, in the majority of cases, manifestations of the disease:—

	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Totals.
Acnitis, - - -	—	—	1	1
Alopecia areata, - - -	—	—	1	1
Amyloid disease, - - -	—	—	1	1
Atrophy of leg, - - -	—	—	1	1
Cardiac disease, - - -	—	1	—	1
Empyema, - - -	—	—	1	1
Enteritis, - - -	—	—	1	1
Hæmorrhoids, - - -	—	—	1	1
Ischio-rectal abscess, - - -	—	—	1	1
Laryngitis, - - -	—	1	6	7
Otorrhoea, - - -	—	1	—	1
Oto-sclerosis, - - -	—	1	—	1
Sycosis barbae, - - -	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Ribs, - - -	—	1	—	1
Totals, - - -	—	5	15	20

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

	Under 4 weeks.	4 and under 13 weeks.	13 and under 26 weeks.	26 and under 52 weeks.	52 weeks and over.	Average duration of stay in days.
Stage I, - - -	1	3	—	2	5	430
Stage II, - - -	3	6	9	3	8	392
Stage III, - - -	6	13	13	11	10	239
Totals, - - -	10	22	22	16	23	

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN DAYS.

		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Men,	- -	340	3,006	9
Women,	- -	84	197	3
Boys,	- -	555	555	555
Girls,	- -	585	661	510

FAMILY HISTORY.

		Number of Cases Discharged.	Positive History			Percentage.
			Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	
Men,	- - -	76	1	5	8	18.5
Women,	- - -	14	1	—	—	7
Boys,	- - -	1	—	—	1	100
Girls,	- - -	2	—	—	—	—
Totals,	- - -	93	2	5	9	17

The figures in this table are not sufficient to enable a definite conclusion to be drawn. It is only with considerable difficulty that one can elicit a positive family history. It can only be concluded that a large number of patients conceal this fact either through ignorance or wilfully.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

102 patients received treatment for the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis, again outnumbering the pulmonary cases.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5,	4	1	5	Pre-School Age.
„ 10,	11	12	23	School Age.
„ 15,	16	14	30	
„ 20,	9	6	15	Adolescence.
„ 25,	5	3	8	
„ 30,	4	2	6	Early Maturity.
„ 35,	5	3	8	
„ 40,	2	1	3	
„ 45,	1	1	—	
„ 50,	1	—	1	Late Maturity.
„ 55,	1	—	1	
„ 70,	—	—	—	Post Maturity.
Totals,	59	43	102	

57 per cent. of the cases were between the ages of 5 and 15.

The following table shows results of treatment according to the nature of the disease:—

	Quiescent.	Imp.	No Change.	Worse.	Died.	Total.
Peripheral glands, Tracheo-bronchial glands, -	28	14	4	—	—	46
Joints, -	3	3	—	—	—	6
Bone, -	5	3	2	—	—	10
Skin, -	6	3	—	—	—	9
Abdomen, -	5	3	—	—	—	8
Spine, -	2	2	1	2	—	7
Kidneys, -	6	1	—	—	—	7
Other Organs, -	—	2	1	—	—	3
Totals, -	5	1	—	—	—	6
Totals, -	60	32	8	2	—	102

35 per cent. of the peripheral gland cases had discharging sinuses before or during treatment.

90 per cent. of the cases discharged were either “quiescent” or “improved.”

COMPLICATIONS. — The undernoted table shows complications present:—

	Peripheral Glands.	Tracheo-Bronchial Glands.	Skin.	Abdomen.	Kidneys.	Other Organs.	Total.
Blepharitis marginalis, -	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Cardiac disease, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Faecal Fistula, -	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ichthyosis, -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Laryngitis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Psoriasis, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals, -	3	1	1	1	1	1	8

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 13.	13 Weeks and under 26.	26 Weeks and under 52.	52 Weeks and over.	Average duration of stay in days.
Peripheral glands, -	4	2	11	14	15	309
Tracheo-bronchial glands, -	—	—	—	—	6	434
Joints, -	1	2	4	2	1	156
Bone, -	—	2	3	1	3	343
Skin, -	—	—	1	2	5	477
Abdomen, -	2	2	—	2	1	211
Spine, -	—	1	2	3	1	372
Kidneys, -	—	—	1	1	1	272
Other Organs, -	1	1	—	1	3	348
Totals, -	8	10	22	26	36	

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN DAYS.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Men - - - -	312	1,106	2
Women, - - -	122	400	5
Boys, - - - -	366	1,641	74
Girls, - - - -	417	1,250	40

FAMILY HISTORY.

	Number of Cases Discharged.	Positive.	Percentage.
Men, - - - -	30	6	20
Women, - - -	18	2	11
Boys, - - - -	29	8	28
Girls, - - - -	25	8	32
Totals, - - -	102	24	23

In this table more definite information has been obtained than in the family history of the pulmonary cases. The numbers are rather small to draw any definite conclusions, but they at least indicate that human infection is an important factor in the spread of the disease.

ORTHOPÆDIC DEPARTMENT.

These notes were prepared by Dr. Alexander Smith, our Orthopædic Surgeon.

During the year 50 cases were admitted to the ward and 48 discharged. Of these, 3 cases were transferred to the Colony for further ambulant treatment, and these are still in residence, making a total of 45 discharges home. 43 of the cases suffered from tuberculous disease and 2 from a non-tuberculous orthopædic condition.

The discharges are tabulated below :—

A. NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASE (2 Cases).

No. of Case	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Treatment.	Result.	Resi- dence in days.	Remarks.
1	M.	6	Kohler's Disease,	Splintage, etc.	Well	87	—
2	M.	14	Perthes' Disease,	Splintage, etc.	Well	89	Transferred from Stonehouse.

TUBERCULOSIS OF SPINE (6 Cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission.		Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
	Region affected, etc.								
3	4th-7th dorsal vertebrae with paresis of lower limbs.		F.	4	3/12	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	254	Transferred from Stonehouse.
4	9th dorsal vertebra to 1st lumbar vertebra, with abscess.		M.	4	9/12	Aspiration, etc. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	97	Do.
5	11th dorsal vertebra to 2nd lumbar vertebra, with paresis.		M.	9	2	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	122	Do.
6	1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae with kyphosis.		F.	10	2	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	228	Do.
7	3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae with psoas abscess.		F.	8	1	Recumbency. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	40	Do.
	and 3rd lumbar vertebrae with paresis of lower limbs.		F.	31	3	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	222	Transferred from Dalsenf.

TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS (9 Cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission.		Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
	Region affected, etc.								
9	L. Hip :	extensive disease of head of femur and acetabulum with abscess.	F.	5	2	Extension. Celluloid splint.	Quiescent.	152	Transferred from Dalsenf.
10	L. Hip :	Early disease.	M.	14	3/12	Extension.	I.S.Q.	2	Taken home by parents.
11	L. Hip :	Gross disease with sinuses.	M.	12	6	Extension. Dressings, etc.	Improved.	81	Transferred to Stonehouse for operation.
12	L. Hip :	Old disease with shortening.	F.	16	2	Extension, etc.	Improved.	171	Transferred to Motherwell with diphtheria.
13	R. Hip :	Disease of femur and acetabulum.	M.	17	1	Extension. Celluloid splint.	Quiescent.	128	Transferred from Dalsenf.
14	R. Hip :	Disease of femoral epiphysis.	M.	18	2	Extension. Celluloid splint.	Quiescent.	107	Transferred from Stonehouse.

TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS, (9 Cases)—*Continued.*

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, etc.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
15	L. Knee: Disease of femoral and tibial epiphyses.	M.	5	1	Extension, etc.	Improved.	220	Transferred to Motherwell with diphtheria.
16	L. Knee: Disease of femoral and tibial epiphyses.	M.	5	1	Extension. Walking caliper.	Quiescent.	74	—
17	L. Knee: Synovial disease.	F.	10	1	Extension, etc.	Quiescent.	204	Transferred from Stonehouse.

TUBERCULOSIS OF OTHER BONES (3 Cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, etc.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
18	L. Arm: Disease of ulna and abscess.	M.	2½	2	Operation. Celluloid splint.	Quiescent.	187	—
19	R. Foot: Disease of 1st metatarsal.	M.	15	4/12	Sequestra removed.	Quiescent.	93	Transferred from Stonehouse.
20	Disease of right ilium with sinus.	M.	35	3	Operation.	Quiescent.	111	—

MULTIPLE TUBERCULOSIS (5 Cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, etc.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
21	Disease of left ulna. Tuberculous dactylitis, and tuberculosis of malar.	M.	10	5	Aspiration. Light Therapy.	Quiescent.	77	—
22	Disease of cranial bones with abscess. Old pulmonary tuberculosis.	M.	21	1	Aspiration, etc.	Quiescent.	478	Transferred from Stonehouse.
23	Disease of malar, and of left tarsus and metatarsus with sinuses.	M.	33	10	General.	Improved.	90	—
24	Disease of right shoulder with abscess. Old pulmonary lesion.	F.	42	8	Operation.	I.S.Q.	49	Transferred to Stonehouse.
25	Disease of left ankle with sinus. Pulmonary tuberculosis.	M.	60	3	Aspiration, etc.	Died.	120	Transferred from Dalsersf.

NOTES ON TABLES, &c.

The two cases found to be suffering from non-tuberculous conditions were of the kind that almost invariably find their way into wards where tuberculous bones and joints are treated. Kohler's Disease and Perthes' Disease are apparently similar in nature, the one occurring in the scaphoid bone of the foot and the other in the head of the femur.

Of the six spinal cases, all were dismissed with their lesions quiescent and wearing celluloid jackets, and all were sent to Hairmyres from Stonehouse or Dalserf to complete their treatment. It will be noticed that the dorso-lumbar region was the one most commonly involved.

Nine patients suffered from disease of the joints, six having hip lesions and three lesions of the knee. Three of the hip cases had quiescent lesions on dismissal and were wearing celluloid spica appliances. One case was sent to Motherwell County Hospital with diphtheria, but has since been readmitted to complete treatment, and one case was transferred to Stonehouse for operative treatment, while the remaining case was removed by his parents before adequate treatment could be given.

Two of the knee cases made good recoveries and were dismissed with walking caliper splints. The remaining one contracted diphtheria, but has since been readmitted from Motherwell.

There were three patients suffering from osseous lesions dismissed during the year. These had operative treatment at Stonehouse and were sent home well.

The poorest results were obtained among the patients with multiple tuberculosis. Two of the five were healed, one improved, one was sent to Stonehouse for operation when she was dangerously ill, and subsequently died, while the fifth died in Hairmyres. The poor results were, of course, among those over twenty years of age.

Three patients were suffering from conditions not classified in the Tables. One had fistula-in-ano and was healed on discharge. Another patient had advanced abdominal tuberculosis, with faecal fistula, and was eventually taken home by her parents. Her condition was hopeless, and had been so for years. The remaining patient had

tuberculosis of the kidneys, and was sent in for observation and pyelography.

Seventeen patients, twelve females and five males, also not classified in the Tables, suffered from tuberculous cervical adenitis. These were mostly patients transferred from Stonehouse after receiving operative treatment there. In eight cases excision was performed, while in the remainder breaking down gland abscesses were incised and curetted. It is essential that all such patients should receive a fairly long period of sanatorium regime, combined with ultra-violet light therapy after operation.

The ward was utilised as an auxiliary to Stonehouse Orthopaedic Hospital. Plasters, celluloid appliances, &c., were made at Stonehouse, and all operative procedures, unless those of a minor nature, such as the aspiration of abscesses, were also carried out there, the patients being transferred by ambulance for that purpose.

After-care is a very important part of any tuberculosis scheme, and patients who have had disease of the spine, hip, and knee in particular require supervision and advice for years after they are dismissed from hospital. There is always a small percentage in whom the lesions become reactivated by some breakdown in the patient's resistance, perhaps because the home conditions are very poor, or perhaps on account of injury. All patients, and especially those wearing appliances, are therefore encouraged to report at the Out-patient Department, for the present held at Stonehouse Hospital, after dismissal. They are thereby kept informed about the state of their health, and new appliances, when necessary, are made for them.

GRADUATED LABOUR.

Of the 109 adult males discharged during the year, 48 registered for training. 16 were physically unfit for systematic training, but were engaged in occupational therapy, and 45 were unfit to work without prejudice to their condition. Due to the alteration in the function of the Colony, there has been a natural reduction in the number of patients who registered for training. One would not like to see this figure go much lower as the Colony scheme has always been one of the outstanding features of Hairmyres. Fortunately, there has been a slight increase in the number of patients engaged in occupational therapy.

NECESSITOUS CASES.

During the year 33 cases—a decrease of 29 on last year—were supplied with clothing and boots, as follows:—

	Cases.	Value.
County of Lanark, - - - - -	22	£36 7 9
Other Authorities, - - - - -	11	23 3 2

WASSERMANN TEST.

A specimen of blood was taken from all adult patients on admission, with the undernoted result:—

Strongly positive, 4.

This was equal to 2·8 per cent. of the adult admissions.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year, 135 adults and 32 children received treatment, as follows:—Extractions, 287; fillings, 62; scalings, 30.

These figures are practically the same as for last year, and indicate that we have probably reached stability. One now rarely sees a patient with extensive dental caries. The public are now appreciating the benefits of early conservative treatment, particularly as regards children.

Mr. Hutchison visited the Colony once a fortnight.

X-RAYS.

This department was one of the important units in our scheme. The apparatus is now totally inadequate. Owing to considerable trouble with fluctuating current, a common complaint in X-ray departments, we installed a motor alternator, which considerably improved the position. We would again plead for a speedy erection of our new treatment block, which, fortunately, has now received official approval.

The work done in this department was as follows:—In addition to numerous radioscopic examinations for artificial pneumothorax and other purposes, 1,098 X-ray photographs were taken, the number of chest films being 823. Other parts examined were as follows:—Pelvis, 13; spine, 13; knee, 10; abdomen, 6; foot, 5; hand, 5;

elbow, 3; ankle, 2; femur, 2; kidneys, 2; radius, 2; skull, 2; tibia, 2; clavicle, 1; gall bladder, 1; shoulder, 1; sternum, 1. Barium enemata and Per Abrodil were used for the diagnosis of tuberculosis ulceration of the bowel and tuberculosis of the kidney respectively.

LIPIODOL.—This was used for diagnosis and treatment of bronchiectasis, the method favoured being directly through the crico-thyroid membrane, with cannula and trocar. Altogether, 23 injections were given.

ACTINOTHERAPY.

The ultra-violet rays, both natural and artificial, were again extensively used for the treatment of the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis.

HELIOOTHERAPY. — This treatment, for the thirteenth year in succession, was applied during the summer months. It commenced on 4th May and terminated on 14th August. It still remains the best and cheapest method of obtaining the health-giving ultra-violet rays.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—The equipment in this department was as follows:—4 carbon arc lamps (short-flame), 2 carbon arc lamps (long-flame), 1 K.B.B. atmospheric quartz mercury vapour lamp, 1 K.B.B. uviator air-cooled lamp, 1 Kromayer water-cooled quartz mercury vapour lamp.

Lesion.	Patient. Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Illness.	Duration of Treatment.	*Lamp.	Result.
Glands.	E.D.	16	M.	2 months.	6 months.	{ S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	E.A.	11	F.	27 "	8 "	{ L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	H.B.	4	M.	6 "	4 "	{ S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	W. D.	14	M.	3 "	5 "	{ S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J. G.	7	M.	4 years.	7 "	{ S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J. G.	17	M.	9 months.	8 "	{ L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J. M'I.	7	M.	3 years.	6 "	{ L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	H. M'M.	2½	M.	6 months.	3 "	M.V.	Cured.
	D. M'L.	19	F.	6 "	7 "	{ S.F. M.V.	Cured.

Lesion.	Patient. Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Illness.	Duration of Treatment.	*Lamp.	Result.
Glands.	A. T.	11	F.	6 "	4 "	{ L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J. R.	12	M.	4 years.	11 "	{ S.F. L.F.	Cured.
	J. L.	14	F.	2½ "	1 "	{ U.V. S.F.	Improved.
	I. T.	14	F.	2 months.	1 "	{ U.V. S.F.	Improved.
	E. M'A.	19	F.	3 weeks.	1 "	{ U.V. S.F.	Improved.
Glands (Discharging Sinus).	M. B.	3	F.	10 months.	6 months.	{ S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	G. B.	8	M.	5 "	9 "	{ S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J. D.	12	M.	2 "	11 "	{ S.F. L.F.	Cured.
	T. H.	23	M.	7 years.	11 "	{ U.V. S.F.	Cured.
	A. H.	19	M.	5 months.	12 "	{ L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	W. H.	11	M.	3 "	12 "	{ S.F. L.F.	Cured.
	H. P.	12	M.	8 years.	20 "	{ U.V. S.F.	Cured.
	R. B.	23	F.	3 months.	7 "	{ L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	M. L.	11	F.	10 "	11 "	{ S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	M. M'I.	32	F.	7 years.	4 "	{ S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	E. T.	8	F.	9 months.	4 "	{ L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	M. R.	8	F.	5 years.	17 "	{ S.F. L.F.	Cured.
	J. M.	29	M.	3 months.	8 "	{ U.V. S.F.	Improved.
	C. H.	6	F.	5 years.	12 "	{ S.F. L.F.	Cured.
	M. M'S.	11	F.	3 months.	4 "	{ U.V. L.F.	Cured.
Bone.	E. W.	46	M.	17 months.	1 month.	{ S.F. M.V.	Cured.
	H. W.	16	F.	6 weeks.	1 "	{ S.F. M.V.	Cured.
	W. H.	9	M.	10 months.	3 months.	{ M.V. S.F.	Cured.
	W. G.	2	M.	3 "	4 "	{ L.F. M.V.	Cured.
	M. M'M.	2	F.	5 "	1 month.	{ S.F.	Improved.

Abdomen.	{	T. R.	10	M.	6 years.	6 months.	{ S.F. Improved. M.V.
		F. B.	4	M.	2 "	9 "	{ S.F. Cured. M.V.
		I. G.	22	M.	6 months.	1 month.	{ M.V. Improved
Epididymitis.	{	R. T.	34	M.	15 "	2 months.	{ S.F. Cured. M.V.
		D. T.	18	M.	8 weeks.	25 "	{ S.F. Cured. L.F. Cured. M.V.
		R. P.	43	M.	12 years.	13 "	{ S.F. Improved. U.V.
Empyema (Discharging Sinus).	{	J. L.	13	M.	8 months.	1 month.	{ S.F. Improved. U.V.
		J. L.	13	M.	2 weeks.	3 months.	{ M.V. Cured.
Ringworm on Scalp.	{	M. S.	5	F.	5 months.	4 "	{ M.V. Cured. U.V.
Tonsillitis.		E. A.	9	M.	2 "	4 treatments.	Krom. Cured.
Laryngitis.		J. W.	28	M.	2 "	4 months.	Krom. Cured.
Abscess of Forehead.	{	W. B.	22	M.	14 "	5 "	{ L.F. Cured. U.V.
Fibroid Lupus.	{	J. B.	7	F.	1 year.	40 months.	{ S.F. Cured. L.F. Cured. U.V.
		M. H.	24	M.	10 years.	12 "	{ S.F. Cured. U.V.
		R. M'M.	10	M.	6 months.	3 "	{ L.F. Cured. U.V.
		J. S.	18	M.	16 years.	15 "	{ S.F. Cured. U.V.
Catarrhal Lupus.	{	S. K.	22	F.	14 "	12 "	{ S.F. Cured. U.V.
		W. W.	26	M.	2 weeks.	6 "	{ S.F. Cured. U.V.

At the end of the year, 22 males and 13 females were still undergoing treatment.

OUT-PATIENTS.—The following table shows details of out-patients treated during the year. At the end of the year, 3 females and 2 males were still undergoing treatment.

Lesion.	Patient. Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Illness.	Duration of Treatment.	*Lamp.	Result.
Asthma.	J. H.	7	M.	3 years.	4 years.	M.V.	Improved.
Debility.	Mrs. G.	42	F.	3 months.	1 month.	M.V.	Cured.
Glands.	{ A. P.	7	F.	2 years.	10 months.	{ M.V. U.V.	{ Improved.

* S.F. = Short Flame.
L.F. = Long Flame.
Krom. = Kromayer.

M.V. = Mercury Vapour.
U.V. = Uviator.

80 per cent. of the cases after treatment were classified as "cured." This undoubtedly emphasises the excellent results obtained by actinotherapy.

The average number of treatments given per month was 1,000. The total number given by the different lamps was as follows:—Short-flame arc, 3,991; long-flame arc, 4,269; mercury vapour, 1,242; Uviator, 2,104; Kromayer, 263. These figures indicated a very extensive use of the ultra-violet rays. One still favoured the carbon arc as being the best source of light for the treatment of tuberculosis.

RADIANT HEAT.—The K.B.B. Gallois infra-red radiation projector lamp was of great value in the treatment of various painful conditions associated with pulmonary tuberculosis. It was also used for glands with discharging sinuses, and greatly shortened the duration of light treatment in these cases. The total number of treatments given was 219, a slight increase on last year's figures.

The undernoted table gives details of the cases treated:—

Lesion	Patient			Duration of Illness	Number of Treatments	Result
	Name	Age	Sex			
Sciatica	J. H.	41	M.	2 weeks	12	Cured.
	G. C.	40	M.	3 weeks	14	Cured.
	W. C.	42	M.	1 week	21	Cured.
Arthritis	P. O'N.	16	M.	2 weeks	31	Cured.
Lumbago	A. L.	42	M.	1 month	12	Cured.
	D. F.	40	M.	2 months	9	Cured.
	T. B.	48	M.	1 month	26	Cured.
Pleurodynia,	J. A.	47	M.	3 months	34	Cured.
	R. W.	42	M.	9 months	27	Cured.
Rheumatism	G. M.	37	M.	1 month	12	Cured.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

This operation was performed on certain selected cases. Owing to the presence of pleural adhesions, &c., only a certain proportion of the patients was suitable. Some authorities calculate that only 5 per cent. are suitable. Altogether, including inductions and refills, 191 injections were given, all the cases being under X-ray control, a considerable increase on the previous year's figures.

It is gratifying to report that official sanction has been given for the erection of an operating theatre. This will enable chest surgery

to be carried out, and thus provide facilities for the latest treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, and completely equip the institution for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis.

BLOOD SEDIMENTATION TEST.

This test is carried out on all the patients once every month. The method used is that of Westergren, one reading being taken one hour after the pipette is set up. The normal readings for this time are: Men, 1-3; women, 4-7. Although this test is now known to have little value in diagnosis, it is of undoubted use in prognosis and in estimating the effect of treatment on the patient. It has been found that the rate of sedimentation rises as the disease progresses, and falls as the disease becomes quiescent. It will be seen that, in the pulmonary cases, those patients with a positive sputum have a higher sedimentation rate than those with a negative sputum, and that the more advanced the disease (Turban-Gerhardt classification), the higher the rate.

In the non-pulmonary group, the sedimentation reaction did not rise above 20. The mean sedimentation rate of the patients who died during the year was 74. No less than 24 per cent. of these suffered from tuberculosis of larynx. One died following a spontaneous pneumothorax and two (9.5 per cent.) died following hæmoptysis.

Lesion.	Sedimentation Rate Readings.			
	1-3	4-20	20-40	Over 40
Pulmonary—Spit negative.				
Stage I,	2	1	—	—
Stage II,	5	4	2	—
Stage III,	1	2	1	—
Pulmonary—Spit positive.				
Stage I,	1	4	1	—
Stage II,	1	16	5	6
Stage III,	1	10	17	22
Glands, - - - - -	7	2	—	—
Lupus, - - - - -	2	4	—	—
Bone, - - - - -	1	5	—	—
Abdomen, - - - - -	2	—	—	—
Other regions, - - - - -	2	1	—	—
Totals, - - - - -	25	49	26	28
Percentage, - - - - -	19.5	38.3	20.3	21.9

TUBERCULO-PROTEIN.

The necessity for a stable and standardised tuberculin has been apparent for some time now, and much effort has been expended towards the realisation of this ideal, especially in America, where marked progress has been made during the past decade. While Koch's Old Tuberculin was potent in eliciting the skin reaction and was very stable, there has been a vast difference in the strength of others offered for use by various manufacturing houses. Aronson, using the Mantoux test, found a great variation in the strength of several samples of market tuberculin. This was due to different methods of preparation, the employment of different types of culture media, and the use of different strains of the tubercle bacillus. It was early realised that it was not possible to put Old Tuberculin itself on a standard basis, as it consists of a complex mixture, the potency of which resides in about one per cent. of its substance.

With the knowledge that the active principle of tuberculin, i.e., the substance responsible for the specific skin and general reactions in tuberculosis, was a protein or protein derivative, attempts were made to separate this from the growth products of the tubercle bacillus, but, as the media already contained protein substances, the value of the results was nullified.

Following the work of Proskauer and Beck, new media were devised of a simple non-protein nature. They had an exact and perfectly known composition, and were prepared from chemically pure substances: in short, synthetic non-protein media. Bacillary growth on such media was followed by the presence of protein, the appearance of which coincided with the onset of tuberculin activity of the medium. A liquid tuberculin analagous to Old Tuberculin is thus produced.

Using well-established strains of tubercle bacilli, a fair and constant yield of protein can be obtained from which the active skin-testing fraction, or purified protein derivative (P.P.D.) is extracted by ultra-infiltration and precipitation. Final washing with ether removed moisture, and a stable powder results. This is put up conveniently in tablet form, and is dissolved in a known quantity of buffered diluent when required for use. The strength of such a preparation is constant, and, given a uniform technique and dosage

(which can be arbitrarily fixed to give a suitable average reaction in infected persons), it is possible to compare tests on many individuals and repeated tests on the same person.

Moreover, the tablet method is handy to work with. It removes the difficulty of diluting Old Tuberculin, which involved using sterile pipettes, &c., and necessitated mathematical calculation, with the possibility of error, and is uneconomical, as much more tuberculin has to be prepared than can be used up (unless in bulk testing).

The name Tuberculin P.P.D. (Purified Protein Derivative) designates the product obtained by the method of Florence B. Seibert (American Review of Tuberculosis, 1932 (25), 724) from standard B.A.I. synthetic tuberculin. This product is sponsored by the Research Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Using a P.P.D., marketed by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and produced according to the methods described above, quantitative intracutaneous tests were carried out on all adult patients with the following views in mind:—

1. To compare its potency with a certain batch of Old Tuberculin.
2. To compare the potency of fresh dilutions with those of certain ages.
3. To ascertain if variations in skin sensitivity could be correlated with the extent and activity of the disease.

A 1/1000 dilution was used throughout, and the amount injected was 0.05 c.c., instead of the more usual 0.1 c.c., the smaller amount being favoured as allowing of more accurate dosage. In carrying out 1 and 3, controls were used. Readings were recorded in forty-eight hours, and the reactions classified as + to + + + + in the usual way.

While the work was unfinished at the end of the year, sufficient was done to justify the following observations:—

All the patients who reacted to Old Tuberculin reacted in closely similar degree to the P.P.D., thus the P.P.D. did not fail to detect any reactor to O.T.

Those patients suffering from tuberculous adenitis and lupus vulgaris showed a high degree of sensitivity. All were in the + + + and + + + + class, the former being more numerous.

If the stage of the disease in pulmonary cases be taken as minimal, moderately advanced, and far advanced, the clearest results were obtained at the extremes. Thus, in the "far advanced" class, sensitivity was greatly depressed. Two patients in this class failed to show any reaction. Both died within a week. The majority of the remainder showed a + result, and these suffered from complications such as enteritis and laryngitis.

Patients with minimal lesions showed a high state of sensitivity. Not one had a + reaction, the majority being in the + + + class. A few had + + + + reactions, and in these rapid healing and resolution of the lesion were noted. With healing and obliteration of cavitation, hypersensitivity was found.

The "moderately advanced" group showed all degrees of sensitivity, most of the cases giving a + + or + + + result. No conclusions could be drawn in this group, and, even in the other groups, individual exceptions were observed, e.g., a "far advanced" case showing a + + + reaction.

It would appear then that the degree of sensitivity is in inverse ratio to toxic activity, i.e., to the amount of circulating tuberculo-protein generated from the lesion. When this is present in large amounts, it possibly desensitises the skin and depresses sensitivity. When it is lessened by the lesion being healed or walled off by fibrosis, sensitivity remains high. High sensitivity was also found in artificial pneumothorax cases where compression of the lung acted in a similar fashion. On the other hand, many cases showed good resistance while allergy fluctuated. Again, a case may show healing in one part of a lung and caseation in another. Thus a clear-cut correlation between allergy or sensitivity and resistance immunity seems impossible to establish.

Much more work is required in the study of conditions underlying hypersensitivity to tuberculin and fluctuations in sensitivity, the significance of which is not sufficiently well known, and in this work the use of a stable and constant test substance like P.P.D. may well play a big part, both clinically and in the wider study of epidemiology.

TEST MEALS.

Those patients who, during the year, complained of abdominal symptoms had a fractional test meal done. The method of Ryle was adhered to.

Test meals were done on 7 patients, the findings being shown in the table appended. As a result of the investigations, these patients responded favourably to appropriate treatment:—

Lesion.		Achlorhydria.	Hypochlorhydria.	Normal.	Hyperchlorhydria
Pulmonary	{ Sputum + -	1	—	2	3
	{ Sputum - -	—	1	—	—
Non-pulmonary,	. .	—	—	—	—
TOTALS, -		1	1	2	3

All the clinical work in connection with the above paragraphs was done by Dr. Gemmill, who made a particular study of the Tuberculin Test in Adults.

In Tuberculosis, there is a wide field for research, and it is hoped, in the new *post-mortem* and clinical laboratory departments, to make further progress in this direction.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

Our three school teachers continued to be responsible for the education of our tuberculous children. Owing to the presence of children in our Orthopædic Section requiring individual bedside education, an alteration was made in our school time-table, most of the forenoon session being devoted to this section. At the end of the summer session, a Sale of Work was held, being one of the most successful we have ever had. It was an excellent exhibition of the various and numerous articles made by the children. A particularly gratifying feature was the large attendance of parents. At Christmas, we had our Christmas Tree, and the children gave a delightful entertainment, including songs, dances, and plays.

The average number of children attending school was 63; maximum, 79; minimum, 46.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Colony has accommodation for 250 patients, as follows:—

Pavilion I—Adult Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Pavilion II—Adult Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Boys,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
								— 80
Pavilion III—Women,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Girls,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
								— 42
Orthopædic—Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
								— 34
Observation—Children,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
								—
Total Beds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>250</u>

Towards the end of the year, operations were commenced on our new Piggery and Mortuary, and it is hoped to give full particulars in the next Annual Report. To relieve overcrowding in the Nurses' Dining-room, the wall between this room and the Nurses' Recreation Room was removed, thus greatly enlarging the Dining-room. This is the first step in our scheme of re-organisation, which is absolutely essential to give proper accommodation to our nursing staff.

The following work was carried out by the County Works Department:—New drains, laundry and duct: repairing plaster work and roofs: new cement floor, spray-room, Pavilion II: painting Doctor's house and Administration Block: painting rough-casting, Lodge. This painting of the Lodge has effected a great improvement in the appearance of the building, and it is to be hoped that the other Colony buildings will receive similar treatment in the near future. All our main avenues were tar-sprayed and covered with red chips, thus greatly improving the appearance of the grounds.

