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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

---

FOR THE YEAR 1946

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64937



COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

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COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

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GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY ROBERT ANDERSON & SONS, LTD, 72 HOWARD STREET

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# STAFF.

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### **Public Analyst and Chemist.**

ANDREW WILSON, F.I.C.

### **Sanitary Inspector.**

JOHN FINNIE.

### **Building Inspector.**

ALEXANDER FRAME.

### **Meat Inspector.**

ALFRED NIMMO.

### **Senior Food and Drugs Inspector.**

WILLIAM J. IRONS.

### **Senior Rivers Inspector.**

ALEXANDER O. JENNINGS.

### **Supervisor of Nurses.**

C. D. LIGHTBODY.

### **Supervisor of Midwives.**

MARY FRASER.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### Introduction to the Report on Health Conditions in the County during the year, 1946.

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The health conditions of the community in general were maintained. Infectious diseases showed a considerable decline. This was particularly evident in the prevalence of Diphtheria, the number of notified cases dropping from 476 in 1945 to 309 in 1946.

Although 309 were notified, the actual number of confirmed cases was 119. Of those confirmed, 17 had previously been immunised against the disease and 102 had not been so treated.

The number of deaths, 7, was the lowest yet recorded. In none of the fatal cases had the patient been immunised.

There can be no doubt that this excellent result is in great measure due to the intensive immunisation campaign sponsored by the Government and organised, publicised and made available in every way known to the County Council, but if these results are to be improved it is essential not only that we maintain the present tempo but also increase our efforts by intensification of propaganda and increasing clinic facilities. The figure to be aimed at is to have at least 80 per cent of the children immunised—the records available indicate that less than 50 per cent of the children under 5 years of age in the County have been protected.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.**—The Maternity and Child Welfare statistics are encouraging. The birth rate (20·8 per 1,000 of the population) is the highest recorded since 1932. The infantile mortality rate (54·3 deaths per 1,000 births) and the maternal mortality rate (2·23 per 1,000 births) are the lowest on record. How far this is due to the extension of our Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme by the opening of new ante-natal and post-natal clinics staffed by obstetricians, to the paediatrician service and to additional auxiliary child welfare centres, etc., time will show, but the present figures give every inspiration to increase our efforts.

**Premature Babies.**—Definite measures were taken to deal with premature babies by setting aside a number of cots in Bellshill Hospital. For those babies who cannot be removed to hospital, provision is made to send to the patient's home an outfit consisting of cot mattress, blankets, sheets, hot water bottles and baby clothes. There has been little demand for this.

**Care of Illegitimate Children.**—Mainly as a result of the Boyd Orr Report, arrangements were made for the admission if desired of young unmarried mothers to "Homeland" and St. Gerrard's Maternity Homes, Glasgow. Only four girls from the area received care there during the year under review, most of the unmarried mothers being confined in the Local Authority's own institution. It is interesting to observe that the parental outlook is such as to enable the child to be received into the family circle, undoubtedly the most desirable place for the wellbeing of the mother and her child in the great majority of instances.

**Day Nurseries.**—The six nurseries operated by the Public Health Department on behalf of the Department of Health were taken over by the Local Authority during the year. It is gratifying to note that these institutions are more and more being made use of by mothers and that the body of day school staff opinion is that children who have come through the nurseries show great benefit by the care and attention received there.

**Domestic Help Scheme.**—The Domestic Help Scheme continues to be taken advantage of and during the year the demands for this service increased considerably. The lack of available personnel—so pronounced during the war years—is rapidly correcting itself.

**Tuberculosis.**—The increasing incidence and mortality for **Pulmonary Tuberculosis** is distressing. Established pulmonary cases increased from 893 on record at the beginning of 1940 to 1,749 at the end of 1946. There is still much speculation as to the cause of the increase and I would again emphasise that it should be realised there is no one cause and, as has been noted previously, many factors bear on the spread of infection, including the variability in the susceptibility of individuals. Young adults of both sexes are especially prone to develop dangerous tuberculosis and it is worth repeating should have it borne in upon them that they can very easily overdo things. Adequate rest is for them almost as important as it is for their younger brothers and sisters. It is tempting for them, having in their own

minds attained to a status far beyond that of childhood, to indulge their new-found freedom but the wise adolescent will heed the advice of those who have outstripped them at least in years and who were themselves once adolescents: and the advice should be—work hard while you are at it, during the week get to bed early and let the ebullient and effervescent spirit of youth have its legitimate fling at the week-end when the week's work is done. Other factors such as bad housing conditions, shortage of adequate hospital facilities—due entirely, be it noted, to lack of nursing staff—are also important. It is to be remembered, likewise, medical practitioners and the people generally are becoming more tuberculosis conscious and the increased use of diagnostic methods, particularly X-ray examinations and Mass Radiography surveys, are leading to more cases being discovered. It is noteworthy that the numbers of such examinations rose from 1,385 in 1940 to 6,378 in 1946. In addition, 11,625 people were surveyed at the Mass Radiography Unit, and this survey revealed 50 cases with tuberculous lesions requiring treatment and 144 cases requiring observation.

Notifications of **non-pulmonary disease** have on the other hand, while showing a rise since 1940, become stabilised since the peak year 1943.

**Disinfestation.**—Three full-time nurses were appointed in 1943 to carry out the treatment of scabies at clinics and also in patients' own homes. Since these nurses were appointed there has been a considerable reduction in the number of cases and it has recently been possible to reduce the number of nurses employed on this work to two.

By the use of "D.D.T." the difficulties of disinfestation have eased, but there is still too much complacency on the part of the public as a whole with regard to this subject and there is great need for further improvement.

**Milk.**—Much good work has been done during the year. In this sphere as in many other public health spheres it is very difficult to demonstrate in statistical form the immediate benefits accruing from our efforts.

In this connection it is interesting to compare the different behaviour of the two main types of tuberculous disease, viz.: pulmonary and non-pulmonary. While the former, for all practical considerations, is an infection by the human type of the organism, the latter is at least to the extent of one-third an infection with the bovine bacillus.

The pulmonary incidence is remaining high and still tending to increase: the non-pulmonary has stabilised since the peak figure for 1943.

This, I think—all environmental factors such as food, housing, etc., being the same in either case—is a proof, statistically apparent, that the production of “safe” milk is being progressively achieved.

I feel confident that if the milk scheme as at present functioning in this County is energetically pursued, and if adequate pasteurisation or heat-treatment is applied to all much-travelled and bulked milk, the non-pulmonary type of disease could and would be still further reduced—and that without, to the very slightest extent, vitiating the great value of milk as a food.

ANDREW G. REEKIE,  
*County Medical Officer.*

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

## ANNUAL REPORT

### STATISTICS.

The estimated population for 1946, according to figures supplied by the Registrar-General, was as follows :—

County of Lanark (Landward)	...	...	...	297,232
Burgh of Biggar	...	...	...	1,500
Burgh of Lanark	...	...	...	6,500
			Total ...	305,232

The number of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** Houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, was 73,328 and 391 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward)	71,201	385
Burgh of Biggar	443	3
Burgh of Lanark	1,684	3
	73,328	391

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



## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED DURING 1946 :—

					<i>Notifiable Diseases.</i>	
					Total.	Removed to Hospital.
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	48	48
Cholera	...	...	...	...	—	—
Continued Fever (Undulant)	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	309	306
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	150	30
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	5	3
Erysipelas,	...	...	...	...	165	37
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	...	1	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	8	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	49	10
Plague	...	...	...	...	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	...	69	7
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	...	1,086	619
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	...	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	...	...	...	...	3	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	43	42
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	52	45
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	608	468
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	3	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	605	175
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	243	102
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	2	—
Para-Typhoid A.	...	...	...	...	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	...	...	...	...	2	2
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—

*Non-Notifiable Diseases.*

					Total.	Removed to Hospital.
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	370	7
Measles	...	...	...	...	611	47
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	211	16
Total	...	...	...	...	4,642	1,973



**Anthrax, Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders,  
Actinomycosis and Cholera.**

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

**Diphtheria and Membranous Group.**

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

TABLE D I

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1941	834	31	3.72	2.75	1.02
1942	640	21	3.28	2.14	0.70
1943	652	13	2.0	2.24	0.45
1944	667	21	3.1	2.3	0.7
1945	476	9	1.9	1.61	0.30
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	654	19	2.9	2.20	0.63
1946	309	7	2.27	1.01	0.23

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 181 cases, as follows:—Sore throat, 92; scarlet fever, 7; tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 35; laryngitis, 13; rhinitis, 1; measles 4; pneumonia, 5; other conditions, 24. In 9 other cases no evidence of the presence of diphtheria could be detected.

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

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	36	26	25	30	29	24	16	31	23	20	27	22	309
Deaths ...	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Ages ...	—	1	5	15	25	45	65	65+	All Ages.				
Cases ...	4	77	149	45	28	5	1	309					
Deaths ...	—	2	3	—	1	—	1	7					

The number of cases removed to hospital was 306, or 99.03 per cent of the total.

Antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to 6 cases prior to their admission to hospital, and to 2 cases which were treated at home. One case which was not removed to hospital received no serum, nor was it given to 300 cases before their admission.

During the year 376,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition to this, practitioners were supplied with 108,000 units direct from the Public Health Department.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

	Pre-school children.	Scholars.	Total.
Immunised for first time ...	2,918	592	3,510
Reactivating doses ...	140	774	914

### Scarlet Fever.

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

TABLE D II.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1941	789	4	0.5	2.63	0.13
1942	874	1	0.11	2.93	0.03
1943	1,287	2	0.16	4.42	0.07
1944	898	1	0.1	3.1	0.03
1945	1,149	—	—	3.09	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	999	2	0.2	3.23	0.05
1946	608	—	—	1.99	—

The number of cases removed to hospital was 474, or 77.96 per cent of all the cases notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	5	165	381	40	11	5	1	608

Altered Diagnoses.—Of the 474 cases admitted to hospital, the diagnosis of scarlet fever was regarded as doubtful in 8 cases, while in 7 no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected. The diagnosis was revised in 28 other cases, as follows:—Sore throat, 2; tonsillitis, 2; erythema, 3; measles, 4; rhinitis, 1; other conditions 16.

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.	Others	Total.
Hospital ...	55	146	176	51	24	12	10	474
Home ...	2	22	59	24	8	18	1	134
Total ...	57	168	235	75	32	30	11	608

**Enteric Group.**

Tabel D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past six years, with relative rates.

TABLE D III.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1941	45	1	2.2	0.15	0.03
1942	26	1	3.84	0.08	0.03
1943	17	—	—	0.06	—
1944	7	1	14.3	0.02	0.03
1945	3	—	—	0.01	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	20	1	5.0	0.06	0.03
1946	4	—	—	0.01	—

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 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4
Ages ...	—1	—	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All Ages.				
Cases ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

All four cases were removed to hospital, and in two cases the diagnosis was found to require revision. The altered diagnoses were as follows:—Pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; negative, 1.

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Forty-eight cases: 9 deaths. Forty-five cases were treated in hospital. After observation, the diagnosis was revised in ten cases as follows:—Tuberculosis meningitis, 3; cerebral thrombosis, 1; bruised forehead, 1; constipation, 1; pneumonia, 1; influenzal pneumonia, 1; negative, 2.

### Pneumonia.

Eleven hundred and fifty-five cases were brought to the notice of the Department, 1,029 cases being notified, and 126 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

Six hundred and twenty-six cases, or 54·2 per cent, were removed to hospital.

Table D IV shows the prevalence of pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal) during the past six years, with relative rates. It should be remembered that deaths from influenzal pneumonia are not included in these figures:—

TABLE D IV.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1941	1,181	191	16·17	3·89	6·29
1942	1,099	167	15·2	3·68	5·59
1943	1,219	164	13·45	4·19	5·63
1944	1,042	139	13·3	3·6	4·8
1945	919	147	15·9	3·12	5·0
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	1,092	161	14·8	3·69	5·46
1946	1,155	178	15·41	3·78	5·83

**Mortality.**—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered \*178, giving a fatality-rate of 15·41 per cent, and a death rate of 0·58 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 ...	180	161	134	80	62	69	58	49	33	68	111	150	1,155
Deaths ...	24	23	25	10	8	13	12	7	10	10	15	21	178

\*This figure does not include 22 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia, such deaths, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, being included in the Influenzal Group.

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

	All ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.
Cases—Primary ...	1,086	204	255	148	87	166	134	92
Influenzal ...	69	2	9	7	5	18	16	12
Total ...	1,155	206	264	155	92	184	150	104
Deaths ...	178	71	14	1	2	11	29	50
Fatality-rate ...	15.4	34.5	5.3	0.6	2.2	5.9	19.3	48.1

Of the 178 deaths from pneumonia, 25 had taken place before notification was received, 101 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, and of the remaining 52 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	5	7	3	2	4	1	11	—	1	—	8	5	52

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 825 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	16	80	108	119	82	69	71	54	43	26	22	16	94	25

Facilities for the Treatment of Pneumonia :—

Cases treated at home, 529 ; 103 deaths. Cases treated in hospital, 626 ; 75 deaths. Total cases, 1,155 ; 178 deaths.

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS.—Number of Apartments.

	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	Not stated.	Total.
Home ...	43	115	109	51	15	18	178	529
Hospital ...	100	166	183	51	27	16	83	626
Total ...	143	281	292	102	42	34	261	1,155

### Encephalitis Lethargica.

Four cases were notified during the year, and four others were discovered in the Returns of Deaths. Of the four fatal cases, three had been notified during previous years, and the remaining one had not been notified. Three cases were found to require hospital treatment.

### Acute Infective Jaundice.

One case. Patient, who was employed in a colliery in New Monkland Parish, was admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and was discharged well on completion of treatment. Bacteriological confirmation of the disease was obtained. Investigation by the Public Health staff failed to discover any cases of suspicious illness among patient's fellow-workmen.

### Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year 2,532 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters, as follows:—

Measles ... ..	611	Ringworm ... ..	86
Whooping Cough ...	211	Itch ... ..	7
Scabies ... ..	1,092	Impetigo ... ..	68
Conjunctivitis ...	2	German Measles ...	14
Eczema ... ..	—	Chickenpox ... ..	370
Mumps ... ..	71		

### 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.		Gonorrhoea.		Others.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County Hosp., Motherwell	30	24	50	22	44	26	2,003	1,847
Coathill ...	10	5	19	2	6	3	531	192
Hamilton ...	43	17	59	11	55	22	1,326	1,223
Wishaw ...	20	7	24	3	4	3	404	234
Total ...	103	53	152	38	109	54	4,264	3,496
	156		190		163		7,760	
	509							

### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Nature of Clinic.	Sessions.	New Cases.	Attendances
Diabetes ... ..	} 186 {	84	2,251
Anaemia ... ..		118	725
Ophthalmic ... ..	49	225	633
Dental ... ..	246	1,371	4,909
Venereal Diseases ... ..	—	196	3,850
Orthopaedic (Non-Tuberculosis) ... ..	102	334	1,217
Orthopaedic (After-care) ... ..	441	—	2,411

#### *Rehabilitation.*

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	11	52	47
(b) Others ... ..	6	31	26

#### Scabies Scheme.

Cases Notified ... ..	...	...	1,717
Treatment Given (a) at Clinics ... ..	...	...	7,756
(b) Domiciliary ... ..	...	...	523
Total ... ..	...	...	8,279

### 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 on 15th December, 1946, there were 8,165 persons on the Social Welfare Roll liable to receive medical relief.