RECREATION.

The usual facilities were available for patients' recreation. Owing to the increase in the number of female patients, arrangements were made to convert one of the children's rest rooms into a recreation room with a wireless installation. The billiard-room was well patronised, frequent competitions being held. The table was re-covered and new cushions purchased.

In the Recreation Hall, frequent concerts were held and there were the usual facilities for carpet bowls and other indoor games. Our thanks are due to the undernoted kind friends who so generously provided entertainments during the season :—

Burnbank Co-operative Society Male Voice Choir.
 Regent Entertainers, Newmains (2 entertainments).
 Miss Bertha Waddell's Children's Theatre.
 Wedgwood Players, Glasgow.
 Impromptu Entertainers (2 entertainments).
 Miss Bertha Waddell's Dramatic Club.
 St. George's Church Dramatic Club, Glasgow.
 Rosebank Church Junior Choir, Cambuslang.
 Alpine Entertainers, Newmains.
 Kyrle Choir, Glasgow.
 Waverleys Concert Party, Paisley.
 The Drama and Comedy Club, Glasgow.
 The Arts League of Service.
 Mossbank Concert Party.

Arrangements for out-door recreation consisted of a golf course, putting green, croquet lawn, and quoiting ground.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Regular services were held in the Recreation Hall, the undernoted clergymen very kindly giving their services voluntarily :—

Rev. D. C. Alexander, Eaglesham.
 Rev. John Anderson, Carmunnock.
 Rev. J. A. Cowley, Clarkston.
 Rev. A. Drummond Duff, Mearns.
 Rev. T. K. Johnstone, East Kilbride.
 Rev. Father Kennedy, Clarkston.
 Rev. J. G. Liddell, East Kilbride.
 Rev. D. L. Seath, Eaglesham.
 Rev. N. S. Boyd Scott, East Kilbride.
 Rev. A. M. Wright, Busby.

In addition, Sunday Schools were conducted for both Protestant and Roman Catholic children.

STAFF.

In October, Dr. George Gemmill was appointed Assistant Physician in place of Dr. Bunting.

At the end of the year, the Institution staff, in addition to the Physician Superintendent, Orthopædic Surgeon, Assistant Physician, and Matron, included the following:—

Sisters, - - - - -	7	Clerks, - - - - -	2
Staff Nurses, - - - - -	3	Instructors, - - - - -	4
Nurses, - - - - -	27	Electric Power Station, - - - - -	6
Supervisor, - - - - -	1	Handyman, - - - - -	1
Maids, - - - - -	34	Attendant, - - - - -	1
School Teachers, - - - - -	3	Porter, - - - - -	1
Typist, - - - - -	1		
Total, - - -			<u>91</u>

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I. RAINFALL.

Month.	Depth in Inches.	Month.	Depth in Inches.
January, - - - - -	7·68	July, - - - - -	1·81
February, - - - - -	·70	August, - - - - -	4·95
March, - - - - -	2·92	September, - - - - -	4·25
April, - - - - -	3·32	October, - - - - -	6·75
May, - - - - -	2·24	November, - - - - -	2·30
June, - - - - -	2·55	December, - - - - -	4
Total Rainfall for Year, -			<u>43·47</u>

This shows an increase of 12·07 inches on previous year.

During the year, there were 191 completely dry days, being 41 days less than last year.

II. WINDS.

North, - - - - -	27	South, - - - - -	53
North-East, - - - - -	31	South-West, - - - - -	51
East, - - - - -	37	West, - - - - -	107
South-East, - - - - -	14	North-West, - - - - -	45
<u>109</u>		<u>256</u>	

III. TEMPERATURE.

		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean.
January,	- -	52	28	40
February,	- -	56	25	40·5
March,	- - -	62	24	43
April,	- - -	62	26	44
May,	- - -	78	34	56
June,	- - -	85	42	63·5
July,	- - -	91	46	68·5
August,	- -	72	42	57
September,	- -	75	38	56·5
October,	- -	62	27	44·5
November,	- -	54	26	40
December,	- -	52	32	42

The mean temperature for the year was 49·6.

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.

GARDENS.

This department was responsible for the upkeep of the grounds and for supplying garden produce to the Institution and flowers to the various wards. Any surplus was sent to market or sold privately. In an attempt to combat the very persistent tomato disease, arrangements were made to steam sterilise all the soil used for potting purposes. The work of the patients in this department is classified as occupational therapy. 13 patients enrolled for this purpose. The staff, at the end of the year, consists of a head gardener, inside and outside foremen, 5 under-gardeners, and a carter. A four-year-old mare was purchased to take the place of the old cart horse.

FOREST NURSERY.

This is one of the original departments in the Colony, and the work is very suitable for tuberculous subjects. During inclement weather, patients work in a shed, making rustic seats, splitting wood, &c. There was a steady demand for the trees, shrubs, and roses grown in this department. When the roses were in bloom they were a pretty picture and attracted considerable attention. This department

is also responsible for the care of the extensive plantations and shelter belts, also the estate fences and ditches. 23 patients enrolled for training. The staff at the end of the year consists of a head forester, foreman forester, 8 under-foresters, and a carter.

POULTRY FARM.

The work in this department is very suitable for tuberculous patients. It is an open-air occupation and the duties are not too arduous. Poultry-farming can be considered as both occupational therapy and vocational training. There is a certificated poultrymaid in charge, and the patients work in relays, thus ensuring constant supervision of the poultry. The patients do not require to be on duty more than three hours per day. During the year, 36 patients enrolled for training.

In the incubator house, we have four incubators capable of hatching a total of 550 eggs. Owing to the increased demands of the Institution, there were fewer outside sales. However, 327 hatching eggs and 102 day-old chicks were sold. It was found to be almost impossible to supply the demands of the Institution for table birds for the patients' light diet. Arrangements were made for Miss Campbell, our poultrymaid, to periodically visit Lanark Auction Mart and buy young cockerels, these being fattened in the department, thus coping with the demand and being a considerable source of profit.

Altogether, during the year, 924 chickens, 40 turkeys, and 75 ducklings were hatched. At the end of the year, the stock consisted of 7 cocks, 164 cockerels, 121 hens, 139 pullets, 89 chickens, 22 ducklings, 3 turkeys—total, 545 fowls—a considerable increase on the previous year.

This year, the rearing of turkeys was particularly successful, and our poultrymaid is to be congratulated on the excellent results, particularly when it has to be remembered that it was not a successful year for turkeys. As an addition to our range of poultry, we added some Light Sussex, with satisfactory results. We also crossed some Rhode Island Reds with an English game cock, the crosses having well-developed breasts, being particularly useful for table purposes. For the Poultry Department to be a financial success, it seems that one should concentrate more on the rearing of birds for table

purposes rather than on the sale of eggs, the demand for the former having greatly increased in recent years. The price obtained for eggs is not adequate, and the public cannot or will not appreciate the value of a fresh country egg. Our patients must be considered especially fortunate, as they were able to be supplied with eggs not more than twenty-four hours old.

PIGGERY.

This department was carried on with considerable difficulty owing to the dilapidated condition of the various buildings. However, a start was made with our new piggery towards the end of the year. This is being built to the south of the farm steading, on the latest principles, and with accommodation for 160 pigs. It is hoped to give full details in the Annual Report for next year.

The department was under the supervision of the farm manager, and 6 patients enrolled for training. For several years there has been a steady increase in the financial returns, and this year we reached a record of £726 8s., an increase of £121 4s. on last year. From these figures, it is evident that the cost of the new piggery will soon be cleared.

GUINEA-PIG DEPARTMENT.

This department was in charge of a patient and has been very successfully conducted, the stock having kept in good health, due to the judicious purchase of new stock. There was an increased demand by the County Laboratory, and one would like to further develop this department.

Sold to County Laboratory, ...	...	...	132
Stock at end of year, ...	...	...	58

INSTITUTION WORKSHOP.

4 patients enrolled for training. This department was able to undertake a large number of Institution repairs, including joiner work and painting, and thus was the means of considerably reducing the running costs of the Colony.

GARAGE.

Our Ford Van and Dennis Lorry were extensively used throughout the year. Our second-hand Austin ambulance has been found par-

ticularly useful for patients. Our scheme of re-organisation should include the purchase of a new ambulance for the conveyance of the large number of patients that will be unable to travel in the ordinary way.

FARM.

The stock is a pedigree herd of Ayrshire breed, and we hold a producer's licence for certified milk (the highest grade). The average figure for the routine veterinary inspection was, as usual, 97 per cent. All the milk produced was purchased by the Institution, none being retailed. Any surplus milk was made into butter. Being members of the Scottish Milk Records Association, the milk production was regularly tested by the official tester, and the figures were as follows:—Average butter fat, 3·67 per cent. 10 cows yielded over 1,000 gallons. The average for the whole herd was 916 gallons—an excellent average, and 45 gallons higher than last year. Bacteriological examination of the milk gave the excellent result of only 2,100 blood heat organisms per c.c., and no coliform bacilli in one-tenth of a c.c. The following were the awards gained at the various Cattle Shows:—

1st,	-	-	-	2-year old Heifer,	-	Hamilton.
3rd, 4th,	-	-	-	1-year old Heifers,	-	do.
2nd, 4th,	-	-	-	2-year old Heifers,	-	Chapelton.
1st, 3rd, 4th,	-	-	-	1-year old Heifers,	-	do.
1st,	-	-	-	Pair 1-year old Heifers,	-	do.
2nd,	-	-	-	Aged Bull,	-	do.

There was an increased demand for milk by the Institution, and we were just able to supply the requirements, having no margin, particularly during the winter months. When our scheme of re-organisation is completed, it will be necessary to consider the question of additional byre accommodation. Another byre for twenty cows would meet our demands for the future. The sale of year-old bulls has been a considerable source of profit to the farm, and has been an excellent advertisement for our stock. The erection of additional bull boxes would undoubtedly improve this financial position.

This year again the dry season, with our heavy soil, suited our crops. The pastures were particularly good. Hay and oats were a good crop and well got. Potatoes, although a very good crop, did

not bulk well. Turnips were a fair crop after re-sowing all but one acre.

The staff consists of farm manager, dairymaid, byreman, assistant byreman, milker, 2 ploughmen, 2 outdoor workers.

The stock at the end of the year was as follows:—2 stock bulls, 8 bull stirks, 7 bull calves, 45 cows, 21 heifers, 16 heifer calves, 6 work horses. A 4-year-old gelding was purchased to take the place of an old horse which died.

INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS.

Reviewing the work of the Industrial Workshops since their inception, one can only conclude that, in spite of criticism often far from helpful, they have made good. The financial aspect of the scheme seems to receive undue prominence. Although the receipts from the various departments totalled over £1,000, training was our first consideration. We cannot expect, for example, any financial return in training patients as motor drivers, yet this training offers one of the best prospects of obtaining permanent employment. As this is the only scheme available in Scotland for the training of tuberculous patients, it is worthy of every encouragement. A new feature might be the training of patients who have finished their treatment in the Orthopædic Department. One realises the difficulty of obtaining employment for crippled patients. They might be trained in cabinet-making, boot-repairing, or basketmaking.

47 patients enrolled for training in the various departments.

It is pleasing to record further progress in the scheme of After-care. This year the County Council erected a hut adjacent to one of our large new housing schemes for one of our patients who had trained as a boot repairer. The site was carefully selected, with no opposition in the vicinity, and the venture has been a great success. One is very grateful to the County Council for their sympathy and consideration in this case.

BASKETMAKING DEPARTMENT.—This department was one of the most interesting to visitors, and continued to be fully employed during the year. Towards Christmas it was only with considerable difficulty that we could cope with our orders. There was also a considerable increase in the amount of repair work for various laundries. The receipts were almost £100 more than last year. As in former years,

we exhibited our wares at fêtes, sales of work, &c. We would draw the attention of associations and other public bodies to this scheme, and solicit their enquiries for basket work. We arrange to take back all goods not sold.

BOOT-REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.—This department was one of the most useful in the Colony. We undertook most of the repair work for the surrounding district in addition to all the repairs for Omoa House and Crosslaw Home. As a form of training, it is very suitable for a partially fit man, and, in addition, it does not require much capital to start a business. In view of the concentration of repair work in factories where it is done by machinery, it is now becoming more and more difficult to obtain the necessary training in hand repair work. Our workshop is one of the few centres available for this purpose.

CABINETMAKING DEPARTMENT.—There has been such an increase of work in this department that our orders are very much in arrears. If we had accommodation we could employ double the number of trainees. With the opening of our new additions, such as the Nurses' Home, there will be a demand for furniture, and it would give us great satisfaction if we could make some of this furniture in our own workshops. All varieties of cabinetmaking were carried out, including veneering, there being a considerable demand for the better class of furniture made in walnut, oak, and mahogany. Plywood of various kinds was again extensively used.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.—Our demonstration cars were in constant use throughout the year, and, although somewhat dilapidated, this fact proved of great value, as the constant supervision required to keep them in running order was an excellent training. The new Road Act, with its compulsory driving test, rather lowers the value of the driving certificate of the Royal Scottish Automobile Club. However, our trainees are of the opinion that this certificate has considerable value in obtaining employment, and they are anxious that they should be permitted to go forward for this certificate after passing the compulsory test of the Act. The prospects of employment after training in this department are good, and we have been able to place a considerable number of trainees.

HAIRMYRES COLONY,

March, 1935.

COUNTY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, STONEHOUSE.

REPORT BY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Medical Superintendent—ALEXANDER SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

Visiting Physician—ALEXANDER M'LEAN, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—Miss H. J. MORE.

ADMINISTRATION.

The accommodation for orthopædic cases was not increased during the year. For a long time we have been assessing the number of beds here as in the region of 80, while 34 beds are available at Hairmyres Colony.

At times as many as 87 patients have been in residence in Stonehouse Hospital, a number greatly in excess of its proper capacity, but the needs of the patients were so clamant that perforce admission had to be undertaken.

Despite this, it is still a matter for regret that a waiting list for orthopædic cases remains. It is only by dint of much transferring and juggling with vacancies that the list is kept within reasonable dimensions, and undoubtedly the tendency is to send home, whenever possible, patients with glandular and other lesser tuberculous lesions at a date earlier than would be done if more generous bed accommodation were available. Also, it is imperative to point out that the waiting list is by no means a true reflex of the numbers requiring treatment, for much work is still carried on at the Out-patient Department here, on patients who would benefit by residential treatment.

Last year the Works Department carried out a considerable amount of renovation and repainting. All the external paintwork and repairs were attended to, and in addition the wards were repaired and redecorated, with the exception of the treatment block. The hospital is, therefore, now in a greatly improved condition, better in fact than it has been for many years. The wards are brighter, cleaner, and cheerier, both for patients and staff.

STAFF.—The *Medical Staff*, as before, consists of a resident superintendent, who carries out the treatment, including practically all the operative work, and a visiting doctor whose chief duty is the administration of anæsthetics.

In recent months it has become customary for the urological work of the tuberculosis scheme to gravitate towards Stonehouse, and in the near future a definite appointment of a urological surgeon will be necessary.

The visiting dentist gives treatment in his department at regular intervals.

The *Nursing Staff* consists of a matron, 5 trained sisters, and 17 probationers.

Clerical Staff.—1 clerkess, full-time, non-resident.

Teaching Staff.—1 full-time (non-resident), female teacher.

Domestic Staff.—1 cook, 1 laundrymaid, 13 maids.

Outdoor Staff.—2 engineers, 2 gardeners, 1 fireman.

Patients.

Stonehouse Hospital consists of an indoor and outdoor department, and, following the procedure of former years, the report classifies the patients under the heading of indoor and outdoor.

Indoor Patients.

During 1934, 120 patients were admitted and 112 patients discharged from this institution. The number of deaths was four.

Seventeen patients were transferred to Hairmyres, and whenever any of the cases there required operative treatment, or celluloid casts, splints, or plaster work, this was carried out at Stonehouse. Thus, it will be seen that, with transfers common, it becomes increasingly difficult to give a true statistical picture of the numbers and duration of treatment of patients. This report must, therefore, in the meantime, be considered along with that section of the Hairmyres report which deals with the Orthopædic Ward there, and which has been drafted by me on the same lines as the main Stonehouse report.

Place of residence of patients and age and sex distribution are detailed in Tables I. and II.

TABLE I.

Avondale, ...	2	East Kilbride, ...	1
Blantyre, ...	9	Glasgow, ...	4
Bothwell, ...	29	Glassford, ...	1
Cadder, ...	2	Hamilton, ...	1
Cambuslang, ...	14	Lanark, ...	1
Cambusnethan, ...	5	Lesmahagow, ...	1
Carluke, ...	2	New Monkland, ...	1
Carnwath, ...	1	Old Monkland, ...	8
Carstairs, ...	1	Rutherglen, ...	1
Coulter, ...	1	Shotts, ...	12
Covington, ...	1	Stonehouse, ...	1
Dalserf, ...	10		
			109
Biggar Burgh, 2 ; Lanark Burgh, 1, ...			3
		Total, ...	112

TABLE II.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age—Groups.	Tuber- culous.	Non- Tuberculous.
— 5	5	9	14	Pre-School,	8	6
—10	12	13	25	School Age,	{ 24	1
—15	10	12	22		{ 19	3
—20	7	5	12		{ 11	1
—25	3	7	10	Adolescent,	{ 8	2
—30	—	6	6	Early Maturity,	{ 6	—
—35	2	4	6		{ 5	1
—40	3	3	6		{ 5	1
—45	2	2	4		{ 2	2
—50	1	—	1	Late Maturity,	{ 1	—
—55	2	1	3		{ 2	1
—60	1	1	2		{ 1	1
—65	—	—	—		{ —	—
—70	1	—	1		{ 1	—
	49	63	112		93	19

Non-Tuberculous Disease.

During the year 19 patients were found suffering from diseases other than tuberculosis. (See Table III.)

The cases of acute cervical adenitis came here under a diagnosis of tuberculous glands.

Most of the others were sent in under a diagnosis of tuberculous disease of bones or joints.

Cases 12 and 13 were acute retro-peritoneal abscesses. The first was sent under a diagnosis of tuberculosis of the hip because of flexion deformity. The joint, however, was quite normal clinically and radiologically, and after drainage the patient made a complete recovery. The second patient was admitted in a semi-moribund state, having been kept at home for more than eight weeks. The diagnosis apparently was tuberculosis of the spine. He had a very large retro-peritoneal abscess causing bulging in the iliac fossa and in the triangle of Petit. He also recovered after operation. This type of case is more common than it used to be, and within the past two years I have seen quite a number of them, here and in other institutions.

Case 14 suffered from pyæmia. He also was sent as suffering from tuberculosis of the hip joint. In reality he had staphylococcal infections of the hip and ankle, and a staphylococcal empyema, and made a slow recovery after operation.

Case No. 16 suffered from pain in the back and abdomen, and was sent for observation for tuberculosis of the spine. She had oxaluria.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The remaining 93 cases were definitely non-pulmonary tuberculosis. These numbers are slightly less than last year, due to the fact that the cases kept in Stonehouse are either in need of an operation or are of a more severe type than those in the Orthopædic Ward in Hairmyres, from which 48 cases were dismissed during the year.

SPINAL DISEASE (11 Cases).

(See Table IV.)

The patients suffering from spinal lesions dismissed in 1934 numbered 11, and of these 7 had healed and consolidated lesions

and were sent home wearing celluloid jackets. Three patients were greatly improved, and were re-admitted later, after recovery from scarlet fever or measles, to complete treatment and be fitted with celluloid jackets. The remaining boy only stayed in hospital four days and was taken home by his parents, although he was badly in need of long residential treatment.

It will be noticed from the Table that four patients had, on admission, some degree of paresis of the lower limbs from which recovery took place. Early pressure paralysis in tuberculosis of the spine is a hopeful condition, even when it looks to be very bad clinically. Paralysis, due to interference with the blood supply of the cord causing ischaemic changes, is usually hopeless, but is comparatively rare. One example of this is found in the multiple group of cases. The patient had sensory, motor and sphincter paralysis, and died after a very prolonged illness.

HIP JOINT (5 Cases).

(See Table V.)

Five patients suffering from tuberculosis of the hip joint were dismissed. They all had quiescent lesions, and four of them had a fair degree of joint movement, while one had an ankylosed hip following operation. None of them was over twenty years of age.

KNEE JOINT (4 Cases).

(See Table VI.)

The number of patients dismissed after treatment for tuberculosis of the knee joint was four; rather less than usual. Two of them had quiescent lesions, and two were greatly improved.

OTHER BONES AND JOINTS (5 Cases).

(See Table VII.)

In this group were five cases. There was one example of disease of the shoulder with abscess, which was treated by aspiration and later plaster, and was greatly improved, though I would have liked to keep her longer. The ankle joint case made a good recovery. The remaining three suffered from a tuberculous focus in bone, and did well after operative treatment.

MULTIPLE TUBERCULOSIS (10 Cases).

(See Table VIII.)

This group, as usual, proved the least amenable to treatment. Three of them were dismissed well, and three improved, while four died. The deaths occurred in patients with extensive lesions, hopeless on admission, but requiring institutional treatment for dressings and palliative measures.

GLANDULAR TUBERCULOSIS (58 Cases).

The number of cases of glandular tuberculosis has again increased, being 58. All of these with two exceptions, a preauricular gland mass and an axillary adenitis, were infections of the cervical glands.

Three cases were treated conservatively by aspiration and light therapy because of the multiple nature of the glands and their haphazard distribution. The remaining 55 received operative treatment. In 22, complete and radical excision was possible, while in 33 instances incision and curettage followed by ultra violet light therapy was the method adopted because of abscess formation, usually involving skin and superficial tissues. Ten of these patients with caseating gland masses had more than one operation, the second operation being for the removal of a gland radicle after the abscess had cleared up.

The purely conservative treatment of glandular tuberculosis has long been abandoned by me. It is tedious and by no means certain, and patients are naturally distressed to find that after a long period of trial with light therapy &c., recourse to surgical measures becomes necessary. Excision in properly selected cases gives good and rapid results, and can be followed by general treatment. Aspiration is only of value in a very few carefully chosen cases. It is futile where there is infiltration of skin and superficial tissue.

All our patients receive post-operative ultra violet light therapy, either here or at the Health Institutes.

TABLE III.

NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASE

No. of Case.	Sex.	Age in Years.	Disease.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in Days.	Remarks.
1	F.	1 $\frac{7}{12}$	Acute cervical adenitis.	Incision and drainage.	Well.	51	—
2	M.	1 $\frac{4}{12}$	Do. do.	Do.	Well.	31	—
3	F.	2	Do. do.	Do.	Well.	22	—
4	M.	2	Acute cervical adenitis and Lt. otitis media.	Do.	Well.	34	—
5	M.	13	Acute cervical adenitis.	Do.	Well.	21	—
6	M.	36	Do. do.	Do.	Well.	27	—
7	F.	3	Rickets.	Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.	Well.	65	Sent in for observation for Tb. Spine.
8	M.	2	Acute streptococcal arthritis of both hips.	Drainage and extension.	Improved.	30	—
9	M.	14	Acute mastoiditis.	Radical.	Well.	43	—

TABLE III—Continued.

10	F.	56	Sprain Rt. Ankle.	Rest.	Well.	5	—
11	M.	52	Chronic osteomyelitis of radius.	Sequestrotomy.	Improved.	306	—
12	F.	6	Acute Retroperitoneal Abscess.	Incision and Drainage.	Well.	85	Sent in as Tb. Hip.
13	M.	14	Do. do.	Do.	Healed.	87	Sent in as Tb. Spine.
14	M.	43	Pyæmia with joint abscesses and empyema.	Drainage of joints and excision of rib.	Well.	172	Sent in as Tb. Hip.
15	F.	19	Cerebral diplegia and Pul. Fibrosis.	General.	Improved.	85	—
16	F.	20	Oxaluria.	Dietetic.	Well.	32	Observation as Tb. Spine.
17	M.	24	Intestinal Colic.	General.	Well.	4	—
18	M.	34	Fistula in Ano.	Incision.	Healed.	11	—
19	M.	40	Pul Fibrosis ; B. Coli Cystitis.	General.	Improved.	62	—

TABLE IV.

SPINAL DISEASE (11 CASES).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region Affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in Days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	3rd-5th dorsal vertebrae, with abscess and paresis.	M.	17	$\frac{3}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	Recumbency. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	1711	Able to walk well.
2	4th-6th dorsal vertebrae, with paravertebral abscess and paresis.	F.	5	1	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	1698	Transferred to Hair- myres.
3	3rd-8th dorsal vertebrae.	M.	17	2	Albee's opera- tion. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	1718	—
4	5th-10th dorsal vertebrae, with paresis.	F.	8	$\frac{3}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	Recumbency, etc.	—	1	—	—	—	1738	Paresis recovered. Transferred with Scarlet Fever.
5	8th-9th dorsal vertebrae, and 2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae, with psoas abscess.	F.	3	$\frac{4}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	Recumbency. Aspiration.	—	1	—	—	—	71	Transferred with Measles. To return for celluloid jacket.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

6	9th-11th dorsal vertebrae.	F.	33	1	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	562	During residence patient had acute volvulus of small intestine with obstruction. Re-covered after operation. Admitted for Cast.
7	Dorso-lumbar spine. (Quiescent).	M.	33	2	Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	2	
8	9th dorsal vertebra to 4th lumbar vertebra, with paresis and cystitis. (Old spine reactivated).	F.	37	10	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	141	Able to walk well.
9	2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae.	M.	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	Recumbency.	—	1	—	—	173	Transferred with Measles. Readmitted.
10	2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae with discharging sinuses.	M.	20	1	Recumbency.	—	—	1	—	4	Taken home at own request.
11	3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae with psoas abscess.	F.	8	$1\frac{4}{5}$	Recumbency. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	856	Transferred to Hairmyres for short period.

TABLE V.

HIP JOINT (5 CASES).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in Days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Left hip. Disease of femoral epiphysis with abscess.	M.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Aspiration. Extension. Plaster.	1	—	—	—	—	339	—
2	Right hip. Disease of head of femur and acetabulum.	F.	5	$\frac{6}{12}$	Extension. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	685	—
3	Right hip. Disease of head and neck of femur with abscess.	M.	9	2	Extension. Aspiration. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	869	Some limitation of movement.
4	Left hip. Extensive disease of head of femur and acetabulum.	M.	13	8	Sequestrotomy.	1	—	—	—	—	223	Walks well. Wearing surgical boot for shortening.
5	Right hip. Disease of femoral epiphysis.	M.	18	2	Extension. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	324	Transferred to Hairmyres.

TABLE VI
KNEE JOINT (4 CASES)

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region Affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in Days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Left knee. Epiphyseal disease of femur and tibia.	M.	4	2	Extension. Splint.	—	1	—	—	—	349	Transferred with Scarlet Fever.
2	Left knee. Disease of femur and tibia with deformity.	F.	7	4	Extension. Walking caliper.	1	—	—	—	—	353	—
3	Left knee. Synovial disease with fluid.	F.	10	$\frac{3}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	Extension. Aspiration.	1	—	—	—	—	123	Transferred to Hairmyres while learning to walk.
4	Left knee. Old extensive disease of femur and tibia with sinuses.	M.	19	3	Extension. Excision of active focus.	—	1	—	—	—	56	Taken home by parents.

TABLE VII.

OTHER BONES AND JOINTS (5 CASES).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region Affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in Days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Shoulder joint with abscess.	F.	10	4	Aspiration. Plaster.	—	1	—	—	—	59	—
2	Left ankle. Disease of astragalus and tibia with abscess.	F.	17	$\frac{6}{1}$	Aspiration. Plaster. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	523	Developed Scarlet Fever.
3	Disease of 1st right meta- tarsal.	M.	15	$\frac{4}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	Removal of sequestra.	1	—	—	—	—	340	Transferred to Hairmyres to learn to walk.
4	Sternum with sinus.	M.	37	10	Removal of sequestra.	—	1	—	—	—	52	—
5	Left tibia with abscess and sinus.	M.	7	5	Excision of focus. Ionization.	1	—	—	—	—	174	—

TABLE VIII.
MULTIPLE TUBERCULOSIS (10 CASES).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in Days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Tuberculous cervical adenitis and Tabes mesenterica.	F.	8	$\frac{3}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	Light therapy, etc.	—	1	—	—	—	199	—
2	Tuberculous peritonitis with fluid. Disease of lungs with pleurisy at left base.	F.	21	$\frac{3}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	Paracentesis.	1	—	—	—	—	306	—
3	Tuberculosis of breast; tuberculous glands; and pulmonary tuberculosis.	F.	21	3	Operative.	—	1	—	—	—	51	—
4	Tuberculous cervical adenitis, and old lesion of left knee.	F.	23	4	Incision and curettage.	1	—	—	—	—	38	Transferred to Hairmyres.
5	Tuberculous peritonitis with fluid and pleurisy.	F.	25	2	Paracentesis and general.	1	—	—	—	—	164	—
6	Spine. 6th dorsal vertebra to 3rd lumbar vertebra; left ankle and left hand.	F.	30	20	Aspiration of psoas. Incision and scraping of ankle and hand.	—	1	—	—	—	80	Went home at own request.

7	Disease of right shoulder with sinuses, and abdominal and pulmonary tuberculosis. Amyloid disease.	F.	42	3	Incision and drainage.	—	—	—	—	1	20	Hopeless case. Palliative treatment.
8	Spine.—Disease of 5th to 10th dorsal vertebrae with sensory and motor paralysis. Tuberculosis of left shoulder.	F.	50	3	General. Plaster, etc.	—	—	—	—	1	812	Hopeless case from start.
9	Disease of cervical spine with abscess. Disease of left knee and left ankle and foot, with abscesses and sinuses.	M.	53	1	Aspiration. Incision and drainage.	—	—	—	—	1	487	Extensive multiple case.
10	Extensive tuberculous cervical adenitis, and pulmonary tuberculosis.	M.	57	1	General. Drainage of abscesses.	—	—	—	—	1	300	—

General Treatment.

Our methods have followed the lines used in previous years. Spines are treated by recumbency in hyperextension on special frames, followed by celluloid jackets in the quiescent stage. Hip joint cases are treated by extension or on Pylford Frames, corrective operations being performed where the position of the limb demands it, and later spica celluloid splints are fitted. In knee joint cases we still use the walking caliper splint in the quiescent stage.

During the year 30 new celluloid appliances were made, and 14 repairs carried out. The new appliances were as follows:— Spinal jackets—13; hip splints—7; knee splints—3; ankle splints—3; elbow splints—1; wrist splints—3. The repairs were mostly carried out on spinal jackets and hip splints.

Eight appliances (6 jackets, 1 hip splint, and 1 wrist splint) were made for patients in Hairmyres.

The entire process in the manufacture of these celluloid jackets and splints, from the initial plaster cast to the finished appliance is carried out in the hospital.

Long residence is necessary, of course, if good results are to be obtained in patients suffering from tuberculosis of the spine or any of the larger joints. Sometimes the parents and relatives are difficult to convince that we do not keep patients any longer than we can help. This is easily understood. It is impossible for them to appreciate that a patient may be very gravely ill as a result of an acute pyogenic disease and yet recover in a few weeks, while many months, even years, are spent in the treatment of tuberculous bone and joint lesions. However, it is remarkable how soon the majority of patients settle down to spend long periods in various forms of apparatus. Bedside tuition such as is carried out by the teacher here is of great assistance. Children of school age are taught as much as possible the usual school subjects, and all patients are taught a little handicraft—sewing, beadmaking, basket work &c., so that their time is occupied part of the day, and the tedium of their long restraint lessened.

X-Ray Department.

During the year 593 radiological examinations were made, 166 of these being of indoor patients and 427 of outdoor patients.

Dental Treatment.

The visiting dentist paid three visits during the year, and 35 patients were treated as follows:—Extractions—53; fillings—9; scalings—2.

INDOOR OPERATIONS.

The indoor operative work is detailed in the following table:—

OPERATIONS WITH GENERAL OR SPINAL ANÆSTHESIA.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Operations.	Remarks.
Tb. Cervical Adenitis.	22	Excision.	Well.
Tb. Cervical Adenitis.	42	Incision : Drainage.	Well.
Tb. Axillary Adenitis.	1	Excision.	Well.
Tb. Preauricular Glands.	1	Excision.	Well.
Tb. Rib.	1	Resection.	Well.
Tb. Sternum with Sinus.	2	Removal of Sequestra.	Well.
Tb. Ilium.	1	Removal of Sequestra.	Well.
Tb. Ilium.	1	Removal of Sequestra.	Improved.
Tb. Hip.	1	Incision and Drainage, etc.	Improved.
Tb. Hip.	1	Excision.	Improved.
Tb. Kidney.	2	Cystoscopy and Pyelography.	I.S.Q.
Acute Cervical Adenitis.	3	Incision : Drainage.	Well.
Acute Mastoiditis.	1	Radical.	Well.
Empyema.	1	Resection of Rib.	Well.
Acute Septic Arthritis of Hip.	1	Drainage.	Well.
Acute Septic Arthritis of Hip.	1	Removal of sequestra and drainage.	Well.
Retroperitoneal abscess.	2	Drainage.	Well.
Ischio-rectal Fistula.	1	Excision.	Well.
Parotid Fistula.	1	Repair.	Well.
Parotid Tumour.	1	Excision.	Well.
Osteoma of Frontal Bone.	1	Removal.	Well.
Osteomyelitis of Humerus.	1	Removal of sequestra.	Well.
Chronic osteomyelitis of Femur.	2	Removal of sequestra.	Well.
Whitlow.	1	Incision.	Well.
Total,	...	92	

Minor Operations with Local Anæsthesia.

Aspiration of psoas abscesses, paracentesis, etc., ... 450

In 1934 we had several troublesome epidemics and 4 patients were transferred with measles, 2 with diphtheria, and 7 with scarlet fever. In addition 3 members of the staff had scarlet fever.

The measles outbreak was interesting, because it gave an opportunity of testing adult immune serum, kindly given by Dr. Dow of Knightswood Hospital, Glasgow. The outbreak was introduced by a child who was admitted on 23/3/34, suffering from tuberculous cervical adenitis, and developed a well-marked measles rash on 30/3/34. She was immediately transferred to the County Hospital, Motherwell. Four other cases developed measles on 10th, 13th, 15th, and 23rd April, and all of those except the last one, were transferred to the fever hospitals at very early stages. The last case was kept here, because apparently early isolation was failing to control the outbreak.

On 28th March, as soon as it was available, 11 contacts under 10 years of age who had not previously had measles were given 20 c.c. of adult immune serum intra-muscularly. Ten days later one child developed an attenuated attack with mild catarrhal symptoms, slight elevation of temperature, and slight morbilliform rash. Thereafter the epidemic ended.

It is impossible to say whether the termination of the epidemic was influenced in any way by the adult immune serum, for apparently the infection was definitely on the wane before it could be used. The proportion of naturally immune patients is difficult to estimate. It is held by some authorities that adult immune serum does not prevent the onset of the disease, but is of value in modifying the attack if given early after exposure to infection, and so is worthy of an extensive trial in any outbreak in a hospital of this type, especially if convalescent serum is not to be obtained.

The cases of scarlet fever occurred during a widespread outbreak of streptococcal tonsillitis during the last quarter of the year. Patients who were previously Dick negative developed sore throat without rash unless in one case. This last patient, though Dick negative, developed a typical attack of scarlet fever.

Outdoor Department.

The work of the Outdoor Department is detailed in the following Tables. 933 new cases were attended during 1934, all on the recommendation of the Welfare Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, or General Practitioners.

Consultations.

A. TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

Pulmonary,	11
Glandular,	72
Bones and Joints—Spine, 21; Sacro-iliac Joint, 3; Hip, 10; Knee, 1; Shoulder, 1; Wrist, 3; Others, 18,	57
Abdominal,	3
Total,	143

B. NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.—Mitral Disease, 1; Congenital Heart Disease, 1, ...	2
PULMONARY SYSTEM.—Bronchiectasis, 1; Bronchitis, 7; Pulmonary Fibrosis, 6; Post-Pneumonic Fibrosis, 2; Silico-Anthraxis, 1; Pleurisy, 8,	25
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Gastric Ulcer, 2; Gastritis, 2; Cholecystitis, 1; Cardiospasm, 1; Adhesions, 1,	7
NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Infantile Paralysis, 6; Bell's Paralysis, 1; Epilepsy, 1; Neurasthenia, 1; Brachial Neuritis, 5; Peripheral Neuritis, 1; Trigeminal Neuralgia, 2; Anxiety Neurosis, 2,	19
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.—Renal Calculus, 8; Oophoritis, 1,	9
DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.—Keratitis, 1,	1
BONES AND JOINTS.—Fractures, 60; Dislocations, 7; Sprains, 16; Syno- vitis, 10; Periostitis, 6; Osteomyelitis, 10; Osteoarthritis, 11; Rheumatoid Arthritis, 11; Acute Septic Arthritis, 6; Gumma, 1; Metastatic Carcinoma, 1; Perthes's Disease, 2; Kohler's Disease, 2; Rickets, 9; Scoliosis and Kyphosis, 5; Congenital Abnormality of Spine, 1; Internal Derangement of Knee Joint, 5; Osteophytes, 1; Flat Foot, 4; Pes Cavus, 1; Metatarsalgia, 2; Talipes Equino Varus, 4,	175
SKIN.—Eczema, 1; Sycosis Barbae, 1; Baker's Dermatitis, 1,	3
SEPTIC DISEASES.—Acute Cervical Adenitis, 11; Cellulitis, 7; Perineal Abscess, 1,	19
MISCELLANEOUS.—Foreign Bodies, 2; Shrapnel Wounds, 1; Exophthalmic Goitre, 1; Lipomata, 2; Haematomata, 2; Fibroma, 1; Fibro- neuroma, 1; Sciatica, 2; Pleurodynia, 1; Lumbago, 4; Fibrositis, 4; Synovitis, 3; Tenosynovitis, 2; Congenital Torticollis, 1; Deltoid Injury, 1; Dental Caries, 3; Alopecia, 4,	35
Total,	295

Operations.

System.	Disease.	No.	Operation.	Remarks.
Osseous.	Tb. Shoulder with abscess.	1	Incision.	Improved.
	Tb. Hip with abscess.	1	Incision.	Improved.
	Osteomyelitis of radius.	1	Incision.	Well.
	Colles's Fracture.	1	Reduction.	Well.
Glandular.	Tb. Cervical Adenitis.	10	Incision,	Well.
			Scraping, etc.	
	Tb. Cervical Adenitis.	1	Aspiration.	Well.
	Tb. Axillary Adenitis.	1	Incision.	Well.
	Acute Cervical Adenitis.	5	Incision and	Well.
Miscellaneous.			Scraping.	
	Acute Cervical Adenitis.	1	Aspiration.	Well.
	Sebaceous Cyst.	1	Removal.	Well.
	Acute Abscess of Scalp.	1	Aspiration.	Well.
	Abscess of Groin.	1	Incision.	Well.
	Mastitis.	1	Incision.	Well.
	Septic Finger.	1	Incision.	Well.
	Phimosis.	2	Circumcision.	Well.
	Needle in Foot.	1	Removal.	Well.

X-ray Examinations.

A. TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	18
Glandular,	5
Bones and Joints—Spine, 10; Sacro-iliac, 2; Hip, 8; Knee, 1; Shoulder, 1; Elbow, 1; Wrist, 3; Others, 18,	44
Total,	67

B. NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

PULMONARY SYSTEM.—Normal, 9; Fibrosis, 10; Silico-Anthraxis, 1; Bronchitis, 12; Pleurisy, 10; Empyema, 1; Pyo-Pneumothorax, 1; Carcinoma of Lung, 1,	45
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—BARIUM MEAL.—Gastritis, 1; Cholecystitis, 1; Cardiospasm, 1,	3
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.—Normal, 3; Renal Calculus, 5; Oopharitis, 1,	9
INJURIES TO BONES AND JOINTS.—Normal, 37; Fractures, 60; Disloca- tions, 4; Sprains, 5,	106
DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.—Normal, 16; Synovitis, 9; Tenosyno- vitis, 2; Acute Septic Arthritis, 6; Periostitis, 12; Osteomyelitis, 9; Rheumatoid Arthritis, 7; Osteoarthritis, 11; Rickets, 5; Perthes's Disease, 2; Kohler's Disease, 2; Gumma, 1; Metastatic Carcinoma, 1; Acute Abscess, 1; Loose Bodies in Knee Joint, 3; Osteomata, 2, ...	89
DEFORMITIES OF BONES AND JOINTS.—Scoliosis and Kyphosis, 4; Con- genital Abnormality of Spine, 3; Pes Cavus, 1; Flat Foot, 3; Talipes Equino Varus, 3,	14
MISCELLANEOUS.—Foreign Bodies, 3; Shrapnel Wounds, 1; Mitral Disease, 2; Exophthalmic Goitre, 1; Dental Caries, 3; Septic Chilblain, 1,	11
Total,	277

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT THERAPY.—38 patients attended for the first time for ultra-violet light therapy, 2,094 revisits were paid, and 3,942 exposures were given.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.—38 patients received courses of electrical treatment for rheumatoid arthritis, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS AND DRESSINGS.—The remaining 45 cases attended for dressings, plasters, injections, &c.

REVISITS.—In addition to the new cases, revisits were paid during the year for the undernoted purposes:—

Operations,	...	11	Miscellaneous,	...	41
X-ray Examinations,		83	Electrical Treatment,		392
Consultations,	...	408	Dressings,	...	369

It will be seen that the outdoor department acts principally as a diagnostic centre where assistance can be given in the clinical and radiological examination of bone and joint conditions sent from the Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Child Welfare Clinics. Minor operations, light treatment, and electrical treatment, are also undertaken. These are, however, to my mind, by no means its entire functions. It also acts as an after-care centre. Patients on discharge from hospital are advised to attend occasionally, particularly if they have been treated for bone or joint lesions requiring the fitting of a special jacket or any kind of splint. In this way their progress after dismissal is watched, and the appliances kept in good repair until the time comes for them to be discarded. It is not possible always to be certain that a recrudescence of disease will not occur, and so after-care is very important. Unfortunately, the facilities so easily available are not always made use of to the fullest.

Hours of Consultations and Treatment.

CONSULTATIONS.—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 2 p.m.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 2 p.m.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.—

Females—Monday and Thursday from 1.15 p.m.

Males—Tuesday from 3 p.m., and Saturday from 10 a.m.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.—By arrangement at time of consultation.

OUTDOOR OPERATIONS—DRESSINGS AND PLASTERS.—By arrangement.

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 MORE.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st December.
40	103	*87	10	46
		97		

* Two patients were readmitted and completed two periods of residence during the year, making a net total of 85 discharged and 10 died, and the subsequent statistics deal with the total of 95.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—All cases discharged resided in the County of Lanark, the place of residence according to parish being as follows :—

Avondale, ...	...	3	Hamilton, ...	...	3
East Kilbride, ...	...	1	Lanark, ...	...	2
Blantyre, ...	...	3	New Monkland, ...	...	4
Bothwell, ...	...	35	Old Monkland, ...	...	9
Cambuslang, ...	...	12	Shotts, ...	...	9
Carmunnock, ...	...	1	Lesmahagow, ...	...	3
Stonehouse, ...	...	1	Glasgow, ...	...	2
Cambusnethan, ...	...	1			
Dalserf, ...	...	6			95

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, tuberculised, and non-tuberculous cases referable to it :—

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age-Groups.		Pulm.	Non- Pulm.	Tuber- culised.	Non- Tuber- culous
- 5	9	10	19	Pre-School,	...	—	7	2	10
-10	3	9	12	School Age,	...	—	1	2	9
-15	—	3	3		...	2	—	—	1
-20	4	9	13		...	10	1	—	2
-25	2	16	18	Adolescent,	...	16	—	—	2
-30	2	5	7	Early Maturity,	...	6	—	—	1
-35	1	6	7		...	3	4	—	—
-40	—	3	3		...	2	1	—	—
-45	2	5	7		...	4	1	—	2
-50	1	—	1	Late Maturity, ...	...	1	—	—	—
-55	2	1	3		...	3	—	—	—
-60	—	1	1		...	—	1	—	—
-65	—	1	1		...	—	—	—	1
-70	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
						26	69	95	
						47	16	4	28

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

				Residence in Days.		
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Pulmonary,	...	...	...	1,616	5	204
Non-Pulmonary,	...	...	...	542	4	184
Tuberculised,	...	...	...	190	2	118
Non-Tuberculous,	...	...	...	240	6	104

				Residence in Months.						
				0-1	1-3	-6	-9	-12	-18	-24 Over.
Pulmonary,	...	...	...	7	7	15	6	6	4	1
Non-Pulmonary,	...	...	...	4	3	3	—	3	2	1
Tuberculised,	...	...	...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous,	...	...	...	2	12	11	3	—	—	—

TRANSFERS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—After observation or at the end of their period of sanatorium treatment, 12 cases were transferred to other institutions, as follows :—

Motherwell,	...	...	...	2	Diphtheria : Empyema.
Hairmyres,	...	...	...	5	
Stonehouse,	...	...	...	3	
Roadmeetings,	...	...	...	1	
Shotts,	...	...	...	1	

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(47 Cases).

Included under this heading are the following six cases of *tuberculous pleurisy* :—

- M. 19. Convalescent pleurisy : no parenchymatous deposits : history of haemoptysis before admission : guinea pig inoculation positive. Well on discharge after 226 days.
- F. 40. Convalescent pleural effusion, no parenchymatous deposits. Admitted from Motherwell where paracentesis had been carried out. Discharged well after 187 days.
- F. 16. Admitted from Motherwell after aspiration of tuberculous pleural effusion. Went home of own accord after 5 days, condition unchanged.
- F. 12. Convalescent pleural effusion : definite hilum deposits, parenchyma negative. Tuberculin tests positive. Discharged well after 169 days.
- F. 17. Convalescent pleural effusion, no parenchymatous deposits. Discharged well after 164 days.
- F. 13. Convalescent pleural effusion, no parenchymatous deposits. Discharged well after 178 days.

These cases having been deducted, there remain 41 cases of *parenchymatous tuberculosis*.

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

Classification on

Admission.	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24	Total.
Group I., ...	3	2	2	1	—	4	12
Group II., ...	2	6	5	2	—	5	20
Group III., ...	1	2	4	—	—	2	9

DURATION OF ILLNESS OF FATAL CASES.—8 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis died, and the duration of illness from the date of onset to that of death was thus recorded in monthly periods :—

1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24
—	—	1	1	2	2	2

GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—The general condition of the patients on discharge is shown in the following tabular statement :—

Classification on Admission.		Quiescent.	Improved.	Stat.	Worse.	Died.
Group I.,	...	1	6	4	1	—
Group II.,	...	3	11	4	1	1
Group III.,	...	—	—	1	1	7

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.—Bacteriological examinations showed that 76 per cent. of the verified cases had tubercle bacilli in the spit :—

Classification on Admission.			Positive.	Negative.	No Spit.
Group I.,	...	...	7	5	—
Group II.,	...	...	15	5	—
Group III.,	...	...	9	—	—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN UNDER 15 (No Cases).—No case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a child under 15 years was admitted for treatment during the year.

SPUTUM NEGATIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (10 Cases).—In 9 of these cases the X-ray was positive, and the diagnosis was further supported by the following confirmatory signs :—

Crepitations, old spinal caries,	...	...	...	...	1
Crepitations, haemoptysis, positive spit prior to admission,	...	...	...	...	1
Haemoptysis,	...	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy,	...	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy, haemoptysis, positive spit prior to admission,					1
Pleurisy, positive spit prior to admission,	...	...			1
Positive spit prior to admission,	...	...	...		1

The remaining case, a girl of 19 years, who was admitted from Lightburn in a dying condition, had generalised tuberculosis—pulmonary, abdominal and glandular—and died after 19 days.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(16 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 Hospitals at Motherwell and Stonehouse.

ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS (8 Cases).—*Febrile*, 6.

Vomiting, diarrhoea, emaciation, very ill on admission, died in 4 days: post mortem examination showed tuberculous peritonitis and broncho-pneumonia, 1.

Transferred from Glasgow Royal Infirmary, 6 days after operation; tuberculous mass in right iliac fossa, involving ileum caecum and ascending colon, 1. (Died after 10 days).

Tenderness and rigidity; operation diagnosis of tuberculous peritonitis, 1. (Discharged at own request after 354 days, very much improved).

Distension, tenderness, resistance, abdominal pain and diarrhoea, 1. (Discharged at own request after 31 days, condition improved).

Distension, definite glands in left iliac fossa, 1. (Quiescent on discharge after 313 days).

Distension, abdominal pain and diarrhoea, 1. (Quiescent on discharge after 430 days).

Non-Febrile, 2.

Abdominal tumour and tenderness, 1. (Discharged at own request after 33 days, condition slightly improved).

Slight tenderness only; operation diagnosis, 1. (Quiescent on discharge after 70 days).

BONES AND JOINTS (3 Cases).—

F. 1½. Multiple tuberculous lesions; dactylitis left index and ring fingers, granuloma left elbow, tuberculous adenitis, left submaxillary gland. General condition improved on transfer to Stonehouse after 97 days.

F. 3. Early tuberculous disease of left hip joint, with marked limitation of movement. Transferred Hairmyres (orthopaedic section) after 10 days.

F. 30. Dorsal spine affected; old standing case with marked deformity. Condition quiescent; discharged after 120 days.

GLANDS (5 Cases).—

Two patients were admitted with cervical adenitis without abscess formation; both were debilitated on admission; one went home after 12 days, condition unchanged, and the other was transferred to Hairmyres after 157 days.

One patient was admitted from Calderbank House suffering from marked debility, cervical adenitis, tuberculous otitis media, and corneal ulceration; general and local conditions much improved on discharge.

Two other patients were admitted with cervical adenitis with abscess formation: disease quiescent on discharge after 451 and 310 days respectively.

Tuberculised Children.

(4 Cases).

Where children are stated in this report to have been suffering from abdominal tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, etc., 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 patients were admitted with a history of poor general health, either alone or combined with respiratory or abdominal symptoms. Some of them were debilitated and had symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis; others gave one the impression that the positive tuberculin reaction was not indicative of the cause of their illness. In many cases it was undoubtedly only a coincidence, but in the meantime all have been classified as "tuberculised."

In one instance the child was admitted as a *notified case of pulmonary tuberculosis*, and, in addition to the positive tuberculin reaction, the following conditions were found:—Debility and pulmonary fibrosis.

In two instances the diagnosis on admission was "Tuberculised with pulmonary symptoms," and the conditions noted were:—Debility, 1; debility, bronchitis, 1.

The remaining child, a spit positive contact, was admitted as "tuberculised contact with pulmonary and abdominal symptoms," and the conditions noted were:—Debility and abnormal hilum X-ray shadows.

Non-Tuberculous Diseases.

(28 Cases).

In 28 cases—that is, 29·5 per cent. of those under review—the diagnosis of tuberculosis was altered, as follows :—

ADULTS (8).—*Notified pulmonary tuberculosis* (8).—Pulmonary fibrosis, 4; asthma, bronchitis, 2; myocarditis, 1; quiescent spinal caries, debility, 1.

CHILDREN (20).—*Notified pulmonary tuberculosis* (3).—Debility, 1; convalescent pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 1.

Notified abdominal tuberculosis (10).—Debility, 4; enteritis, 2; rickets, 1; pyelitis, 1; no apparent disease, 2.

Notified tuberculous adenitis (4).—Debility, 2; adenitis (non-tuberculous), 2.

Notified suspected tuberculosis for observation (3).—Pyogenic empyema, 2; non-tuberculous osteitis, 1.

The altered diagnosis in the case of 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—5 years, 10; 5—10 years, 9; 10—15 years, 1.

Special Examinations and Treatment.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.—This form of treatment was carried out by transferring patients to Motherwell Hospital for the initial operation and for re-fills.

Five of the patients discharged during the year were considered to be suitable for treatment by means of artificial collapse of the lung. In three instances the operation was unsuccessful on account of pleural adhesions: one of these patients had a phrenicectomy performed and apparently had her life prolonged by this means: the other two showed definite improvement when they were dismissed after treatment by ordinary sanatorium measures and the use of crisalbine in one case.

Of the two successful cases one was transferred to Roadmeetings Sanatorium very much improved but still with a positive spit: the other went home of his own accord after four weeks' residence.

Treatment with intravenous crissalbine was given in several cases and generally resulted in improvement. It was thought that the X-ray appearances were improved to a greater extent than the clinical condition and tubercle bacilli did not disappear from the spit.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.—Suitable cases received this form of treatment, and the results in these selected cases were good.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—70 patients were X-rayed at the County Hospital, Motherwell, the radiographs being sent to the Sanatorium and read in conjunction with the clinical picture.

EAR, THROAT, AND NOSE SPECIALIST.—2 cases of laryngeal tuberculosis were referred to the consulting laryngologist.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—The visiting dentist made 5 visits and treated 46 patients, the total number of extractions being 81, and scalings, 0.

Administration.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. —No building extensions were undertaken during the year.

ACCOMMODATION.—The accommodation was unchanged, and consisted of 41 beds and 14 cots, allocated as follows :—Adult males, 9 ; adult females (open cases), 19 ; adult females (closed cases) and juvenile females, 13 ; cots, 14.

STAFF.—The *Medical Staff* of 2 is non-resident. The *Nursing Staff* comprises the Matron, 2 general trained sisters, 4 staff nurses and 4 probationers. *Domestic Staff*.—1 cook, 2 laundry maids, and 8 maids. *Outdoor Staff*.—1 engineer attendant (resident) and 2 assistant gardener-firemen (1 resident).

COUNTY SANATORIUM, SHOTTS.

Physician-Superintendent—G. MACLEOD MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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

Matron—Miss SIMONS.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

Number of patients in residence at 1/1/34,	-	-	-	49
„ „ admitted during 1934,	-	-	-	94
„ „ discharged during 1934,	-	-	-	87
„ „ died during 1934,	-	-	-	15
„ „ in residence at 31/12/34,	-	-	-	41

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PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

All the cases discharged during the year resided within the County of Lanark, and the parish of residence is shown in the following table :—

Avondale, ...	3	Douglas, ...	1
Blantyre, ...	4	Glasgow, ...	1
Bothwell, ...	45	Hamilton, ...	1
Cambuslang, ...	9	Lanark, ...	3
Cambusnethan, ...	6	Lesmahagow, ...	1
Carmunnock, ...	1	New Monkland, ...	2
Carnwath, ...	2	Old Monkland, ...	7
Carstairs, ...	1	Rutherglen, ...	1
Dalserf, ...	2	Shotts, ...	11
Dalziel, ...	1		
			102

AGE AND SEX.

The following table shows the patients discharged, classified according to age group, sex, and type of disease.

Age Group				Sex		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Suspected Tuberculosis	Non-Tuberculous	Total
				M.	F.					
Pre-School, ...	— 5 years, ...			6	8	—	6	5	3	14
School, ...	{ —10 „ ...			4	3	—	2	3	2	7
	{ —15 „ ...			15	1	—	7	6	3	16
Adolescence, ...	{ —20 „ ...			7	4	8	1	—	2	11
	{ —25 „ ...			6	7	9	1	—	3	13
	{ —30 „ ...			6	2	5	—	—	3	8
Early Maturity, ...	{ —35 „ ...			6	3	9	—	—	—	9
	{ —40 „ ...			2	4	5	—	—	1	6
	{ —45 „ ...			6	1	4	—	—	3	7
Late Maturity, ...	45 „ and over			9	2	10	—	—	1	11
				67	35	50	17	14	21	102
				102						

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

	RESIDENCE IN DAYS		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	741	1	197
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	277	4	102
Suspected Tuberculosis, ...	205	2	135
Non-Tuberculous, ...	474	25	140

TRANSFERS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Hairmyres Colony, - - - - -	8
County Hospital, Motherwell, - - - - -	3
County Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse, - - - - -	1

Pulmonary Tuberculosis
(50 Cases).

Included in the figure 50 are 2 cases of tuberculosis of the pleura, and 2 cases admitted as pulmonary tuberculosis in which the diagnosis was not established, leaving 46 cases of tuberculosis of the parenchyma.

Classified according to their condition on admission, 2 patients were placed in Group I, 22 in Group II, and 22 in Group III.

The number of deaths during the year was 15—11 pulmonary, 3 non-pulmonary, and 1 non-tuberculous. The age groups of the fatal pulmonary cases are as follows :—

Age Groups, -	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	45 and over	Total
Total Cases,	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	4	11

The following table shows the duration of illness in months of the fatal cases :—

1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	+24	Total.
1	—	2	2	1	5	11

Duration of illness in months of all cases discharged is as follows :—

1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	+24	Total.
8	4	7	6	3	18	46

The general results of treatment are shown in the following table :—

Quiescent.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Died.	Total.
4	20	7	4	11	46

SPIT NEGATIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (15 Cases).

There were 15 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with negative or no sputum. The diagnosis in these cases has been established in conformity with the Trudeau standard.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

Artificial pneumothorax was tried in two cases. In 1 case the patient was transferred to Hairmyres—much improved. In the other case satisfactory collapse was not possible.

CRISALBINE TREATMENT.

Six of the patients discharged had crisalbine injections during the year. Three were discharged improved—1 quiescent, 1 showed no improvement, and 1 was transferred to Hairmyres improved.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(17 Cases).

Three cases were not established—leaving 14.

TUBERCULOSIS OF BONES AND JOINTS

(2 Cases).

In 1 case the spine was affected, and in the other case the ilium. One case was transferred to Stonehouse Orthopædic Hospital, and the other case was discharged improved.

TUBERCULOSIS OF ABDOMEN.

(7 Cases).

Two cases were discharged with the disease quiescent, 3 improved, and 2 cases died.

TUBERCULOSIS OF MENINGES

(1 Case—Died).

TUBERCULOSIS OF GLANDS

(4 Cases).

Of the four cases, 1 was discharged with the disease quiescent, 2 improved, and the remaining one was taken home by the parents with the condition unchanged.

Suspected Tuberculosis

(14 Cases).

Children who had suggestive symptoms and who reacted to tuberculin tests, but in whom no diagnostic localising signs were detected, are included in this group.

There were 14 cases in this category, grouped as follows:—

Suspect with general symptoms,	...	...	2
„ „ abdominal symptoms,	...	...	3
„ „ respiratory symptoms,	...	...	7
spit positive contacts,	...	...	2

Non-Tuberculous Diseases

(21 Cases).

The following table shows the diagnosis prior to admission, and the established diagnosis on discharge :—

Admitted as Pulmonary T.B.		Admitted as Abdominal T.B.		Admitted as T.B. Glands.		Admitted as T.B. Kidney.		Established Diagnosis.
Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	
1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Bacilluria.- Atypical B. Coli.
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unresolved Pneumonia.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Septic Adenitis.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pulmonary Abscess Meningitis.
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pulmonary Fibrosis (Non-T.B.)
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bronchitis.
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pleurisy.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bronchiectases.
—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	Debility.
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Asthma.

Special Examinations and Treatment.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—During the year, Mr. Allan, L.D.S., made two visits to the Sanatorium, and treated 14 patients. The total number of extractions was 158.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—As in former years, patients were sent to the County Hospital, Motherwell, for X-ray examination.

Of the patients discharged during the year, 80 had X-ray examination.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT CASES.—Nine patients were examined by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. There were 23 attendances.

It is desired to make grateful recognition of the services of the local clergymen during the year, and of the entertainments to patients given by various parties.

Administration.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.—No building extensions were undertaken during the year. Necessary repairs were carried out as required.

ACCOMMODATION.—The accommodation remains as in previous report. ; 32 beds are allotted for males, and 14 for females. There are seven cots for children. The emergency bed in the side room of Pavilion II is not included in this number.

STAFF.—The medical staff consists of a Physician-Superintendent and a Visiting Physician. The nursing staff includes Matron, 2 sisters, 3 staff nurses, and 5 probationers, while a sixth nurse is required during the holiday period.

DOMESTIC STAFF.—1 cook, 1 laundress, and 8 maids.

OUT-DOOR STAFF.—1 gardner-attendant, 1 fireman, and 1 assistant gardener-attendant.

COUNTY MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BELLSHILL.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY JAMES THOMSON, M.D., M.C.O.G.

1934.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Physician Superintendent—HENRY JAMES THOMSON, M.D., M.C.O.G.

Resident Assistant Physicians—R. WOTHERSPOON, M.B., Ch.B.
J. MacKENNA, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—Miss CRAWFORD.

CONSULTANTS.

Gynaecologist—S. J. CAMERON, M.B., F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.), F.C.O.G.

Cardiologist—GEO. A. ALLAN, M.D., F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.).

Otologist—JAMES ADAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.).

The form of this report conforms to the suggestions of the Royal Society of Medicine.

On 31st December, 1934, 71 patients remained in hospital, of whom 24 were babies. Adult admissions numbered 1,860. There were 1,211 babies born in the hospital and 92 were born before admission. Live births numbered 1,210, while 93 were stillborn.

At the end of the year 64 patients remained in hospital, of whom 24 were babies.

The report deals with discharges under the following headings :—

	1934	1933
(1) Delivered at or near full term, ...	1,211	1,057
(2) Delivered before admission, ...	91	64
(3) Discharged undelivered, ...	347	295
(4) Cases of Abortion, ...	168	167
(5) Gynaecological Cases and others, ...	50	85
(6) Babies born alive, ...	1,210	993
	3,077	2,661

Nett Increase, ... 316.

1. The adult admissions have increased from 1,668 to 1,860, nett increase of 192 patients.

2. The stillbirth rate for 1934 is lower by 1·9 per cent. than that of 1933, at 7·1 per cent.

3. The maternal death-rate is ·66 per cent., ·06 per cent. greater than 1933, the lowest death-rate on record.

4. The puerperal sepsis and pyrexial rate is 17 per 1,000 according to the Ministry of Health's Standard, and, if cases febrile on admission are excluded, the rate of pyrexia is 2·7 per 1,000.