The number of County Social Welfare persons who received medical treatment in Social Welfare Institutions was as follows:—

Institution.	In Residence. 1/1/46.	Admitted.	Total Discharged or Died.	In Residence 31/12/46.
Cleland Hospital ... ..	127	668	675	120
Crosslaw Home ... ..	48	235	228	55
Thrashbush Home ... ..	12	50	35	27
Old Monkland Home ... ..	2	6	6	2
Hamilton Home ... ..	51	69	66	54
Total ... ..	240	1,028	1,010	258

The Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Cleland Hospital and Crosslaw Home are printed as Appendices to this report. Thrash-bush Home, Old Monkland Home and Hamilton Home are combination institutions, and are dealt with by the Medical Officers of the burghs concerned.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

DEATH RATES.—The death rates per 1,000 of the population for the years 1940-46 were as follows:—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Pulmonary ... ..	·495	·529	·579	·595	·626	·647	·670
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	·168	·227	·147	·251	·184	·187	·224

NEW CASES.—The following shows how the new cases were brought to notice during the years 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945:—

Period.	PULMONARY. New Cases			NON-PULMONARY. New Cases		
	New Cases Notified.	not Notified.	TOTAL.	New Cases Notified.	not Notified.	TOTAL.
1940 ... ..	233	100	333	144	94	238
1941 ... ..	247	133	380	144	119	263
1942 ... ..	337	113	450	137	109	246
1943 ... ..	307	165	472	136	133	269
1944 ... ..	356	151	507	139	121	260
1945 ... ..	360	146	506	120	109	229
1946 ... ..	418	187	605	117	126	243

The **types** of the 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:—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Superficial glands ... ..	83	92	101	114	99	89	101
Abdomen ... ..	33	30	40	38	26	33	26
Bones and Joints ... ..	79	59	53	60	75	47	58
Meninges ... ..	31	56	31	42	34	43	40
Special Organs ... ..	3	17	10	8	14	11	15
Abscess—Chest Wall	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lupus ... ..	2	4	3	2	5	3	2
General ... ..	7	5	8	5	6	3	1
	238	263	246	269	260	229	243



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

## PULMONARY

	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis confirmed	301	90	355	93.4	393	87	452	95	468	92	479	94	581	96
Suspected Tuberculosis—Retained on list for further observation ...	2	0.6	2	.4	6	1.3	1	.2	3	.6	5	1	4	0.7
Altered Diagnosis ...	28	8	19	5	44	9.7	6	1.3	20	4	18	3	16	2.6
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	2	0.6	4	.8	7	1.5	13	2.7	16	3	4	1	4	0.7

## NON-PULMONARY

	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.	Total. Cent.	Per Cent.
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis confirmed	194	81.5	233	88.6	213	87	254	94	205	79	199	87	216	88.8
Suspected Tuberculosis—Retained on list for further observation ...	—	—	2	.76	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	.9	—	—
Altered Diagnosis ...	39	16	11	4	21	8.5	7	3	43	17	15	6.5	23	9.5
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	5	2	17	6.5	12	4.5	8	3	6	2	13	5.6	4	1.7

### Rehousing of Affected Families.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Total No. of Applications ...	421	465	498	584	674	799	1,019
No. of Group I cases ...	236	259	282	344	413	509	672
No. of Group II cases ...	87	92	97	111	128	143	171
No. of Group III cases ...	108	114	119	129	133	147	176
Total No. of houses allocated ...	207	223	241	264	284	293	333
Under Subsidy Scheme ...	48	51	51	55	59	65	97
Under Decrowding Scheme ...	138	151	161	180	195	198	206
Under Improvement Scheme ...	21	21	29	29	30	30	30
Cancellations ...	56	61	64	78	106	145	175

### Cases on Record.

	CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER.							Cases in District at end of Year.	Confirmed Cases in District at end of Year.
	Cases in District at beginning of Year.	New Cases.	Died.	Disease Arrested.	Diag. Re-vised.	Left District.	No Co-operation.		
<i>Pulmonary.</i>									
1940	893	333	176	17	33	25	—	7	968
1941	975	380	169	10	27	26	—	4	1,119
1942	1,123	450	176	24	46	51	—	7	1,269
1943	1,276	472	173	23	44	42	1	13	1,452
1944	1,465	507	187	38	32	58	—	16	1,641
1945	1,657	506	218	45	28	118	1	4	1,749
1946	1,753	605	227	20	42	74	—	4	1,991
<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>									
1940	973	238	67	35	35	25	—	15	1,034
1941	1,049	263	66	45	34	22	—	17	1,128
1942	1,145	246	58	59	29	36	—	12	1,197
1943	1,209	269	78	62	19	24	—	8	1,295
1944	1,303	260	58	128	61	48	1	6	1,261
1945	1,267	229	63	131	34	53	—	13	1,202
1946	1,215	243	70	46	50	22	—	4	1,266

The following statement shows the number of contacts given to the Executive School Medical Officer ; the number of contacts returned to the Tuberculosis Officer for reasons—having left school ; case coming on to the Tuberculosis Register or recommended further investigation ; scholars having left the district ; scholars died :—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Given to E.S.M.O. ...	145	199	110	176	209	—	227
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer ...	99	74	225	154	126	130	115
Left school ...	94	60	148	114	88	81	92
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register ...	2	2	7	4	3	3	4
For further investigation ...	1	2	10	6	3	17	6
Left district ...	1	9	58	27	25	28	12
Died ...	1	1	2	3	1	1	1

### 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 facilities at the County Hospital, Motherwell, County Hospital, Cleland, County Orthopaedic Hospital, Stonehouse, and Hairmyres Colony, East Kilbride, are used by medical practitioners and the various dispensaries, etc., is shown in the following statement :—

Year.						Examinations.
1940	...	...	...	...	...	1,385
1941	...	...	...	...	...	1,908
1942	...	...	...	...	...	4,404
1943	...	...	...	...	...	5,020
1944	...	...	...	...	...	5,472
1945	...	...	...	...	...	5,999
1946	...	...	...	...	...	6,378

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

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Public Health Office and Medical Practitioners ... ..	265	325	1,422	1,791	1,738	2,026	1,641
Bellshill Dispensary ...	181	250	329	441	439	675	711
Blantyre Health Inst. ...	67	76	182	253	247	288	372
Cambuslang Do. ...	146	116	247	400	449	434	760
Larkhall Do. ...	111	124	164	236	293	291	271
Shotts Do. ...	126	131	155	259	285	274	378
A.P. Clinic ... ..	—	—	42	62	269	360	443
Stonehouse Out-Patient Clinic ... ..	—	278	265	419	570	802	374
Others ... ..	404	517	1,479	772	764	452	1,043
Uddingston Dispensary	54	73	99	200	229	230	238
Baillieston Do.	31	18	20	187	189	167	147

The figure showing the number of cases X-rayed for various hospitals and sanatoria is given in their respective reports.

## Treatment.

Table showing the number of cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions:—

			NUMBER OF PATIENTS.					
			In Insti- tutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	* Died in the Insti- tutions.	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6
			1940.					
Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males,	65	117	74	22	6	80
		{ Females,	52	128	80	19	8	73
Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	—	4	3	1	—	—
		{ Females,	5	4	2	—	—	7
Non-Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males,	37	96	71	4	5	53
		{ Females,	30	48	44	1	6	27
Non-Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	34	61	48	—	6	41
		{ Females,	19	43	33	—	2	27
Total, ...	...	...	242	501	355	47	33	308
			1941.					
Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males,	80	156	101	17	6	112
		{ Females,	73	205	129	22	12	115
Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	—	7	1	1	—	5
		{ Females,	7	4	2	—	—	9
Non-Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males,	53	102	102	1	5	47
		{ Females,	27	78	64	4	7	30
Non-Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	41	90	74	—	14	43
		{ Females,	27	67	59	—	7	28
Total, ...	...	...	308	709	532	45	51	389
			1942.					
Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males,	112	165	127	22	7	121
		{ Females,	115	221	190	28	2	116
Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	5	12	10	—	—	7
		{ Females,	9	9	3	1	1	13
Non-Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males,	47	47	32	5	6	51
		{ Females,	30	57	52	1	7	27
Non-Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	43	48	45	—	3	43
		{ Females,	28	48	38	1	7	30
Total, ...	...	...	389	607	497	58	33	408

			NUMBER OF PATIENTS.					
			In Insti- tutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	* Died in the Insti- tutions.	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6
			1943.					
Pulmonary	↑Adults,	{ Males,	121	167	146	24	8	110
		{ Females,	116	278	225	23	33	143
Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	7	18	12	1	—	12
		{ Females,	13	17	10	1	1	18
Non- Pulmonary	↑Adults,	{ Males,	51	60	59	5	9	38
		{ Females,	27	56	46	1	9	27
Non- Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	43	76	61	1	15	42
		{ Females,	30	62	46	2	9	35
Total, ...	...	...	408	734	605	58	54	425
			1944.					
Pulmonary	↑Adults,	{ Males,	110	155	133	15	3	114
		{ Females,	143	278	251	17	7	146
Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	12	16	12	—	3	13
		{ Females,	18	14	10	—	—	22
Non- Pulmonary	↑Adults,	{ Males,	38	44	46	5	6	25
		{ Females,	27	67	60	4	7	23
Non- Pulmonary	Children,	{ Males,	42	59	49	1	10	41
		{ Females,	35	54	40	1	8	40
Total, ...	...	...	425	687	601	43	44	424

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						
		In Insti- tutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	* Died in the Insti- tutions.	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1945.								
Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males, Females,	114 146	138 309	133 300	19 20	9 7	91 128
	Children,	{ Males, Females,	13 22	6 15	9 15	— 1	— —	10 21
Non- Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males, Females,	25 23	46 57	43 52	2 2	6 5	20 21
	Children,	{ Males, Females,	41 40	59 46	53 38	— —	10 10	37 38
Total, ...		...	424	676	643	44	47	366
1946.								
Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males, Females,	91 128	122 303	90 259	15 28	2 4	106 140
	Children,	{ Males, Females,	11 21	21 10	11 8	2 1	2 —	17 22
Non- Pulmonary	†Adults,	{ Males, Females,	20 21	37 39	39 34	1 2	3 4	14 20
	Children,	{ Males, Females,	37 38	32 46	26 42	1 1	9 8	33 33
Total, ...		...	367	610	509	51	32	385

\* In column 4 those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In column 5 those who were in final residence under 28 days.

† All patients of 15 years and upwards classed as adults.

*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 visits as undernoted :—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
No. of Visits ...	11,235	11,235	13,765	16,671	19,862	20,848	22,755

#### ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.

	No. of Cases Supplied.	Milk.	Eggs.	Meat.	Butter.
1940—					
Cases ...	285				
Total Cost ...	£1 448	£788	£414	£235	£10
Quantity ...		6,757 galls.	3,313 dozen.	—	127 lbs.
1941—					
Cases ...	295				
Total Cost ...	£1,417	£1,160	£31	£224	£1
Quantity ...		9,946 galls.	228 dozen.	—	13 lbs.
1942—					
Cases ...	308				
Total Cost ...	£1,972	£1,668	£6	£296	£1
Quantity ...		12,511 galls.	62 dozen.	—	15 lbs.
1943—					
Cases ...	386				
Total Cost ...	£3,404	£3,152	£2	£248	—
Quantity ...		23,646 galls.	28 dozen.	—	—
1944—					
Cases ...	776				
Total Cost ...	£4,660	£4,467	—	£193	—
Quantity ...		33,506 galls.	—	—	—
1945—					
Cases ...	1,024				
Total Cost ...	£6,984	£6,800	—	£183	—
Quantity ...		51,004 galls.	—	—	—
1946—					
Cases ...	1,241				
Total Cost ...	£9,932	£9,788	—	£144	—
Quantity ...		67,684 galls.	—	—	—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Patients supplied with single bedstead, mattress and cover, pillows and blankets	10	8	6	7	19	3	29
Bedsteads and bedding	46	53	43	48	55	56	72
Air Beds	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
* Half Air Beds	3	2	2	3	4	2	2
Air Cushions	13	17	24	27	32	32	15
Bed-pans	10	10	7	18	16	23	7
Rubber Sheets	4	1	1	3	1	5	2

\*In use at end of the year.

Out-Patient Clinics and Dispensaries.	1946					
	NEW CASES.		RE-ATTENDANCES.			
	Con- sultations.	Artificial Sunlight.	Con- sultations.	Dressings.	Artificial Sunlight.	
Stonehouse ... ..	241	—	777	50	—	
Bellshill ... ..	370	474	1,560	673	2,654	
Blantyre ... ..	131	104	864	414	445	
Cambuslang ... ..	329	139	1,243	264	606	
Larkhall ... ..	140	128	624	628	766	
Shotts ... ..	230	79	737	35	410	
Lanark ... ..	57	51	259	—	223	
Uddingston ... ..	108	—	677	—	—	
Baillieston ... ..	84	35	516	220	199	

#### MEDICAL COMFORTS DISTRIBUTED.

Cases ... ..	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
...	699	784	869	887	1,126	1,200	1,241

	CHEST SURGERY CLINIC.					A.P. CLINIC.			
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946	
New Cases ... ..	49	107	135	160	144	86	45	44	
Total Attendances	57	140	163	193	182	1,132	1,568	2,049	
Sessions ... ..	8	12	12	11	12	99	105	105	

This statement shows in detail the number of ex-service patients from each branch of the Service, in-patient and domiciliary treatment granted, number of patients Off List and the number of cases remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1946 :—

#### PULMONARY.

	Royal			Merchant			
	Navy	Army	R.A.F.	Navy	W.R.N.S.	A.T.S.	W.A.A.F.
On Register 1/1/46 ...	44	92	13	2	4	4	10
New Cases 1946 ... ..	18	37	20	2	2	5	8
Total Cases ... ..	62	129	33	4	6	9	18
Domiciliary Treatment	27	50	12	1	3	3	8
Institutional Treatment	10	30	5	2	1	4	4
Off List—							
Disease Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died ... ..	3	11	1	—	—	3	—
Left District ... ..	3	8	4	1	—	2	3
Altered Diagnosis...	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
On Register 31/12/46 ...	55	108	27	3	6	4	15



## NON-PULMONARY.

	Royal			Merchant			
	Navy	Army	R.A.F.	Navy	W.R.N.S.	A.T.S.	W.A.A.F.
On Register 1/1/46 ...	4	11	4	—	1	3	1
New Cases 1946 ...	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total Cases ...	5	16	4	—	1	3	1
Domiciliary Treatment	1	2	1	—	—	2	—
Institutional Treatment	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
Off List—							
Disease Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left District ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Altered Diagnosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Register 31/12/46 ...	4	16	3	—	—	3	1

Since 1939, 240 cases have been awarded disability pensions by the Ministry of Pensions in respect of tuberculosis. 27 have been removed from the Register, leaving 213 cases—"accepted" pensioners—on the Register.

**Dental Treatment.**

Table showing the number of notified cases who were recommended for treatment at Out-Patient Clinics :—

Health Institute.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Bellshill ...	23	16	13	12	8	25	14
Baillieston ...	3	2	4	—	2	1	6
Blantyre ...	1	2	3	2	8	4	12
Cambuslang ...	9	5	6	8	9	6	9
Larkhall ...	1	3	—	—	1	7	8
Shotts ...	2	3	4	—	—	1	5
	39	31	30	22	28	44	54

*Supply of Dentures.*—The number of recommendations made were as follows :—

	Total.	Upper and Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1940 ...	9	8	1	—
1941 ...	21	14	7	—
1942 ...	7	3	3	1
1943 ...	16	8	7	1
1944 ...	15	9	5	1
1945 ...	12	8	2	2
1946 ...	25	22	1	2

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

No initial examinations in connection with the above scheme were carried out during the years.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

During the year the Unit continued to operate in surveying works-groups at Headquarters, groups in the Burghs of Motherwell and Wishaw and Hamilton being included, as well as a small group of municipal employees from the Burgh of Airdrie, surveyed by special arrangement. In addition surveys of selected groups—school children of 15 years and over ; teachers in the whole county area ; and patients and staff of Kirklands Mental Hospital, were carried out at Headquarters.

In October the Unit was moved to Hartwood Mental Hospital where a survey of the patients and staff was carried out.

In November, the Unit was moved to the Junior Instruction Centre, Janebank, Cambuslang, where surveys of works-groups within a 5 mile radius, using private bus transport where necessary, were continued. The operation of the Unit continued to be satisfactory on both the medical and technical sides at Headquarters and also in the sites at Hartwood and Cambuslang. At Cambuslang, there was some difficulty through an overloaded line. The technique of taking miniature films was satisfactorily altered to suit the available current, but evening sessions were not permitted by the Supply Company, as the initial evening sessions caused too much interference to domestic consumers.

Experience has shown that the value of the method is widely appreciated by the public, though where time off work could not be allowed for the surveys, the response was disappointing. This difficulty will not be overcome until the Unit is operating in an X-ray Van with a generator, which could then go to individual factories—even quite small ones. It is impracticable to site the Unit for surveys of less than 4,000 to 5,000. Since there are no factories in the county area of sufficient size to ensure this number of examinees, an X-ray Van

is the only satisfactory way of making the method easily available to works-groups with minimum loss of working time.

The following are the results to the end of 1946 :—

Total number surveyed	...	...	...	...	11,625
Referred for large films	...	...	...	...	816
No abnormality	...	...	...	...	175
Did not re-attend	...	...	...	...	33
Refused further investigation	...	...	...	...	2
Clinically examined	...	...	...	...	391

*Abnormality not significant.—No further action.*

Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	134
Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	175

*Significant abnormalities.*

Lesions probably tuberculous :—

Requiring treatment	...	50	Previously known	1
Requiring observation	...	144	Do.	10
Lesions probably non-tuberculous	268			
Cardiovascular	...	44	Do.	11

From the commencement of operation of the Unit, the significant tuberculosis cases disclosed have been at the rate of 4.2 per thousand requiring treatment, and 11.5 per thousand requiring observation, as shown in Appendix I.