5. There were 21 blood transfusions carried out during the year ; 17 in hospital and 4 in the outdoor practice.

6. The work of the Ante-Natal Clinic still continues to increase.

TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1934,
TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

			In Residence, 1/1/34		In Residence, 31/12/34	
			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	
Ante-natal, ...	...	13	343	345	2	9
Confinement, ...	...	25	1,209	1,203	8	23
Abortion, ...	...	5	167	167	1	4
Post-Natal, ...	...	2	93	90	1	4
Babies born alive, ...	...	24	1,210	1,152	58	24
Gynaecological, ...	...	2	41	43	—	—
Others, ...	...	—	7	5	2	—
		71	3,070	3,005	72	64

There were 93 stillbirths during the year. As the total viable births was 1,303, the stillbirth rate was 7.1 per cent.

The probable causes of stillbirths, maternal and foetal, are given below :—

MATERNAL.				FOETAL.			
Accidental Haemorrhage,	...	18	{	Negative, ...	...	...	4
				Prematurity, ...	...	...	14
Albuminuria and Hyperpiesis,	...	21	{	Negative, ...	...	...	8
				Prematurity, ...	...	...	12
				Anencephalic, ...	...	...	1
Craniotomy,	...	5	{	Negative, ...	...	...	5
				Anencephalic, ...	...	...	1
Hydramnios,	...	2	{	Sacral Tumour, ...	...	...	1
					...	...	...
Pernicious Anaemia,	...	1	{	Negative, ...	...	...	1
				Negative, ...	...	...	3
				Prematurity, ...	...	...	3
				Macerated, ...	...	...	7
				Anencephalic, ...	...	...	3
				Hydrocephalic, ...	...	...	1
				Foetal, ...	...	...	1
Negative,	...	18	{	Negative, ...	...	...	2
				Anencephalic, ...	...	...	1
Failed Forceps before admission,	...	3	{	Negative, ...	...	...	6
				Anencephalic, ...	...	...	1
Delayed Labour,	...	6	{	Negative, ...	...	...	1
				Anencephalic, ...	...	...	6
				Negative, ...	...	...	6
Abnormal Presentation,	...	7	{	Anencephalic, ...	...	...	1
				Negative, ...	...	...	6
Prolapsed Cord,	...	10	{	Anencephalic, ...	...	...	1
				Negative, ...	...	...	9
Eclampsia,	...	2	{	Negative, ...	...	...	2
					...	...	...

DEATHS.

The causes of death were as follows :—

Pernicious Anaemia,	1
Cerebral Embolism,	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	2*
Toxaemia of Pregnancy,	6
Antepartum Haemorrhage,	2
Septicaemia,	1
Uraemia,	1*

*2 cases not pregnant.

Category B.—Cases sent in as emergencies (*i.e.*, bed not booked) :—

	1934	1933
1. Delivered in Hospital,	229	217
2. Died undelivered,	2	4
3. Abortions (including Ectopic pregnancy and Hydatid Mole),	168	164
4. Gynaecological,	43	85
5. Miscellaneous (including cases dismissed undelivered, B.B.A., etc.),	238	210
Totals,	680	680
Died (including those who died undelivered),	8	7

ANTE-NATAL CASES—INDOOR.

There were 480 cases treated in the ante-natal wards during the year. This total is distinct from the total 1,187 who were under ante-natal supervision. The following table shows the conditions for which treatment was undertaken :—

CASES ADMITTED TO ANTE-NATAL WARDS; DISORDERS OR ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY.

Disorder or Accident of Pregnancy.	Total Number of Cases.	Mother.	
		Lived.	Died.
1. Toxaemia of Pregnancy—			
(a) Albuminuria, pre-eclamptic toxaemia and nephritic toxaemia,	161	160	1
(b) Eclampsia,	9	8	1
(c) Hyperemesis Gravidarum,	45	44	1
2. Antepartum Haemorrhage,	28	27	1
3. Threatened Abortion,	39	39	—
4. Pulmonary Disease—non-tuberculosis,	6	6	—
5. Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	4	4	—
6. Heart Disease,	18	18	—
7. Contracted Pelvis,	37	37	—
8. Pyelitis,	52	52	—
9. Others,	81	80	1
Totals,	480	475	5

COMPLICATED LABOURS.

Category A.—i.e., Cases under ante-natal supervision :—

	Primiparae.	Multiparae.	Total.
1. Albuminuria,	29	44	73
2. Eclampsia,	2	—	2
3. Hyperemesis,	—	2	2
4. Pyelitis,	7	10	17
5. Contracted Pelvis,	29	38	67
6. Antepartum Haemorrhage—			
(a) Placenta Praevia,	—	2	2
(b) Accidental Haemorrhage,	1	9	10
7. Cardiac Disease,	1	3	4
8. Respiratory Disease,	—	1	1
9. Others—			
(a) Hydramnios,	1	2	3
(b) Phlebitis,	1	2	3
(c) Bartholin's Abscess,	1	1	2
(d) Chorea,	—	1	1
(e) Premature labour,	9	7	16
10. Malpresentations and Positions,	21	30	51
Totals,	102	152	254

Category B.—i.e., Cases sent in as emergencies :—

	Primiparae.	Multiparae.	Total.
1. Albuminuria,	18	18	36
2. Eclampsia,	9	1	10
3. Hyperemesis,	1	1	2
4. Pyelitis,	4	1	5
5. Contracted Pelvis,	9	10	19
6. Antepartum Haemorrhage—			
(a) Placenta Praevia,	4	6	10
(b) Accidental Haemorrhage,	3	22	25
7. Cardiac Disease,	2	9	11
8. Respiratory Disease,	2	8	10
9. Others—			
(a) Hydramnios,	—	4	4
(b) Phlebitis,	—	2	2
(c) Pernicious Anaemia,	—	1	1
(d) Premature Labour,	4	3	7
10. Malpresentations and positions,	17	25	42
Totals,	73	111	184

OBSTETRICAL CASES.

Malpresentations.

(1) Vertex—Persistent Occipito Posterior.

There were 21 cases of Persistent Occipito Posterior position. Of these 10 were in Category A and 11 in Category B. There were no maternal deaths; 5 stillbirths.

(a) Spontaneous Delivery.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Maturity. wks.	Weight of Child. lbs.	Mother. A D	Child. A SB	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
49	-35	3	40	6½	x —	— x	—	Prolapsed cord.
498	-35	2	40	8½	x —	x —	P	Puerperal pyelitis.
1118	-35	2	40	8½	x —	x —	—	
1164	-35	2	40	6½	x —	x —	—	
1284	-25	1	40	7¾	x —	x —	—	
2679	-20	1	40	8	x —	x —	—	

CATEGORY B.

289	-25	2	40	7	x —	x —	—	
548	-35	7	39	9¾	x —	x —	—	Antepartum haemorrhage.
926	-35	2	40	7	x —	x —	—	
939	-35	3	32	4	x —	x —	—	Albuminuria; ante- partum haemorrhage. Baby died.
1013	-40	12	38	6	x —	x —	—	

PERSISTENT OCCIPITO POSTERIOR.

(b) Delivery with Forceps.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Maturity. Weeks.	Weight of Child. lbs.	Mother. A D	Child. A SB	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
1016	-20	1	40	7½	x —	x —	—	Blue Baby.
1121	-30	1	40	8½	x —	x —	—	
1230	-25	1	40	7½	x —	x —	—	
1765	-40	1	40	8	x —	x —	—	

CATEGORY B.

679	-20	1	40	8	x —	— x	—	Failed forceps outside. Contracted pelvis.
1156	-45	9	40	8	x —	— x	P	Prolapsed Cord.
1720	-25	1	40	8½	x —	x —	—	Contracted Pelvis.
1754	-40	11	40	8	x —	x —	—	Contracted Pelvis.

(c) Destructive Operations.

CATEGORY A.

Nil.

CATEGORY B.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Maturity Weeks.	Weight of Child. lbs.	Mother. A D	Child. A SB	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
777	-40	1	40	7	x —	— x	—	Craniotomy. Failed For- ceps outside. Con- tracted pelvis.
753	-25	2	32	5½	x —	— x	—	Hydramnios. Ind. of Labour. Sacral tumour broken up and child delivered manually.

(2) BREECH PRESENTATION.

There were 60 cases of Breech Presentation, 35 being in Category A and 25 in Category B. These cases included 7 cases of twins. There were 1 maternal death and 21 stillbirths.

(a) *Primigravidae.*

CATEGORY A.

Mode of Delivery.			No. of Cases.	Mother.		Child.		Sepsis.	Pyrexia.
				A	D	A	SB		
Spontaneous,	...	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manual,	...	...	12*	11	1	10	3	1	—
Totals,			13	12	1	11	3	1	—

* 1 twin birth.

CATEGORY B.

Spontaneous,	...	...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Manual,	...	...	12*	12	—	9	4	—	—
Totals,	...	...	13	13	—	9	5	—	—

* 1 twin birth.

(b) *Multiparae.*

CATEGORY A.

Mode of Delivery.				No. of Cases.	Mother.		Child.		Sepsis.	Pyrexia.
					A	D	A	SB		
Manual,	...	...	...	20*	20	—	18	5	—	—
Manual after podalic version,				1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Manual and Craniotomy,				1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals,				...	22	—	22	7	—	—

* Three twin births.

CATEGORY B.

Spontaneous,	...	...	1*	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manual,	...	...	10*	10	—	5	6	—	—
Version and Manual,	...	...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals,	...	...	12	12	—	6	7	—	—

* Twin births.

3. TRANSVERSE PRESENTATION.

There were 4 cases of Transverse Presentation. There were 2 stillbirths: no maternal deaths.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Maturity. wks.	Mother. A D		Child. A SB		Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
147	-25	1	34	x	—	—	x	—	Spontaneous Evolution. Macerated.
528	-25	1	36	x	—	x	—	—	Hydramnios, twins. Induction of Labour. Internal version to footling. 2nd Twins transverse.
1424	-35	2	40	x	—	—	x	—	Version to footling. Prolapsed cord.
1650	-40	7	38	x	—	x	—	—	Contracted pelvis; D.C. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ *. Version to footling.

CATEGORY B.

Nil.

OBSTETRICAL OPERATIONS.

The number of obstetrical operations performed during the year was 186.

1. *Forceps*.

There were 59 cases of deliveries by Forceps, the results of which are as follows:—

Indication of Operation.	No. of Cases.	Mother. Alive. Died.		Child. Alive. S.B.		Died.
Contracted Pelvis, ...	14	14	—	11	3	—
Malpresentation, ...	7	7	—	4	2	1
Antepartum Haemorrhage, ...	2	1	1	1	1	—
Toxaemias of Pregnancy, ...	9	8	1	7	2	—
Dystocia from Various Causes,	27	27	—	22*	4	2
Totals, ...	59	57	2	45	12	3

* Twins—once.

2. *Induction.*

Surgical Induction was performed in 96 cases, according to the following table :—

Indication.	Artificial			Mother.			Child.		
	Rupture.	Bougies.	Total.	Alive.	Died.	Alive.	S.B.	D.	Misc.
Toxaemia of									
Pregnancy, ...	29	16	45	45	—	24	9	4	9
Heart Disease, ...	3	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	1
Respiratory									
Disease, ...	2	2	4	4	—	2	—	1	1
Hydramnios, ...	5	—	5	5	—	1	2	3*	—
Pyelitis, ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Antepartum									
Haemorrhage,	16	2	18	17	1	7	8	3	—
Contracted Pelvis,	1	13	14	14	—	11	2	1	—
Others, ...	3	3	6	6	—	4	—	—	2
Total, ...	59	37	96	95	1	50	21	14	13

* Twins—twice.

3. *Caesarean Section.*

Caesarean Section was performed in 10 cases. The results were as follows :—

Indication.	No. of Cases.	Mother.		Child.		
		Alive.	Died.	Alive.	S. Birth.	Died.
Contracted Pelvis, ...	9	9	—	9*	—	1
Others. Previous section for						
Placenta Praevia, ...	1	1	—	1	—	—
Totals, ...	10	10	—	10	—	1

4. *Version.*

Version was performed in 10 cases, and the results are shown in the following table :—

Indication.	No. of Cases.	Type.		Mother.		Child.		
		Int.	Bipol.	Alive.	Died.	Alive.	S.Birth.	Died.
Transverse, ...	4	3	1	4	—	2	2	—
Placenta Praevia, ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Monsters, ...	3	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Others, ...	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals, ...	10	7	3	10	—	3	7	—

5. *Craniotomy.*

Craniotomy was performed in 6 cases, and the results were as follows :—

Indication.	No. of Cases.	Mother.	
		Alive.	Died.
Contracted Pelvis,	3	3	—
Hydrocephalus,	1	1	—
Malpresentation and C.P.,	2	2	—
Totals,	6	6	—

6. *Oophorectomy, Salpingo-Oophorectomy, Ovariectomy and Salpingectomy.*

These operations were performed in 5 cases, viz. :—

Indication for Operation.							Mother.	
							Alive.	Died.
Ectopic Pregnancy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Cystic Ovary,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
							5	—

ABORTIONS.

There were 168 cases of Abortion, which have been classified as follows :—

Type.				Number.	Curetage.	Alive.	Died.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	
								P.	S.
Complete,	...	...	...	70	2	69	1	1	2
Induction of Abortion,	...	...	...	12	5	12	—	—	—
Incomplete,	...	...	...	82	71	82	—	3	—
Missed Abortion,	...	...	...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hydatiform Mole,	...	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Totals,	...	...	...	168	79	167	1	4	2

POST-NATALS.

There were 91 cases in the above group, viz. :—

				Number.	Alive.	Died.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	
B.B.A.,	...	...	...	66	66	—	—	1
Postpartum Haemorrhage and retained placenta,	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Others,	...	...	...	19	18	1	2	—
Totals,	...	...	...	91	90	1	2	1

GYNAECOLOGICAL CASES.

There were 43 cases treated during the year, viz. :—

Group.							Alive.	Died.
Sterility,	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Endometritis and metritis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	—
Ovarian Abnormalities,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
Cervical Lacerations,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cervical Polypus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Others,	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
Totals,							42	1

MULTIPLE PREGNANCY.

Twins.

There were 16 cases of twins, 5 in primigravidae, 11 in multiparae : 7 were stillborn : there were no maternal deaths. In three cases the labour was premature.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Presentation.		Sexes.		Maturity.	Weights.			Results.		Remarks.
	1	2	1	2		Lbs.	Lbs.	M.	Ch.1.	Ch.2.	
66	Vertex	Vertex	M	M	Mature.	5	5½	A	A	A	
171	Breech	Breech	M	M	"	6¾	7½	A	A	A	
209	Vertex	"	M	M	"	7¼	7	A	A	A	
214	"	Vertex	F	F	"	6½	7	A	A	A	
379	"	"	F	F	Premature.	4½	4½	A	A	A	Contracted pelvis. Caesarean section.
528	"	Trans.	F	F	" ¼	3¼	2¾	A	D	D	Hydramnios Ind. of Labour.
772	"	Vertex	F	F	Mature.	13		A	SB	SB	Therocopagus. Decapitation. Version to footling. Pre-eclamps. Ind. of lab.
799	Vertex	Vertex	M	F	"	4½	6½	A	A	A	
1424	Breech	Trans.	M	M	"	7	5	A	SB	SB	Prolapsed cord.
1669	Vertex	Breech	M	F	Premature	1¾	1¾	A	SB	SB	Accidental haemorrhage.
1762	"	Vertex	M	F	Mature	7¼	5...	A	A	A	

CATEGORY B.

Reg. No.	Presentation.		Sexes.		Maturity.	Weights.			Results.		Remarks.
	1	2	1	2		Lbs.	Lbs.	M.	Ch.1.	Ch.2.	
264	Breech	Vertex	F	M	Mature	4½	7¾	A	A	A	Mitral stenosis.
792	„	Breech	M	F	„	6¾	5¼	A	A	A	
834	Vertex	Vertex	M	M	„	5¼	6½	A	A	A	
917	Breech	Breech	M	F	„	6½	6½	A	A	SB	
1045	Vertex	„	M	F	Premature	2¼	2	A	A	A	

CONTRACTED PELVIS.

There were 86 cases of Contracted Pelvis confined during the year 1934. 67 of these had been under ante-natal supervision and 19 were emergency cases. There were no maternal deaths, 13 still-births and 5 neo-natal deaths. There were 3 cases of puerperal sepsis, one of these being a case of septic wound, the other two being cases of puerperal sepsis.

CASES UNDER ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION (*Category A*).

Mode of Delivery.	No. of Cases.	Mother.		Child.			Remarks.
		A	D	A	SB	D	
Spontaneous, ...	34	34	—	31	1	2	
Induction of Labour, ...	12	12	—	10	2	—	
Forceps Delivery, ...	8	8	—	7	1	—	
Caesarean Section, ...	8	8	—	8*	—	1	
Craniotomy, ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	
Others, ...	4	4	—	3	—	1	
Totals,	67	67	—	59	5	4	

* Twins (one).

CASES SENT IN AS EMERGENCIES (*Category B*).

Mode of Delivery.	No. of Cases.	Mother.		Child.			Remarks.
		A	D	A	SB	D	
Spontaneous, ...	9	9	—	6	2	1	
Forceps Delivery, ...	5	5	—	4	1	—	
Craniotomy, ...	4	4	—	—	4	—	
Others, ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	
Totals,	19	19	—	10	8	1	

CONTRACTED PELVIS.

I. SPONTANEOUS DELIVERY.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.		Weight of Child.		Labour.		Result.		Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.		Remarks.
			wks.	ins.	lbs.	hrs. mins.	A.	D.	Mother.	Child.	wks.	at Delivery.	
267	22	2	40	4½	7½	6	x	—	—	A	40	—	
409	22	2	40	4½	9	10	x	—	—	A	40	—	
526	23	3	40	4½	7½	8	x	—	—	A	40	—	
529	22	2	40	5½	7½	12	x	—	—	A	40	—	Albuminuria and marked oedema.
579	29	4	40	4½	7	8	x	—	—	A	40	—	
613	29	2	32	4½	5½	4	x	—	—	D	32	—	Premature labour — admitted previously with severe hypemesis gravidarum.
638	19	1	36	4½	5½	24	x	—	—	A	36	—	
671	21	3	40	4½	8½	7	x	—	—	A	40	—	
676	24	2	40	4½	7	10	x	—	—	A	40	—	
696	28	5	41	4½	7	10	x	—	—	A	41	—	
706	26	5	40	4½	10	5	x	—	—	D	40	—	
736	26	1	40	4½	7½	12	x	—	—	A	40	—	
747	28	1	37	4½	6½	16	x	—	—	A	37	—	
793	26	6	40	4½	12½	3 30	x	—	—	S.B.	40	—	Albuminuria and oedema.
807	28	1	40	4½	7	8	x	—	—	A	40	—	
826	21	1	37	4½	6½	?	x	—	—	A	38	—	Albuminuria.
841	31	1	40	4½	6½	20	x	—	—	A	40	—	
861	36	9	40	4½	7½	6	x	—	—	A	40	—	
870	22	1	40	4½	7½	12	x	—	—	A	40	—	
876	23	3	38	4½	7½	8	x	—	—	A	38	—	
878	32	2	39	4½	6½	14	x	—	—	A	39	—	
902	41	6	32	4½	3½	12	x	—	—	A	32	—	

911	20	1	40	4½	7	12	—	x	—	A	40	—
950	23	1	40	4½	6½	17	—	x	—	A	40	—
1114	24	1	40	4½	7½	18	—	x	—	A	40	—
1151	29	2	40	4½	6½	9	—	x	—	A	40	—
1244	22	1	40	4½	6½	18	—	x	—	A	40	—
1378	23	3	40	4½	7½	5	—	x	—	A	40	—
1394	23	2	38	4½	8	5	—	x	—	A	39	—
1412	32	2	34	4½	4½	4	—	x	—	A	34	—
1418	21	2	40	4½	9	14	30	x	—	A	40	—
1423	42	6	42	4½	13	24	—	x	—	A	42	—
												S
												Postpartum haemorrhage ;
												Manual removal of placenta.
												Blood transfusion.
1468	23	2	40	4½	8½	4	20	x	—	A	40	—
1563	36	4	40	4½	7	17	20	x	—	A	40	—

CATEGORY B.

2704	21	1	40	4½	9	36	—	x	—	A	40	—
33	29	3	41	4½	6½	28	—	x	—	A	41	—
446	33	3	40	4½	7½	12	—	x	—	A	40	—
531	30	3	40	4½	8½	10	—	x	—	SB	40	—
												Prolapsed cord ; pulseless on admission.
536	27	2	40	4½	7	12	—	x	—	SB	40	—
												Prolapsed cord ; pulseless on admission.
1057	22	1	40	4½	8	14	—	x	—	A	40	—
1387	20	1	31	4½	3½	7	45	x	—	D	32	—
1522	29	2	40	4½	7½	10	—	x	—	A	40	—
1613	24	1	40	4	6½	56	—	x	—	A	40	—

2. INDUCTION OF LABOUR.

CATEGORY B.

219	35	1	37	4½	6	14	—	x	—	SB	37	—
236	41	8	38	4½	9½	8	—	x	—	A	38	—
587	33	2	38	4½	6½	7	—	x	—	A	38	—
600	22	1	39	4½	6	16	—	x	—	SB	39	—
												Bougies. Intra-uterine death.
												Bougies.
												Medical induction.
												Surgical induction ; forceps delivery. Generally contracted.

CONTRACTED PELVIS.

2. INDUCTION OF LABOUR.—Continued.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	D.C.	Weight of Child.	Labour.	Result. Mother.	Child.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
			wks.	ins.	lbs.	hrs. mins.	A.	D.	wks.		
633	34	3	38	4½	7¼	6 —	x	—	38	—	Bougies.
659	30	10	37	4½	7¾	5 —	x	—	37	—	Bougies.
673	22	1	36	4½	5½	5 —	x	—	37	—	Bougies. Albuminuria and oedema; B.P. 140/90.
756	27	3	38	4¾	8	15 —	x	—	38	—	Contracted outlet; bougies.
773	28	2	37	4½	8½	8 —	x	—	37	—	Artificial rupture of membranes.
1211	20	1	37	4½	6½	14 —	x	—	37	—	Bougies.
1234	18	1	37	4¾	6¼	7 —	x	—	39	—	Medical Induction.
1809	31	3	38	4¾	7½	4 —	x	—	38	—	Hydramnios.

3. FORCEPS DELIVERY.

CATEGORY A.

1092	30	1	40	4½	8	53 —	x	—	40	—	
1096	28	1	40	4½	7½	12 —	x	—	40	—	
1154	37	2	39	4½	6¾	12 —	x	—	39	—	High forceps.
1266	22	2	41	4¾	7	9 —	x	—	41	—	
1267	29	1	40	4¾	9	50 —	x	—	40	—	Rigid cervix.
1326	29	1	40	5	7½	30 28	x	—	40	—	Contracted outlet.
1332	16	1	40	4½	6	17 15	x	—	40	—	
1705	27	1	40	4¾	6¾	29 40	x	—	40	—	

CATEGORY B.

679	19	1	40	4½	8	14	—	x	—	SB	40	—	Failed forceps outside. Persistent occipito posterior.
1527	23	1	41	4½	9	36	7	x	—	A	41	—	Persistent occipito posterior.
1720	24	1	40	4½	8½	18	40	x	—	A	40	—	Persistent occipito posterior.
1754	39	11	42	4½	8	35	30	x	—	A	42	—	Rigid cervix.
1815	20	1	40	4½	8	48	—	x	—	A	40	—	

4. CAESAREAN SECTION.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	D.C. ins.	Weight of Child.	Result.		Child.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Sterilised.	Remarks.
						Mother.	A	D	wks.			
2667	30	1	36	4	4½	x	—	—	A	37	x	Mentally defective.
40	31	1	39	4	5	x	—	—	A	40	—	
231	26	2	38	4	5½	x	—	—	A	39	—	1st Instrumental delivery. S.B.
242	28	1	40	4½	6	x	—	—	A	40	—	Septic wound.
274	21	3	40	4	7	x	—	—	A	40	—	
365	19	1	40	4	7½	x	—	—	D	40	—	
379	26	1	38	3½	4½ 4½	x	—	—	AA	38	—	Postpartum collapse. Blood transfusion.
1679	21	2	40	4	6½	x	—	—	A	40	x	

CONTRACTED PELVIS.

5. CRANIOTOMY.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.		D.C.	Weight of Child.		Labour.	Result.		Child.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.		Remarks.
			wks.	ins.		lbs.	hrs. mins.		Mother.	A.	D.	wks.		
1163	47	13	42	4½	4½	7	10	—	x	—	SB	42	—	Brow presentation. Prolapsed cord. 11 Inst. deliveries. 1 normal delivery.

CATEGORY B.

176	33	6	40	4½	4½	8½	24	—	x	—	SB	40	—	Brow presentation. 3 Inst. deliveries. 2 normal del.
347	36	8	40	4½	4½	8	12	—	x	—	SB	40	—	6 Instr. deliveries; 1 spontaneous delivery.
777	37	1	40	4½	4½	7	30	—	x	—	SB	40	—	Failed forceps outside; persistent occipito posterior; Manual rotation failed.
1496	44	8	41	4½	4½	8	35	15	x	—	SB	41	—	Failed forceps outside; 6 instr. deliveries. 1 normal delivery. No stillbirths.

6. OTHER MODES OF DELIVERY.

CATEGORY A.

4	30	4	40	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	—	x	—	A	40	—	Breech—manual delivery.
1040	18	1	38	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	30	—	x	—	A	38	—	Breech—manual delivery.
1161	19	1	37	4	6	32	—	x	—	D	37	—	Breech—manual delivery; pre-mature labour.
1630	38	7	37	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	20	x	—	A	39	—	Transverse presentation; bi-polar version to footling.

CATEGORY B.

1547	36	5	40	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	45	x	—	SB	40	—	Breech—prolapsed cord. Pulse-less on admission.
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ALBUMINURIA.

PRE-ECLAMPTIC TOXAEMIA AND NEPHRITIC TOXAEMIA.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy	Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Result. Mother. Child. Pressure. Albumen. Sepsis.	Pyrexia or	Remarks.
			on	wk.	wks.			
2618	23	2	38	Spontaneous.	40	A A 160/90	x	Urine clear after 7th day.
2641	18	1	31	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous.	36	A A 144/100	xx	Pre-eclampsia. No albumen 8 days after delivery.
2673	43	14	31	Art. rupture of membranes. Spontaneous.	31	A SB 168/94	—	Chronic nephritis. Persistent hyperpiesis.
27	35	4	30	do.	32	A SB 158/100	xxx	Accidental haemorrhage. Cloud of albumen on dismissal (irregularly).
72	25	2	39	Spontaneous.	40	A A 150/104	x	Albumen clear on dismissal.
133	22	1	33	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous.	34	A SB 180/100	x	Albumen clear on 8th day.
139	39	10	38	Manual delivery.	41	A A 160/100	x	Albumen clear on 3rd day after delivery.
152	25	1	39	Spontaneous.	40	A A 140/84	—	General oedema.
186	31	7	34	Manual delivery.	40	A A 136/70	x	Chronic nephritis. Medical induction. Trace of albumen at dismissal (irregularly) on 10th day.
292	18	1	39	Spontaneous.	40	A A 158/88	x	Urine clear after delivery.
312	40	11	39	do.	40	A A 148/104	x	Cloud of albumen on 9th day. (Trace dismissed)

Case	Age	Sex	Time	Forceps	Weight	Height	Temp.	Pulse	Respiration	Urine	Notes
370	20	1	39	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	100/92	xx	—	Conceded 2 days after admission. Urine clear 9th day after delivery.
390	32	1	37	Art. rupture.	38	A	A	152/92	x	—	Urine clear before delivery. No albumen after 9th day.
405	26	2	33	Spontaneous. do.	37	A	A	146/100	x	—	No response to treatment. No albumen after 8th day.
407	42	10	33	do.	34	A	A	184/104	x	—	Chronic nephritis. B.P. 178/100 at dismissal. No albumen.
438	32	3	35	Undelivered.	—	A	—	154/90	x	—	Urine clear; B.P. 134/82 on dismissal.
470	38	3	36	Bougies inserted.	38	A	A	174/102	x	—	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. No albumen after delivery.
478	42	7	38	Spontaneous. do.	39	A	A	154/102	x	—	No albumen after 3rd day. Transient 3 weeks before admission.
479	33	3	38	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	150/94	x	—	No albumen 3 days before delivery.
487	20	1	40	do.	40	A	A	164/100	xx	—	Confined two days after admission. No albumen after 8th day.
537	21	1	32	do.	40	A	A	110/78	x	—	General oedema. Nephritis. Re-admitted at 36th week.
544	18	1	40	do.	40	A	A	130/82	xx	—	No albumen on 10th day.
554	32	2	40	do.	40	A	A	146/82	x	—	Urine clear following delivery. Delivered 3 days after admission.
596	19	1	35	do.	40	A	A	120/70	—	—	Marked oedema.
620	38	9	33	do.	40	A	A	140/84	x	—	Re-admitted at 36th week and in labour. No albumen before labour.

ALBUMINURIA—Continued.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy		Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.		Result. Mother, Child.	Blood Pressure.	Albumen.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
			on Admission.	wks.		wks.						
634	23	1	40	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	148/92	x	—	Trace of albumen on dis- missal.
656	41	2	36	40	do.	40	A	A	140/86	x	—	Re-admitted in labour— urine clear.
719	29	4	32	40	do.	40	A	A	140/80	x	—	Re-admitted in labour. Contracted pelvis.
721	25	1	39	40	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous.	40	A	A	160/100	x	—	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. Albumen clear on 3rd day.
768	29	3	35	38	Spontaneous.	38	A	A	144/88	x	—	Re-admitted in premature labour.—urine clear
772	23	3	39	40	Decapitation and Version.	40	A	SB	150/90	xx	—	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia Theracopagus. No albu- men after 8th day.
801	19	1	35	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	152/100	x	—	Re-admitted at 36th week. Albumen clear at 37th week.
811	25	4	27	37	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous.	37	A	A	170/88	—	—	Pre-eclamptic symptoms. Re-admitted at 36th week. B.P. 130/72 at dismissal.
692	31	1	36	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	140/82	x	—	Re-admitted in labour. Urine clear. Contracted pelvis.

842	18	2	40	40	do.	40	A	A	136/76	xxx	—	Trace of albumen present on 9th day — irregular dismissal.
887	31	3	35	36	do.	36	A	D	176/112	xxx	—	Premature labour. Urine clear before delivery.
922	30	6	39	39	do.	39	A	A	140/90	xx	—	Delivered 4 days after admission. Urine clear on 3rd day after delivery.
932	35	5	36	40	do.	40	A	SB	120/70	x	—	Re-admitted at 38th week. Cerebral embolism on 13th day after delivery.
948	31	5	36	36	do.	36	A	A	210/130	xxx	—	Premature labour. No albumen on 8th day after delivery.
965	22	1	37	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	130/90	xx	—	Faint trace of albumen on 10th day.
975	30	6	21	37	Art. rupture. Spontaneous.	37	D	A	120/56	xx	P	Re-admitted at 37th week.
978	23	2	37	39	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous.	39	A	A	160/110	xx	—	No albumen on 8th day.
1005	25	1	33	41	Spontaneous.	41	A	A	130/86	x	—	Re-admitted at 36th week. Urine clear before delivery.
1031	41	9	36	38	Art. rupture. Spontaneous.	38	A	A	150/96	x	—	No albumen after 8th day.
1033	27	4	38	41	Spontaneous.	41	A	A	150/110	xxx	—	Re-admitted in labour. Albumen clear on 6th day.
1036	31	1	38	41	do.	41	A	A	138/84	x	—	No albumen a week before delivery.
1092	30	1	21	41	Forceps.	41	A	A	166/98	x	—	Re-admitted at 27th and 35th week and in labour. Urine clear before delivery.

ALBUMINURIA—Continued.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Result. Mother.	Blood Pressure.	Albumen.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
			wks.		wks.					
1104	27	1	33	Spontaneous.	40	A	150/90	xx	—	Re-admitted in labour. Urine clear on 11th day after delivery.
1128	20	1	35	do.	38	A	160/100	—	—	Re-admitted in premature labour.
1191	26	1	40	do.	40	A	146/84	xx	—	Urine clear on 9th day after delivery.
1197	18	1	36	do.	40	A	136/84	x	—	Urine clear on 11th day after delivery.
1215	20	1	39	do.	40	A	130/90	x	—	Urine clear 9th day after delivery.
1221	32	3	36	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous	37	A	156/108	xxx	—	Urine clear 14th day after delivery.
1241	32	2	26	Spontaneous.	40	A	150/90	x	—	Re-admitted at 38th week and at labour. Urine clear on 8th day after delivery.
1301	20	1	23	do.	41	A	132/72	x	—	Re-admitted at 38th week and in labour. Urine clear after 3rd day.
1303	23	2	37	Spontaneous.	40	A	152/90	x	—	Re-admitted at 38th week. First trace of albumen on 11th day at dismissal.
1339	24	1	26	do.	40	A	150/90	—	—	Re-admitted in labour.

1453	24	2	39	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	160/100	xx	—	No albumen on 8th day after delivery.
1399	21	3	38	do.	40	A	A	138/90	x	—	Urine clear on 3rd day.
1446	25	2	39	do.	40	A	A	158/90	xx	—	Urine clear on 10th day after delivery.
1458	19	1	37	do.	40	A	A	160/90	xx	—	Pre-eclamptic. Urine clear 7th day after delivery.
1471	28	2	36	Art. rupture. Spontaneous.	38	A	A	160/90	xx	—	Chronic nephritis. Trace of albumen on dismissal.
1499	26	2	39	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	120/80	x	—	Manual removal of Placenta. Post-partum haemorrhage. Complete anaesthesia for 3 hours after rectal paraldehyde.
1507	32	7	11	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	156/84	x	—	Re-admitted at 13th week and in labour. Urine clear during month before delivery. Chronic nephritis.
1515	31	1	31	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous.	32	A	D	118/56	x	—	Haematuria. Dismissed irregularly on 14th day; trace of albumen present.
1535	24	1	34	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	136/96	xx	—	Urine clear after 8th day.
1587	27	2	32	Art. rupture. Spontaneous.	36	A	A	158/112	x	—	Eclampsia in previous pregnancy. Urine clear after delivery.
1608	44	14	26	Undelivered.	—	A	—	158/88	x	—	Chronic nephritis. Re-admitted at 29th week. Urine clear on dismissal.
1623	43	7	28	Art Rupture. Spontaneous.	35	A	SB	154/106	xx	—	Re-admitted at 33rd week. Urine clear on 8th day.
1641	44	11	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	146/90	xx	—	Urine clear on 13th day after delivery.

ALBUMINURIA—Continued.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy		Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.		Result. Mother.	Blood Pressure.	Albumen.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
			wks.	wks.		wks.	wks.					
1669	27	2	22	22	Manual.	24	24	A SB	150/90	xx	—	Accidental haemorrhage. Twins—urine clear.
1714	22	1	38	38	Art. Rupture. Spontaneous.	29	29	A A	170/100	x	—	Urine clear on 8th day.
1727	29	2	40	40	Spontaneous.	40	40	A A	150/80	xx	—	Chronic nephritis.
1744	26	2	36	36	do.	40	40	A A	148/80	x	—	Re-admitted in labour. Urine clear.
1771	26	2	36	36	do.	40	40	A A	148/90	x	—	Re-admitted in labour. Urine clear.
1791	34	6	37	37	do.	40	40	A A	156/118	xx	—	Re-admitted in labour. Urine clear after delivery.
CATEGORY B.												
2623	19	1	34	34	Spontaneous.	40	40	A A	150/80	xx	—	Pyelitis. Later vomiting. Urine clear on 9th day after delivery.
2627	36	4	37	37	do.	40	40	A A	150/110	x	—	Urine clear after delivery.
2675	21	1	30	30	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous.	30	30	A —	168/110	xxx	—	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. Urine clear on 7th day after delivery.
182	21	1	35	35	do.	36	36	A A	172/124	xxx	—	Pre-eclamptic symptoms. Urine clear on 8th day after delivery.

304	26	1	40	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	154/118	xxx	—	Confined on day after admission. Urine clear on 9th day after delivery.
323	33	12	38	41	do.	41	A	A	132/84	x	—	Marked oedema. Post-maturity. Medical induction. Urine clear before delivery.
354	20	1	39	40	do.	40	A	A	160/120	xxx	—	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. Urine clear on 9th day after delivery.
372	35	7	30	30	do.	30	A	SB	140/76	x	—	Accidental hæmorrhage 4 days after admission. Urine clear after delivery.
388	29	2	38	38	Bougies. Spontaneous.	38	A	SB	206/114	xxx	—	Urine clear on 12th day after delivery.
493	36	8	26	26	Bougies. Miscarriage.	26	A	—	208/140	xxx	—	Chronic Nephritis. Urine clear. B.P. 174/78 on dismissal.
532	21	1	40	41	Manual.	41	A	SB	142/78	x	—	Breech. External version failed. Urine clear before delivery.
644	40	1	40	40	Forceps.	40	A	D	180/100	xx	—	Urine clear on 12th day. B.P. 166/88.
660	27	3	38	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	144/96	xxx	—	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. Urine clear before delivery.
714	32	10	30	30	Spontaneous.	30	A	SB	?	xxx	—	Urine clear on 12th day after delivery.
771	27	1	36	37	do.	37	A	A	160/120	xx	—	Marked secondary anaemia. Urine clear on 17th day after delivery.
774	26	5	30	32	Bougies. Spontaneous.	32	A	D	116/74	xx	—	Jaundice. Urine clear on 8th day. Jaundice clear on dismissal.
779	23	1	27	36	Art. Rupture. Spontaneous.	36	A	A	174/108	xxx	—	Re-admitted at 33rd week. B.P. at dismissal 140/84.

ALBUMINURIA—Continued.

Reg. No.	Stage of Pregnancy		Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.		Result. Mother.	Child. Pressure.	Blood Albumen.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.	
	Age.	Parity.		Admission.	on						at
			wks.		wks.						
813	18	1	36	Art. Rupture.	36	A	A	172/116	xxx	—	Pre-eclamptic symptom. Urine clear on 8th day after delivery.
890	25	1	28	do.	29	A	SB	180/120	xxx	—	Uraemic convulsions. Urine clear on 13th day after delivery. B.P., 140/90.
903	35	2	35	Bougies.	30	A	A	180/100	xxx	—	Urine clear on 8th day after delivery. Induced 2 days after admission.
917	31	4	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	176/116	xx	—	Urine clear on 10th day after delivery.
1050	33	9	39	Spontaneous.	39	A	A	160/110	xxx	—	Urine clear on 12th day after delivery. Pre-mature labour 2 days after admission.
1236	23	3	33	Art. Rupture.	36	A	A	164/110	xxx	—	Eclampsia in previous pregnancy. Urine clear on 11th day after delivery. B.P., 120/80.
1247	31	2	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	130/90	xx	—	Confined 4 days after admission. Marked oedema. Urine clear on 8th day.

1293	26	4	26	Miscariage.	26	D	—	142/75	xx	P	Uraemia. See death report.
1329	28	1	38	Art. Rupture.	39	A	A	160/110	xx	—	Urine clear on 11th day after delivery.
1345	35	6	44	Spontaneous. Undelivered.	—	A	—	132/74	xx	—	Dismissed after 2 weeks treatment. B.P., 110/68. Urine clear.
1439	21	1	36	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	140/84	xx	—	Urine clear before delivery.
1448	33	4	36	do.	37	A	A	146/100	xx	—	Urine clear on 8th day.
1509	20	1	36	do.	40	A	A	140/100	xxx	—	Pyuria. Urine clear on 7th day after delivery.
1588	26	5	40	do.	40	D	A	134/80	x	—	Fatty degeneration of liver and heart. See death report.
1622	21	1	32	Bougies inserted. Spontaneous.	36	A	A	156/108	xxx	—	clear on day after Urine delivery.
1645	23	1	28	Undelivered.	—	A	—	142/70	xx	—	Haematuria. Clear after 3 weeks.
1692	36	6	28	do.	—	A	—	100/64	xx	—	Clear after 14 days' treatment. Albuminuria in previous pregnancies.
1794	33	3	39	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	132/94	x	—	Urine clear on 9th day after delivery.
1735	35	6	28	Spontaneous.	29	A	D	110/84	x	—	Urine clear after 6th day—premature labour.
1755	24	1	38	do.	38	A	A	130/84	xx	—	Delivered 4 days after admission. Urine clear on 9th day after delivery.

ALBUMINURIA—Continued.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Result. Mother.	Child.	Blood Pressure.	Albumen.	Sepsis.	Pyrexia or	Remarks.
			wks.		wks.							
1758	22	1	39	do.	40	A	A	166/104	x	—	—	Urine clear on 6th day after delivery. B.P., 136/88 at dismissal on 14th day.
1789	34	5	26	do.	27	A	SB	162/110	x	—	—	Uraemia; history of chronic nephritis and haemiplegia; urine clear on 8th day after delivery.

ECLAMPSA.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Stage of Pregnancy		Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.		Result. Mother.	Child. Type.	Number of Fits.	Blood Pressure.	Albumin-uria.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.	
	on Admission.												
233	29	1	35	Spontaneous.	36	A	D	A	1	160/100	xxx	—	Very marked oedema.
367	20	1	40	Do.	40	D	A	D	1	134/92	Trace	P	Hyperpyrexia. Com. after fit until death. (See death report).

CATEGORY B.

2624	36	1	32	Art. Rupture. Manual.	33	A	A	A	5	180/110	xxx	—	Fits ceased 4 days before delivery. Urine clear on 19th day after delivery.
244	28	1	38	Forceps.	39	D	A	A	8	140/96	xxx	P	Postpartum Haem. Hyperpyrexia. See Death Report.
341	31	1	39	Bougies. Forceps.	39	A	SB	A	4	170/130	xxx	—	Treated in own home. One fit after in- sertion of bougies. Urine clear on 22nd day after delivery.

377	16	1	40	Manual.	40	A	A	A	7	200/120	xxx	—	Very marked oedema.
418	21	1	40	Spontaneous.	41	A	A	P	1	150/102	x	—	Mild. Urine clear 14 days after delivery.
495	21	1	39	Bougies. Manual.	40	A	SB	1	2	164/104	x	—	Prolapsed Cord. Pyuria.
730	22	1	30	Bougies. Spontaneous.	31	A	A	A	9	196/130	xxx	—	Treated in own home, having 8 fits before admission. Hyperpiesia and albuminuria persisted for 6 months after delivery.
1060	34	7	31	Spontaneous.	32	A	D	A	4	186/100	xxx	—	1 fit before admission; 3 fits after delivery. Urine clear on 8th day.
1626	30	1	34	Manual.	34	A	A	P	2	150/80	xx	—	Mild; urine clear 8 days after delivery. Spina bifida in child.
1807	28	1	—	B.B.A.	40	A	A	P	1	132/64	x	—	Doubtful case; admitted after "fit" occurring 48 hours after delivery.

The undernoted table shows the list of cases of Eclampsia treated during the last eight years, with the number of deaths and the percentage of maternal mortality :—

Year.	Cases.	Died.	Percentage. Mortality.
1927	19	2	10·5
1928	24	2	8·3
1929	22	3	13·6
1930	38	4	10·5
1931	8	2	25·0
1932	9	2	22·2
1933	13	2	15·3
1934	12	2	16·6
Total,	145	19	13·1

HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM AND LATE VOMITING.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Pyrexia or Result.	Child.	Sepsis.	Remarks.
			wks.		wks.				
572	25	5	28	Undelivered.	—	A	—	—	Moderately severe case discharged after 2 weeks treatment.
750	39	10	29	Do.	—	A	—	—	Mild case. Responded reaction to treatment.
839	22	2	38	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	—	Severe case. Improved rapidly 6 days after delivery.
1297	32	8	8	Do.	40	A	A	—	History of previous induction of abortion for hyperemesis. Severe case—responded to treatment. Re-admitted in labour.
1316	29	1	8	Ind. of Abort.	11	A	—	—	Severe case. Responded to treatment. Re-admitted 3 days after discharge with severe sickness and jaundice.
1366	20	2	31	Spontaneous.	36	A	A	—	Mild case. Re-admitted at 36th week in labour.
1447	31	4	9	Do.	40	A	A	—	Moderately severe case—re-admitted at 37th week on account of late vomiting. Good response to treatment.
1607	25	4	12	Undelivered.	—	A	—	—	Mild case. Trace of albumen in urine. Responded well to treatment.
1691	20	1	20	Do.	—	A	—	—	Moderately severe. Albuminuria and hyperpiesis. Responded after 4 weeks treatment.
1693	29	4	10	Do.	—	A	—	—	Mild case. Persistent mild albuminuria.
1723	30	2	16	Do.	—	A	—	—	Fairly severe case. Rapid response to treatment.
1798	25	4	6	Do.	—	A	—	—	Mild case. Responded to treatment.

1400	27	4	10	Do.	—	A	—	Moderately severe case. History of previous induction of abortion for hyperemesis.
1410	18	2	8	Ind. of Abort.	8	A	—	Moderately severe case—sudden acute toxæmia 3 days after admission.
1411	18	1	8	Undelivered.	—	A	—	Mild case.
1581	28	5	6	Do.	—	A	—	Mild case. Re-admitted at 9th week—good response to treatment.
1593	31	3	6	Do.	—	A	—	Severe case—slow response to treatment.
1604	31	4	12	Do.	—	A	—	Mild case. Mild albuminuria.
1646	28	5	8	Do.	—	A	—	Mild case.
1653	38	2	10	Ind. of Abort.	11	A	—	Severe case—no response to treatment.
1713	39	8	30	Undelivered.	—	A	—	Severe case—jaundice, ulceration of tongue. Slow response to treatment. Marked albuminuria.
1733	33	3	12	Do.	—	A	—	Mild case.

CATEGORY B.

2685	21	1	14	Ind. of Abort.	14	A	—	Very severe case—induced two days after admission. Insanity following abortion. Irregular dismissal.
232	25	1	8	Do.	9	A	—	Severe case—no response to treatment.
234	26	2	11	Undelivered.	4	A	—	Moderately severe—hyper. Good response to treatment.
454	23	1	27	Spontaneous.	33	A	A	Moderately severe—Pyelitis. Slow response to treatment.
507	30	3	9	Undelivered.	—	A	—	Mild case.
571	34	5	8	Do.	—	A	—	Moderately severe. Quick response to treatment. Re-admitted at 11th and again at 15th week.

HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM AND LATE VOMITING.

CATEGORY A.—Continued.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy		Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Result. Mother, Child, Sepsis.	Pyrexia or	Remarks.
			on Admission.	wks.					
619	45	8	14	—	Do.	—	A	—	Very severe case—marked jaundice and semicoma. Irregular dismissal after admission.
642	34	8	40	—	Do.	—	A	—	Moderately severe—good response to treatment.
716	27	2	8	—	Ind. of Abort.	11	A	—	Moderately severe—re-admitted at 11th week very severe. Induced 3 days after admission. Rapid recovery.
802	24	1	12	—	Undelivered.	—	A	—	Mild case.
923	28	3	9	—	Do.	—	A	—	Severe case—slow response to treatment previous induction of abortion for hyperemesis.
—	35	3	28	31	Spontaneous.	—	A	D	Re-admitted at 31st week. Mild case.
1248	38	6	12	—	Undelivered.	—	A	—	Moderately severe case. Rapid response to treatment.
1331	28	4	10	10	Ind. of Abort.	10	D	—	Severe case. Admitted with jaundice and in delirium. (See death report).
1341	28	1	10	11	Do.	—	A	—	Severe case—jaundice—albuminuria. No response to treatment.
1368	23	1	12	—	Undelivered.	—	A	—	Mild case. Secondary anaemia.
1373	24	2	8	17	Ind. of Abort.	17	A	—	Moderately severe—good response. Re-admitted and 11th week responded again. Re-admitted at 16th week—severe—no response to treatment.

ANTEPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

There were 47 cases of antepartum haemorrhage admitted during the year, and of these 12 were cases of Placenta Praevia and 35 were cases of accidental haemorrhage.

I. PLACENTA PRAEVIA.

There were 12 cases of Placenta Praevia of which 1 died, death being due to haemorrhage and obstetric shock. There were 7 stillbirths. Puerperal sepsis was noted in 1 case, there being no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. The following table shows the details of the cases:—

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Maturity on Admission.	Condition on Admission.	Maturity at Delivery.	Type.	Mode of Delivery.	Result.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
			wks.		wks.					
790	—40	4	38	Good.	38	x	Internal version to footling.	A SB	—	
915	—40	2	40	Fair.	40	—	Spontaneous.	A SB	—	Cephalocele.
169	—35	2	38	Fair.	38	—	Art. rupture membranes.	A SB	—	
347	—25	1	24	Good.	28	—	Do.	A A	—	
548	—35	7	40	Good.	40	—	Spontaneous.	A A	—	
762	—25	1	40	Collapsed.	40	—	Forceps.	A A	S	Postpartum haem. Manual removal of placenta.
1093	—30	2	40	Good.	40	—	Art. rupture membranes.	A SB	—	
1299	—30	1	36	Poor.	36	—	Forceps.	D SB	—	Obstetric shock.
1320	—40	5	40	Fair.	40	—	Spontaneous.	A A	—	Brow presentation.
1414	—30	5	38	Good.	38	—	Art. rupture membranes.	A A	—	Postpartum haem. Blood transfusion.
1508	—40	1	34	Fair.	34	—	Art. Rupture Manual.	A SB	—	
1700	—30	4	28	Collapsed.	28	—	Do.	A SB	—	

2. ACCIDENTAL HAEMORRHAGE.

Of the 35 cases of Accidental Haemorrhage, 1 died. The cause of death was haemorrhage, the patient dying undelivered. There were 12 stillbirths. Puerperal sepsis was noted in 1 case. There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Maturity		Condition	Maturity at Delivery.	Type.	Mode of Delivery.		Result. M. Ch.	Albumen.	B.P.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.		Remarks.
	Age.	Parity.	on Admission.	on Admission.	Concealed.	Artificial	Spontaneous.						
			wks.	wks.									
2701	34	12	38	40	x	—	Artificial	A	—	110/70	—	—	
303	30	3	40	40	x	—	Do.	A	x	120/80	—	—	
678	33	1	38	38	x	—	Spontaneous.	A	x	138/92	—	—	
887	31	3	38	29	x	—	Do.	A	x	176/112	—	—	
1087	26	5	38	39	x	—	Art. rupture of membranes, Undelivered.	A	x	108/76	—	—	Irreg. Dismissal.
1433	25	3	30	30	x	—	Spontaneous.	A	SB	128/84	—	—	Treated in own home before ad- mission. Bloodtrans- fusion.
1532	21	2	24	24	x	—	do.	A	D	?	—	—	
1648	41	13	40	40	x	—	do.	A	A	?	—	—	
1669	27	2	26	26	x	x	do.	A	SB	150/88	—	—	Marked anaemia. Twins.
1699	22	3	38	38	x	—	do.	A	SB	140/90	—	—	

CATEGORY B.

27	35	4	30	Good.	33	x	—	Art. rupture membranes.	A	SB	x	158/100	—
47	23	2	40	Good.	40	x	—	Spontaneous.	A	A	x	?	—
348	37	10	36	Poor.	36	x	x	Vagina packed.	A	D	x	?	—
363	39	5	36	Good.	36	x	—	Art. rupture membranes.	A	A	—	—	—
372	35	7	30	Good.	30	x	—	do.	A	SB	x	140/84	—
455	29	3	32	Good.	32	x	—	Vagina packed.	A	SB	x	164/84	—
626	21	3	24	Good.	28	x	—	Bougie insert.	A	D	—	—	—
648	20	1	28	Good.	28	x	—	Spontaneous.	A	D	—	—	—
687	40	9	40	Fair.	40	x	—	do.	A	A	x	130/80	—
752	27	4	32	Good.	32	x	x	Bougie insert.	A	D	—	110/70	—
814	39	8	36	Good.	36	x	—	Spontaneous.	A	A	—	—	—
930	21	1	32	Good.	—	x	—	Undelivered.	A	—	—	—	—
939	30	3	32	Good.	32	x	—	Spontaneous.	A	A	x	120/80	—
972	35	6	32	Poor.	32	x	x	Vagina packed.	A	SB	x	118/80	—
990	28	4	32	Good.	—	x	—	Undelivered.	A	—	—	—	—

Slight
bleeding.

Irreg. dism.

Post
partum
Haem.Marked
oedema.Slight
bleeding.

2. ACCIDENTAL HAEMORRHAGE.—CATEGORY B.—Continued

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Maturity		Maturity at Delivery.	Type.	Mode of Delivery.		Result. M. Ch.	Albumen.	B.P.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.		Remarks.
			on Admission.	Condition on Admission.			Concealed.	Apparent.						
			wks.		wks.									
999	18	1	40	Good.	40	x	—	Spontaneous.	A	A	x	94/42	—	General oedema, Slight bleeding.
1042	40	13	34	Poor.	34	x	—	Art. rupture of membranes.	A	SB	—	—	—	
1078	25	3	36	Good.	36	x	—	do.	A	A	—	—	—	
1098	28	6	40	Collapsed.	40	x	x	Vagina packed.	A	SB	—	—	—	Treated at home before admission.
1352	33	2	30	Good.	30	x	—	Art. rupture of membranes.	A	SB	x	118/76	—	
1360	42	11	32	Poor.	32	x	—	Undelivered.	D	—	x	140/80	—	Sudden severe haem. with collapse and death.
1546	26	5	24	Good.	24	x	—	Art. rupture of membranes.	A	D	x	126/60	—	
1558	32	4	36	Good.	36	x	—	Spontaneous.	A	SB	x	140/80	—	
1603	40	14	40	Poor.	40	x	—	do.	A	SB	x	130/84	—	
1756	28	6	30	Good.	30	x	—	do.	A	D	x	136/70	—	

"FAILED" FORCEPS.

During the year there were 6 cases admitted after failure to deliver with forceps. They were all in Category B. The following are the details of the cases.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of		Duration of Labour.	Weight of Child.		Mode of Delivery.	Result.	Pyrexia of Mother.	Child.	Sepsis.	Remarks.
			Pregnancy at Delivery.	hrs.	lbs.	Child.	lbs.						
502	37	4	40	9	9	Forceps.		A	A	—			Cause of failure not known.
679	19	1	40	14	8	do.		A	SB	—			Os not fully dilated. Persistent occipito posterior. Slight contraction of pelvis, D.C. $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Bladder very distended.
734	36	5	40	? 18	8	Spontaneous.		A	SB	—			Os $2\frac{2}{3}$ dilated.
777	37	1	41	30	7	Craniotomy.		A	SB	—			Contracted pelvis D.C. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. persistent occipito posterior. Os not fully dilated.
962	27	1	42	22	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Manual.		A	SB	—			Anencephalus.
1436	27	1	40	? 72	9	Forceps.		A	SB	—			Os half dilated.

HEART DISEASE.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Orthop- noea.	Stage of Pregnancy		Mode of Delivery.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.		Result. M. Ch.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	History of Acute Rheumatism.	Remarks.
				wks.	wks.		wks.	wks.				
1100	40	11	—	32	32	B.B.A.	40	40	A A	—	x	Mitral regurgitation. Dyspnoea Improved with treatment. Re- admitted at 36th week and again after delivery.
1454	39	3	—	28	28	Spontaneous.	40	40	A A	—	—	Myocarditis; dyspnoea. Re- admitted at 34th week.
1659	23	3	—	40	40	do.	40	40	A A	—	—	Admitted in labour. Anaemia; cardiac enlargement.
1712	36	1	x	22	22	Undelivered.	—	—	A —	—	x	Mitral stenosis. Improvement with rest. Re-admitted at 28th and 32nd week.

CATEGORY B.

122	25	1	x	38	38	Art. rupture Spontaneous.	39	39	A A	—	x	Mitral stenosis. Albuminuria marked. B.P. 178/100. Severe oedema. Attack of paroxysmal tachycardia.
256	38	6	—	40	40	Spontaneous.	40	40	A A	—	—	Admitted in labour. Mitral re- gurgitation. Auricular fibrilla- tion. Rapid improvement.

264	32	5	x	40	Spontaneous. Twins.	40	A	AD	—	x	Mitral stenosis. Slow improvement. Developed pleural effusion. Irreg. dismissal 8 weeks after delivery.
300	42	13	x	25	Spontaneous.	40	A	D	—	—	Auricular fibrillation. Improved with full doses of digitalis. Re-admitted in labour. Very distressed during labour—followed by rapid improvement
318	30	6	—	30	do.	40	A	A	—	x	Incompetence. Improved rapidly with rest. Wassermann reaction—negative.
326	45	9	—	24	Undelivered.	—	A	—	—	—	Mild case—myocarditis. Rapid improvement with rest.
778	40	6	x	25	Bougies. Spontaneous.	27	A	D	—	x	Mitral regurgitation. Auricular fibrillation. Irreg. dismissal while in very poor condition.
1359	30	4	—	40	Spontaneous.	40	A	A	—	x	Myocarditis. Dyspnoea. Admitted in labour. Good recovery.
1525	24	2	—	24	Undelivered.	—	A	—	—	—	Rapid improvement with rest. Anaemia.
1541	30	3	x	10	Curettage.	11	A	—	—	—	Mitral regurgitation. Auricular fibrillation. History of severe cardiac decompensation in previous pregnancy.
1661	30	1	—	32	Undelivered.	—	A	—	—	x	Mitral regurgitation. Improvement with rest.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Mode of Delivery.	Result.	Remarks.
			wks.			
222	33	4	34	Spontaneous.	Trans. (D)	B.B.A. Complete prolapse of uterus. Febrile on admission. (Died in Isolation Hospital).
408	21	1	40	Manual.	D.	Acute sepsis. (See Death Report).
1423	42	6	40	Spontaneous.	Trans. (A)	Severe Postpartum Haemorrhage. Manual removal of placenta. Blood transfusion.
1433	25	3	30	do.	Trans. (A)	Sever accidental haemorrhage and collapsed. Mild sepsis.
1562	29	2	36	do.	A.	Normal confinement. Onset of fever on 8th day. Mild sepsis.

32
32
32

CATEGORY B.

762	24	1	40	Forceps.	Trans. (A)	Postpartum haemorrhage—manual removal of placenta.
936	18	1	40	Spontaneous.	Trans. (A)	Marked vaginal lacerations. Vaginal swab positive to S. Haemolyticus on admission.
1057	22	1	40	do.	Trans. (A)	Contracted pelvis; throat swab positive. Onset on 8th day.
1319	38	9	16	Complete Abort.	Trans.	Temperature on admission 103.6° Fahrenheit. Vaginal swab positive.
1323	32	10	18	do.	Trans.	Febrile on admission. Severe haemorrhage and collapse.
1698	28	6	12	Abortion. Curettage.	Trans.	Pelvis Cellulitis.
1736	23	2	22	Miscarriage. ? Complete.	Trans.	Pelvic abscess.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

CATEGORY A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Mode of Delivery.	Result.	Remarks.
			wks.			
—	33	2	40	Spontaneous.	A	Puerperal Pyelitis. Fever lasted for 2 days.
242	28	1	38	Caes. Section.	A	Caesarean section done later in labour. Wound septic.
1501	25	3	40	Spontaneous.	A	Serum reaction. Fever for 24 hours with marked serum rash.
CATEGORY B.						
137	41	10	34	do.	D	Pernicious anaemia. Hyperpyrexia as terminal event. (See Death Report).
289	30	4	—	Post-natal.	D	Cerebral embolism. Admitted on 10th day. Hyperpyrexia preceding death. (See Death Report).
547	32	4	36	Spontaneous.	Trans. (D)	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Pyuria.
568	21	1	40	Forceps.	A	Febrile on admission.; haematuria. Fever for 24 hours. Serum rash.
645	36	8	40	Spontaneous.	Trans. (D)	Lobar Pneumonia; febrile on admission.
863	26	2	36	Post-natal.	A	Manual delivery before admission; acute bronchitis. Abscess of right ear.
—	42	9	40	Forceps.	A	Prolapsed cord; persistent occipito posterior; fever for 24 hours.
1287	28	4	20	Miscarriage.	A	Rise of temperature for 12 hours on 5th day. Serum rash.
1293	34	4	26	do.	D	Uraemia—hyperpyrexia. (See Death Report).
—	43	11	36	Art. rupture.	A	Pyelitis; albuminuria and hyperpiesis; rise of temperature on 17th day.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE IN THE PROPHYLAXIS OF
PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Of the 1,461 confinements and abortions there have been 25 cases notifiable under the Department of Health's Standard ; in 4 cases the rise of temperature was a terminal event due to eclampsia, 1 ; pernicious anaemia, 1 ; general exhaustion from chronic respiratory disease, 1 ; and acute toxæmia of pregnancy, 1. 17 of the 25 cases were febrile and 8 were afebrile on admission. In reviewing the cases notifiable during the previous 7 years, the rate of puerperal pyrexia works out at 58 per thousand and the rate of puerperal pyrexia for 1934 17 per 1,000. This is explained by the fact that a new remedy has been tried out ; that is, the use of Calcium Sulphide as a routine line of treatment in all cases admitted to the Institution, also for cases attending the ante-natal clinics, in doses of gr.-1 twice daily, and in cases where there has been any interference, gr.- $\frac{1}{2}$ every two hours, the larger doses being given only during the latter part of 1934, and by the end of the year, a start was made to combine vitamins A and D in the form of Halibut Oil minims 3 with Calcium Sulphide gr.- $\frac{1}{2}$. The most outstanding result that emerges from the routine treatment of Calcium Sulphide has been that delayed infections as Mastitis and Phegmasia Alba Dolens have practically disappeared.

Many remedies have been tried for the prevention of puerperal sepsis and where many remedies abound for a specific disease, it shows the unworthiness of any line of treatment.