The 11,625 surveyed to the end of 1946 are a representative group of the working population of Lanarkshire in the age group 15-55 years. There are about 175,000 in this age group in Lanarkshire. The results of our initial surveys, therefore, indicate that we would expect to find in the whole county population probably about 2,700 additional cases of significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis, about 700 of them requiring treatment, and 2,000 requiring observation, of whom a considerable number will come to require treatment. Many will have meantime no symptoms or insufficient health upset to lead them to seek medical examination, and many will be infectious. There is little doubt that this number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases is steadily being added to, because of the large number of known and unknown infective cases in the community, and the bad hygienic conditions in which many of the population live. Many known

infective cases cannot, because of lack of home facilities and nursing staff, have proper care, treatment and isolation at home or in Sanatoria. The lack of rehabilitation facilities with special workshops means that a good many chronic cases with working capacity, many of whom are infective and "carriers" of the disease, are forced to work in ordinary workshops to the danger of their work-mates, especially those in the young adult age group.

In view of the shortage of nursing staff, the unsatisfactory housing conditions, and other difficulties confronting the whole Tuberculosis Scheme, and for which no possibility of amelioration can be seen for a considerable time, it is not thought advisable to speed up the work of the Unit, use more intensive propaganda, and extend surveys to the general public.

The number in the Mental Hospitals survey were, patients 1,464; staff 169; making a total of 1,633. This survey will be the subject of a special report once the clinical findings are completed.

*Staff.*—The Unit has continued to operate throughout with the undernoted skeleton staff, which is the minimum necessary for surveys of up to 500 subjects per week :—

- Medical Director (part-time).
- One Clerk-Organiser (full-time).
- One Radiographer (full-time).
- One Dark Room Attendant (full-time).
- One Marshaller-Clerkess (full-time).
- One Clerkess-Typist (full-time).

In addition the services of a clerkess-typist are obtained, when required, from the Public Health staff.

### **Mass Radiography Surveys.**

Statement showing sex and age groups of examinees with significant abnormalities detected, in total of 11,625 surveyed to 31st December, 1946. (5,087 Males, 6,538 Females).

(Excluding 1,633 subjects X-rayed at Hartwood, Hartwoodhill, and Kirklands Mental Hospitals).

Significant Abnormalities.	14-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55 plus.		Totals.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Tuberculosis— Observation.	16 (1*)	39	7 (1*)	25	13 (3*)	17 (1*)	9 (1*)	6 (3*)	6	—	6	—	57 (9*)	87 (1*)	144 (10*)	* Previously known 10.
Tuberculosis— Treatment.	3	13	3	16	5 (1*)	4 (1*)	3	2	—	—	1	—	15 (1*)	35 (1*)	50 (1*)	* Previously known 1.
Probably Non- Tuberculous.	52	36	8	15	32 (1*)	18 (1*)	31 (1*)	10	37	1	26	2	186 (2*)	82	268 (2*)	* Previously known 2.
Cardiovascular.	5 (2*)	3	1	6 (1*)	3	10 (6*)	3 (1*)	2 (1*)	5	2	3	1	20 (3*)	24 (8*)	44 (11*)	* Previously known 11.
Totals	76	91	19	62	53	49	46	20	48	3	36	3	278	228	506	

Disclosed tuberculosis cases were, therefore, at the rate of 4.2 per thousand requiring treatment and 11.5 per thousand requiring observation.

35 (71.4 per cent.) of the disclosed cases requiring treatment were under 25 years of age, and of these, 29 (82.8 per cent.) were females.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**BIRTHS REGISTERED.**—The births registered, corrected for transfers were as follows.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
<i>Alive—</i>				
Legitimate ... 6,242	} 6,537	} 3,232	} 3,010	} 20.4
Illegitimate ... 295				
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	185	95	90	

**BIRTHS NOTIFIED.**—The number of statutory notifications received was 6,199.

The source of notifications were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives.	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
199	3,661	18	90	2,094	6,062

In addition 127 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents and 10 were discovered from the returns of the local registrars, giving a gross total of 6,199. Of this figure 6,030 were live-born and 169 were stillborn.

TABLE M I.  
BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.  
Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1945

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA.	BIRTHS.				NUMBER OF VISITS.				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT.				INFANT DEATHS						
	Registered.		Stillborn.		Notified		Doctor alone or with Handy woman.		Mid-wife.		Handy woman, B.B.A.		Institution.		Rate per 1,000 Live Births.				
	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	First.	Infants.	Mothers.	Special.	Total.	Doctor & Mid-wife.	Mid-wife.	Handy woman, B.B.A.	Institution.	Regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.				
No. I	101	10	2	—	111	1,315	9	57	1,492	2	36	19	—	—	54	0.8			
No. II	268	23	10	1	276	3,776	1,176	93	5,324	5	63	93	3	—	112	2.8			
No. III	400	40	16	—	406	4,830	1,995	248	7,479	5	106	111	5	—	178	2.7			
No. IV	677	25	18	—	745	9,348	3,975	887	14,955	4	115	369	7	—	244	6.8			
No. V	470	24	12	2	489	4,942	1,908	767	8,106	—	140	179	6	—	164	4.5			
No. VI	1,220	47	33	—	1,446	9,190	842	2,621	14,099	10	167	689	—	—	571	10.3			
No. VII	795	24	22	2	761	8,490	852	1,417	11,520	3	153	328	3	—	274	7.7			
No. VIII	523	17	16	—	650	6,841	2,449	1,337	11,277	4	63	251	—	—	332	39			
No. IX	1,148	35	32	1	1,418	9,853	1,047	2,874	15,192	12	252	635	8	—	511	15.3			
Biggar Burgh	23	1	—	—	25	291	—	4	320	1	5	7	—	—	12	—			
Lanark Burgh	114	10	4	1	142	857	7	196	1,202	—	78	—	—	—	64	1.2			
	5,739	256	165	7	6,030	169	6,469	59,733	14,260	10,501	90,963	46	1,178	2,681	7	41	2,516	352	58.71

\*6,167

\*Not corrected for transfers.

Corrected live births registered, 6,537

Corrected still births registered, 185

Corrected infant deaths registered, 355

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths registered, 54.30

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,327 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 35 (0·5%) were attended by medical practitioners alone or assisted by neighbours or relatives; 1,141 (18·0%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,649 (41·9%) by certified midwives; 7 (0·1%) by women not on the midwives roll; 2,457 (38·8%) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 38 (0·6%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 169 and the health visitors inquired into 142 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows :—Doctor alone or with an unqualified woman 11 (7·7%); doctor and midwife 37 (26·0%); midwife 32 (22·5%); handywoman, nil; 3 (2·1%) were born before the arrival of an Attendant; institution cases 59 (41·5%).

The classification of the attendants at birth (including stillbirths) is as follows :—

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	...	41·4%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	...	18·2%
Cases attended by doctors assisted by neighbours or relatives	...	...	...	...	0·7%
Cases attended by handywomen	...	...	...	...	0·1%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	...	38·8%
B.B.A.	...	...	...	...	0·6%

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 355, and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer the rate is 54·30 per 1,000. The infantile mortality 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 :—

Cause of Death.	AGE PERIODS.										Total	Rate per 1,000 live births.
	Weeks.	2-3	3-4	Total.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	1-3	Months.	6-9	9-12	Total		
1. Prematurity ...	—1	3	2	105	17.5	2	—	—	—	107	17.9	
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	2	—	—	2	0.3	—	—	—	1	3	0.5	
Congenital Malformation ...	7	—	2	10	1.7	8	2	—	—	20	3.3	
Congenital Heart ...	5	—	—	5	0.9	5	1	—	2	13	2.2	
Atelectasis ...	4	—	—	4	0.7	1	—	—	—	5	0.9	
Injury at birth ...	13	2	—	15	2.5	—	—	—	—	15	2.5	
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	8	1	—	10	1.7	3	1	—	—	15	2.5	
Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	1	0.2	11	10	5	2	29	4.8	
Pneumonia ...	6	1	4	15	2.5	16	20	10	8	69	11.5	
Bronchitis ...	—	1	—	1	0.2	1	1	1	2	6	1.0	
Other respiratory diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	0.3	
Tuberculosis—	—	—	1	2	0.3	—	2	1	1	6	1.0	
Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Convulsions ...	1	1	—	3	0.5	1	7	2	—	13	2.2	
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	0.7	
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	1	1	0.2	—	1	1	—	3	0.5	
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	1	1	0.2	1	2	1	1	6	1.0	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other causes ...	16	2	—	18	3.0	7	2	2	—	29	4.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>58.7</b>	
Rate per 1,000 live births registered not corrected for transfer	25.7	3.0	1.7	1.8	—	9.7	9.0	4.8	3.0	58.7	—	
Rate per 1,000 live births registered corrected for transfer...	23.5	2.7	1.5	1.6	—	8.9	8.2	4.4	2.7	53.8	—	

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The death rate of infants under 1 year at various periods since 1891 is shown in the following table :—

					County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1891-1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	124.1	126.3
1911-1915 ... ..	...	...	...	...	112.0	112.9
1931-1935 ... ..	...	...	...	...	80.5	80.7
1936 ... ..	...	...	...	...	86.9	82.3
1937 ... ..	...	...	...	...	70.9	80.3
1938 ... ..	...	...	...	...	68.8	70.0
1939 ... ..	...	...	...	...	73.8	68.5
1940 ... ..	...	...	...	...	82.4	78.0
1941 ... ..	...	...	...	...	83.8	83.0
1942 ... ..	...	...	...	...	68.8	69.3
1943 ... ..	...	...	...	...	67.2	65.0
1944 ... ..	...	...	...	...	65.1	—
1945 ... ..	...	...	...	...	57.1	—
1946 ... ..	...	...	...	...	54.3	—

## MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

The maternal deaths during the year numbered 15, equal to a rate of 2.23 per 1,000 births. The maternal mortality rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1939 are as follows :—

					Average Annual Rate.	
					County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1910-1914 ... ..	...	...	...	...	4.93	5.8
1915-1919 ... ..	...	...	...	...	4.61	6.1
1920-1924 ... ..	...	...	...	...	6.83	6.3
1925-1929 ... ..	...	...	...	...	5.82	6.6
1930-1934 ... ..	...	...	...	...	6.28	6.2
1935-1939 ... ..	...	...	...	...	4.34	5.2
1940 ... ..	...	...	...	...	4.66	4.2
1941 ... ..	...	...	...	...	5.99	4.7
1942 ... ..	...	...	...	...	6.07	4.0
1943 ... ..	...	...	...	...	3.17	3.7
1944 ... ..	...	...	...	...	3.12	—
1945 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2.65	—
1946 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2.23	—

Table M III shows the attendance of mothers, infants and children at the Child welfare centres during 1946.

TABLE M III.

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	Mothers.	Total Attendances. Children.	
			Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Airdrie ... ..	22	611	214	223
Baillieston ... ..	46	1,639	2,311	820
Bellshill ... ..	48	2,660	1,340	989
Bishopbriggs ... ..	48	1,586	1,160	761
Blantyre ... ..	48	1,585	1,051	413
Cadzow ... ..	48	995	497	553
Cambuslang ... ..	49	1,801	343	1,257
Carluke ... ..	22	1,077	803	304
Chapelhall ... ..	23	604	170	248
Chryston ... ..	48	2,059	1,210	903
Lanark ... ..	46	1,885	735	635
Larkhall ... ..	46	2,868	1,650	1,056
Lesmahagow ... ..	49	1,407	881	454
Newarthill ... ..	49	1,740	1,262	906
Newmains ... ..	48	2,390	1,188	1,048
New Stevenston ... ..	49	1,907	620	798
Shotts ... ..	48	3,260	1,418	1,258
Strathaven ... ..	22	678	388	255
Tannochside ... ..	46	1,655	883	632
Uddingston ... ..	49	2,160	998	766
		34,567	19,122	14,279

TABLE M IV.

## AUXILIARY CENTRE ATTENDANCES.

Centres.	No. of Sessions.	Mothers.	Total Attendances. Children.	
			Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Auchinloch ... ..	22	148	75	98
Biggar ... ..	20	310	246	54
Bankhead ... ..	18	139	142	35
Blackwood ... ..	22	137	101	35
Bothwellhaugh ... ..	22	177	160	41
*Busby ... ..	15	8	3	10
Calderbank ... ..	23	388	378	75
Carstairs ... ..	21	175	158	20
Cleland ... ..	22	371	172	32
Coalburn ... ..	21	154	105	45
Douglas ... ..	23	351	313	38
Douglas Water ... ..	22	321	310	100
East Kilbride ... ..	22	353	270	63
Forth ... ..	21	140	148	288
Glenboig ... ..	24	176	176	51
Harthill ... ..	21	829	741	72
Newton ... ..	22	289	294	23
Overtown ... ..	22	289	294	25
Salsburgh ... ..	22	391	342	74
Shettleston ... ..	21	410	369	76
Stonehouse ... ..	21	239	224	6
Carmyle ... ..	22	296	304	67
Law ... ..	22	446	538	4
		6,537	5,863	1,332

\*County of Lanark patients attend a County of Renfrew Clinic by arrangement.

TABLE M V.  
MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Centres.	Sessions.	Mothers.				Children.					
		Antenatal.		Postnatal		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.			
		First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.		
Airdrie ...	22	8	11	45	116	71	169	38	128		
Baillieston ...	46	2	2	51	117	162	427	84	462		
Bellshill ...	48	13	14	148	249	196	337	242	488		
Bishopbriggs ...	48	25	37	19	83	57	165	37	166		
Blantyre ...	48	10	13	81	221	139	309	150	365		
Cambuslang ...	49	5	6	100	230	121	343	193	626		
Cadzow ...	48	14	25	24	142	58	199	28	275		
Carluke ...	22	1	1	32	105	77	180	53	159		
Chapelhall ...	23	3	5	29	88	46	157	35	189		
Chryston ...	48	32	63	48	162	131	333	78	244		
Lanark ...	46	1	2	35	95	115	292	72	231		
Larkhall ...	46	1	1	98	232	124	491	100	419		
Lesmahagow ...	49	—	—	39	64	72	148	62	169		
Newarthill ...	49	12	16	58	172	86	299	74	284		
Newmains ...	48	11	17	91	299	99	237	73	385		
New Stevenston ...	49	25	44	82	189	123	243	107	173		
Shotts ...	48	7	13	65	169	141	354	104	325		
Strathaven ...	22	2	5	9	72	40	110	26	174		
Tannochside ...	46	12	15	12	15	129	299	83	210		
Uddingston ...	49	2	2	70	171	122	480	60	369		
				186	292	1,136	2,991	2,109	5,572	1,699	5,841

## 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.
Baillieston ...	10	4	48
Bellshill ...	43	52	246
Blantyre ...	15	11	25
Cambuslang ...	38	25	115
Larkhall ...	19	12	68
Shotts ...	16	13	39
	141	117	541

## DENTAL TREATMENT—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year, 470 mothers and 37 children were recommended for treatment, and of these, 284 mothers and 23 children attended Dental Surgeons.

Centre.	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN.	
	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.
Airdrie ...	26	20	—	—
Baillieston ...	10	7	1	1
Bellshill ...	37	22	1	1
Bishopbriggs ...	3	2	—	—
Blantyre ...	44	30	4	4
Cadzow ...	10	6	3	—
Cambuslang ...	65	28	7	7
Carluke ...	15	7	1	1
Chapelhall ...	3	1	—	1
Chryston ...	6	4	—	—
Douglas ...	5	2	3	—
Lanark ...	—	—	1	1
Larkhall ...	67	42	4	3
Lesmahagow ...	11	8	—	—
Newarthill ...	9	7	—	—
Newmains ...	47	28	7	2
New Stevenston ...	15	6	—	—
Shotts ...	49	35	4	1
Strathaven ...	12	8	—	—
Tannochside ...	21	11	—	—
Uddingston ...	15	10	1	1
	470	284	37	23

## PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

A Paediatric Clinic for infants and children under the age of 5 years was established at the County Hospital, Motherwell, on 11th January, 1946, and is in charge of a specialist in the health and diseases of children. During the year 131 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 169, giving a total of 300 attendances. The Paediatrician has charge of the Children's Cots at Cleland Hospital and is also available for consultation as required at all the Local Authority Hospitals.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT AILMENTS.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-Visits.	Operations Recommended.	Operations Performed.
22	341	98	257	188

## PROVISION OF SURGICAL BOOTS.

During the year surgical boots were provided in 1 case.

## ISSUE OF DOCKETS FOR BED SHEETS.

In terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 161/1944, 8,468 docketts were issued to expectant mothers to be confined in their own homes to enable them to purchase bed sheets.

STATEMENT showing quantity and cost of Medical Comforts supplied under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age during the year ended 31st December, 1946.

	Mothers.	Children.
No. of persons supplied with Medical Comforts ... ..	469	1,631
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>		
Virol ... ..	1,423 lbs.	
Virolax ... ..	564 lbs.	
Malt and Oil ... ..	453 lbs.	
Maltoline with iron ... ..	1,418 lbs.	
Maltoline ... ..	1,165 lbs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion ... ..	28 galls. 146 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	68 ozs.	
Glucose ... ..	220 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Salad Oil ... ..	3 galls. 143 ozs.	
Petrolagar ... ..	18 bottles.	
Robinson's Groats ... ..	3 tins.	
Adexolin ... ..	120 bottles.	
Total cost to Local Authority ... ..	£594 8 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Amount recovered by Local Authority ... ..	177 1 0	
Net Cost ... ..	£417 7 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	

On 1st July, 1940, the Ministry of Food introduced a Scheme for the provision of vitamin preparations to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. The Public Health Department is co-operating in the distribution of National Dried Milk through the local Child Welfare Centre.

## DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.	Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill ... ..	5/10/42	56·1	24·7	6,202
Cambuslang ... ..	12/10/42	39·1	30·6	7,451
Baillieston ... ..	1/3/43	43·1	31·6	7,959
Blantyre ... ..	19/4/43	36·0	26·2	6,599
Larkhall ... ..	17/5/43	30·8	21·5	5,442
Newmains ... ..	1/11/43	34·1	22·1	5,537

## MEALS SUPPLIED TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

	Total Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance.	
	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.
Cambuslang ... .. commenced 27/3/44	4,380	2,809	16·8	10·8
Bellshill ... .. commenced 31/7/44	6,747	4,437	21·9	14·3
Blantyre ... .. commenced 4/9/44	5,489	3,436	17·7	10·9
Baillieston ... .. commenced 2/10/44	3,652	2,860	11·8	9·9
Larkhall ... .. commenced 2/10/44	4,290	2,299	13·8	7·0
Shotts... .. commenced 2/10/44 closed 15/6/46	227	123	1·6	0·9
Chryston ... .. commenced 7/5/45	2,897	3,686	11·7	10·7

## CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

In the following paragraph the number of statutory notices received throughout the year is recorded:—

Children on Infant Protection Register at 31st December, 1945	...	...	...	...	33
Notices received in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Act	...	...	...	...	46
Notices received from Guardians on removal to the area of the Council from the area of another Authority	...	...	...	...	—

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79



Notices received under Section 1 (5) of the Act :—					
Of deaths of children	...	...	...	...	—
Of removals of children	...	...	...	...	5
Removals under Section 5 of the Act of children improperly kept ... ..					—
Children otherwise removed from the Register :—					
(a) On attaining the age of 9 years	...	...	...	...	5
(b) On guardians removal from area of Council	...	...	...	...	—
(c) For other reasons	...	...	...	...	*24
Children on Register at 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	...	45
					<hr/>
					79
					<hr/>

\* Legally adopted, 18 ; returned to parents or grandparents, 6.

#### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

Children on Register at 31st December, 1945	...	...	...	...	23
Notices received under Section 7 (3) of the Act	...	...	...	...	22
					—
					45
					<hr/>
Notices received under Section 7 (5) of the Act :—					
Of deaths of children	...	...	...	...	1
Of removals of children	...	...	...	...	—
Removals under Section 7 (6) of the Act of children improperly kept ... ..					—
Children otherwise removed from the Register :—					
(a) On attaining the age of 9 years	...	...	...	...	—
(b) On making of Adoption Order	...	...	...	...	24
(c) On adopters' removal from area of Council	...	...	...	...	1
(d) For other reasons	...	...	...	...	2
Children on Register at 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	...	17
					—
					45
					<hr/>

Throughout the year 294 visits were made by the Infant Protection Visitors. The reports indicated that all the children have received good homes and are well cared for.

## DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

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

	Number of Births Registered.	First Visits.	Re- Visits.	Total Visits.	Fee Paid.
					£ s. d.
Biggar ... ..	50	54	751	805	*42 10 0
Caldercruix ... ..	48	45	621	666	36 0 0
Carmichael-Anstruther	24	24	399	423	18 0 0
Carnwath ... ..	28	27	410	437	21 0 0
Clydeside ... ..	47	48	526	574	35 5 0
Crawford ... ..	8	7	179	186	26 0 0
Douglas ... ..	78	79	1,266	1,345	*63 10 0
Forth and District ...	101	91	1,544	1,635	*80 15 0
Glassford ... ..	24	29	302	331	20 0 0
Glenboig ... ..	64	60	709	769	*53 0 0
Leadhills ... ..	12	13	83	96	10 0 0
Lesmahagow ... ..	37	39	652	691	27 15 0
Quarter ... ..	18	19	288	307	25 0 0
Stonehouse ... ..	67	73	1,088	1,161	*55 5 0
West Linton ... ..	6	3	96	99	5 0 0
Blantyre	Assistance at Health Institute, ...			...	10 10 0

\* Includes £5 for attendance at Auxiliary Child Welfare Centre.

## HOME HELP SCHEME.

*Panel of Part-time Home Helps.*—At the close of the year there was a panel of 213 approved Part-time Home Helps available for service throughout the County.

*Appointment of Whole-time Home Help.*—Early in the year the County Council resolved on the appointment of two Whole-time Home Helps and the first took up duty in the Cambuslang area on 1st March, but resigned within a few weeks. A successor was engaged to commence on 15th April and her services have proved satisfactory.

Attended by Part-time Home Helps. No. of cases.	No. of Days in Attendance.	Paid by Patient.	Paid by Local Authority.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	5	0 10 2	5 9 10
1	6	1 10 0	2 2 0
3	7	2 11 6	11 1 6
21	10	22 18 0	101 6 0
2	11	2 9 7	10 7 8
3	12	3 19 9	17 12 3
5	13	10 4 9	28 17 3
348	14	518 5 11	2,368 19 9
3	20	7 14 0	25 6 0
16	21	29 2 9	173 9 3
23	28	70 18 11	301 18 3
3	42	0 0 0	75 12 0
1	56	0 0 0	33 12 0
431	—	£670 5 4	£3,155 13 9

No. of cases attended by Whole-time Home Help.

6                      14                      £15 10 4

## NANNIE SCHEME.

During the year the services of 6 Nannies were provided in 50 homes. A note of the number of days the Nannies were in attendance and the amounts paid by the mothers is given below.

No. of days in Attendance.	No. of Cases.	Amounts paid by Mothers.		
		£	s.	d.
2	1	0	1	8
4	2	0	12	8
5	2	0	7	2
6	2	0	17	0
7	1	1	6	0
8	3	1	16	8
9	1	0	6	5
11	2	0	9	2
13	1	0	8	9
14	2	0	7	11
15	2	2	1	2
17	1	0	19	1
18	2	2	1	0
19	2	1	7	1
23	1	0	12	0
24	1	1	11	6
25	2	0	6	4
28	1	0	11	3
29	2	0	13	6
30	1	0	18	8
32	1	3	10	10
35	1	1	8	4
36	1	0	0	0
37	1	1	10	10
39	1	2	6	5
42	1	2	1	0
45	1	0	0	0
52	1	0	8	2
57	2	2	3	0
58	1	0	0	0
64	1	1	10	3
70	2	8	0	4
75	1	3	18	7
83	1	4	6	7
86	1	8	6	0
136	1	3	1	3
	50	£60	6	7

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

*Practising Midwives.*—During the year 124 midwives (98 resident within and 26 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these midwives was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 13th March, 1947.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows:—

Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (Scotland)	118
Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (England)	2
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Glasgow) ... ..	1
In <i>bona fide</i> practice and certified under the Act ...	3
	124
	124

The above indicates that 121 (97·6 per cent.) of the midwives are trained and 3 (2·4) 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. ... ..	5	No. VII. ... ..	11
No. II. ... ..	4	No. VIII. ... ..	5
No. III. ... ..	11	No. IX. ... ..	17
No. IV. ... ..	12	Lanark Burgh ... ..	3
No. V. ... ..	8	Biggar Burgh ... ..	1
No. VI. ... ..	21	Resident outwith County	26
			124

*Change of Address.*—The changes of address of 2 midwives were notified to the Board.

*Inspection of Midwives.*—The routine inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 182. In addition, 202 special inspections were made.

*Attendance at Confinement.*—The number of births notified as having been attended by certified midwives was 2,827 which represent 42·05 per cent of the total births.

*Attendance by unqualified persons.*—In 2 instances an unqualified person conducted the confinement.

*Infantile Deaths.*—The total number of infantile deaths was 352. In 172 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days and 63 of these were domiciliary cases under the Maternity Services Scheme. The causes of deaths were as follows:—premature births, 100; injury at birth, 13; atelectasis, 4; malformation, 10; atrophy, 9; pneumonia, 10; congenital heart, 5; diarrhoea, 1; convulsions, 4; other diseases of early pregnancy, 16.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.*—There were 45 notified cases of ophthalmia; 35 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Maternity Services Scheme; 2 occurred in the practice of midwives; and 7 among cases attended by midwives in institutions.

*Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.*—The total number of cases notified was 95 and 44 occurred among domiciliary cases attended under the Maternity Services Scheme. There were 3 deaths, 2 of which related to Maternity Services Scheme cases and 1 took place in an institution.

*Still-births.*—The total number of still-births was 169, 83 of these being domiciliary cases under the Maternity Services Scheme.

*Liability to be a Source of Infection.*—Ten notifications were received from midwives as follows:—Puerperal fever, 4; puerperal sepsis, 2; pemphigus, 1; scarlet fever, 1; ophthalmia, 1; erysipelas, 1.

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

*Form of notification of artificial feeding.*—Two hundred and eighty notifications were received that midwives had advised mothers to substitute bottle feeding for breast feeding.

*Form of Notification of Death.*—None.

*Form of notification of Inadequate Accommodation.*—Five notifications were received.

*Notification of Patients' Failure to follow Advice.*—None.

*Medical Assistance.*—Medical aid was sought by midwives in eight instances representing 0·28 of the births attended by certified midwives.

*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 6 and amounted to £7 14s. 6d. Of the total expenditure, £2 18s. 0d. was recommended to be recovered.

### Maternity Services Scheme.

*Proportion of Confinements conducted.*—The total number of domiciliary confinements was 4,105. Of this number 3,910 or 95·2% were dealt with under the Scheme. This figure, however, includes 78 abortions and 176 cases which were subsequently removed to the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill.

*Charges to Booked Patients.*—The charges to patients were in general terms thus :—

- (a) Persons whose incomes are under £5 per week ... 30s.
- (b) Persons whose incomes are from £5 to £6 per week 50s.
- (c) Persons whose incomes are over £6 per week ... 65s.
- (d) Persons unable to pay standard charges may have a modification according to their circumstances, grading down to "Nil."

The number of booked cases and the amounts which they agreed to pay are as follows :—

268— 6·3 per cent agreed to pay	...	...	...	65s.
753—17·8	„	„	...	50s.
2,980—70·3	„	„	...	30s.
95— 2·2	„	„	...	25s.
17— 0·4	„	„	...	22s. 6d.
106— 2·5	„	„	...	20s.
				and under.
21— 0·5	„	„	were unable to make any payment.	

---

4,240

---

*Attendance of Individual Midwives.*—The average annual number of cases attended by the midwives is as follows :—

	Total Cases.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives ... ..	689	68·9
Part-time Midwives ... ..	2,245	77·4
District Nursing Associations ...	976	36·1

The following table arranged in groups, indicates the number of cases attended by the midwives :—

No. of Midwives.	No. of Cases.							
	0 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 75	75 to 100	100 to 125	125 to 150	150 to 175	175 to 200
10 full-time midwives ...	—	1	6	3	—	—	—	—
29 part-time midwives ...	4	5	6	2	6	5	1	—
27 district nursing associations ...	11	11	2	2	1	—	—	—

*Fees paid to Doctors and Midwives.*—The accounts transmitted for payment during the year were as follows :—

	Fee.			Mileage.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Doctors ... ..	14,374	3	8	302	13	8	*14,676	17	4
Midwives ... ..	8,565	1	5	341	3	6	8,906	4	11
Anaesthetists ... ..	18	18	0	0	0	0	18	18	0
Consultants ... ..	264	12	6	59	2	0	323	14	6
	£23,222	15	7	£702	19	2	£23,925	14	9

\* Includes £3,865 10s. 7d. supplementary payment to doctors, due to increased fee from 40s. to 63s. per case.

*Receipts from Patients.*—The sum of £6,215 16s. 6d. was received in respect of services rendered and this amount was transmitted to the County Treasurer. In 311 cases the patients failed to make payment in the regular way, the total sum involved being £406 8s. 6d. The County Treasurer was instructed to recover the amounts and by the end of the year £91 16s. 7d. was collected. This sum is included in the total of £6,215 16s. 6d. above. Only 5 per cent. of the total accounts remain outstanding.



## CONSULTATIONS.

The services of the Panel of Obstetricians were requested in 54 instances on account of the following conditions:—

Post-Partum Haemorrhage ...	12	Prolapsed Arm ...	1
Antenatal Examination ...	10	Pre-eclampsia ...	1
Incomplete Abortion ...	4	Primigravida ...	1
Retained Placenta ...	4	Tuberculosis ...	1
Transverse Lie ...	3	Puerperal Septicaemia ...	1
Contracted Pelvis ...	2	Obstetric Shock ...	1
Caesarean Section ...	2	Condylomata ...	1
Phlebitis ...	2	Hydrocephalus ...	1
Cardiac Disease ...	2	Perineal Tear ...	1
Breech Presentation ...	1	Puerperal Anaemia ...	1
Vertex Presentation ...	1	Accidental Haemorrhage ...	1

**Addendum.**

STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH D.H.S. CIRCULAR NO. 31/1947.

1. *Births.*

(a) Total number of births *occurring in the area*  
during year ... .. As notified.  
6,199

(b) Number of births in (a) classified according to  
nature of attendance at confinement:—

(i.) Maternity Services Scheme Cases—

(a) with doctor ... ..	1,168	}	3,898
(b) without doctor ... ..	2,730		

(ii.) Other domiciliary cases—

(a) with doctor ... ..	62	}	207
(b) with midwife alone (no doctor booked) ... ..	142		
(c) conducted by outdoor staff of institution ... ..	—	}	3
(d) without doctor or midwife ... ..	3		

(iii.) Institutional Cases (including those in private  
maternity and nursing homes) ... .. 2,094

2. *Home Visitation during year.*

				No. Visited for first time.	Total Visits.
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	—	4,190
Infants	...	...	...	6,469	59,733
Children (1-5)	...	...	...		

\* These visits should *not* include visits paid by a midwife who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or as a maternity nurse.

3. *Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics* (whether provided at Child Welfare Centres or at other premises, e.g. hospitals).

		Provided at Health Institutes. Ante-natal	Post-natal.
(i.) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority ...	7 clinics 365 sessions	} 7 clinics 119 sessions	
(ii.) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies...	—		—
(iii.) Total No. of Women who attended at the clinics during the year ...	2,782		• 878

4. *Child Welfare Clinics.*

- (a) No. of clinics at end of year provided by the Local Authority, 20 clinics, 864 sessions.
- (b) No. of clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies, Nil.
- (c) No. of Children attending during year :—
- (i.) under 1 year of age, 2,812.
- (ii.) 1 year of age and over, 2,337.
- (d) Total No. of attendances during year :—
- (i.) under 1 year of age, 19,122.
- (ii.) 1 year of age and over, 14,279.

5. *Special Treatment Centres.*

No. of cases treated during year :				Mothers.	Children.
(1) Teeth (Attended Dentist)	...	...	...	284	23
(2) Eyes (Squint—spectacles prescribed)	...	...	...	—	117
(3) Ear, Nose and Throat (operations performed)	...	...	...	—	188
(4) Other ailments	...	...	...	314	1,490
(5) Ultra-violet light treatment	...	...	...	22	505
(6) Orthopaedic	...	...	...	47	202

6. *Mother and Baby Homes* :—

Name and address of Home or Hostel.	Number of Beds.				Average length of stay.		
	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	Total ante- & post-Natal.	Maternity (Excl. labour and isolation)	Cots.	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal. +
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Provided by the Local Authority*	2	8	10	—	10	26 days.	17 days.
(b) Provided by Voluntary Associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

+ Exclusive of lying-in period.

(c) Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in (a) and (b) (ignoring *re*-admissions after confinement) 10

\* Lanark Hospital reopened Nov. 1946 as Convalescent Home for mothers.

7. *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes.*

Name and address of Nursery or Home.	Whether long-stay or short-stay.	Number of Beds provided at the end of year.		
		Aged 0-2	Aged 2-5	Others.
(a) Maintained by the Local Authority ... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Maintained by Voluntary Associations ... ..	—	—	—	—

8. *Home and Domestic Helps.*

	Home Helps *	Domestic Helps ‡
(a) No. employed at end of year ...	214	—
(i.) whole-time ... ..	1	—
(ii.) part-time ... ..	213	—
(b) No. of cases taken during year ...	438	—
(c) Average period of assistance ...	15.2 days	—

\* i.e. helps provided under the local authority's maternity and child welfare powers.

‡ i.e. helps provided under the powers conferred on local authorities by Defence (General) Regulation 68 E.

### AMBULANCE SERVICES.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—Three ambulances are stationed at the County Hospital Motherwell, two at Lightburn Hospital and two at Roadmeetings Hospital. Details of their work will be found in the respective hospital reports.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**—Three ambulances are stationed at the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, and details of their work are included in that hospital report.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—One ambulance is stationed at Hairmyres Colony, which is mostly used on internal work.

**GENERAL.**—During the war years the Civil Defence Ambulances were used largely in the transport of Tuberculous patients and this policy has been continued and greatly extended. Ten Civil Defence Ambulances and five drivers were transferred from the Civil Defence Services to the County Service at the end of the war. They are located at the County Hospital, Motherwell, and their work during 1946 was as follows :—

Total Patients carried, 6,698. Miles run, 79,931.

The major running is accounted for by—patients requiring Admission, 148 ; Discharge, 28 ; Transfer, 91 ; Patients for X-ray, 1,697 ; Orthopaedic, 262 ; Tonsils and Adenoids, 523 ; Lupus, 633 ; Artificial Pneumothorax 254 ; Mass X-ray, 328 ; Thoracic Out-Patients, 51 ; To Bridge of Earn, 47.

### CLEANLINESS OF MILK SUPPLIES.

The grade of milk produced at the dairy farms within the County during the past three years was as follows:—

	Tuberculin				Attested.		
	Certified.	Tested.	Standard.	Ordinary.	Total.	Graded.	Ordinary.
31/12/44 ...	12	399	169	615	1,195	385	110
31/12/45 ...	15	465	144	576	1,200	475	261
31/12/46 ...	16	542	123	515	1,196	531	347
Percentage of Graded Herds	...	...	...	...	1944	1945	1946
					48.5	52	57

### Milk Officers.

There were 4 Milk Officers on the staff from January to June, and 5 from June to December. These Officers were appointed primarily for the purpose of giving advice and demonstrations to farmers and carry out investigations at farms where complaints have been received regarding the contamination of milk supplies.

The visits carried out by these officers during the years 1945 and 1946 were as follows:—

On account of	{	Routine work ... ..	1945	1946
		Unsatisfactory samples ... ..	1,331	2,475
		Graded licences ... ..	1,340	1,580
			471	345
			<u>3,142</u>	<u>4,400</u>
Full day demonstrations ... ..			26	18
Demonstration and advice ... ..			537	1,097
Advice only ... ..			2,530	3,240
Samples only ... ..			49	45
			<u>3,142</u>	<u>4,400</u>

1,159 individual farms were visited out of a total of 1,196 registered premises, leaving 37 farms unvisited during the year.

As a result of advice from Milk Officers the following renewal of equipment and appliances was effected during the year :—

(a) Complete milking machines	...	...	...	—
(b) Tubes for milking machines	...	...	...	104
(c) Units for milking machines	...	...	...	5
(d) Sterilisers	...	...	...	1
(e) Boilers	...	...	...	2
(f) Milk coolers	...	...	...	17
(g) Receiving tanks	...	...	...	9
(h) Milk churns and pails	...	...	...	25
(i) Milk sieves	...	...	...	7
(j) Strip cups	...	...	...	5
(k) Probes and brushes	...	...	...	11
(l) Thermometers	...	...	...	4

The renewal of milk utensils shows a big increase over last year indicating that producers are becoming more conscious of the bad effect of old and worn utensils on the quality of their milk supply and are accepting the advice of the Milk Officers more readily.

#### **Milk (Special Designations) Orders and Attested Herds.**

On 31st December, 1946, the number of licence holders in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

##### *Producer's Licence :—*

Certified milk	...	...	...	...	16
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	542
Standard milk	...	...	...	...	123
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	2

##### *Dealer's Licence :—*

Certified milk	...	...	...	...	2
Certified milk and tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	5
Certified milk, tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	5
Certified milk and pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	27
Tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	15
Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	80

The following licences were granted during the year :—

(a) *Producer's* :—

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
							—
							92
							==

(b) *Dealer's* :—

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Heat treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							—
							5
							==

(c) *Licences revoked* :—

Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Producers.

There were 878 Attested Herds, 531 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, the remaining 347 being non-graded.

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken by the Milk Officers at producers' premises during the year :—

No. of Bacteria per ml.		Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.
Under 30,000	...	106	1,246	287
„ 100,000	...	5	260	80
„ 200,000	...	1	101	25
Over 200,000	...	3	164	50
		115	1,771	442

Coliform Bacilli present  
in one-tenth of a ml.

19

—

—

Coliform Bacilli present  
one-hundredth of a ml.

—

172

52

Of the 2,328 samples of graded milk taken 1,953 or 83·8 per cent. complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders ; 375 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

132 exceeded the bacterial count.

152 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

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

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 219 producers. There were, therefore, 447 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.		Certi- fied.	Tuber- culin Tested.	Stan- dard.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Certi- fied.	Tuber- culin Tested.	Stan- dard.
Under					Under			
3·0	...	1	12	1	8·5	1	20	10
3·0	...	1	43	10	8·5	—	96	36
3·1	...	—	37	11	8·6	4	208	96
3·2	...	2	44	18	8·7	5	315	96
3·3	...	3	40	15	8·8	17	340	97
3·4	...	1	68	29	8·9	18	286	45
3·5	...	2	73	29	9·0	11	219	28
3·6	...	3	104	29	9·1	2	65	13
3·7	...	1	111	46	9·2	3	18	2
3·8	...	5	135	39	9·3	—	5	1
3·9	...	3	112	28	9·4	—	1	—
4·0	...	39	795	169	9·5	—	1	—
and over					and over			
		61	1,574	424		61	1,574	424



## Dealers.

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken at dealers' premises by the Food and Drugs Inspector during the year :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml'	Certi- fied.	Tuberculin Tested.	Stan- dard.	Pasteur- ised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.
Under 30,000	9	104	10	—	1	—
„ 100,000	1	24	6	—	—	—
„ 200,000	—	8	—	—	—	—
Over 200,000	6	25	• 2	—	—	—
	16	161	18	—	1	—

Coliform Bacilli present in one-tenth of a ml.	8	—	—	—	—	—
Coliform Bacilli present in one-hundredth of a ml.	—	23	2	24	—	—

The Pasteurised and Heat Treated samples procured were not examined for bacteriological content but to comply with the new Milk (Special Designations) Order, viz :—

(a) *Pasteurised Milk*.—Presence or absence of coliform bacilli, reductase and phosphatase tests only. The following table shows the results obtained :—

Coliform Bacilli.—76 negative, 24 positive (as shown in above table).

Reductase Test.—88 satisfactory, 12 decolourised before 12 noon.

Phosphatase Test.—96 sufficiently heat treated, 4 insufficiently heat treated.

(b) *Heat Treated Milk*.—examined for reductase and phosphatase tests only.

Reductase Test.—3 satisfactory, 1 decolourised before 12 noon.

Phosphatase Test.—4 sufficiently heat treated.

Of the 300 samples of graded milk taken, 229, or 76·3 per cent, complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order; 71 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

14 exceeded the bacterial count.

37 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

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

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 14 producers and 13 dealers. There were, therefore, 53 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk on being sampled at distributors' premises was 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.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.
Under							Under						
3·0	—	3	—	—	—	—	8·5	1	5	—	2	—	—
3·0	—	9	—	—	—	—	8·5	—	19	1	13	—	1
3·1	—	13	—	—	—	—	8·6	4	32	2	17	—	—
3·2	—	8	1	2	—	—	8·7	3	28	5	26	1	2
3·3	1	10	3	4	—	1	8·8	2	34	9	28	—	1
3·4	2	14	1	13	—	1	8·9	4	35	2	13	—	—
3·5	—	20	—	17	1	1	9·0	2	14	3	1	—	—
3·6	3	17	2	18	—	—	9·1	—	10	—	—	—	—
3·7	2	18	3	17	—	—	9·2	—	2	—	—	—	—
3·8	1	20	3	14	—	1	9·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3·9	1	8	—	9	—	—	9·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·0 and over	6	39	9	6	—	—	9·5 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	179	22	100	1	4		16	179	22	100	1	4

### Milk Supplied to School Children.

One hundred and eighty-nine samples were taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector from supplies on delivery to the bottling premises, and twenty-five of these samples did not comply with the bacteriological standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

7 exceeded the bacterial count.

11 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

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

These samples were procured on delivery from 24 producers in Lanarkshire and one producer in Stirlingshire.

Three hundred and twelve bottles of milk were procured on delivery to schools, and one hundred and thirteen samples did not conform to the standard for graded milk in the following respects:—

11 exceeded the bacterial count.

52 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

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

The sources of these samples were not known.

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examinations carried out:—

### Bacteriological Examination of School Milk Supplies.

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.	Jan. to Mar.		Apr. to June		July to Sep.		Oct. to Dec.		Total.	
	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.
Under 30,000	36	74	44	62	9	6	38	47	127	189
100,000	14	5	5	14	7	13	10	16	36	48
200,000	5	—	4	5	—	3	3	6	12	14
Over 200,000	2	3	2	9	7	31	3	18	14	61
	57	82	55	90	23	53	54	87	189	312

Coliform Bacilli present in one- hundredth of a ml. ...	2	3	3	21	6	44	7	34	18	102
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The following table gives the result of chemical examination of 504 samples as delivered to the various schools and dealers:—

Milk Fat per cent.	No.	Solids not Fat per cent.	No.
3.0	6	8.3	1
3.1	11	8.5	32
3.2	15	8.6	62
3.3	29	8.7	119
3.4	45	8.8	138
3.5	47	8.9	92
3.6	81	9.0	42
3.7	73	9.1	12
3.8	71	9.2	6
3.9	46		
4.0	80		
and over			
	504		504

Complaints were received from two Burgh Local Authorities regarding milk supplied to schools in their areas. These complaints concerned either the bacteriological content or the failure to pass the Reductase Test. Two complaints were received during the year, both during the month of December, from the same school, one complaint being a piece of turnip in the milk and the other glass in the

milk. On receipt of such complaints the distributor concerned was visited and a thorough check-up made on his equipment and methods of handling.

### Cleanliness of Non-Graded Milk.

During the year 665 samples of milk were taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector for examination in the chemical laboratory by the methylene blue reduction test.

A sample taken on any date from the 1st May to the 31st October shall be regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours and a sample taken on any date from the 1st November to 30th April shall be regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

- The following table summarises the results :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.
Number Satisfactory ...	27	24	37	35	78	54	40
Number Unsatisfactory ...	5	9	9	16	22	21	38
Percentage Unsatisfactory ...	15.62	27.27	19.56	31.37	22	28	48.71
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
Number Satisfactory ...	52	36	37	43	22	485	
Number Unsatisfactory ...	19	16	10	9	6	180	
Percentage Unsatisfactory ...	26.76	30.76	21.27	17.3	21.42	27.07	

The 180 unsatisfactory samples were taken from 114 producers who were all communicated with. A visit was also paid to the farms concerned and advice given as to methods and cleanliness of equipment. Further samples were taken and the result of these examinations proved satisfactory, although in some cases repeat samples had to be taken before the desired results were obtained.

Nine samples were examined for tubercle bacilli and all found to be normal on biological examination.

### Biological Examination of Milk.

Samples	Certi- fied.	Tuber- culin Tested.	Stan- dard.	Ordin- ary.	Pasteur- ised.	School.	Total.
examined ...	—	214	61	9	—	26	310
Number positive ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Percentage positive ...	—	0.46	3.3	—	—	—	0.96

The number of biological examinations was limited by scarcity of guinea pigs.

## Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

### HOUSING.

In terms of the Regulations under the Housing Acts, the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs show briefly the work carried out by the Department during the year 1946 :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	... ..	2,387
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	. ... ..	525
Number of dwelling-houses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	... ..	201
Number of dwelling-houses without a separate water closet		473
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1)	... ..	—
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	... ..	—
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (3)	... ..	—
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4)	... ..	—

No schemes under Part I of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, relating to Clearance or Improvement of Unhealthy Areas, or Part I of the Act of 1935, relating to Redevelopment Areas, were in contemplation.

### Slum Clearance.

In view of the present policy of priority in the provision of new houses for families without houses and overcrowded families, no progress was made during the year towards the removal of insanitary houses; consequently no Representations under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were submitted to the Local Authority owing to the lack of alternative accommodation for the occupiers.

### Overcrowding.

During the year, a total of 166 new houses of permanent construction—44 three-apartment and 122 four-apartment—were completed and occupied by families living in overcrowded conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 1,126. The families were decrowded from 134 existing houses, viz. :—23 one-apartment, 95 two-apartment and 16 three-apartment, in addition to 32 families, each living in a room as a sub-tenant.

Included in the foregoing figures are 15 families in which at least one member was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 239 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

In addition, 265 temporary houses were completed and occupied during the year under review, resulting in a further 900 persons being displaced.

The following tables show the location and sizes of houses allocated together with the number of persons displaced :—

#### Permanent Houses.

Parish.	Locality.	Houses Allocated.			Persons Displaced.
		3-apt.	4-apt.	5-apt.	
Bothwell ...	Newarthill ...	—	20	—	149
*Bothwell ...	Holytown ...	—	14	—	72
Cambusnethan ...	Springhill ...	—	28	—	212
Hamilton ...	Eddlewood ...	—	16	—	115
Old Monkland ...	Baillieston ...	40	44	—	551
Stonehouse ...	Stonehouse ...	4	—	—	27
TOTALS ...		44	122	—	1,126

\*Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association.

#### Temporary Houses.

Parish.	Locality.	Houses Allocated.	Persons Displaced.
Avondale ...	Strathaven ...	14	47
Blantyre ...	Blantyre ...	43	152
Cadder ...	Stepps ...	16	55
Cambusnethan ...	Netherton ...	16	47
Hamilton ...	Eddlewood ...	37	136
New Monkland ...	Glenmavis ...	32	97
do. ...	Greengairs ...	24	73
do. ...	Plains ...	49	165
Old Monkland ...	Baillieston ...	33	124
Shotts ...	Salsburgh ...	1	4
TOTALS ...		265	900

There were at the close of the year 3,132 additional houses in various stages of construction throughout the County, including 264 being erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association, together with 722 temporary houses.

From the date of the Overcrowding Survey in 1935 to the end of 1946, 7,458 cases of overcrowding, involving 43,469 persons, have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period was—(a) privately-owned houses, 5,098; and (b) Local Authority houses, 2,250. Overcrowded families to the number of 646 included in (a) and (b) have been rehoused in privately-owned houses.

New cases of overcrowding reported totalled 69 and there were 19 known cases in which dwelling-houses had again become overcrowded after having been relieved by the Local Authority.

Altogether there were on our register at the end of the year 15,310 overcrowded dwelling-houses, containing 18,987 families, with a total of 76,812 persons.

#### **Insanitary Dwellings.**

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, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919, for the introduction of inside water supply and water-closets, action, where necessary, was taken under Section 246 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, as applied to the County of Lanark by Section 234 of the Lanarkshire County Council Order Confirmation Act, 1939. Difficulties were experienced, but some further progress has been made.

#### **Rural Housing.**

During the year, 91 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 48 in non-rural areas were inspected. Twenty-five of the houses in rural areas and 16 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation; 21 and 6 respectively were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house; and 20 and 14 respectively were without a separate water closet.

Three applications were received for assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926 and 1931, in aid of the reconstruction and improvement of 3 dwellings. A grant was sanctioned by the Local Authority in each case.

*Houses for Agricultural Workers.*—Twelve new houses were completed and occupied during the year and, at the time of writing, sites have been provisionally selected for the 150 Weir steel houses allocated to the County for Agricultural Workers.

*Accommodation for Seasonal Workers.*—The total intimations received from employers as to the number of workers proposed to be employed was 14, and 8 applications by farmers for the approval of the Local Authority with regard to accommodation were also received during the year.

Visits of inspection were made where seasonal workers were accommodated, the workers being mainly engaged with potato crops. Generally, the accommodation provided and the other arrangements made for the workers were not up to the standard desired by this Department.

*Prosecution.*—Court proceedings were instituted against a firm of Potato Merchants in respect that the sanction of the Local Authority had not been obtained to accommodate a squad of Potato Workers in a hut at Torrance, Cadder Parish, and that the accommodation provided was unsatisfactory. An Undertaking was given to the Court by an Agent for the accused that the matter complained of would be rectified and certain improvements were afterwards carried out. The accused was later "admonished" by the Court.

#### **Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939.**

The number of applications by tenants for a certificate of the Local Authority as to the insanitary state of repair of their dwellings was 304, and one was subsequently withdrawn by the tenant. 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 231 cases, and 62 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 28 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 21 cases.



### Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings.

There was a considerable increase in the number of ruinous and dangerous buildings reported during the year and 57 Notices were served on 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 the majority of cases immediate steps were taken to have repairs carried out or the dangerous buildings demolished. A prosecution is pending in one case and the remainder are still being dealt with.

### Drainage.

There are still 63 Special Drainage Districts within the County, no new districts having been formed during the year.

*Covington.*—A sewer has now been provided to the village of Covington with outfall to the River Clyde, and has made possible the introduction of water-closet accommodation in the village. Several such Schemes for other outlying villages are presently under consideration.