Some have stressed the necessity for a stringent aseptic technique, some have stressed the need for antiseptics, some have found internal medication of value, as for example, arsenical preparations and Eusol intravenously, while others have placed their faith in the use of Puerperal Antistreptococcal Antitoxin. None has proved entirely satisfactorily, in fact, many of the acknowledged remedies have been very disappointing when tried over a long period.

I would suggest the routine treatment of Calcium Sulphide in all cases attending an ante-natal clinic for at least three weeks previous to confinement and for a further period of ten days during the puerperium. It would appear that, although it falls short of being a specific for septic infections, yet its applications in this Institution

during the past twelve months have given us a result that could be considered an irreducible minimum. There have been 25 cases notifiable under the Department of Health's Standard of Pyrexia out of 1,461 cases, of which 1,293 were cases of confinement and 168 cases of abortion, giving a rate of pyrexia of 1·7 per cent. If one were to exclude cases confined before admission and abortions, the rate of pyrexia would be 1 per cent. and, if cases febrile on admission were excluded, the rate would be 0·27 per cent.

Of cases of puerperal pyrexia notifiable during the year 1934, 6 were abortions, all febrile on admission; 4 cases were admitted after confinement, one on the 10th day of the puerperium, one on the 8th day of the puerperium, two on the day of confinement, and three of those had marked elevations of temperature on admission. One case, a B.B.A., had a normal temperature until the 2nd day of the puerperium. The remaining 15 cases were confined in hospital, of whom 11 were febrile before confinement, and 4 afebrile.

Of the febrile cases, the reasons for admission were as follows:—

- A. Lobar Pneumonia. (Died).
- B. Pernicious Anaemia of Pregnancy, albuminuria and general weakness. (Died).
- C. Delayed labour with albuminuria and blood in urine.
- D. Case of Pyelitis.
- E. Case of Eclampsia, dying on day of confinement. Temperature, 105°.
- F. Antepartum Haemorrhage for 3 days before admission.
- G. Patient had collapsed and in a very exhausted condition on admission with oedema of the feet and legs. Placenta adherent and profuse postpartum haemorrhage occurred. The placenta was removed manually. Blood transfusion was carried out.
- H. Case of Delayed Labour. Attended by doctor and midwife for 3 days before admission. Delivered of a foul-smelling, decomposing foetus. Patient died 30 hours after delivery. Acute sepsis.
- I. Cases of Prolapsed cord before admission. Forceps delivery after admission.
- J. Admitted with albuminuria and some oedema of the lower extremities, jaundiced and toxic, blood-stained sputum. Immediately after delivery, patient was given a blood transfusion, which was repeated. Patient did not rally. (Died).

- K. Patient admitted after delivery at home, suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis and with abscess of right middle ear.

Of the afebrile cases, the reasons for admission were as follows :—

- A. Patient admitted with oedema of vulval outlet, normal delivery, severe perineal lacerations. Haemolytic streptococci were found in the vagina.
- B. Case walked into Institution in labour, and on examination os was fully dilated, head above brim, diagonal conjugate $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Caesarean section was performed immediately. Wound became septic.
- C. Patient admitted in a very emaciated state, suffering from hyperemesis, painful throat, oedema of lower extremities and troublesome cough. She was confined a fortnight after admission and removed 48 hours after confinement to County Isolation Hospital. Died. Post-mortem Report—Double Pneumonia, Interstitial Nephritis, and Pyelitis.
- D. Patient admitted with a history of Haemoptysis. Normal confinement. First elevation of temperature on 9th day of the puerperium.

The permanent staff of the Institution is as follows :—

- 1 Physician Superintendent.
- 2 Resident Assistant Medical Officers.
- 1 Consulting Surgeon.
- 1 Consulting Cardiologist.
- 1 Consulting ear, throat and nose specialist.
- 1 Matron.
- 4 Sisters.
- 9 Staff Nurses.
- 1 Outdoor Nurse.
- 18 Maids.
- 3 Chauffeurs.
- 3 Fireman.
- 2 Typists.
- 1 Part-time sewing maid.

There are in addition, 28 pupils taking the course of Midwifery training.

Dr. Wotherspoon was re-appointed Resident Assistant Medical Officer on 1st April, 1934, for six months, and in October, 1934, for a further period of six months.

During the latter part of the year a Junior Resident Assistant Medical Officer was appointed, and Dr. John MacKenna held the position from 19th November, 1934.

During the year 54 nurses completed their period of training preparatory to sitting the examination of the Central Midwives Board. The number of pupils trained since the Institution was recognised as a training school now totals 357.

The following are the regulations in force for applicants for Midwifery training :—

(1) Nurses who have completed their training in any of the County Institutions applying within six months of leaving the Local Authority's service—£1.

(2) Nurses who have trained in County Institutions, and subsequently and consecutively have taken their general training, if applying within six months of completion of training—£1.

(3) Nurses on the General or Supplementary Registers who have completed two years with the Local Authority, if applying during the time they are employed—£1.

(4) Nurses on the General or Supplementary Registers—£5.

(5) Untrained applicants—£40.

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), arithmetic and general knowledge.

Each nurse has to attend five of her twenty cases at the patient's home. Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital provides suitable outdoor practice for half the nurses at a cost of three guineas per pupil. The remainder of the pupil staff receive their outdoor training in the Bellshill District under the guidance of midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board. Two nurses take their cases at a time in Glasgow, while the same number are attending outdoor cases in the Bellshill District.

TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES.

			Nurses Admitted.	Free Training.	Deposit Only.	Fee Paying.	Total Fee.
1921-22,	...	...	13	10	—	3	£60
1923,	...	...	17	7	—	10	114
1924,	...	...	21	1	5	15	199
1925,	...	...	26	1	6	19	373
1926,	...	...	26	—	2	24	500
1927,	...	...	12	—	4	8	180
1928,	...	...	19	2	10	7	180
1929,	...	...	25	1	15	9	200
1930,	...	...	25	—	9	16	184
1931,	...	...	31	—	3	28	283
1932,	...	...	40	—	15	25	210
1933,	...	...	48	—	15	33	291
1934,	...	...	54	—	8	46	329
			£357	22	92	243	£3,103

Payments by patients amounted to £990 5s. 11d.

Payments by pupil nurses amounted to £329.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

The following equipment is sterilised and packed at the Hospital in sealed packets and sold for 4s. 6d. each throughout the medium of the Child Welfare Centres. A 12-in. basin is now added to the equipment and the selling price remains the same :—

- 12 Sanitary Towels.
- 4 Doz. Swabbing Squares.
- 1 Yard Jaconet.
- 2 Square Gauze Tissue, 19 ins. by 16 ins.
- 3 Cord Ligatures.
- 6 Cord Dressings.
- 1 Doz. Assorted Safety Pins.
- 1 12-in. basin.
- 1 Doctor's Towel.
- 1 Nail Brush.
- 1 Piece Soap.

DEATHS, 1934.

INTERCURRENT DISEASES.

Cause of Death.	Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Cate-gory.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.		Remarks.
					Mature.	wks.	
Pernicious Anaemia.	137	41	10	B	32	P.	Admitted as cardiac decompensation and albuminuria. Treated in wards 5 weeks previously for albuminuria and oedema. On admission later, dyspnoea and orthopnoea with swelling of legs and hands. Pallor and cardiac decompensation. R.B.C. 800,000 Hb 25%. Films showed P.A. Confined spontaneously of a stillborn child. Died (in spite of transfusion) from pernicious anaemia of pregnancy. No P.M.
Cerebral Embolism.	280	30	4	A	—	—	Admitted on 10th day after delivery in coma of sudden onset preceded by neuralgic pains and twitching of face. Urine clear, B.P. 140/96. Paralysis of left arm. No other abnormality of nervous system; albuminuric retinitis. Spread of paralysis down left side. Death from Cerebral Embolism 48 hours after admission. No P.M.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	709	39	7	B	40	—	Admitted with previous history of old standing pulmonary tuberculosis. Cyanosis, breathlessness and haemoptysis before admission. Extensive involvement of both lungs. Delivered normally of a living child. Gradual increase of weakness and further haemoptysis. Death on 6th day of puerperium from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No P.M.

TOXAEMIAS OF PREGNANCY.

Cause of Death.	Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Cate-gory.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.		Remarks.
					Mature.	wks.	
Anaemia of Pregnancy.	975	30	5	A	32	P	Treated in hospital for pyelitis and cystitis for 5 weeks. Admitted 10 weeks later as a case of Anaemia and general debility. On admission very anaemic and collapsed. Urine, albumen and pus. Induction of labour and confined of a living premature child the day after admission. Blood transfusion given. Death from Anaemia of Pregnancy 17 days after confinement. No P.M.
Eclampsia, Forceps, post-partum Haemorrhage.	244	28	1	A	34	P	Admitted with a history of two eclamptic seizures. On admission dazed and markedly oedematous. After admission had 5 fits. Delivered with forceps of a living child. Severe postpartum haemorrhage later. Blood transfusion. Death from Eclampsia. No P.M.
Puerperal Eclampsia.	367	20	1	A	40	P	History of persistent cloud of albumen, normal B.P. but no other symptoms. Admitted and confined normally of a living child. Cloud of albumen, B.P. normal, no oedema, severe seizures some hours later. Restlessness and persistent twitches. Death from Puerperal Eclampsia. No P.M.
Fatty Degeneration of heart and liver. Pyelitis. Pericarditis.	1588	26	5	A	40	—	Admitted as being in labour. On admission, general condition poor, septic spots, anaemia, cardiac enlargement, no oedema or breathlessness. Trace albumen in urine. Confined normally of a living child 2 days after admission. Patient died some hours after delivery. P.M.report: Fatty degeneration of Heart and Liver. Pyelitis Pericarditis.
Hyperemesis. Gravidarum.	1331	28	4	B	10	—	Admitted with history of 6 weeks' persistent vomiting. Semi-comatose with restlessness and delirium. Icteric tinge of conjunctiva. Induction of abortion was performed and later drowsiness and death from acute toxæmia of pregnancy and hyperemesis.

Uraemia and Pulmonary Congestion.	1293	34	4	B	24	—	Admitted with history of sudden coma, becoming unconscious with clonic spasms of face, arms and legs. Conscious after lumbar puncture and venesection. Complete miscarriage, 6 months, on following day with occasional clonic spasms of the left arm. Pulmonary congestion followed by cyanosis and death from uraemia 12 hours later. No P.M.
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HAEMORRHAGES.

Antepartum Haemorrhage and Obstetric Shock.	1299	29	1	B	36	—	History of intermittent bleeding for one month and severe haemorrhage immediately before admission. On admission vertex presentation with partial placenta praevia. Membranes ruptured, no further bleeding. After admission, patient badly "shocked." Forceps delivery of stillborn child. Placenta adherent, removed manually. Collapse 4 hours later from obstetric shock.
Antepartum Haemorrhage.	1360	42	11	B	32	—	Admitted as a case of concealed accidental haemorrhage. Colour fairly good, no pain, slight external bleeding, head presenting. Sudden severe haemorrhage 24 hours later. Collapse. Induction of labour by rupture of membranes. Condition became worse. Death from Ante-partum Haemorrhage.

SEPSIS.

Acute Septicaemia.	408	21	1	A	40	S.	History of albuminuria, without hyperpiesis. On admission breech presentation, no albuminuria, labour delayed. Patient delivered with difficulty on account of extended legs, a stillborn child. Placenta complete later but unhealthy. Serum and acriflavine. Temperature 102°, pulse 112. Coma supervened, and temperature and pulse rose to 104.8° and 140 respectively. Death from acute septicaemia the following day.
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NOT PREGNANT.

Cause of Death.	Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Cate-gory.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.		Remarks.
						Wks.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	1289	20	—	B	—	—	Admitted from Sanatorium with history of uterine haemorrhage for days and epistaxis for five days. Treated previously in hospital for one year for pulmonary tuberculosis. On admission uterine haemorrhage and haemoptysis, uterus curetted 1 day after admission, non-gravid. Sudden attack of breathlessness followed by death from profound anaemia.
Uraemia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted as Abortion with history of chronic cardiac and renal disease, sickness, headache, dimness of vision and drowsiness, albuminuria, pyuria and decreased output. Uterus non-gravid. Death from Uraemia.

LABORATORY SPECIMENS.

Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Throat Swabs (for <i>S. Haemolyticus</i>), ...	189	3,303	3,492
Vaginal Swabs (for <i>S. Haemolyticus</i>), ...	55	1,660	1,715
Cervical Swabs (<i>Gonococcus</i>), ...	—	5	5
Urine (Bacteriological), ...	3	2	5
Urine (Chemical), ...	—	1	1
Pus (for organisms), ...	3	9	12
Sputum (for T.B.), ...	—	6	6
Faeces (occult Blood), ...	1	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fluid, ...	—	2	2
Pleural Exudate, ...	—	1	1
Blood (for Wassermann), ...	—	—	27
(a) Positive, ...	Nil.		
(b) Weak Positive, ...	1		
(c) Negative, ...	26		
Total, ...	27	4,989	5,267

AMBULANCE MILEAGE.

The number of miles run by the two ambulances for the year 1934 totalled 46,765.

CASES ATTENDED IN OWN HOME.

Eclampsia—

Antepartum, ...	8
Puerperal, ...	2
	— 10
Antepartum Haemorrhage, ...	5
Postpartum Haemorrhage, ...	7
Postpartum Haemorrhage and Adherent Placenta, ...	2
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, ...	10
Cardiac Disease, ...	2
Obstetric Shock, ...	2
Abortion, ...	9
Others, ...	5
Total, ...	52

CALDERBANK HOUSE, BAILLIESTON.

Physician-Superintendent—LESLIE J. LANG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Consulting Otologist—JAMES ADAM, M.D., F.R.F.P.S. (G).

Matron—Mrs. MACDOUGALL.

Administration,

ACCOMMODATION.—Remains unchanged, and consists of 14 adult beds, 36 children's cots, and 18 treasure cots.

STAFF.—The nursing staff consists of matron, 1 sister, 3 staff nurses, and 10 probationers. 1 probationer was added to the staff during the year. The domestic staff consists of 1 cook, 2 laundry maids, and 5 maids. There is an outdoor staff of 1 gardener-boilerman, 1 assistant gardener, and 1 apprentice gardener. During the year the staff lost 220 working days through illness.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—No work beyond ordinary maintenance was carried out during the year.

Admissions and Discharges.—

	Infants (Under 1 year).	Children (1-5 years).	Adults	Total
In residence, 1st January, 1934,	15	19	10	44
Admitted during 1934, - - -	183	170	182	535
Discharged during 1934, - - -	178	167	189	534
Died during 1934, - - -	8	—	—	8
In residence, 31st December, 1934,	12	22	3	37

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES AND INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH ADMISSIONS WERE ARRANGED.

Airdrie, - - - -	7	Shotts, - - - -	55
Baillieston, - - - -	39	Strathaven, - - - -	3
Bellshill, - - - -	27	Tannochside, - - - -	7
Bishopbriggs, - - - -	21	Uddingston, - - - -	8
Blantyre, - - - -	40		
Cadzow, - - - -	10		434
Cambuslang, - - - -	63		
Chapelhall, - - - -	9		
Chryston, - - - -	22	Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic,	84
Coalburn, - - - -	1	Bellshill Hospital, - - - -	14
Lanark, - - - -	2	Motherwell Hospital, - - - -	2
Larkhall, - - - -	29	Public Health Department	1
Newarthill, - - - -	33		
Newmains, - - - -	49		
New Stevenston, - - - -	9	Total,	535

Conditions Treated:—

ADULTS.

Ante-Natal—

Anæmia and Debility, -	25	Contracted Pelvis	1
Albuminuria and		Mental Deficiency	1
Hyperemesis. -	4		
Cardiac, - - -	1		—32

Post-Natal—

Anæmia and Debility, -	106	Varicose Veins and	
		Phlebitis, - -	4
Albuminuria and High		Mastitis, - -	2
Blood Pressure, -	7	Others, - - -	6
			—125

(Cardiac, 1; Skin 2; Rheumatism, 1; Subinvolution 1;
Pyelo Nephritis, 1.)

Others—

With infants, - -	18	Anæmia and Debility,	4
Ear. Nose and Throat,	2	Tape Worm - - -	2
Lying-in, - - -	2	Varicose Veins, - -	1
Post Abortion, - -	2	Gynaecological, - -	1
			—32

CHILDREN.

Debility, - - -	33	Skin, - - - -	2
Rickets, - - -	10	With mother, - -	5
Ear, Nose, and Throat,	98	Tape Worm, - - -	1
Gastro Intestinal, -	3	Paresis, - - - -	1
Phimosis, - - -	5	Hare Lip, - - - -	1
Respiratory, - - -	7	Tubercular cervical adenitis, 1	
			—167

The following additional conditions were noted in the above cases:—Rectal prolapse, 1; perineal abscess, 1; skin, 4; ear, nose, and throat, 7; conjunctivitis, 4.

INFANTS.

Debility, - - -	28	Umbilical Sepsis, -	4
Marasmus, - - -	13	Ear, Nose and Throat,	3
Gastro-Enteritis. -	9	Bronchitis, - - -	2
Phimosis, - - -	30	With mother, - -	83
Skin, - - - -	10	Others, - - - -	4
			—186

(Congenital Heart, 1; Meningitis, 1; Prematurity, 1; Hare Lip, 1.)

The following additional conditions were noted in the above cases:—Gastro intestinal, 5; skin, 6; hernia, 11; ear, nose, and throat, 8; eyes, 4; phimosis, 2; mongolism, 1; tongue tack, 1; respiratory, 4.

Results.—

Discharged :—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.
Well, - -	153	155	161
Improved, - -	14	8	13
I.S.Q., - -	8	3	1
Died, - -	—	—	8

Transferred to :—

Bellshill Hospital,	12	—	—
Motherwell Hospital,	2	—	3
Shotts Sanatorium,	—	1	—

The causes of deaths recorded were as follows :—Marasmus, 2 ; gastro-enteritis, 2 ; prematurity, 1 ; congenital cardiac disease, 1 ; pneumococcal meningitis, 1 ; congenital debility, 1.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT.—The following conditions were treated :—

Indoor Patients—

Tonsils and Adenoids, ...	...	...	...	80
Otorrhœa, ...	...	...	...	22
Rhinitis and Nasal Polypi, ...	...	...	...	7
Mastoiditis, ...	...	...	...	3

Outdoor Patients—

Examination and Minor Treatment, ...	11
Ionisation for Otorrhœa, ...	3

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

Conditions treated and results.

Indoor Patients—

Condition.	No.	Discharged.			Worse and Treat- ment stopped.	Con- tinuing.	Stopped against Medical advice or trans- ferred.
		Well.	Improved.	I.S.Q.			
ADULTS.							
Alopecia,	- 1	—	1	—	—	—	—

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

Debility,	-	39	21	7	—	4	3	4
Rickets,	-	18	12	5	—	—	—	1
Marasmus,	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin,	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adenitis,	-	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paresis,	-	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Outdoor Patients—

Condition.	No.	Discharged.			Worse and Treat- ment stopped.	Con- tinuing.	Stopped against Medical advice or trans- ferred.
		Well.	Improved.	I.S.Q.			
ADULTS.							
Tubercular Adenitis,	7	1	4	—	—	1	1
Tubercular Synovitis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
CHILDREN.							
Rickets, -	7	—	3	—	—	—	4
Tubercular Adenitis,	4	—	1	—	—	2	1
Paresis, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

CIRCUMCISIONS.—During the year 38 cases of phimosis were treated, 5 by circumcision and 33 by stretching.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—During the year 4 patients were sent to Motherwell Hospital (1 adult and 2 children with diphtheria and 1 child with scarlet fever). Contacts were quarantined and the ward involved fumigated. It was not found necessary to stop admissions.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE OF CASES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PARISH.

Avondale,	-	3	Dalserf,	-	19
Blantyre,	-	51	Dalziel,	-	28
Bothwell,	-	82	East Kilbride,	-	11
Cadder,	-	27	Hamilton,	-	15
Cambuslang,	-	69	Lanark,	-	—
Cambusnethan,	-	62	Lesmahagow,	-	3
Carluke,	-	5	New Monkland,	-	35
Carnwath,	-	—	Old Monkland,	-	33
Carstairs,	-	—	Stonehouse,	-	7
Crawford,	-	1	Shotts,	-	84

COUNTY HOSPITAL, LANARK.

Physician-Superintendent—

DOUGLAS BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Sister-in-Charge—*Miss KEIR.

ACCOMMODATION.—Remains unchanged, and consists of two blocks of 2 wards each, one block for mothers accommodating 16 beds, and one block for children accommodating 20 cots. The waiting list for beds tends to become congested at certain periods during the year, but, taken all over, the demands for admission can be satisfactorily met with the present accommodation.

STAFF.—The staff consists of charge sister, 3 staff nurses, 4 probationers, 1 cook, 1 house tablemaid, 2 ward maids, 1 laundry maid, 1 laundry and kitchen maid, and 1 gardener. There is not sufficient accommodation for all the staff, and the cook, 3 maids and the gardener live out.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—In the last report attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory state of the kitchen and cooking arrangements, and the difficulty in heating the wards in the winter months with the existing open fires.

These defects have received the consideration of the appropriate Committees, and I hope to be able to record improvements in next year's report.

There are no changes in the grounds from last year, but they continue to be kept in very good condition by the gardener.

CASES TREATED.—17 cases were under treatment on 1st January, 1934, and during the year 468 cases were admitted, 471 were discharged, and 2 died, leaving 12 cases under treatment at the end of the year.

The number of admissions for 1934 is 30 more than the number for 1933. The increase is made up entirely of adults.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE.—Of the 473 cases discharged, 453 were from County areas, 19 from the Burgh of Lanark, and 1 from the Burgh of Biggar. The parishes of residences of patients discharged were as follows:—

Avondale, - - -	7	Hamilton, - - -	10
Blantyre, - - -	62	Lanark, - - -	9
Bothwell, - - -	156	Lesmahagow, - - -	23
Cadder, - - -	12	New Monkland, - - -	16
Cambuslang, - - -	43	Old Monkland, - - -	33
Cambusnethan, - - -	8	Pettinain, - - -	3
Carluke, - - -	11	Rutherglen, - - -	4
Carnwath, - - -	5	Shotts, - - -	14
Dalserf, - - -	25	Stonehouse, - - -	3
Douglas, - - -	4	Burgh of Lanark, - - -	19
Glasgow, - - -	5	Burgh of Biggar, - - -	1
			Total, 473

AGES OF PATIENTS.—The ages of the patients discharged were as follows:—

CHILDREN:—

Months.		Years.		Total.
-6	6-12	1-2	2-5	
112	31	39	28	210

MOTHERS:—

Years.					Over	Total.
-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	40	
19	45	71	64	39	25	263

NATURE OF ADMISSIONS.—The conditions which necessitated admissions were:—

CHILDREN:—

Mother in hospital,	-	-	141	Skin Diseases,	-	-	-	3
Malnutrition,	-	-	8	Debility following other				
Rickets,	-	-	11	Diseases,	-	-	-	6
Marasmus,	-	-	1	Prematurity,	-	-	-	1
Gastro-Intestinal,	-	-	11	Eyes,	-	-	-	2
Respiratory,	-	-	24	Cardiac,	-	-	-	1
Mental Defective,	-	-	1					—
								210

REVISED DIAGNOSIS.—4 cases admitted as bronchitis proved to be—unresolved pneumonia, 1; empyema, 2; and bronchiectasis, 1.

MOTHERS:—

Post-natal—		Ante-natal—	
Debility,	112	Debility,	7
Abortion,	7	Chorea,	1
Respiratory,	13	Excessive vomiting,	2
Cardiac,	14	Leucorrhœa,	1
Mastitis,	5	Cardiac Disease,	2
Varicose Veins,	1	Respiratory,	1
Leucorrhœa,	3	Dental,	1
Albuminuria,	4		—
Phlegmasia,	2		15
Gastro-Intestinal,	11		
Pyorrhœa,	3		
Other Diseases,	18		
	—		
	193		
Gynæcological—		Others—	
Disordered Menses,	3	Debility,	19
Prolapsis Uteri,	1	Gastro-Intestinal,	6
Ovaritis,	2	Respiratory,	4
	—	Cardiac,	7
	6	Dental,	5
		Others,	8
			—
			49

REVISED DIAGNOSIS.—5 cases admitted as post-natal debility proved to be:—Graves' disease, 1; epilepsy, 1; chorea, 1; infective endocarditis, 1; and suppurative mastitis, 1. 3 cases admitted as post-natal respiratory proved to be pulmonary tuberculosis.

It will be noted that the majority of mothers admitted were post-natal, i.e., within a year after their confinements, and that they almost always had their babies with them.

These patients suffered from debility, and invariably showed some degree of anæmia and subnutrition.

The main lines of treatment were rest, regular and varied diet, and the administration of iron, arsenic, and strychnine hypodermically, with as much time spent in the open air as possible.

Particular attention was paid to dental caries, as the great majority of these patients exhibit either pyorrhœa or dental caries,

or both, with accompanying disturbance of digestion. During the year 263 mothers were admitted, and of these 141 showed oral sepsis in some form or other. Only 54 had good teeth, and 4 of these perfect dentures. The following table gives a resume of conditions found:—

	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.
Caries,	39	32	14
Pyorrhœa, . . .	5	7	4
Both,	9	13	18
Good teeth, . . .	54		
No teeth, . . .	23		
Artificial dentures, .	27		
Not noted, . . .	18		

Patients submit readily to dental treatment when they are allowed a few days in hospital to recover from the effects.

Sixty-one cases received dental treatment from qualified dentists, and the more severe cases were given gas anæsthesia, which also proves a great inducement to patients who do not submit readily to treatment under local anæsthesia.

This form of general convalescent treatment is of infinite value marked by the pronounced increase in weight and general condition of the patients.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—336 cases were discharged well, 73 much improved, 50 I.S.Q., and 4 worse, 2 were transferred to Shotts Sanatorium, 2 to County Hospital, Motherwell, 1 to County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, 1 to Hairmyres Colony, 1 to Roadmeetings Hospital, and 2 died. One child was discharged home suffering from measles.

The causes of death were:—Marasmus, 1; prematurity, 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—On June 4th a child was admitted incubating measles, as the rash appeared on June 6th. This case, along with 2 intimate contacts, were discharged to their own homes, and the ward was closed for 14 days. Neither of the two contacts developed the disease, and there were no further cases in hospital.

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.

REPORT ON OMOA HOSPITAL, 1934.

Staff consists of Matron, 7 Staff Nurses, and 6 Probationer Nurses.
Staff is assisted by Ward Maids.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of patients in Hospital at 31st December, 1933,	67	30	2	2	101
Number of patients admitted during year ending 31st December, 1934,	280	128	26	25	459
	347	158	28	27	560
Number of patients discharged during year ending 31st December, 1934, ...	284	121	24	24	453
Number of patients in Hospital at 31st December, 1934.	63	37	4	3	107

Deaths : 29 Males, 14 Females. Total, 43.

Average duration of stay in Hospital : 80 Days.

Average daily numbers in Hospital : 102.

Highest daily number on any one day of year : 114 on 1/3/34.

Lowest daily number on any one day of year : 91 on 21/6/34.

Of the 43 deaths :—

13 were due to Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Arterio Sclerosis).

9 Do. Respiratory Disease.

8 Do. Circulatory Disease.

2 Do. Diseases of the Digestive System.

2 Do. Encephalitis Lethargica.

1 was due to Fracture of the Spine.

1 Do. Rheumatoid Arthritis.

1 Do. Acute Rheumatism and Endocarditis.

1 Do. Spinal Sclerosis.

1 Do. Exposure and Bronchitis.

1 Do. Prostatitis.

1 Do. Measles.

1 Do. Rodent Ulcer.

1 Do. Senile Debility.

Of these deaths, 7 were between 80 and 90 years of age; 14 were between 70 and 80; 10 between 60 and 70; 6 between 50 and 60; 2 between 40 and 50; 1 between 20 and 30; 1 under 20 years of age; 2 children under 2 years. Six cases were certified insane and removed to Hartwood Asylum. There are 8 certified mental defec-

tives—2 males and 6 females. These have given no trouble, and some are usefully employed. The wards have been fully occupied during the year. The type of case is as usual of a chronic nature. A great number are incontinent and require careful nursing. It will be noticed that the average duration is 80 days. All types of cases are met with:—Cardiac, pulmonary, malignant, respiratory, &c. In former years the Male Wards were more occupied than the Female, but now both are fully occupied. In Omoa Hospital we are now receiving more gastric cases requiring special lines of treatment, such as dietary, which must of necessity require more expenditure on treatment.

Encephalitis Lethargica Wards (After Effects).—There are two wards, Male and Female. These cases are helpless, and require constant nursing attention. In these wards there were 2 deaths during the year.

Epileptics.—There are 8 Epileptics. I have previously expressed my views in my Annual Reports regarding these patients: they should not be in a General Hospital.

Nursery.—There are at present 30 in the Nursery. Twelve children were during the year removed to Dunavon House, but, in spite of this, the accommodation was taxed to its utmost. There have been cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and pneumonia. These cases were removed to the County Fever Hospital at Motherwell. The Nursery is in charge of a qualified staff nurse. The older children attend the village schools.

Infirm Ward.—There is a female ward. It has been fully occupied.

Venereal Cases.—These are removed to Motherwell County Hospital.

Maternity Cases.—These are sent to Bellshill Maternity Hospital, and, when recovered, return to this Hospital. Ante-natal treatment is carefully attended to.

Skin Diseases and Offensive Cases.—Arrangements have now been made to send these cases to Motherwell County Hospital.

Cancer Cases.—A number of cases of superficial cancer, such as rodent ulcer, have been sent to the Radium Centre. Some have been cured and some benefited.

The nursing arrangements are satisfactory, and the nursing staff at present adequate. Comfortable accommodation is provided for the staff. There is a sick ward. The General Wards are well kept, bright, and well equipped with medical appliances, and the bathing is carefully attended to. Ventilation and heating of the wards is satisfactory.

House.—The wards are clean and carefully looked after. Any inmate can consult the Medical Officer on his daily visit. Cases requiring dietary are given a special diet. Classifications as regards fitness for work are submitted to the Medical Officer.

I thank the Local Authority for the honorarium in recognition of my services. My thanks are due to the Governor and Matron for their kind co-operation.

GEO. HUGH LOGAN, M.B., CH.B.,
Medical Officer.

REPORT ON CROSSLAW HOME, LANARK, FOR THE YEAR 1934.

I beg to submit my Report on the above Home for the year 1934.

The accommodation has proved quite satisfactory, and, although at certain times during the year there was a rush of cases, the Governor-Matron could rise to the occasion and provide a bed for all.

As each case is brought in, he, or she, is medically inspected, and it all depends on the seriousness or otherwise whether that case is seen daily or not. In ordinary cases they are seen at least twice weekly.

The food is ample, appetising, and well cooked. The inmates seem all to enjoy it, and there are no complaints.

At present, the nursing arrangements continue to be satisfactory, the staff consisting of Matron and Assistant. Both are well-trained qualified nurses, and the latter is a certificated midwife. They have the help of ward maids and others, who seem to take a great interest in their work. The accommodation for the nursing staff is, in the meantime, quite satisfactory.