*Nemphlar.*—Complaint was made as to the fouling of a ditch at the south-west corner of Nemphlar Village, an area comprising eight dwelling-houses, two of which had, shortly before, been provided with water closets. This area is served by an existing estate drain and the proprietors were unwilling to allow the passage of soil matter. The Local Authority has no sewer in the area, and the matter is still in negotiation.

*Ravenstruther.*—Negotiations were opened up and an agreement reached between the various parties interested regarding the satisfactory disposal of sewage at present percolating and flooding the farm fields of Huntlybank, Ravenstruther. The work had not commenced at the close of the year under review.

*Newmains.*—The ditch at Tollpark, Westwood Road, Newmains, has now been piped, thus removing a long-standing complaint.

*New Stevenston.*—After repeated complaints of recurring nuisance conditions at 92 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston, due to a defective drainage system, the Local Authority, in view of the property having been abandoned by the owner, repaired and relaid a portion of the drain which has functioned satisfactorily since.

### 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.

*Water (Scotland) Act, 1946.*—This Act which came into operation on the sixteenth day of May might be said to modernise and consolidate all previous statutes relating to water supply and by Section 8 thereof every Local Authority is required “to provide a supply of wholesome water to every part of their district where a supply of water is required for domestic purposes and can be provided at a reasonable cost.”

*Pettinain.*—Towards the end of the year a gravitation water supply was introduced to the village of Pettinain and, pending the introduction of inside sinks and water supply to each of the houses, arrangements have been made to provide standpipes at convenient points in the village.

*Baillieston, etc.*—Complaints as to insufficient pressure were received from parts of the area supplied by the Airdrie and Coatbridge Water Board and, after investigation, they were brought to the notice of the Board. The Board is at present undertaking a programme for the renewing and enlarging of water mains in accordance with the labour and material available, and the ultimate remedying of the complaints depends thereon. The laying of a new branch pipe in Scott Street, Baillieston, satisfactorily remedied a serious lack of pressure there.

*Shettleston.*—The laying of new local water mains in the Budhill and Springboig districts by Glasgow Corporation partly overcame a serious lack of pressure which had been experienced in these districts for several years past.

*Water Samples.*—During the year 287 routine samples of water were taken by the Sanitary Staff from public supplies at various places, and all were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. As the result of complaints received 53 samples were also taken from private supplies and submitted for analysis. Action was taken where found necessary.

### Scavenging.

Up to the year 1943 there were 62 Special Scavenging Districts in the County, but in that year by a process of amalgamation within certain District Council Areas these were reduced in number to 18.

There are 70,000 houses in the County, of which some 55,000 with a population of approximately 232,000 are within the boundaries of Special Scavenging Districts—quite a remarkable achievement having regard to the enormous area covered by our scavenging operations.

In the First District Council Area the work of collection and disposal of refuse is carried out wholly by contractors ; in the Second, Third, Seventh and Ninth District Council Areas some contractors are employed, while in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Areas the work is executed wholly by vehicles and staff under the direct control of the District Councils. Altogether in the County 35 motor vehicles and 4 dustcarts, with a personnel of 145 drivers and collectors, and 32 other workers under the direct control of the District Councils are employed. In all the scavenging districts the total amount of refuse collected is 188 tons per day, or 68,750 tons per annum.

During the period under review the work of scavenging in the districts undertaken by direct labour was generally carried out in a satisfactory manner, but in some of the districts where contractors undertook the work it was done only with the greatest difficulty.

*Salvage.*—From the commencement of our operations in July, 1940, to December, 1946, the amount and value of material collected is as follows :—Waste paper, 8,130 tons valued at £46,165 ; other material, valued at £31,436 giving a total of all material—23,932 tons valued at £77,601.

*Housing Schemes outwith Special Scavenging Districts.*—The collection and removal of refuse 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. :—Mollinsburn, Moodiesburn, Bridgend, Mount Ellen, Craighendmuir, Gartness and Carnbroe. The refuse from the Agricultural Workers' houses at Dillarburn, Lesmahagow, is also collected and removed weekly by a Contractor.

*Provision of Dustbins.*—During the year 281 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 galvanised iron ashbins of specified cubic capacity. Owing to the difficulty of supplies, however, a considerable period elapses before the necessary receptacles are provided and in several cases the matter was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings, in terms of Section 24 of the Act, being instituted. At the end of the year under review it was not found necessary to take legal action, as the necessary ashbins were duly supplied.

### Nuisances.

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 57,321 and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,783, comprising chiefly of choked drains, sinks, and water closets. Several chokages were caused through carelessness on the part of the occupiers of dwelling-houses, and warnings were given to those concerned.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were issued to authors of nuisances in 1,104 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimation had no attention, Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served, and these numbered 145.

Owing to the scarcity of skilled labour and materials, and in many instances due to impecunious property owners, great difficulty is experienced in getting the necessary work done for the immediate removal of nuisance conditions, and during the year I submitted a report to the Council on the structural deterioration of privately-owned dwellings throughout the County, with suggestions as to a possible remedy. The matter is still under consideration.

*Prosecutions.*—Court proceedings were instituted against the owners of seven properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notices. In three of the cases the Respondents, after having the nuisances removed, were found liable in expenses. The remaining cases are still *sub judice*.

*Unfenced Mine Shafts.*—Intimations were received in the course of the year from H.M. Inspector of Mines of the abandonment of certain 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 matter was taken up with

the various owners, and in most cases precautions have been taken. In the remaining cases negotiations are proceeding with a view to the necessary work of protection being carried out.

### **Rats and Mice Destruction.**

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats and mice of various premises throughout the County, and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rat Catchers was 537.

The number of trapping operations was 787 and gassing was carried out on 281 occasions. The total of actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 17,091, as well as 258 mice.

The various refuse dumps in the County were regularly inspected for the presence of rats, and where conditions warranted action was taken. Cyanogas and various poisons were used with satisfactory results.

### **Cinemas.**

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year and a good standard of cleanliness was found to be maintained in the halls and conveniences. Defects, mostly of a minor character, were found in several premises, but these were 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 satisfactory.

### **Factories.**

The total number of Factories on our register at the close of the year was 734—613 with mechanical power and 121 without mechanical power. Regular inspections were made and where defects were found these were reported to the owners for attention. The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories :—

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER.

Aluminium ... ..	1	Hosiery ... ..	9
Agricultural Implements	3	Iron Founding ... ..	10
Aerated Waters ... ..	3	Joiner ... ..	53
Asphalte ... ..	3	Laundry ... ..	10
Artificial Stone ... ..	1	Leather Goods ... ..	3
Aircraft ... ..	2	Locomotive ... ..	2
Butcher ... ..	79	Motor Repairs ... ..	46
Baker ... ..	101	Moss Litter ... ..	2
Bricks ... ..	20	Moulding ... ..	1
Blacksmith ... ..	26	Metal Breaking ... ..	3
Bone Meal ... ..	1	Milk Bottling Tops ... ..	1
Briquettes, ... ..	4	Nails ... ..	2
Bolts and Nuts ... ..	1	Oil Cakes ... ..	1
Bleaching ... ..	1	Oil Blending ... ..	1
Boiler-making ... ..	1	Printing ... ..	9
Boot Repairs ... ..	26	Paper-making ... ..	2
Bonded Store ... ..	1	Paintwork ... ..	3
Building Contractor ... ..	2	Plumber ... ..	8
Confectionery ... ..	2	Preserves ... ..	2
Concrete Blocks ... ..	3	Quarry ... ..	2
Cartwright ... ..	3	Rubber ... ..	1
Concrete Pipes ... ..	1	Roof Frames ... ..	1
Coopering ... ..	1	Ropes and Twines ... ..	1
Coalwashing ... ..	2	Radio Repairs ... ..	3
Coachbuilding ... ..	3	Sawmill ... ..	8
Coke ... ..	1	Steel-making ... ..	8
Cabinet-making ... ..	2	Spinning and Weaving	2
Chains ... ..	1	Stone Crushing ... ..	1
Cement ... ..	1	Slag Crushing ... ..	1
Chemical ... ..	1	Soap Works ... ..	1
Clothing ... ..	2	Synthetic Products ... ..	1
Chairs ... ..	1	Slaughterhouse ... ..	1
Corn Grinding ... ..	1	Shoemaker ... ..	13
Dry Batteries ... ..	1	Saddler ... ..	2
Drugs ... ..	1	Tube-making ... ..	1
Dressmaker ... ..	5	Tailor ... ..	5
Dyeing ... ..	3	Tile Works ... ..	5
Electricity Generation	1	Tar ... ..	1
Electrical Engineering	14	Tyres ... ..	1
Enamelled Baths ... ..	1	Waggons ... ..	3
Fruit Canning ... ..	1	Wire Work ... ..	2
Fireclay ... ..	3	Wines ... ..	1
Firewood ... ..	5	Watchmaker ... ..	1
Firelighters ... ..	3	Wheels ... ..	1
Graith ... ..	8	Welding ... ..	3
General Engineering ... ..	15	Woodwork ... ..	2
Gasworks ... ..	6	Whinstone ... ..	2
Gut Scraping ... ..	1		
Harness ... ..	1	Total ... ..	613
Hamcurer ... ..	1		613

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED.

Butcher ... ..	1	Painter ... ..	6
Blacksmith ... ..	17	Photographer ... ..	1
Boot Repairer ... ..	5	Rag Store ... ..	1
Baker ... ..	15	Saddler ... ..	5
Cabinet-maker ... ..	1	Soap-boiler ... ..	1
Clothing Factory ... ..	1	Shoemaker ... ..	7
Dressmaker ... ..	6	Tailor ... ..	16
French Polisher ... ..	1	Tinsmith ... ..	1
Grain ... ..	1	Tripe-Dressing ... ..	1
Hosiery ... ..	1	Upholsterer ... ..	1
Joiner ... ..	9	Watchmaker ... ..	3
Motor Repairs ... ..	4		
Mason ... ..	1	Total ... ..	121
Plumber ... ..	15		

*Fire Escapes.*—Applications were received for certificates as to means of escape in case of fire and after the necessary work had been carried out to our satisfaction, certificates were granted in 30 cases.

**Public Schools.**

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

**Tents and Vans.**

During the year 202 inspections of tents and vans were made, and, with several exceptions, all the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

*New Holiday Camp.*—The Metropolitan Mission acquired a farm at Claddengreen, near Auldhouse, and converted the premises into a holiday camp. Water closets, wash-hand basins and sinks were installed and new drainage arrangements with septic tank provided. It is the intention of the Mission to hold fortnightly and week-end camps during the Summer for approximately 50-60 children at a time.

**Common Lodging-Houses.**

There is now only one registered common lodging-house in the County situated at Mossend, and regular inspections were made when it was impressed on the keeper that cleanliness of the premises must be maintained at as high a level as possible.

The former common lodging-house at Shotts has now been discontinued and the new owners intend converting the premises into a hosiery factory, where structural improvements are presently in progress.

### Dairies.

During the year 1,054 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 Bye-laws.

*Registration.*—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 138, making a total of 1,539 registered dairies—1,196 producers and 343 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 129 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County Area. The approximate number of dairy animals found in registered byres was 24,000.

*Exempted Premises.*—The conditions and cleanliness of the 334 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 500.

*Burgh of Biggar.*—The registered milkshop within the Burgh, for bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

*Burgh of Lanark.*—There are two registered producer-retailers and six registered retailers of milk only, within the Burgh, and the premises were all found to be kept in satisfactory order.

*Water Supply to Dairy Farms.*—Hitherto the available supply of public gravitation water in the County has been restricted in certain areas and there exist large pockets of territory (not all of which are remote) where a public supply is not available, at least at an economic cost, to dairy farms, and the occupiers have, perforce, had to rely on local supplies of different sources. A brighter prospect is before them now, however, by the passing of the Water (Scotland) Act, 1946, already referred to, and, if a supply is not available to them under Section XI of that Act, the introduction of Water to the farm dwelling will no doubt be the precursor of a supply for dairy purposes also. Meantime, the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1941, has been found helpful in many cases by allowing a 50 per cent grant for the introduction of new supplies where private water supplies have been found inadequate or suspect on account of impurity.



In the Upper area of the County there are 489 dairy farms, 248, or over 50 per cent of which have a public gravitation supply and 241 with a private supply ; in the Middle area there are 654 dairy farms of which 483, or over 73 per cent, have a public supply and 171 with a private supply ; and in the Lower area where there are 58 dairy farms, 52, or over 89 per cent, have a public supply and 6 with a private supply.

During the year the County Water Engineer submitted a report to the Local Authority embodying five proposed Schemes for the provision of water supply as follows :—(1) Avondale and East Kilbride ; (2) Corra and Sandilands ; (3) Crawfordjohn ; (4) Glasford to Broomilton ; and (5) Walston, Dolphinton and Elsrickle. These Schemes provide, *inter alia*, for County Gravitation supplies to a total of 268 farms, and have been submitted to the Department of Health for approval. A further scheme at Pettinain will supply probably six additional farms.

#### **Houses Let in Lodgings.**

Owing to the general 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.

#### **Offensive Trades.**

There are now within the County four private slaughterhouses, situated as follows :—Carstairs Mains (Sheep only) ; Symington (Sheep only) ; Lanark (Knackery) and Omoa (Knackery). In the course of the year regular visits of inspection were made and the premises were all found in a clean condition.

#### **Unsound Food and Food Inspection.**

During the year there were 1,219 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored, and seizures, amounting to 4,479 lbs., were made by the Sanitary Staff.

Most of the meat was sent to a knackery for the extraction of fats, etc., and a quantity was salvaged for pig feeding. The remainder of the foodstuffs was buried or burned.

### **Pigstyes.**

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

### **Interments.**

The interments carried out at the expense of the Local Authority under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health Act numbered 13—4 adults and 9 infants. The total shows a decrease of one from the previous year. The number of bodies claimed was 8 but "no sufficient person" undertook the burial. The total cost to the Local Authority amounted to £37 8s. 6d.

### **Burial Grounds.**

*Wilsontown.*—The old churchyard was surveyed and reported upon during the year and it is expected that, following on the conditions found, powers will be sought to restrict or prevent any further burials there.

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

JOHN FINNIE,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

County Sanitary Department,  
Beckford Street,  
Hamilton, 15th May, 1947.

**BURGH OF BIGGAR**

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**Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1946.**

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**HOUSING.**—Arrangements have been made for the provision of 15 four-apartment houses of the Arcon pre-fabricated type.

**SLUM CLEARANCE.**—No Representations under the Housing Acts were made during the year.

**INSANITARY DWELLINGS.**—No improvements were carried out during the year.

**SEASONAL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION.**—No applications from Employers or Farmers were received during the year.

**RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS.**—No applications by tenants for certificates were received.

**DRAINAGE.**—The purification works continue to function satisfactorily. In view of the defective condition of the slaughterhouse drains, it was decided to improve the system and provide a manhole on the sewer in Blawhill Park. The work is in hand. A private drain, serving three mansionhouses in Station Road (County Area) and which was connected to the Burgh sewer in Blawhill Park, was found to be defective, causing frequently recurring nuisances. A new connection to the sewer, allowing more fall, was made and no further trouble has been experienced.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The supply from the Burgh reservoir continues to be sufficient to meet all demands. Samples taken and submitted for analysis by the County Analyst proved the water to be "free from nitrogenous organic pollution."

**DAIRIES.**—The registered milkshop within the Burgh, for bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

**SCAVENGING.**—The daily collection and removal of refuse within the Burgh continues to be satisfactorily carried out by a contractor. The refuse is deposited in the dump at Oxgate.

There are no dry closets or ashpits within the Burgh.

The Public conveniences—male and female—at Kirkstyle continue to be used and kept in a satisfactory condition.

**NUISANCES.**—Inspections were made for the detection of nuisance conditions—mostly choked drains, etc.—and no difficulty was experienced in having the defects remedied.

**CINEMAS.**—The local cinema continues to be conducted satisfactorily and a good standard of cleanliness is observed.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—There is now a considerable volume of bus traffic operating from and to Biggar. The vehicles continue to be kept clean and well aired.

**WORKSHOPS.**—There are 32 workshops in the Burgh, comprising the following trades:—Dressmakers, 5; Tailors, 2; Bakers, 3; Cabinetmakers, 2; Jewellers, 2; Harnessmakers, 1; Blacksmith, 1; Engineers, 5; Plumbers, 2; Painters, 3; Joiners, 3; and Shoemakers, 3. Inspections were made and conditions found to be satisfactory. Complaints received as to dirty water closets were promptly remedied.

**SCHOOLS.**—The classrooms and lavatories in the two schools continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

**TENTS AND VANS.**—These are met with during the holiday seasons, and, in general, conditions were found satisfactory.

**COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.**—There are no registered common lodging-houses within the Burgh area.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**—The Burgh Slaughterhouse continues to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. A considerable number of lambs and sheep are killed and dressed for the London Markets. As mentioned elsewhere in this report the drainage system was found to be defective and is being improved.

**UN SOUND FOOD.**—Inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs are stored or exposed for sale were made and the quality of foodstuffs exposed for sale was good. The following amounts were seized as being unfit for human consumption:—3 stones Fish; 274 lbs. Tinned Meat, etc.

**PIGSTYES.**—These were inspected and found in a satisfactory condition. Complaint was made of the proximity of a pigsty, at the rear of Clydesdale Hotel, to the sale rings and pens of Biggar Auction

Mart. The owners of the ground on which the pigsty was situated were of opinion that the pigs were a potential danger to attested dairy stock during sales. The pigsty was satisfactory and in conformity with the By-laws but the pigs were latterly sold off and none has since been kept.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—The burial grounds continue to be kept in good order and interments were carried out satisfactorily.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.—The services of a County Rat Catcher were engaged to deal with a major infestation of rats at Oxgate Refuse Dump and a total of close on 500 rats were destroyed. Complaints were received of rats at Northcroft Housing Scheme but a detailed inspection revealed no active signs of the vermin.

JOHN FINNIE,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

County Public Health Department,  
Beckford Street,  
Hamilton, 8th May, 1947.

## Report of the County Building Inspector.

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### BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The total number of plans lodged for approval under the Building By-laws amounted to 668.

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

NEW BUILDINGS.—Houses and shops, 160 ; workshops, 88 ; public buildings, 6 ; and other buildings, 73 ; total plans, 327.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MODE OF OCCUPANCY.—Houses and shops, 209 ; workshops, 71 ; public buildings, 19 ; and other buildings, 42 ; total plans, 341.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building By-laws, 542 plans were received and approval granted for various erections of a minor character.

The buildings were regularly inspected during the progress of the works, and the drains and sanitary fittings smoketested.

### Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

Two applications (embodying 2 houses of two apartments) under Section III of the above Act were received for the erection of two apartment houses.

**Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts, 1938 and 1946.**

158 houses erected by the Local Authority, and 28 houses by the Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd., were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as completed and eligible for grant, said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

**Housing (Agricultural Population) Act, 1938.**

16 houses were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as completed, said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

**Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-1938.**

Three applications were received during the year for assistance to make alterations and improvements to 3 dwellings for the accommodation of agricultural workers or others whose economic condition is substantially the same as such workers, and a grant was sanctioned by the committee in each case. Building operations in connection with 10 houses were completed during the year and reported on to the County Clerk with a view to issue of Certificate "B" to the respective owners.

**Temporary Housing.**

326 houses erected by the Ministry of Works were completed and accepted by the County Council during the year.

**Control of Civil Building Regulations.**

3,944 applications for licences to erect new houses, alter and repair existing houses, business and other premises, were received during the year, and 3,360 licences, amounting to £371,134 granted. The properties referred to in these applications were inspected and, where necessary, reports forwarded to the Ministry of Works.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1946, IN ACCORDANCE WITH BY-LAWS 41 AND 51, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH.	NEW BUILDINGS				ALTERATIONS.			
	Houses and Shops.	Work-shops.	Public Buildings.	Others. †	Houses and Shops.*	Work-shops.	Public Buildings.	Others. ‡
Avondale ... ..	5	1	—	5	11	1	—	4
Biggar ... ..	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	1
Blantyre ... ..	2	3	—	2	3	2	1	—
Bothwell ... ..	17	17	—	11	29	21	4	2
Cadder ... ..	13	15	—	5	15	7	2	—
Cambuslang ... ..	1	5	—	5	6	—	1	3
Cambusnethan ... ..	9	5	1	4	7	6	—	1
Carluke ... ..	7	3	1	3	9	3	1	4
Carmichael ... ..	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Carmunnock ... ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Carnwath ... ..	3	—	—	1	5	3	—	1
Carstairs ... ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Coulter ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Covington and Thankerton ... ..	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	1
Crawford ... ..	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Crawfordjohn ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Dalserf ... ..	14	5	—	3	13	3	1	1
Dalziel ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dolphinton ... ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Douglas ... ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dunsyre ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
East Kilbride ... ..	14	4	—	4	4	2	1	1
Glasford ... ..	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	2
Glasgow ... ..	24	1	—	4	3	—	1	—
Hamilton ... ..	2	—	—	2	4	1	—	—
Lamington and Wandel ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark ... ..	3	1	—	—	6	1	2	1
Liberton ... ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Lesmahagow ... ..	6	5	1	7	25	1	1	5
New Monkland ... ..	4	1	—	3	2	2	—	1
Old Monkland ... ..	9	10	3	3	9	5	1	3
Pettinain ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen ... ..	2	1	—	1	8	3	1	2
Shotts ... ..	5	7	—	5	12	6	—	2
Stonehouse ... ..	4	—	—	1	6	2	—	1
Symington ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Walston ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wiston and Robertson... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	160	88	6	73	209	71	19	42

† Includes 7 byres, 6 dairy premises, 7 piggeries, 16 school canteens, 7 lock-up garages, 5 offices, 4 implement sheds, 3 packing sheds, 3 public conveniences, 2 recreation clubs, 2 public shelters, 2 stores, 2 works' canteens, 1 engine house, 1 private garage, 1 granary, 1 colliery fanhouse, 1 boilerhouse, 1 football pavilion, and 1 bull house.

\* Includes plans for additions to dwelling houses. In this way 80 apartments were added to 57 houses.

‡ Includes alterations and additions to 19 dairy premises, 12 byres, 5 offices, 2 piggeries, 1 racecourse pavilion, 1 rehabilitation centre, 1 children's holiday camp, and 1 works' canteen.



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 1946.

PARISH.	NEW BUILDINGS OF							TOTAL.
	One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards	Shops.		
Avondale ... ..	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	
Biggar ... ..	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	
Blantyre ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
Bothwell ... ..	—	2	9	503	195	1	710	
Cadder ... ..	—	—	13	100	—	—	113	
Cambuslang ... ..	—	—	66	98	24	—	188	
Cambusnethan ... ..	—	—	2	337	1	1	341	
Carluke ... ..	—	—	4	3	—	—	7	
Carmichael ... ..	—	—	—	30	—	—	30	
Carmunnock ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carnwath ... ..	—	—	1	70	34	—	105	
Carstairs ... ..	—	—	—	84	18	—	102	
Coulter ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
Covington and Thankerton ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
Crawford ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crawfordjohn ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dalserf ... ..	—	—	1	315	124	—	440	
Dalziel ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dolphinton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Douglas... ..	—	—	4	26	—	1	31	
Dunsyre ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Kilbride ... ..	—	—	7	29	—	—	36	
Glasford ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Glasgow ... ..	—	—	27	130	—	1	158	
Hamilton ... ..	—	—	5	19	—	—	24	
Lamington and Wandel ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lanark ... ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	
Liberton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lesmahagow ... ..	—	—	1	89	50	—	140	
New Monkland ... ..	—	—	1	80	—	1	82	
Old Monkland ... ..	—	—	65	274	52	—	391	
Pettinain ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rutherglen ... ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	
Shotts ... ..	—	—	2	18	8	—	28	
Stonehouse ... ..	—	—	2	125	90	—	217	
Symington ... ..	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	
Walston ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wiston and Robertson... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ... ..	—	2	218	2,367	596	5	3,188	

**MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES, Etc.**

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As General Superintendent of Abattoirs and County Meat Inspector, I have to submit the following report for the year 1946 :—

It will be observed from Table I that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 48,242, out of which 6,166 animals were found to contain disease in some form.

Of the 6,166, there were 316 carcasses totally or partially condemned, and 5,850 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 12·77 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 10·62 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 7,368 cattle slaughtered at the various abattoirs, 9 were sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Tuberculosis Order, all of which were totally or partially 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.

ALFRED NIMMO.

TABLE I.

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.				
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cows ...	2,197	42	1.91	65	2.96	771	35.09	51	2.32	19	.86	903	41.10
Heifers ...	1,674	8	.48	14	.84	202	12.07	6	.36	13	.78	401	23.92
Bulls ...	136	—	—	1	.74	12	8.82	1	.74	—	—	20	14.71
Bullocks ...	3,361	2	.06	9	.27	341	10.15	—	—	3	.09	1,397	41.57
Calves ...	2,200	9	.41	—	—	—	—	32	1.45	1	.05	—	—
Sheep ...	36,464	2	.01	—	—	—	—	21	.06	14	.04	1,388	3.86
Swine ...	2,210	2	.09	—	—	90	4.07	1	.05	—	—	325	14.71
Total ...	48,242	65	.13	89	.18	1,416	2.94	112	.23	50	.10	4,434	9.19

*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.			
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.		
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.			
Cows ...	582	8	22	235	6	4	262		
Heifers ...	537	1	3	47	—	1	123		
Bulls ...	45	—	—	2	—	—	14		
Bullocks ...	1,251	2	4	143	—	3	530		
Calves ...	13	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Sheep ...	11,889	—	—	—	2	1	478		
Swine ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Total ...	14,335	11	29	427	9	9	1,408		

*Bellshill.*—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Bruising ... ..	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	4
Carcinoma ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died in Transit ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Emaciation ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Johne's Disease ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Osteomyelitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pyæmia ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Septicæmia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Synovitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	10	1	—	2	3	4	—	20

*Carlisle.*—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered	Class.	Number	Carcasses condemned wholly or partially. Carcasses in which the Organs only were condemned.				
			Tuberculosis.		Other Diseases.		
			Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.	
	Wholly.	Partially.	only.	Wholly.	Partially.	only.	
Cows ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine ... ..	2,153	2	—	89	1	—	270
Total ... ..	2,153	2	—	89	1	—	270

*Carlisle.*—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

<i>Carlisle Slaughterhouse.</i>	Tuber- culosis.	Abscess.	Conges- tion.	Cyst.	Pleurisy	Pneu- monia.	Total
Heads ...	48	1	—	—	—	—	49
Tongues ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs ...	24	—	211	1	10	37	283
Hearts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ...	—	4	—	4	1	—	9
Stomachs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks ...	17	—	1	—	—	—	18
	89	5	212	5	11	37	359

*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.						Organs only.
	Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.			Carcases.			
	Tuberculosis.		Other Diseases.		Carcases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	529	8	21	127	2	1	162
Heifers ...	349	2	1	3	—	3	61
Bulls ...	28	—	—	1	—	—	3
Bullocks ...	712	—	2	25	—	—	268
Calves ...	4	1	—	—	2	—	—
Sheep ...	8,657	—	—	—	7	4	380
Swine ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10,283	11	24	156	11	8	874

*Larkhall.*—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Died in Transit ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dropsy ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Injury ...	1	3	—	—	1	5	—	10
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Septic Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	3	3	—	—	2	11	—	19

*Strathaven.*—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered	Class.	Number	Carcases condemned wholly or partially.		Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.		
			Tuberculosis.		Other Diseases.		
			Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.	Wholly.	Partially.
Cows ...	663	23	15	259	43	14	278
Heifers ...	425	3	7	88	6	9	104
Bulls ...	49	—	1	9	1	—	3
Bullocks ...	348	—	1	48	—	—	159
Calves ...	2,178	7	—	—	29	1	—
Sheep ...	6,990	—	—	—	11	9	385
Swine ...	27	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	10,680	33	24	405	90	33	929

*Strathaven.*—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Abscess ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Actinobacilious ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dropsy ... ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Emaciation ... ..	8	3	—	—	13	8	—	32
Fevered ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Injury ... ..	18	7	—	1	1	10	—	37
Jaundice ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Johne's Disease ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Joint Ill ... ..	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	7
Peritonitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia ... ..	8	3	—	—	—	3	—	14
Septicæmia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Mastitis ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
„ Metritis ... ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
„ Pericarditis... ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
„ Peritonitis ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ Pneumonia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	58	16	1	1	30	23	—	129

*Shotts.*—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered	Number	Carcasses condemned wholly or partially.			Carcasses in which the Organs only were condemned.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ... ..	423	3	7	150	—	—	201
Heifers ... ..	363	2	3	64	—	—	113
Bulls ... ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ... ..	1,050	—	2	125	—	—	440
Calves ... ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ... ..	8,928	2	—	—	1	—	145
Swine ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	54
Total ... ..	10,791	8	12	339	1	—	953

*Shotts.*—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Bruising ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Joint Ill ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	4

### Private Slaughterhouses.

TABLE II.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Calves.	Slaughtered. Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	—	195	—
Symington ... ..	—	—	55,041	—
Total ... ..	—	—	55,236	—

TABLE III.—ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

### *Symington Slaughterhouse.*

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 55,041 ... ..	—	—	—	14	3	42
Total ... ..	—	—	—	14	3	42

### *Symington Slaughterhouse.*

	Abscess.	Pneumonia.	Mortification.	Total.
Heads ... ..	—	3	5	8
Tongues ... ..	—	—	—	—
Lungs ... ..	—	—	—	—
Hearts ... ..	—	—	—	—
Livers ... ..	42	—	—	42
Stomachs ... ..	—	—	—	—
Bowels ... ..	—	—	—	—
Kidneys ... ..	—	—	—	—
Udders ... ..	—	—	—	—
Uteri ... ..	—	—	—	—
Feet ... ..	—	3	4	7
Plucks ... ..	3	2	5	10
	45	8	14	67



TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CON-  
DEMNED.

*Bellshill Slaughterhouse, Larkhall Slaughterhouse, Shotts Slaughterhouse,  
Strathaven Slaughterhouse.*

Organs Condemned.	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Distomatosis.	Mammitis.	Neoplasms.	Bacterial Necrosis.	Injury.	Fatty Degeneration.	Strongylosis.	Angioma.	Infarcts.	Eneritis.	John's Disease.	Nephritis.	Echinococcus.	Coenurus Cerebralis.	Cysticercus Tenicoidis.	Total.	
Heads ...	229	1	9	—	—	—	—	344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583	
Tongues ...	62	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	
Lungs ...	1,179	12	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,196	
Hearts ...	40	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	
Livers ...	128	235	—	—	—	4	1,299	2,057	—	—	—	—	—	28	26	—	—	—	—	5	—	35	3,817	
Stomach ...	19	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	104	
Bowels ...	75	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	83	
Kidneys ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	40	
Udders ...	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	721	
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Prem ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pluck ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Total ...	1,756	342	21	1	—	5	1,299	2,407	704	—	—	—	—	33	26	—	2	6	32	5	—	—	36	6,675

*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.

Generally speaking, my opinion is that the arrangements under the Local Government Act, so far as slaughterhouses are concerned in these small burghs, where administration is in the hands of the burgh authority and meat inspection in the hands of the County authority, make it difficult to organise and carry out the work satisfactorily.

#### LANARK—

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 ...	559	23	2	23	15	23	15	
Heifers ...	350	6	2	6	6	6	6	
Bulls ...	85	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Bullocks ...	635	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Calves ...	485	—	—	—	40	3	37	
Sheep ...	7,416	—	—	—	14	7	14	
Swine ...	20	—	—	—	1	—	1	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,550</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>73</b>	

ORGANS CONDEMNED.	DISEASES.											Total.
	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	cirrhosis	Mammitis.	Mastitis.	Johnne's Disease.	Cirrhosis Haemorrhage.	
Heads ...	102	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
Lungs ...	228	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	244
Hearts ...	54	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
Livers ...	21	61	—	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	163	573
Stomachs	10	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	107
Bowels ...	99	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	147
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues ...	102	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
Mesenter Fat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	107	—	—	171
Total ...	618	132	22	3	8	8	328	63	107	76	163	1,528

## BIGGAR—

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.								
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.								
Animals Slaughtered								
Tuberculosis. Other Diseases.								
Class.	Number	Carcases.			Carcases.			Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.	
Cows ...	152	2	—	1	6	—	33	
Heifers ...	92	2	1	—	3	3	9	
Bulls ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullocks ...	224	1	—	—	—	—	36	
Calves ...	796	1	—	—	4	—	3	
Sheep ...	43,079	—	—	—	15	8	22	
Swine ...	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Total ...	44,401	6	1	1	28	13	103	

	Abscess.	Cirrhosis.	Inflam- ation.	Johne's Disease.	Pneu- monia.	Total.
Heads ...	1	—	2	—	5	8
Tongues ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lungs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ...	39	18	—	1	—	58
Stomachs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet ...	2	—	—	—	10	12
	42	18	2	2	15	79

### General.

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 2,197. Of these, 42 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 19 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 65 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these, 14 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 771 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned, and in 16 of these the udder was affected. Of the total cows slaughtered, 703 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found. Many of these cases might be called doubtful tubercle in the absence of microscopic examination.

Of the 1,674 heifers slaughtered, 8 were totally condemned and 14 partially condemned. In 2 of the cases totally condemned, the disease was present in the udder. Two congenital cases of tuberculosis were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 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 accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

Where slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses (farms, etc.), the requirements of the Meat Regulations (Scotland), 1932, are complied with.

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.