As there is quite a little chemist's store in the building, medicines and medical appliances can always be had, and both medicines and medical appliances can be added to from outside, when necessary.

There is no water in the wards, but, in adjacent compartments, there is abundance of both hot and cold.

Also, in these compartments, there are baths and hand basins, so that all sick, on their arrival, have a warm bath, if they are in a fit condition for same. If not, they are hand-sponged. All other patients are bathed once a fortnight, or oftener if necessary.

The wards and outside lobbies are heated by means of hot-water pipes in the cold season, so that all seem to be very cosy and comfortable.

The ventilation of the wards is satisfactorily provided by means of side ventilators and windows, which are slightly raised from the bottom and wood fitted in to prevent draughts.

All sanitary conditions seem to be in excellent order, and the wards are well kept and clean.

There is a special hut in the grounds for any cases of skin disease that might come in, such as itch, &c.

Should any cases of tuberculosis be admitted, and, after examination, the sputum be proved positive, they are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who removes them to a sanatorium. Any infectious disease, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, &c., is reported, and then sent to the various fever hospitals. The same applies to any venereal cases, which are sent to the various clinics, and any cancer cases are sent to the Glasgow Cancer Hospital.

Obstetric cases are sent to Bellshill Maternity Hospital.

Cases requiring major operations are sent to Glasgow, but any small operations are either done in our local hospitals or in the Home.

There have been a few heavy cases admitted this year, that is, bedridden cases requiring constant attention to prevent bed sores, and I still think that a small verandah could be built out in connection with the wards, so that these cases could be taken out into the sunshine during the summer months.

Our cases are mostly old people who have no one to attend to them in their own home, or where the accommodation for them was such that nursing arrangements could not be attended to properly.

When children are admitted, they are well attended to in every way, but, as soon as possible, they are boarded out.

TABLE SHEWING ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &C., FOR THE YEAR.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Numbers in Sick Wards at 31st					
December, 1933, - -	7	11	—	—	18
Admitted during the year, - -	28	16	—	—	44
Total during the year, - -	35	27	—	—	62
Of whom cured, - - -	3	—	—	—	3
Of whom relieved, - - -	8	5	—	—	13
Of whom died, - - -	9	9	—	—	18
Of whom otherwise removed,	4	4	—	—	8
Remaining in Sick Wards at 31st					
December, 1934, - - -	11	9	—	—	20

THOS. W. BANKS, M.B., C.M.,
Medical Officer.

Annual Report of the County Veterinary Inspector.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Ninth 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 1934. As on former occasions, this report has been compiled in accordance with instructions received from the Department of Health for Scotland in 1929.

(a) Review of the Year's Work.

(1) ANY MATTER OF OUTSTANDING GENERAL INTEREST.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

No case of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the County, nor was any suspected case reported to us during the year.

Anthrax.

15 outbreaks of anthrax occurred in 1934, involving 17 animals, viz:—11 cows, 1 bull, 4 heifers, and 1 calf. These figures represent, in respect of outbreaks and victims, less than fifty per cent. of the number dealt with in 1933. In the early months of that year it will be recalled that heavily infected cereals were presumed to have been brought to the Port of Leith from abroad.

Many stock owners now take out a policy of insurance against loss from anthrax.

In every case during 1934 suspicion was attached to the use of foreign foodstuffs, and perhaps more than in any former year the use of Earth Nut Cake was associated with the outbreaks.

(2) ANY PARTICULAR QUESTION OF INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

Despite a considerable amount of bickering throughout the whole year, in certain areas, by milk producers whose returns were not increased, but rather reduced, by the operation of the Milk Marketing

Board's general policy, the view is generally held that the business of milk production has greatly benefited through the stability imparted to it by reasonable and steady returns, with an entire absence of bad debts. This satisfactory state of affairs has only been possible by compulsorily increasing the burden of the milk consumer, and the others must not forget it. Whatever value one attaches to milk in comparison with other foodstuffs, if we are not to say that summer-produced milk is too dear at two shillings per gallon, we can at least assert confidently that it leaves somebody too big a profit at that price.

The new schemes pending for 1935 are exercising the minds of all who are even remotely connected with dairying and the control of bovine tuberculosis, and it is to be feared that the new legislation, so far as it touches the control of tuberculosis in cattle, will not be effective or very warmly welcomed. Regarding the inherent virtues of milk as a food, especially for the young, it will never be doubted by those who know the power of even skim milk to put bone, size, and bloom into young stock of whatever species, that a greatly increased consumption of milk by school children will impart to them increased stature, health, and strength. Skim milk in combination with other foodstuffs can build young stock almost as well as whole milk combined with the same foodstuffs, and its present market value is only one-twelfth that of whole milk. The records of physical measurements of the people in future years are likely to show clearly that milk for the young increases growth more than any known food or combination of foods devoid of milk or milk products.

SPECIAL VETERINARY INSPECTION OF CERTAIN DAIRY HERDS CARRIED
OUT IMMEDIATELY AFTER NOTICE WAS RECEIVED FROM ONE LOCAL
AUTHORITY OR ANOTHER THAT A BULK SAMPLE OF MILK HAD
BEEN PROVED TO CONTAIN TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year, we were notified from time to time by the County Medical Officer of Health that complaints had been received regarding 26 bulk samples of milk proved to contain tubercle bacilli, which had been taken from the supplies of 24 different herds by the under-noted Authorities. These are summarised as follows, viz. :—

(a) City of Glasgow,	Positive samples, 7
(b) City of Edinburgh,	„ „ 6
(c) Burgh of Motherwell,	„ „ 1
(d) Sanitary Department of the County of Lanark,	„ „ 12

(a) *Reports from the City of Glasgow.*

Case 1, reported on 19th January, referred to a herd in which we detected a case of udder tuberculosis. The cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, and the post-mortem examination revealed tuberculosis in a "not advanced" state.

Case 2 was notified to us on 24th January, and we at once examined the 32 cows comprising the indicted herd. Although 3 individual and 5 group samples were taken, both for microscopical examination and biological testing, not one of them proved "positive."

Case 3 was notified to us on 26th January. Despite the laboratory examination of 2 special and 7 group samples, no cow excreting tubercle bacilli in her produce was detected.

Case 4, notified to us on 13th April, referred to a herd of 26 cows. The examination of 5 special and 4 group samples of milk proved "negative," and no culprit was detected.

Case 5, reported on 25th April, referred to a herd from which we had taken a case of chronic cough, under the Tuberculosis Order, on the very day the Corporation officials had taken their bulk sample of milk which proved "positive." Lesions of tuberculosis were met with in the udder of the slaughtered cow. No other culprit was detected.

Case 6, notified on 18th May, was a second indictment of the herd referred to in Case 2 above. On this occasion a case of udder tuberculosis was detected, and, on post-mortem examination, tuberculosis was found present in a "not advanced" condition.

Case 7, reported to us on 29th August, referred to a bulk sample of milk taken from a herd containing 15 cows which had proved "positive" for tuberculosis. One cow was detected "giving tuberculous milk." Post-mortem examination revealed tuberculosis in a "not advanced" state.

(b) *Reports from the City of Edinburgh.*

In cases 1 and 2, both reported on 16th May, special and group samples were taken from the members of the herds, but all results were "negative."

Case 3 referred to a herd in which a cow affected with tuberculosis of the udder was detected, and she was dealt with at once under the Tuberculosis Order. The post-mortem examination revealed "not advanced" tuberculosis.

Case 4, in its results, proved to be the equivalent of Case 3, excepting that the post-mortem examination showed "advanced" tuberculosis.

Case 5, in its findings, was an exact duplicate of Case 4.

Case 6 referred to a herd in which we found a case of "chronic cough," and, having slaughtered the cow, we found tuberculous lesions in the udder. Tuberculosis was present in an "advanced" condition.

(c) *Report from the Burgh of Motherwell.*

On 28th December we were advised that a bulk sample of milk taken from a herd of 39 dairy cows had proved "positive." We detected—

- (1) A case of "chronic cough" which proved to be "not advanced" when the cow was killed, but lesions of tuberculosis were found in the udder.
- (2) Three cows yielding tuberculous milk, all of which were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, the post-mortem examination in each case proving to be "not advanced."

(d) *Reports from the County of Lanark.*

In Case 1 we found two cows in the herd affected with tuberculosis of the udder, and the post-mortem examination showed "not advanced" tuberculosis in both.

In Case 2, a cow affected with udder tuberculosis was detected, and the post-mortem examination revealed "not advanced" tuberculosis.

In Cases 3 and 4 we found in each a cow with udder tuberculosis. On post-mortem examination "advanced" tuberculosis was revealed in the former, and "not advanced" tuberculosis in the latter.

In Case 5 a cow was also found with udder tuberculosis, showing "not advanced" tuberculosis on post-mortem examination, but there was also detected a case of "chronic cough," which likewise proved to have "not advanced" tuberculosis when slaughtered.

In Cases 6, 7, 8, and 9, no "positive" results attended clinical examination of the herds or the examination of the special and group samples taken.

In Case 10 a cow with a highly suspicious udder was at once slaughtered, and the udder was found to be tuberculous, although disease was "not advanced" for the purposes of the Tuberculosis Order.

In Case 11 the result of our examination was "negative."

Case 12 referred to the same herd as was indicted in Case 9. All results again proved "negative."

As I have explained in former reports, the source of tubercle bacilli in a group sample taken from a herd in which, subsequently, we can detect no offending animal, is always a matter for conjecture, and, considering the extreme narrowness of some byres and the frequent lack of care taken not to have the milking of opposite cows going on at the same time, it is easy to understand how the splashing of urine excreted by a tuberculous kidney may provide a "positive" milk sample in the complete absence of any evidence of udder tuberculosis.

CONGENITAL TUBERCULOSIS.

With one exception—a case reported from Edinburgh—all the undernoted sixteen cases of congenital tuberculosis in recently born and slaughtered calves were reported to us from the Public Abattoirs within the County through the Public Health Department. We regard the examination of the mothers of all such cases as very important work, as it may be concluded that, in virtually all cases, the lesions in the calf have been dependant on and secondary to lesions in some part of the womb of the mother.

We are grateful for the power given to us by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, enabling us to deal with such cases under the Tuberculosis Order when we can prove that the uterine discharge contains tubercle bacilli.

In Case 1 the mother of the calf was found to be in fat condition, but she showed signs of "chronic cough," and her sputum contained tubercle bacilli. She was dealt with at once, and, although the uterus was markedly tuberculous, the tuberculosis condition in the case was otherwise "not advanced."

Case 2 referred to a calf six months old, and, when a visit was made to examine the mother, it was found that she had been sold for slaughter, having proved sterile.

In Case 3 the mother of the affected calf was found to be in good condition, but she was examined three months later and condemned, the post-mortem examination revealing "advanced" tuberculosis. The uterus was found to be tuberculous.

Case 4 referred to a calf slaughtered at Gorgie Abattoir, Edinburgh, and reported to us because it was sold from a farm in this County. The mother was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, and disease was found to be "advanced."

In Case 5 the mother provided a "positive" uterine discharge, and, when killed, disease was found to be "advanced," with tuberculous lesions in the uterus.

Case 6 was a duplicate of Case 5, excepting that disease was found to be "not advanced."

Case 7 referred to a tuberculous calf killed at one of our Abattoirs, and, as it had come from a farm in Ayrshire, notification was duly sent to the Ayrshire Local Authority.

In Case 8 the mother appeared to be in perfect health, and, as the uterine discharge proved "negative" when examined, the cow was not dealt with. She was re-examined eight months later, when she still seemed to be in good health.

In Case 9 also, the cow appeared to be in good health, and the owner was advised to report any change in her condition.

Case 10 referred to a calf whose mother was slaughtered by the owner at his own risk. The uterus was seen to be tuberculous.

Case 11. The mother of the calf in this case appeared to be in prime health, and the owner stated that the calf had suffered from joint-ill. The cow will be re-examined.

In Case 12 the mother seemed to be in good health when first examined. She was dealt with, however, seven months later under the Tuberculosis Order, and proved to be an "advanced" case, with both the uterus and the udder showing tuberculous lesions.

In Case 13 the mother of the calf was found to be the subject of typical tuberculous induration of the udder. The post-mortem examination showed "not advanced" tuberculosis, but small lesions were found in the uterine walls.

In Case 14 the cow which had produced the affected calf seemed to be in good health when examined. She is to be seen later.

Case 15 referred to one of two calves sold on the same day by one owner. The mothers of both calves were seen, and appeared to be in good health. One of them, which had calved a little prematurely, provided some uterine discharge which proved "negative" when examined at the laboratory.

In Case 16 a "positive" uterine discharge was obtained from the mother, and the post-mortem examination revealed "advanced" tuberculosis, the uterus being markedly tuberculous.

NOTE.—When it has not been deemed advisable, for one reason or another, to deal at once, under the Tuberculosis Order, with any cow whose calf is the subject of congenital tuberculosis, the animal is specially noted for re-examination at future inspections.

Basing our estimate on the figures for 1934, the presumption is that the percentage of calves born with congenital tuberculosis is about 0·2.

(b) A Statement of the Extent to which the Veterinary

Inspector has been able to overtake—

- (1) THE STATUTORY INSPECTIONS OF CATTLE IN REGISTERED DAIRIES AT THE INTERVALS PRESCRIBED IN THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING HIS DUTIES.

With one or two exceptions, all registered herds were inspected, as usual, three times during the year, and most of the work, as heretofore, was done during the non-grazing months.

Two new temporary veterinary assistants were appointed, and took up duty on 1st November. Both have proved to be good workers.

As previously explained, the duty of the temporary assistants is practically confined to the routine inspection of dairy herds under the Milk and Dairies Act, and the period of their engagement extends to six months. Their duties include the examination of cows' udders; the taking of samples of the product of abnormal quarters and of the sputa of coughing cows; the giving of advice on clean milk production; and the making of notes of obvious sanitary defects in the byres and dairy premises, &c. They also assist under the Tuberculosis Order by putting under restriction and notifying animals which they regard as being amenable to the Order.

Although the Tuberculosis Order is in no sense to be regarded as a measure intended to be eradictory in its effect against bovine tuberculosis, there is no doubt that through its operation the milk consumer has received considerable protection. Stockowners have also become greatly enlightened on the highly infectious nature of the disease, and have come to fear and respect its devastating effects much more than in the earlier years. The owners of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order are increasingly coming to the Abattoirs, on our advice, to witness the evidence of the disease in their own and other cases, and this affords them much enlightenment.

As in former years, the clerical work of the Department was satisfactorily carried out by a chief clerkess, who is now expert in the work, assisted by a junior clerkess from the Public Health Department for six months of the year. The responsible work of compiling the periodical, financial, and other returns required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is attended to by the Clerk to the Local Authority at Lanarkshire House, Glasgow.

(2) THE INSPECTION OF CATTLE ON PREMISES WHICH ARE NOT REGISTERED, BUT FROM WHICH MILK IS SOLD IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

All the cows in such herds, so far as known to us, have been inspected at least once during the year.

(c) Observations on—

(1) THE GENERAL CONDITIONS AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE IN THE DISTRICT.

There is still a number, even of registered milk producers, who fail or find it difficult to keep some of their cows as clean as milk-

producing animals should be kept, but this, in the majority of cases, is due mainly to inherent defects in the cowsheds, which render daily soiling of the cows so inevitable that no care or action on the part of the attendants can prevent it. The number is, however, gradually being reduced by the work of reconstruction of cowsheds which is being carried out by the Sanitary Department.

We continue to urge the need for clipping cows to minimise such soiling of the udder and hind parts as takes place so readily every day, especially in defective byres. There are now very few producers who neglect to wash and cleanse the udders of all cows before milking is begun, and the effect of these measures is reflected in cleaner milk production. Moreover, as a result of our repeated appeals, owners are becoming more and more alive to the virtue of cleanliness of the hands of the milkers, their clothing and utensils, &c., and the immediate removal of the produce of each cow to the chilling apparatus instead of collecting it in a large uncovered vessel placed on the byre walk until it has been filled before being removed for chilling.

In more than one Annual Report, reference has been made to the culpability of the cows' tails, soaked so often as they are in liquid excreta, in the perpetual soiling of the hind parts of milch cows. This pollution by the tails is inevitable when, owing to defective capacity and construction of the dung channel, the urine is dammed into pools, with faecal matter in suspension. Dung channels should be definitely adequate in depth and width, and have a sufficient fall from the stall border to that of the footpath, and from one end of the byre to the other, to enable the urine, as soon as it is voided, to flow automatically backwards and then actively on to the end opening in the byre gable, with a speed in keeping with the gradient provided.

So long as cows are adorned with tails, the reconstruction of dung channels and the proper adjustment of their levels should lead the van of sanitary improvements in byres. The amputation of the tails of newly-born calves can be done painlessly. Indeed, this is equally true of a full-grown animal if a proper method of anæsthesia is adopted. Despite the fact that the tail-less cow entirely escapes the pollution referred to, stockowners, for various reasons, are loth to adopt this measure for facilitating cleanliness in milk production,

even when they admit that the tails of horses, lambs, and dogs are docked for less cogent reasons. Their chief objections are:—

(a) *That the tail must be of some use, or it would not be there.*

Why, then, should docking be practised on horses, lambs, and dogs?

(b) *That the absence of the tail would depreciate market value because the animal would look odd and defective.*

As a matter of present-day opinion or fashion, it may be that many would underestimate the value of such animals because the idea has not yet appealed to dairymen, but utility in animal husbandry and other spheres is continually being made to overrule that which is inherently and obviously weak in present-day practice. Some day we hope the absence of all but six inches of the tails of milch cows will be regarded also as evidence of good dairy management, betokening other desirable qualities in the cows which, though not apparent to the eye, depend on and are the inevitable results of efficient control in up-to-date dairying.

(c) *That the cow without her tail would suffer badly in mid-summer at grass when blood-sucking flies are busy.*

There may be a little truth in this, and yet we have not seen any marked evidence of it. We have certainly seen, on a hot summer day, the fly-bitten, gadding cow racing about with her tail held rigidly in the air—a flag of distress—but it was of no avail in dislodging the tormenting fly out of its reach, and the tail cannot reach far even if it were used greatly as a defence, which experience leads one to deny. The small area of a cow's body soiled by a polluted tail in a defective byre clearly indicates the range and limit of its operation for any purpose.

As already stated, we are daily encouraging stockowners to make repeated use of the clipping machine on the hind parts of all milch cows, and obviously its use is most called for in the defective byres referred to. Here again it is our experience that the advanced dairyman who has good premises is eminently the one who, despite the natural cleanliness of his animals under ideal care and his lesser need for it, uses the clipper most because he has higher ideals and is constantly aiming at better results.

The provision of water bowls in additional byres continues, though the increase has not been so great during 1934 as in the preceding years, for the obvious reason that so many were equipped in the earlier years of the movement. We know of no case wherein the installation of water bowls has been allowed to go into disuse. They are a great boon, both to the cattle and to their attendants.

The number of byres provided with wire barriers to prevent cows standing back with the hind feet in the dung channel is gradually increasing, and in the majority of cases they achieve their purpose well, with the result that the standings are kept cleaner automatically, much soiling of the udders and thighs of the cows thus being avoided. However, one cannot escape a consideration of the other side of this question—a side that protrudes itself especially when such a barrier is applied in a byre wherein the stalls are too short for their occupants. Whatever the results might be in soiling of the cows, if there was no barrier to keep the cows from standing back, the animals, in some instances, are so cramped for space that their lives must be a little burdensome.

Why do so many cows naturally and habitually stand back in the grip with their hind feet at the lower level of that channel? Many reasons may be assigned for this so-called vice in a dairy cow, of which perhaps the chief ones are:—

- (1) It affords more room and enables the cow to stand with her nose back from a wall unprovided perhaps with an inlet ventilator.
- (2) Perhaps of greater appeal to many who have studied the problem will be the relief that standing low behind must give to the action of the heart and lungs through the tilting backwards of the weight of bulky abdominal organs replete with food, and the desire to stand back must be all the more insistent in the case of cows advanced in pregnancy. Those of us who make hundreds of post-mortem examinations of aged cows yearly under the Tuberculosis Order observe that well over fifty per cent. of them exhibit lesions of the peritoneum, chiefly in the region of the diaphragm, revealing nature's method of healing up the traunitism so often caused by the escape, usually from the second stomach, of a piece of wire which becomes encapsuled in the adhesions or walled-in abscess formed, but is eventually

dissolved. Again, with few exceptions, cows rise hind end first, and when a sharp piece of metal is present in the fluid contents of the readily collapsible second stomach, the compressing or hammer effect on that viscus of a gravid womb tilted suddenly forwards and downwards as the cow rises on her hind feet, assisted by an over-replete condition of the more solid first and third stomachs, causes the piece of wire to penetrate the stomach wall and enter the peritoneal cavity, enabling, it may be, the escape also of some fluid from the stomach after the manner obtaining in a pin-hole ulceration of stomach or bowel in the human subject. As soon as the foreign body has been made to penetrate the stomach wall the cow exhibits a grunt accompanying respiration, and is definitely ill. The signs of such a traumatism are well known to Veterinary Surgeons, who at once devise means to make the suffering cow stand from six to nine inches higher in front than behind for a few days, and the cow very soon recovers. It may be stated that these measures, when adopted early enough, entirely prevent a fatal traumatism of the heart in those cases in which the foreign body has penetrated the stomach wall in front, where only the thickness of the diaphragm separates the thin wall of the second stomach from the apex to the heart. All escaping foreign bodies, however, do not puncture the stomach at this point, which is so dangerous to life. It will, therefore, be understood that in cases less ominous than those referred to, and for which professional skill has not been called, the slightly indisposed animal will naturally seek the relief she can get by standing back in the grip, if that is not provided against by the kind of barrier referred to. One judges, therefore, that many animals stand back in the grip to relieve an abdominal pain which is more or less acute for a period, but which gradually assumes a chronic character for some time, while nature is building up protective adhesions.

- (3) It is often thought that some cows stand back through sheer habit or in imitation of their neighbours, but this is doubtful in the face of the above explanation of the benefit so many derive from the practice.

(4) Even in the absence of any actual pain due to a lesion so caused in the abdomen, one can understand, as already stated, why cows, which are so often over-filled with grass or with bulky rations in winter time, should seek to relieve the cardiac and respiratory oppression caused by this common condition by standing on a low level with the hind feet.

(5) It is doubtless true that cows with sore or foundered feet find it comforting to stand with their aching hind feet in the soft manure, which softens the horn of a diseased foot and mitigates the pain they suffer when the hooves are dry and hard or the soles tender and broken. On the other hand, it is doubtless true that healthy normal feet are prejudiced by constant immersion in the contents of the dung channel.

* A consideration of these problems leads one to believe that the floor of cows' stalls should, perhaps, be devised to meet the obvious needs of so many animals. Pursuant to that end, one would naturally conclude theoretically that the surface of the stalls should be so constructed as to permit the fore feet to have a flat surface of fully 18 inches behind the feeding trough, and the hind feet a flat surface of 12 inches bordering on the grip, and set at a level of 3 inches lower than that in front, the intervening space showing a gradual gradient from the level in front to that provided for the hind feet at the back of the stall. It is believed, though it has not been put into practice, that this might meet the natural need of many animals, and cut out much of the vice of standing back in the excreta in the grip.

We have met with no case of underfeeding of cows during the year.

(2) THE NATURE OF THE FODDER AND DIET AS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF THE MILK.

During the year 1934 we met with no case in which the quality of the milk was adversely affected by faulty feeding-stuffs.

(3) THE NUMBER OF DISEASED COWS FOUND (SPECIFYING THE DISEASE—EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Compared with some other years, there was a remarkable absence of infective teat eruptions in our dairy herds, and we met with no case simulating cowpox.

As in former years, we encountered a considerable number of cases of retention of the foetal membranes, all of which are noisome and objectionable in the dairy byre, and, when it was possible, we had such cases put into isolation for a period of three weeks. Most of these cases are met with in herds where contagious abortion has been prevailing, and, unfortunately, too few of our dairy premises are equipped as they ought to be with separate housing to serve as an isolation hospital.

Johne's disease still claims many victims in some herds among animals less than four years' old, but we have done practically no work in the testing of herds affected with the Johnin test. Whether the County Veterinary Department should undertake a little of this work is a moot point, but it cannot yet be said that this test is so efficient for Johne's disease as the tuberculin test is for tuberculosis.

Undulant Fever.

No case, within our knowledge, has occurred in the County during 1934, and this is all the more noteworthy considering that so many of our herds are affected with contagious abortion; that so much of their produce is consumed without pasteurisation; and that so many cases are being reported in other countries as traceable to infected milk. It is doubtless true, moreover, that much of the produce of our herds contains the bacillus abortus, and the absence of cases of Undulant Fever in our milk consumers staggers one's belief in the evidence published elsewhere.

(4) THE MANNER IN WHICH MILK FROM DISEASED COWS IS DISPOSED OF.

During the year, and as happens every year, the produce of many cows with abnormality in their udder tissue was restricted under the Tuberculosis Order or under the Milk and Dairies Act on the authority of certificates issued by the Veterinary Department; on the basis of clinical findings, or on laboratory reports on the examination of the product of abnormal udders taken by us. As heretofore, we can only continue to depend on the owner's sense of honour to carry out his obligations in regard to the disposal of the produce of the cows indicted.

(d) Observations in regard to—**(1) TUBERCULOSIS AMONG DAIRY COWS IN THE DISTRICT.**

Table IV shows that, under the Tuberculosis Order, 396 animals were slaughtered, this representing an increase over 1933 of 17 animals. Our experience of former years was repeated in 1934, when the last inspection of the year of dairy herds, carried out in November and December, yielded more cases of tuberculosis amenable to the Tuberculosis Order than either of the earlier inspections, completed for the most part during January and February and March and April. This experience is likely to continue each year, inasmuch as very little herd inspection is carried out during the summer months, and accordingly a heavier crop of cases is to be expected when the work begins again in earnest at the beginning of the housing period.

The number of cases of udder tuberculosis was 91, representing a reduction of 12 cases compared with 1933. 81 of these cases were detected by the veterinary staff during herd inspection. We also found 1 cow yielding tuberculous milk whose udder during life presented no evidence of tuberculosis, this being a decrease of 5 cases compared with 1933.

51 cases of "tuberculous emaciation" were dealt with, 14 of which were detected in the course of herd inspection. This represents a decrease of 11 cases compared with last year's figures.

253 animals suffering from chronic cough were slaughtered, 131 of which were detected by us. This number shows an increase of 45 as compared with 1933.

I have again to record our great indebtedness to the Meat Inspectors and other officials at the Abattoirs of the Local Authority, where we make post-mortem examinations of all animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, for their continued and never-failing help and courtesy when we visit the Abattoirs. The remarkable accuracy of their inspection work done under the Public Health Acts before our arrival greatly conserves our time, because it facilitates and enables rapid assessment.

(2) THE NUMBER OF COWS FOUND TUBERCULOUS ON CLINICAL
EXAMINATION OF HERDS.

The details of all animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order are summarised in Table IV under four headings. We continue to slaughter cows diagnosed as amenable to the Tuberculosis Order as speedily as possible.

(3) THE NUMBER OF COWS FOUND TUBERCULOUS AFTER
TUBERCULIN TEST.

In 63 cases the tuberculin test was used to assist diagnosis under the Tuberculosis Order.

The number of cows known as "roarers" seems to be on the increase. In the majority of such cases, the difficulty in respiration and the throat sounds emitted are due to tuberculous growths in the larynx or to the pressure exerted on that organ by lymphatic glands in the region enlarged to a greater or lesser degree by tuberculous deposit. As explained in former reports, it is not possible to examine the lungs of the cow which is a "roarer" during life, because of the dominating effect of the booming sounds emanating from the throat. In a number of such cases, the tuberculin test is applied to assist diagnosis. Occasionally we find reason for advising owners to dispose of a "roaring" animal at his own risk. All such animals are the subject of chronic cough, and we regard it as good practice to have them destroyed as they are disturbing factors in the herd, while to keep them alive would entail further loss and serve no useful purpose.

(4) TOTAL NUMBER OF COWS TO WHICH THE TUBERCULIN TEST
WAS APPLIED UNDER SECTION 22.

None.

(5) AN ACCOUNT OF STEPS TAKEN TO SECURE A TUBERCLE-
FREE MILK SUPPLY.

During the year there was a decrease of 2 in the number of herds licensed to produce Certified milk, and an increase of 5 in the number of herds licensed to produce Grade A (T.T.) milk.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1930, we had licensed 16 Certified herds, producing a total of 502,365 gallons of milk, and 36 Grade A (T.T.) herds, yielding 803,372 gallons per annum. We had, therefore, at the end of the year 52 licensed tubercle-free herds, and their total produce exceeded that of the licensed herds in 1933 by 84,298 gallons.

Of our 52 tubercle-free graded herds, 27 became eligible as at 31st December, 1934, to be tested only once a year. In terms of the Order, the other 25 herds will continue to be tested twice annually until, under two successive tests, no reactor has been disclosed.

During 1934 we tested 31 herds once, 26 herds twice, and 2 herds three times, and the average number of animals tested per herd was 51.

(*Note.*—The number of herds tested once includes one herd which ceased to be licensed early in 1934; two herds which were tested in December, 1934, but not licensed until January, 1935; and four herds which did not qualify for a licence.)

The total number of reactors detected in Graded herds during the year was 66, an average of 1.3 per herd per annum. One herd had 17 reactors, one had 13, one had 6, two had each 4, one had 3, four had each 2, and eleven had each 1 reactor.

Score-cards.

The official score-card used in Graded herds remains the same, allowing 30 marks for equipment and 70 for methods.

The average score-card of 3 herds shows between 90 and 100 marks, 17 herds have between 80 and 89.5 marks, 23 herds have between 70 and 79.5 marks, and 13 herds have between 60 and 69.5 marks.

The average score-card marking of 16 Certified herds, 36 Grade A (tuberculin-tested) herds, and 4 Grade A herds was 76.7 per cent.

(6) LIST OF DAIRIES HOLDING LICENCES IN RESPECT OF
TUBERCLE-FREE HERDS.

CERTIFIED.

Owner and Premises.	No. of years licensed.	Average number of Herd.	Estimated number of gallons produced per annum.
James G. Gilchrist, Auchtygemmell, Lesmahagow.	9	50	29,200 gallons.
Wm. Fleming, Auldtou, Dalserf.	8	52	41,245 ..
James Hodge, Brownhill, Carnwath.	11½	32	15,877 ..
Donald Ian Brown, Bushelhead, Carluke.	5	25	10,585 ..
Thos. Pate, Jr., South Draffan, Kirkmuirhill.	6	84	43,435 ..
Corporation of Glasgow, Gartloch Home Farm, Gartcosh.	6	153	70,810 ..
Robert Lohoar, Greenlees, Cambuslang.	2½	87	39,299 ..
County Council of Lanark, Hairmyres, East Kilbride.	12	53	30,539 ..
Lanarkshire Mental Hospitals Joint Committee, Hartwood, Shotts.	6	93	54,142 ..
J. & T. Blackwood, Hill of Kilncadzow, Carluke.	8	67	20,623 ..
John Hamilton, Low Mains, East Kilbride.	8	42	24,212 ..
Thos. Fleming, Millburn, Larkhall.	2½	43	24,090 ..
Stewart Findlay, Springhill, Baillieston.	2	58	27,375 ..
John Russell, Walston Mansion, Dunsyre.	10½	54	25,064 ..
John G. Lohoar, Wellshot, Cambuslang.	3½	60	22,874 ..
Messrs. Wilson & Montgomery, Westburn, Cambuslang.	8	36	22,995 ..
			502,365 ..

GRADE A (T.T.).

James Elder, Ampherlaw, Carnwath.	4 months.	26	17,155 ..
John Struthers, Anston, Dunsyre.	9	51	30,782 ..
Hugh C. Brown, Birkwood Mains, Lesmahagow.	9	36	15,147 ..
Lindsay Steele, Blackhill, Crossford.	9	32	17,034 ..
John Fairie, Low Blackwoodyards, Kirkmuirhill.	6	49	25,550 ..

Owner and Premises.	No. of years licensed.	Average number of Herd.	Estimated number of gallons produced per annum.
GRADE A (T.T.)			
Alexander Wilson, South Carnduff, Strathaven.	7½	43	16,912 gallons.
James A. Brown, Cormiston Towers, Biggar.	12	52	25,915 „
John Cadzow, Craighead, Carluke.	8	44	23,604 „
John Howatson, Dalzell, Motherwell.	12	42	15,330 „
John Bannatyne, Drumalbin, Thankerton.	3	52	25,550 „
A. & J. Gilchrist, Low Drumclog, Strathaven.	4½	56	17,642 „
Wm. Steel, Dumbraxhill, Lesmahagow.	4 months,	48	28,835 „
R. & T. Scott, Eastertown, Douglas Water.	4½	38	21,414 „
S. A. Ballantyne, Eastwood, Lesmahagow.	6	61	30,539 „
Robert Reid, Greathill, Strathaven.	2 months	34	20,805 „
Walter Adamson, Harleyholm, Thankerton.	8½	50	22,083 „
J. & H. Gibson, Hazeldean, Stonehouse.	2 months,	27	18,980 „
John Speir, Ltd., Heatheryknowe, Bargeddie.	5	121	56,758 „
Wm. Meikle, Kypewaterhead, Kirkmuirhill.	1¼	50	16,425 „
James Scott, Lawriesmuir, Lesmahagow.	4	32	17,520 „
Gavin Cullen, Leadloch, Fauldhouse.	3	30	12,775 „
T. B. M'Gregor, Lesserlinn, Lanark.	11½	58	23,117 „
R. & W. Wallace, Linnhead, Lanark.	9	57	20,440 „
Hugh Barr, Muirfoot, Carstairs.	3	83	31,025 „
Thos. Scott, Netherhall, Lanark.	5	46	22,022 „
The Earl of Home, Newmains, Douglas.	9	24	10,585 „
John Kirkwood, Scorrieholm, Lesmahagow.	11	46	21,779 „
Thos. C. Stewart, Southfield, Blackwood.	9	72	37,595 „
Mrs. Jessie Murray, Stramolloch, Chapelton.	11½	26	11,194 „
Andrew Murdoch, Teaths, Lanark.	12	38	18,250 „
John Strachan, Udstonhead, Strathaven.	8½	72	31,390 „

GRADE A (T.T.)

Owner and Premises.	Nd. of years licensed.	Average number of Herd.	Estimated number of gallons produced per annum.
James Young, Easter Whitecastle, Biggar.	2½	52	19,528 gallons.
A. & E. Paul, Whitehill, Burnbank.	3½	17	13,140 ..
James Barr, Whiteshaw, Carluke.	9	66	29,200 ..
T. A. Ballantyne, Woods, Auchenheath.	9	44	20,440 ..
George Elder, Wester Yardhouse, Carnwath.	3	34	16,912 ..
			803,372 ..

(7) A NOTE OF THE NUMBER OF ANY OTHER DAIRIES KNOWN TO HAVE
TUBERCLE-FREE HERDS, WITH THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF ANIMALS
AND THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GALLONS PRODUCED PER ANNUM.

Owing to the brighter outlook for the produce of graded herds contained in pending legislation, there was much evidence during the last two months of the year that stockowners were becoming increasingly interested in the question of tuberculin testing and the desirability of having a graded herd.

Under the Milk Marketing Board the problem in one direction has been simplified, as milk producers are not now bound by contract regarding the amount of milk they should provide daily. In the past existing contracts have deterred many owners of self-supporting herds from testing their animals with tuberculin, inasmuch as they could not do without the produce of such animals as would react to the test. The removal of this obstacle has yielded encouragement, and it can be truly said that the dairyman, who breeds all his own stock and has no need to purchase ordinary milch cows at a public market, is blind to his own best interests if he fails to take steps to have a tuberculosis-free herd.

It is not to the credit of such men, and they are numerous in this County, that they should year after year continue complacently to bring their first calving heifers into the dairy byre, and, in many instances, to house even their calves in the common byre where they cannot escape the infection from tuberculous cows. This feature of bad management ensures the continuance of the spread of the disease from the old to the young, and presages a yearly crop of definite loss from this dire disease. We purposely spend no time in

this connection with the owners of commercial herds which are, in some cases, 100 per cent. infected, but we talk quite plainly to those who breed all their stock.

Under a resolution of the Public Health Committee of 24th November, 1931, owners making a request to the Public Health Department may have their herds tested with tuberculin by the Veterinary Department for a fee of one guinea, irrespective of the number of animals in the herds. We might be inundated with such requests but for the provision made by the Public Health Department that, when application is made, the officials of the Sanitary Department must, in the first instance, inspect the premises. Accordingly, unless the owner signifies his willingness and does actually carry out such repairs as are considered necessary, and generally renders his premises and equipment suitable for the ultimate production of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1930, the testing of the herd is not carried out by us under the County Council's resolution. We have reason to believe that the standard required by the Public Health Department in this connection is higher than demanded by some other Local Authorities. This requirement embodies many advantages, but it is a moot point whether a little relaxation in special cases would be advisable on the plea that, after all, the providing of a tuberculosis-free supply of milk, even where premises and equipment are not quite up to our standard, is the chief consideration. Our considered opinion is that, by conducting suitable propaganda, the amount of tuberculosis-free milk might very soon reach a total of three million gallons yearly.

- (8) A NOTE OF ANY GENERAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH ARE FOUND BY PRODUCERS TO MILITATE AGAINST THE SUCCESSFUL MARKETING OF CERTIFIED AND GRADE A (TUBERCULIN-TESTED) MILK, WITH ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR MEETING SUCH DIFFICULTIES.

As the above lists show, 1,305,737 gallons of tuberculosis-free milk were produced in 1934, an increase of 84,298 gallons over 1933.

The next Annual Report of this Department will exhibit the impetus that the extensive use of graded milk in schools has given to the clearing of additional herds from tuberculosis.

It is perhaps true that the purchase of graded milk for family use during the year remained about the same, and that much of it continued to be sold at the market price of ordinary milk.

(e) **Notes on any Samples taken for Examination in terms of Section 21 of the Act of 1914.**

As in other years, such samples are chiefly taken by Sanitary Inspectors, and the services of the Veterinary Department are only called for according to the results obtained.

(f) **A Statement of the extent to which Sections 13 and 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act are being complied with.**

A perusal of Table IV will show the cases of tuberculosis dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. Apart from cases of udder tuberculosis, 386 cows were certified by us to the County Medical Officer for control under the Milk and Dairies Act, because the cows were the subject of some form of disease of the udder or teats.

We continue to note all insanitary conditions, faulty dairy methods, and structural defects in premises, and make recommendations to the Public Health Department.

ANIMALS FROM TUBERCLE-FREE HERDS AT CATTLE SHOWS.

As requested by the Department of Health's Food Circular No. 22, 1930, we attended eight Agricultural Shows, and saw that the restrictive conditions provided adequately for the separation of all such animals attending the shows as well as for their separate feeding and watering.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HERDS INSPECTED AND THE
NUMBER OF COWS EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Under Triannual Inspection.

Herds inspected,	4,152	Average per inspection, ...	1,384
Cows examined,	91,758	Average per inspection, ...	30,586

At each of the three inspections conducted during the year, the average number of cows examined was 30,586, but, inasmuch as the personnel of most commercial herds changes within twelve months, we actually inspect upwards of 40,000 different cows at least once or twice yearly, the permanent members of the herd being seen three times.

We found 92 cows yielding tuberculous milk during the year, the percentage on the above estimation being .23.

TABLE II.

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

Tuberculosis,	86
Atrophy,	4,719
Mammitis,	382
Induration, Non-Tuberculous,	1,108
Eruptions on Teats,	77

TABLE III.

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

Number of samples taken,	1,494
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli (including group and duplicate samples),	103*
Number found to contain other infectious organisms (including group and duplicate samples),	246†
Number negative,	1,145

* Taken from 86 cows.

† Taken from 245 cows.

TABLE IV.

*STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER
THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

Tuberculosis of the Udder.			Giving Tuberculous Milk.			Tuberculous Emaciation.			Chronic Cough, &c.			Total.
Total No.	Found on Herd Inspection.		Total No.	Found on Herd Inspection.		Total No.	Found on Herd Inspection.		Total No.	Found on Herd Inspection.		
	No.	%.		No.	%.		No.	%.		No.	%.	
91	81	89.1	1	1	100	51	14	27.4	253	131	51.7	396

* See Map (Appendix).

TABLE V.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES, BOTH NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE, REPORTED UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, OR DETECTED DURING THE ROUTINE INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

Reported by									
Owner.		Private Veterinary Surgeons.		Veterinary Inspectors of other Local Authorities.		Detected by County Veterinary Inspector.		Totals.	
Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.*	Pos.	Neg.
107	95	58	22	1	1	230	105	396	223
Slaughtered by owner while under investigation,								5	
Died while under investigation,								4	

NOTE.—The negative cases investigated by the County Veterinary Inspector comprised chiefly abnormal udders, the product of which proved negative, and emaciated animals which did not react to tuberculin.

TABLE VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculous Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough, &c.	Totals.	Approximate Average.
"Advanced,"	53	—	35	113	201	50·8
"Not Advanced,"	60	1	14	120	195	49·2
	113	1	49	233	396	

TABLE VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER ON VARIOUS FARMS IN NINE YEARS FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1925, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1934.

374	farms	had	each	1	case.
229	"	"	"	2	cases.
167	"	"	"	3	"
86	"	"	"	4	"
50	"	"	"	5	"
36	"	"	"	6	"
19	"	"	"	7	"
9	"	"	"	8	"

12 farms had each 9 cases.

5 " " " 10 "

6 " " " 11 "

4 " " " 12 "

2 " " " 13 "

2 " " " 14 "

3 " " " 15 "

1 farm had 18 cases.

1 " " 68 "

Contravention of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

One contravention of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 of particular interest to Local Authorities, and to the farming community in general, was reported to the Diseases of Animals Committee of the County Council, when it was agreed to take legal proceedings against the person accused.

The case was tried in the Sheriff Court at Hamilton, when the offender, who was found guilty and admonished, appealed against the decision of the Sheriff and asked for a Stated Case.

When the Appeal came before the Justiciary Appeal Court, sitting in Edinburgh, the Lord Justice General stated that the case arose out of a dispute between the farmer and one of the Veterinary Inspectors appointed by the Local Authority for, among other things, carrying out the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, and the farmer's refusal to allow the Inspector access to his farm *unless the Veterinary Inspector washed his hands in a disinfectant*.

When the Appeal was heard, the question of disinfection was no longer put forward by the appellant as justification for refusal, but he contended that the inspection of his premises could, under the Order, only be carried out if it had been preceded by some form of special authority or by the communication of some kind of special information by the Local Authority to the Veterinary Inspector.

The Lord Justice General indicated that, if such was the meaning of the Order of 1925, it would never become operative at all. What the Order did say was that, in every case in which there was reasonable

ground for suspecting that on any premises in the district there was a cow giving tubercular milk, the Local Authority should direct its Veterinary Inspector to go and examine the beast or beasts.

For this purpose, the Local Authority appointed fully-qualified Veterinary Surgeons to carry out the provisions of the Order, and the notion that a Veterinary Inspector must be separately ordered with regard to each of such premises, or that the Local Authority, as possessing some universal knowledge of the possible existence of tuberculosis in the district, must first make some move to put the Veterinary Inspector to the performance of his duty had, in his Lordship's opinion, under the Order, no foundation whatever.

The terms of the second paragraph of Section 4 of the Order were quite inconsistent with the idea that any such qualification existed, and, therefore, it seemed to his Lordship that the appeal, so far as persisted in by the appellant, could not possibly succeed.

The question of law put to the Court was whether the Sheriff-Substitute was entitled to convict the appellant on the charge libelled, and, in his Lordship's opinion, he clearly was.

Burghs of Biggar and Lanark.

In the Burgh of Lanark 3 herds, comprising 33 cows, were inspected. 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.

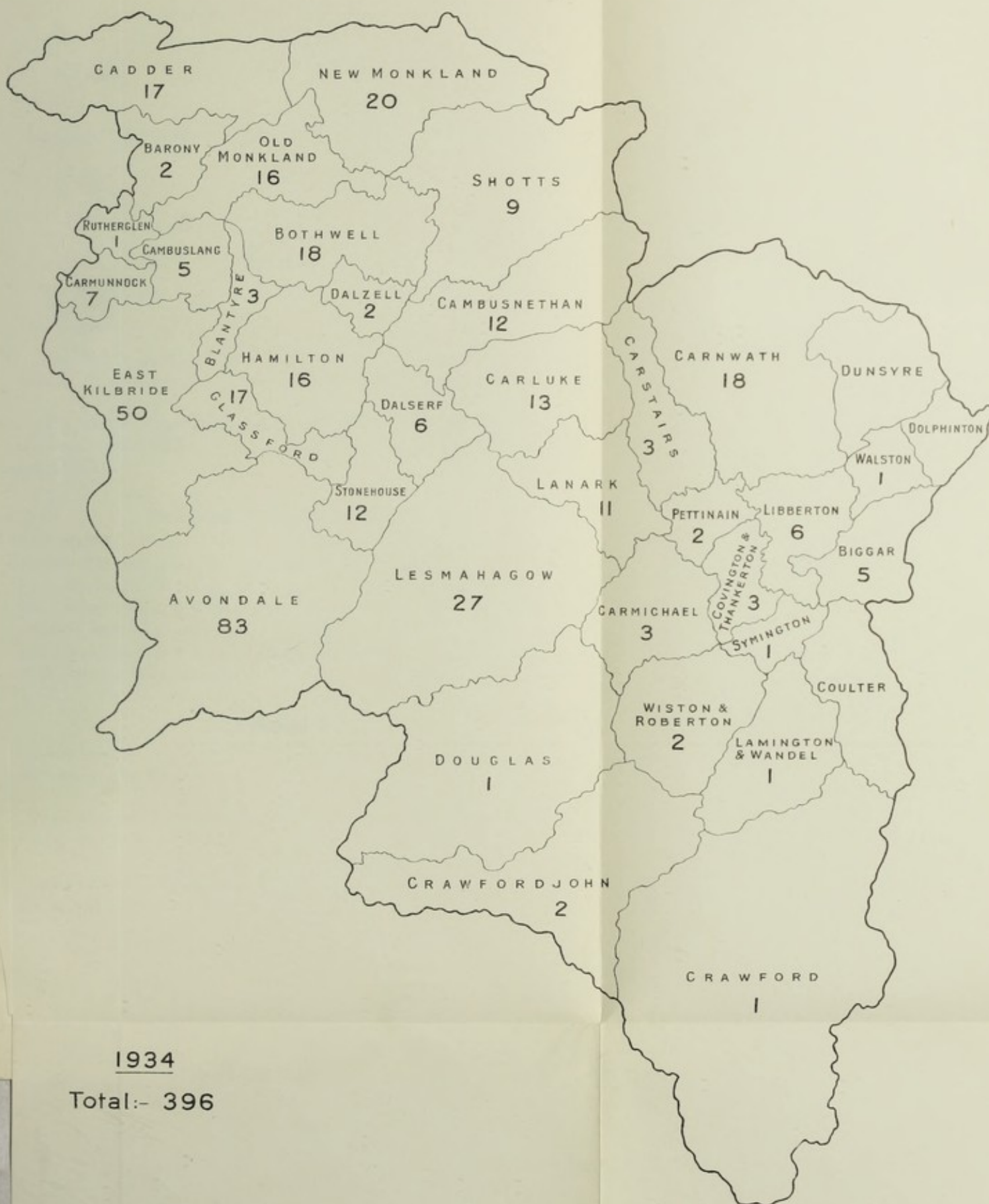
There are now no dairy cows kept in the Burgh of Biggar.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

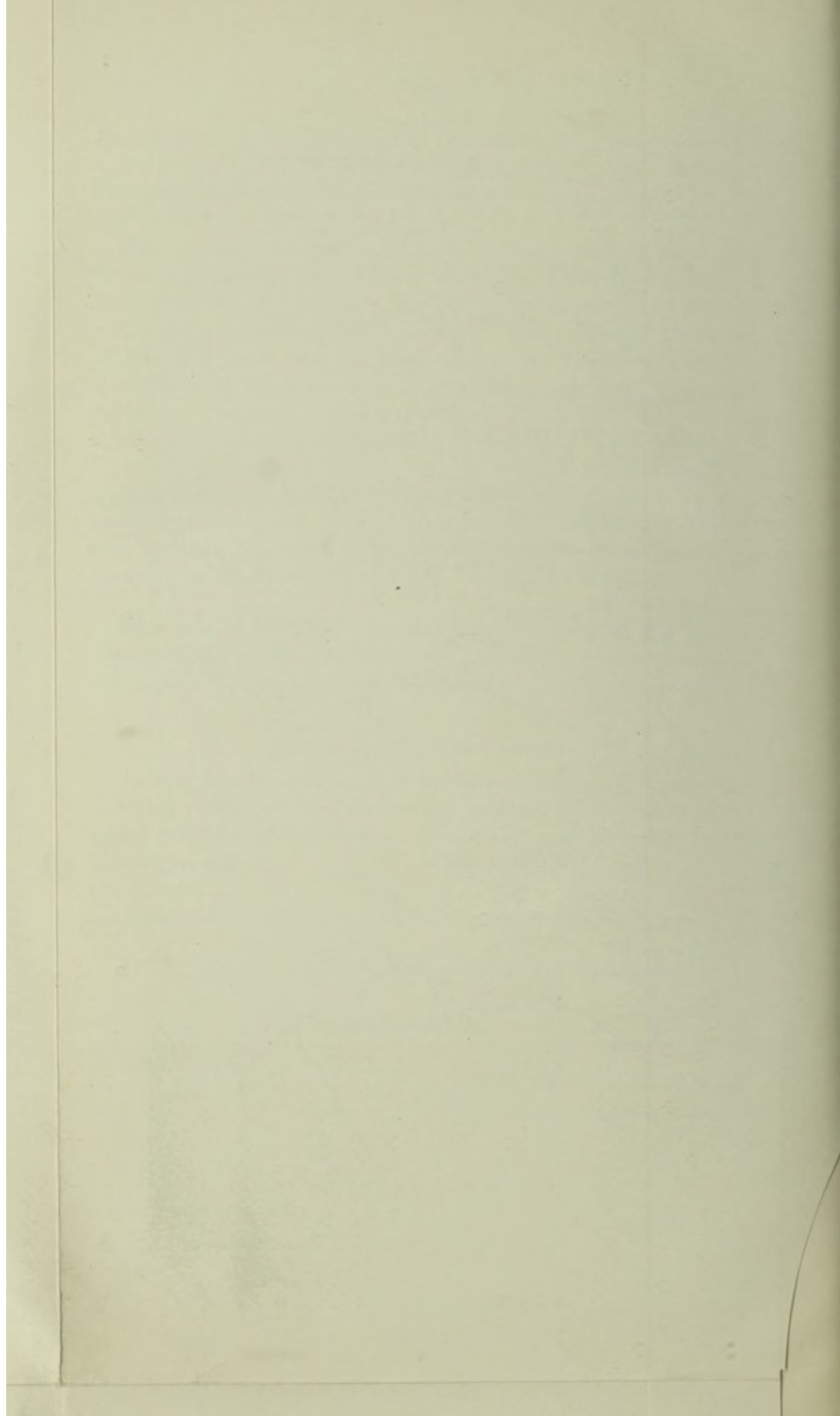
HUGH BEGG, F.R.C.V.S.,

County Veterinary Inspector.



1934

Total:- 396



BURGH OF BIGGAR.

(Area, 62 Acres).

**Report of the Medical Officer of Health,
1934.**

Statistics.

The **Population**, as estimated by the Registrar-General, amounted to 1,300.

The **Births** registered in the Burgh amounted to 16—males, 7; females, 9—giving a birth-rate of 12·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The **Deaths** registered during the year, after correction for transfers, numbered 24, giving a death-rate of 18·4 per 1,000 of the population.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

Notifiable Diseases.—In all, 34 cases of infectious diseases were notified:—Scarlet fever, 31; puerperal fever, 1; primary pneumonia, 1; erysipelas, 1. Of these, 25 cases of scarlet fever, 1 case of puerperal fever, 1 case of primary pneumonia were treated in hospital. Visits of inspection were made to the homes where the cases occurred, and disinfections carried out. All precautions to prevent the spread of the disease were taken.

Tuberculosis.

Notification. — 3 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received during the year.

Institutional Treatment.—1 case received institutional treatment during the year.

Domiciliary Treatment. — No cases received extra nourishment during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Notifications of Births.—16 notifications were received, all being live-births, and the attendant at birth in each case was:—Doctor, 1; doctor and midwife, 12; 3 cases were confined in a Maternity Home.

Puerperal Fever.—1 case occurred during the year.

Hospital Treatment.—No cases were admitted to hospital.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

Practising Midwives.—There are no practising midwives in the Burgh.

General Sanitation.

Water Supply.—The supply was satisfactory and adequate.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.—The sewage was previously dealt with in two portions, east and west. A new system is presently under construction, and new purification works are being provided about one mile south-east of the Burgh.

Housing.—16 houses were completed during the year to replace houses condemned as unfit for human habitation.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.—There are two registered retail milk shops in the Burgh.

J. HUME PATTERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

BURGH OF BIGGAR.

Sanitary Inspector's Report for 1933.

The **Water Supply** for the Burgh of Biggar is obtained from King's Beck Burn, situated about seven miles south of Biggar. The Town Council inspected the dam, &c., in the month of July. The supply was adequate for all purposes.

The **Drainage and Sewage**.—A new system is under construction at present with new purification tanks being built about one mile south-east of the Burgh.

Scavenging System is the same as formerly, the ashes being removed from Townhead district on alternate days with the west end district. On Friday there is a general collection of rubbish, which is all burned at the Town's coup about 2 miles north of the Burgh.

The **High Schools** were visited frequently and found to be kept very clean and in good order.

Water Closets.—There are 10 water closets each for two tenants and 6 water closets each for three tenants.

We now have no dry closets, ashpits or middens in the Burgh.

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

There are two properties (5 houses) without water and sink inside the dwelling house.

Pigstyes.—Visits of inspection were frequent, and both pigs and styes were found to be very clean.

Common Lodging-houses.—There are none in the Burgh.

Burial Ground is now all within the Burgh. The ground is well kept, grass is cut frequently during summer, also all walks kept free of weeds, and in good order.

Housing.—The Town Council completed another 16 houses during the year to house the tenants who were in houses unfit for habitation.

Workshops.—There are no underground workshops in the Burgh. The following is a list of the different workshops and the number of persons employed :—

Workshops.				Number of Employees.				
				No. of Shops.	Males.	Females.	Apprentices.	Total.
Dressmakers and	Milliners,			9	6	10	2	18
Tailors,	...	...	...	2	5	1	—	6
Bakers,	...	...	...	4	12	9	4	25
Cabinetmakers,	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	7
Jewellers,	...	...	...	3	3	1	—	4
Harnessmakers,	...	...	...	1	3	1	—	4
Blacksmiths,	...	...	...	2	4	—	1	5
Shoemakers,	...	...	...	5	8	3	—	11
Engineers,	...	...	...	4	12	1	1	14
Plumbers,	...	...	...	2	7	—	4	11
Painters,	...	...	...	3	13	—	4	17
Joiners,	...	...	...	4	11	—	3	14
				—	—	—	—	—
				41	88	28	20	136
				==	==	==	==	==

Slaughterhouse.—The slaughterhouse is situated outside the Burgh. Visits of inspection were frequent, and all the premises were kept in a clean condition. The record of animals killed and the dues collected are as follows :—

Cattle.	Calves.	Swine	Sheep.	Total.	Dues Collected.
566	61	360	43,753	44,740	£477 11s. 0d.

Record of Inspections made.					No. of Inspections.
High School,	...	...	...	...	33
Workshops,	...	...	...	...	56
Pigstyes,	...	...	...	...	22
Fish Shops,	...	...	...	...	27
Slaughterhouse,	...	...	...	...	35
Total,					173
					==

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
Sanitary Inspector.

BURGH OF LANARK.

**Report of the Medical Officer of Health,
1934.**

Statistics.

The **Population**, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 6,173.

Births.—The number of births registered in the Burgh during the year was 111, an increase of 10 from last year, giving a birth-rate of 17·9 per 1,000 of the population.

Mortality.—The deaths registered during the year, after correction for transfers, numbered 87, giving a death-rate from all causes of 14·1 per 1,000 of the population.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 127. The various diseases notified were:—Scarlet fever, 91; diphtheria, 11; erysipelas, 4; enteric fever, 1; primary pneumonia, 18.

Hospital Admissions. — The following cases were admitted to hospital:—Scarlet fever, 77; diphtheria, 11; pneumonia, 8; enteric fever, 1; erysipelas, 1.

Tuberculosis.

Notifications.—During the year 11 notifications of the disease were received, 5 being of the pulmonary and 6 of the non-pulmonary type.

Institutional Treatment.—10 cases received institutional treatment.

Domiciliary Treatment.—1 case received extra nourishment during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Notification of Births.—The number of births notified was 114.

Hospital Admissions. — 23 cases were admitted to the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, and 22 cases to the County Hospital, Lanark.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

Practising Midwives.—2 certified midwives notified their intention to practise.

Notifications and Attendances at Confinements.—114 notifications were received. From the information received, it was found that in 21 cases a doctor was in attendance, in 17 cases a doctor and midwife, in 19 cases a doctor and handywoman, and in 24 cases a certified midwife. In 2 cases the births took place before the arrival of an attendant. 31 cases were confined in hospital.

Inspection of Midwives.—6 routine inspections were carried out during the year. Records were kept in a satisfactory order.

General Sanitation.

Water Supply.—The water supply during the year was satisfactory, and proved sufficient for requirements.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.—No complaints were received. The septic tanks were cleaned out early in the year.

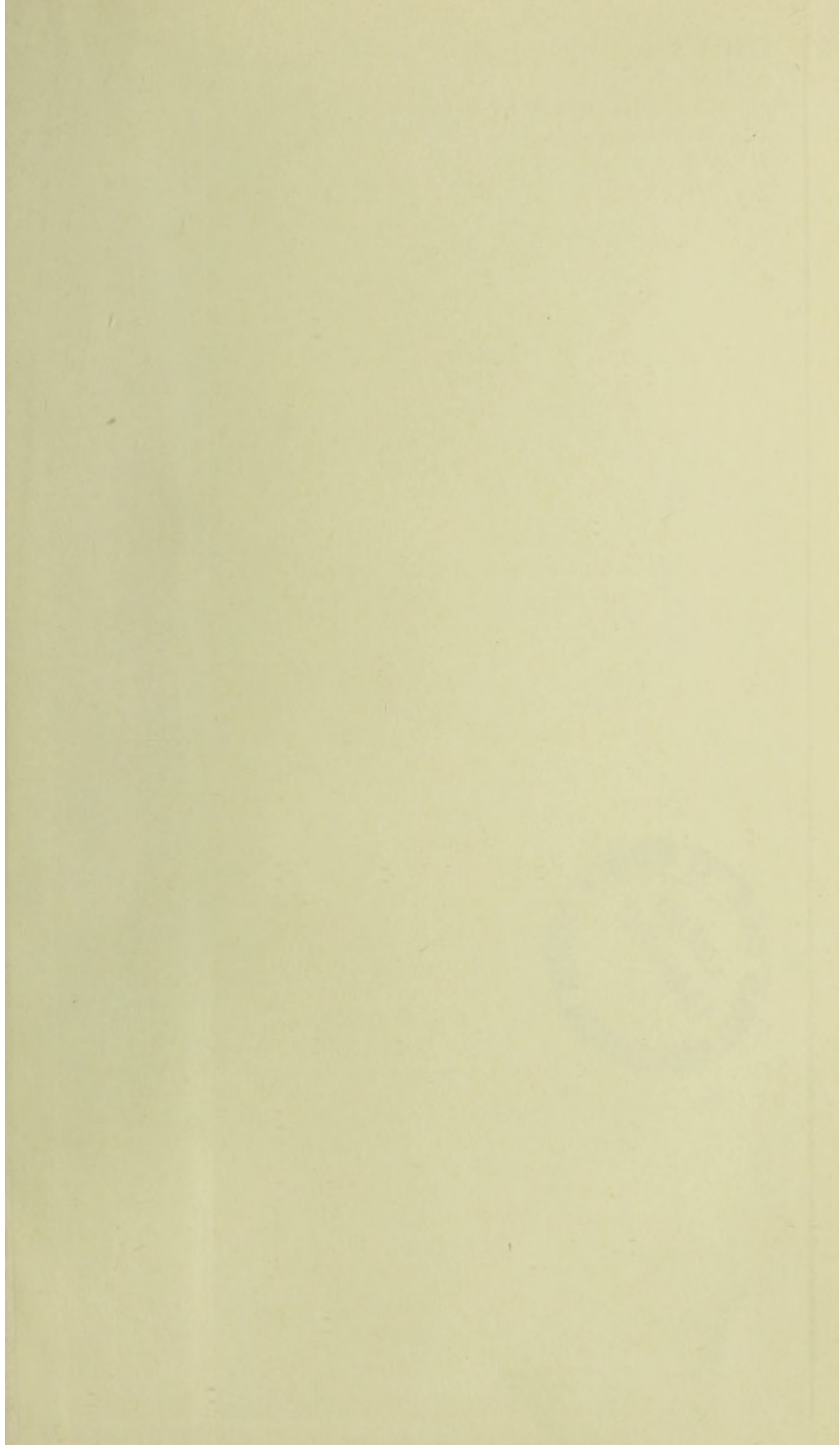
Housing.—During the year 52 houses were the subject of closing or demolition orders, and 48 houses were provided under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. The number of houses required to deal with overcrowding cannot be ascertained until the standard for overcrowding has been fixed under the Bill being considered at present.

Slaughterhouse. — The number of animals slaughtered was as follows :—

Cows.	Heifers.	Bullocks.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
1	83	1,025	2,459	32	416

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.—There are 2 registered producers and retailers of milk, and 4 registered retailers of milk within the Burgh.

J. HUME PATTERSON,
Medical Officer of Health.





DR 2/67