The Abattoirs have been under the control of the Ministry of Food since 15th January, 1940. The Administrative Staff, although still acting for the Local Authority, act also for the Ministry of Food. Two companies also operate for the Ministry, namely, The South of Scotland Abattoirs, Ltd., as slaughtering contractors, and The South of Scotland Wholesale Meat Supply Association for the distribution of Meat.

**BUILDINGS.**—Throughout the County there are still Five Public Slaughterhouses in constant use and these are sufficient to meet the requirements under the Food Control. Of the remaining Five Abattoirs, Stonehouse has been used by Stonehouse Hospital. Blantyre, Forth, Lesmahagow and Douglas are let with the usual safeguard that if they were required for use again the let would be terminated. Repairs and painter work, etc., have received the attention of the appropriate committee, and all requirements were attended to by the Works Department. The properties and equipment are consequently kept in good order, but at a very considerable cost. The premises at Baillieston have been taken over by the County Lighting Department.

#### **Private Slaughterhouses.**

Two licences were granted for the slaughter of sheep only, one for a private institution, and one under the Ministry of Food's export scheme.

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 prepared and under consideration many years ago.

The visits to private slaughterhouses and other places, outside abattoirs, were as follows:—

Private slaughterhouses ... ..	10
Butchers' shops, vans, stores, etc. ...	2,340

In addition to the above, there are the observations by the Superintendent in each district, which in the past have not been recorded as visits.

**Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland),  
1932, Article 15.**

Two permits for meat stores were dealt with during the year.

Licences had to be obtained from the Bacon Development Board to slaughter pigs at Carluke and Strathaven Slaughterhouses under the Bacon Industries Act, 1938-1939, for the manufacture of bacon. Under the Bacon Development Board it is necessary that the Board should have control of the bacon from the source up to the manufacture of bacon, and Carluke and Strathaven are the only districts in which there is sufficient demand for a small factory.

**COLD STORES.**—There are 124 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 48 ; mechanical, 76. 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 the abattoirs (including private slaughterhouses, fleshers' shops, and farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 956 lbs. of Bone Taint, and 1,359 tins of Corned Meat, weight being 6,266 lbs. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 77,940 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 94,110 lbs. All condemned meat is the property of the Ministry of Food.

Periodic visits were made to the County Hospitals and Special Schools, advice given regarding the butchermeat supplies, and reports made on inspections. Generally speaking, supplies were found satisfactory, so far as the soundness of the meat was concerned. Supplies are similar to the ordinary meat ration allowances under Food Control.

### **Humane Slaughtering of Animals.**

The various methods of humane slaughtering have received careful consideration from time to time, not only by the officials, but also by the County Council. The mechanical instruments have been adopted in all the slaughterhouses in the County since the beginning of the Slaughter of Animals' Act. During the war the Cash Captive Bolt Pistol has been in use for large and small animals.

The electric stunner is now in use at Carluke, Bellshill, Larkhall and Strathaven Slaughterhouses for the slaughter of pigs and sheep, and has proved to be superior in efficiency to any other method yet experienced. It gives more satisfaction to the ham curer, the pork being perfectly bled and free from shot marks (capillary extravasation), as found in cases where the mechanical bolt pistol is used.

## Food and Drugs.

*Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer*—WM. J. IRONS.

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, etc. :—

District.	Inspections made.	Samples procured.			Total.	Analysed.	
		Formal.	Informal.	Received privately.		Public Analyst.	Chemical Laboratory
County Area ...	2,186	94	945	4	1,043	94	949
Burgh of Biggar	19	2	15	—	17*	2	14
Burgh of Lanark	46	3	29	—	32	3	29
Total ...	2,251	99	989	4	1,092	99	992

\* 1 sample was not analysed.

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 ...	590	590	60
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	2	2	—
Butter ...	8	8	—
Margarine ...	5	5	—
Lard ...	1	1	1
Ice Cream ...	111	111	—
Ice Cream Powder ...	1	1	—
Whisky ...	31	31	—
Rum ...	3	3	—
Gin ...	3	3	—
Gin and Lime Cocktail ...	1	1	—
Wine Essence ...	1	1	—
Aerated Water ...	2	2	—
Mince ...	113	113	10
Sausage Meat ...	1	1	—
Sausages ...	140	140	3
Carried forward ...	1,013	1,013	74



Article.	Procured.	Analysed.	Deficient or Adulterated.
Brought forward ...	1,013	1,013	74
Roast Beef ... ..	1	1	—
Veal ... ..	1	1	—
Potted Meat ... ..	2	2	—
Gravy Salt ... ..	1	1	—
Gravy Powder ... ..	1	1	—
Sugar ... ..	2	2	—
Apple and Strawberry Jam	1	1	—
Ground Rice ... ..	4	4	—
Semolina ... ..	7	7	—
Barley ... ..	4	4	—
Cocoa ... ..	2	2	—
Drinking Chocolate ... ..	1	1	—
Chocolate Powder ... ..	1	1	—
Chocolate Mixture ... ..	1	1	—
Chocolate Spread ... ..	1	1	—
Ground Coffee ... ..	3	3	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour ... ..	3	3	—
Baking Powder ... ..	3	3	—
Dried Egg ... ..	1	1	—
Egg Savourie ... ..	1	1	—
Vanilla Flavouring ... ..	1	1	—
Tinned Soup ... ..	1	1	—
Sauce ... ..	1	1	—
Salad Cream ... ..	1	1	—
Distilled Malt Vinegar ... ..	2	2	—
Mixed Spice ... ..	5	5	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	1	1	—
Rennet Essence ... ..	1	1	—
Lemon Essence ... ..	1	—	—
Drugs ... ..	23	23	2
	1,092	1,091	76

Eight of the deficient samples were taken formally and 68 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.

Registered Number.	Article.	Date Purchased.	Action Taken.
19	Sweet Milk.	19th Feb., 1946.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 10th June, 1946. Fined £8.
21	Sweet Milk.	4th Mar., 1946.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 12th April, 1946. Fined £5.
28	Sweet Milk.	26th Mar., 1946.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 17th May, 1946. Fined £5.
35	Slicing Sausage.	13th Sept., 1946.	Written caution by County Clerk.
39 and 40	Sweet Milk.	22nd Sept., 1946.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 25th Oct., 1946. Fined £3.
47	Mince.	3rd Oct., 1946.	Written caution by County Clerk.
48	Lard.	7th Oct., 1946.	Written caution by County Clerk.

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.

Milk Fat Percentage.	NUMBER OF SAMPLES.			
	Producer- Wholesalers.	Producer- Retailers.	Retailers.	Total.
1.0	—	—	1	1
1.3	—	1	—	1
1.9	—	1	—	1
2.0	—	—	1	1
2.2	1	—	—	1
2.3	—	1	—	1
2.4	1	2	2	5
2.5	2	1	2	5
2.6	1	2	—	3
2.8	1	4	1	6
2.9	1	—	3	4
3.0	3	9	9	21
3.1	4	12	13	29
3.2	—	17	14	31
3.3	2	17	17	36
3.4	9	24	24	57
3.5	8	24	19	51
3.6	9	30	23	62
3.7	10	21	12	43
3.8	9	11	23	43
3.9	4	15	26	45
4.0	6	15	12	33
4.1	5	13	10	28
4.2	2	10	10	22
4.3	5	7	5	17
4.4	3	4	4	11
4.5 and over	6	17	9	32
	92	258	240	590

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.
5·7	—	1	—	1
5·9	—	1	—	1
6·6	1	—	—	1
7·0	2	—	—	2
7·1	3	—	—	3
7·3	1	—	—	1
7·4	2	—	1	3
7·6	—	—	2	2
7·7	2	1	—	3
7·8	2	—	—	2
7·9	—	—	1	1
8·0	—	—	1	1
8·1	1	—	—	1
8·2	3	1	3	7
8·3	3	4	2	9
8·4	3	1	2	6
8·5	14	41	31	86
8·6	8	54	52	114
8·7	16	50	53	119
8·8	13	59	34	106
8·9	13	28	38	79
9·0	3	13	15	31
9·1	1	3	3	7
9·2	—	1	—	1
9·3	1	—	—	1
9·4	—	—	2	2
	92	258	240	590

SWEET MILK.—590 formal and informal samples were procured, all of which were analysed and 60 found deficient. 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 simultaneously from the same vessel. These informal samples are 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 to him from the wholesaler, and if a producer-retailer, an "appeal to the cows" is made, with his consent, at the milkings immediately following the day of the sampling. The following details of cases dealt with in this way are interesting and show the value of the Hortvet (Freezing Point) Test in the presence of added water. The Hortvet Index Figure is  $-0.530^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

A sample of sweet milk was procured from a motor vehicle retailing in the district. The owner has his own herd of milk cows so that he goes under the category of a producer-retailer. The Public Analyst certified the sample to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 18 per cent. or thereby and in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 32 per cent. or thereby, while the freezing point figure was given as  $-0.376^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Immediately the result was obtained from the chemical laboratory the farm was visited and the farmer notified verbally of the deficiency and an offer was made to test each of his cows individually. The offer was accepted by the farmer and an "appeal to the cows" duly carried out. This showed that the bulk milk from the herd was of excellent quality. Legal proceedings were, therefore, instituted and the farmer pleaded guilty to selling adulterated milk and was fined £8.

The next case concerned a sample of sweet milk from a producer taken on delivery to a retailer. This was found to be deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 8 per cent. or thereby, with a freezing point test of  $-0.470^{\circ}\text{C}$ . An "appeal to the cows" was carried out at the farm when the bulk milk of the herd was found to be of excellent quality. Legal proceedings were instituted and the farmer pleaded guilty and was fined £5.

The next case concerned a producer whose produce was retailed by a dairyman. On a sample being procured from the farmer as delivered to the dairyman it was found to be non-genuine in respect that it was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 12 per cent.

or thereby. This producer had been prosecuted for a similar offence the previous year when an "appeal to the cows" was carried out. On this occasion no "appeal to the cows" was made but legal proceedings were instituted. The farmer again pleaded guilty to the offence and was fined £5.

The next two cases concerned the same producer, part of whose produce is delivered to a dairyman retailing in the County area and part wholesaled to a firm in the city. The consignment being delivered to the dairyman in the County area was sampled and certified by the Public Analyst to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 13 per cent or thereby and also deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 16 per cent or thereby, while the freezing point figure was  $-0.436^{\circ}\text{C}$ . An "appeal to the cows" was carried out in this instance when the bulk milk of the herd was found to comply with the presumptive legal standard. This farmer was successfully prosecuted in the month of October last year and on legal proceedings being instituted in this instance he again pleaded guilty and was fined £3. It should be pointed out that this producer holds a Tuberculin Tested Licence issued by the Local Authority and as this is the second successful prosecution against him recommendation has been made that his licence should now be revoked as he may reasonably be deemed to be "not a fit and proper person to hold such a licence."

**ICE CREAM.**—The systematic sampling of ice cream for examination in the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories was continued during the year. 111 samples were procured. Although no chemical or bacteriological standard exists for this commodity at the moment, it is interesting to observe that the bacteriological counts varied from 1,000 to over 1,000,000 per millilitre, while 60 showed the presence of coliform bacilli. The chemical analysis of the samples varied from nil to 10 per cent fat and 3 per cent to 18 per cent milk solids not fat. In view of the early introduction of suggested new regulations governing the manufacture of ice cream a considerable amount of advisory work and inspections have been carried out by this department.

**BUTTER.**—8 samples were taken and on analysis all were found to be genuine. At the routine inspection of shops attention is at all times given to the detection of the fraudulent practice of selling margarine for butter. In the past this was a fairly common practice in certain areas but during the past year no instance of such fraudulent practice has been detected.

**WHISKY.**—31 samples were taken, all of which were found to comply with the statutory strength.

**MARGARINE.**—5 samples of margarine were purchased and analysed, all of which were found to be genuine. The proper labelling and wrapping of this commodity in accordance with the Statute continues to receive the attention of this department.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND).**—Work under the above Orders previously carried out by the Food and Drugs Department has now been taken over by a special department set up by the County Medical Officer and is carried out by 5 female milk officers. The only work under these Orders now falling to this department for attention is that governing dealers in graded milks and in this connection 300 samples were procured during the year. These were all examined bacteriologically and chemically. So far as Pasteurised Milk is concerned we have only two licensed establishments in the County and these are visited regularly and samples procured, while the temperatures of the Pasteurised Milk and the equipment used are carefully checked and the results of examinations on the whole have been satisfactory.

**CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.**—Under the above scheme for supplying school children with milk, 189 samples were procured from producers on delivery to the distributors in the County area. In addition 312 samples were procured at the various schools throughout the County. 138 samples were found to be unsatisfactory and the results communicated to the producer or distributor concerned.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1925.**—Articles affected by the above Regulations have been procured and analysed for the presence of preservative. So far as samples of mince, sausage and sausage meat are concerned, 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. During the year 113 mince, 140 sausage and 1 sausage meat were procured. Of this number, 10 mince and 3 sausage were found to be non-genuine and informations were lodged with the County Clerk in the cases dealt with formally.

#### **EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC., AS SUPPLIED TO INSTITUTIONS.**

Systematic inspections were made during the year at County Institutions and the following samples of foodstuffs, soap, etc., as supplied by the various contractors, taken for examination in the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories, viz. :—Tuberculin Tested Milk, 18 ; Butter, 1 ; Margarine, 5 ; Sausages, 3 ; Dried Egg Powder,

1 ; National Flour, 1 ; Baking Powder, 1 ; Ground Rice, 4 ; Barley, 4 ; Semolina, 7 ; Ground Coffee, 3 ; Cocoa, 2 ; Chocolate Powder, 1 ; Sauce, 1 ; Distilled Malt Vinegar, 1 ; Gravy Salt, 1 ; Gravy Powder, 1 ; Soft Soap, 1 ; Soap Powder, 1.

#### **COAL SUPPLIES TO COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.**

Samples of coal supplies by various contractors to the Institutions in the County were formerly taken for examination in the laboratory at Uddingston Gas Works. On the chemist there leaving to take up an appointment in England these examinations ceased.

#### **MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.**

The requirements of the above Act continue to receive attention during routine visits to shops. A few contraventions were detected but on attention being drawn to them they were immediately remedied. As a rule it is the small merchant who requires guidance on the requirements of the Act.

#### **FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.**

Twenty inspections were made and 5 samples of fertilisers taken. These consisted of nitro chalk, grain and grass manure, potato manure, sulphate of ammonia and grain compound. All of the samples taken were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst who reported that the compositions of the various articles agreed with the warranties on the invoices.

#### **PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.**

Sixteen localities were visited and 90 inspections made with a view to the control of the sale of poisons specified in Part II, amongst grocers, ironmongers, hairdressers, etc. Samples of ammonia and disinfectant were procured, all of which were found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

#### **SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.**

Work under the above Acts has been carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspector on similar lines to previous years. With the early closing of all shops there is not the same trouble in enforcing the proper closing hours. Owing to the acute shortage of commodities the shopkeepers, as a general rule, are only too pleased to close the shop before rather than after the recognised closing hour. Several contraventions of a minor nature have been detected consisting of failure to close on the weekly half-holidays under Closing Orders or failure to exhibit Statutory Notices.



TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, ETC.,  
AND CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1946.

Inspections to localities ... ..	30
Visits to shops, etc. ....	233

CONTRAVENTIONS :—

Failure to close; Weekly Half-Holiday and under Closing Orders ... ..	3
Sale of non-exempted goods ... ..	—
Street Trading ... ..	—
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly ...	—
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...	2
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18 years more than 48 hours per week ... ..	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act ... ..	30
	—
	35
	==

RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION.

SENIOR INSPECTOR—ALEX. O. JENNINGS.

The inspection work done during the year 1946 is summarised in the following table.

SOURCES OF POLLUTION.—INSPECTION AND POLLUTIONS DETECTED.

Nature.	SOURCES LIABLE TO POLLUTE.			Samples Taken.	POLLUTIONS DETECTED.	
	Number.	Number Inspected.	Number of Inspections.		Number of Sources.	Number Detected
Coal Dross Washers ...	34	34	132	15	15	66
Ammonia, etc., Works	3	3	11	1	2	11
Paper Mills ... ..	2	2	21	20	2	4*
Print, Dye Works, etc.	1	1	5	—	—	—
Sewage Works and Outfalls ... ..	—	49	114	14	22	44
Streams, etc. ... ..	—	126	966	289	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	5	5	20	11	4	26
Total ... ..	—	220	1,269	350	45	151

\* Samples containing appreciably more than 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids.

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

A. C. WILSON, F.R.I.C.

The number of specimens and samples examined during the year amounted to 8,089.

### Streams.

There were 303 samples of which 10 were examined for evidence of sewage pollution and 289 for trade waste impurities.

### SAMPLES OF TRADE EFFLUENTS.

47 samples from following sources were received:—

<i>Effluent.</i>	<i>Samples.</i>
Coal Washers ... ..	15
Paper Mills ... ..	20
Iron Works ... ..	1
Fireclay Works ... ..	11

### Water Supplies.

Of the 340 samples received, 287 were from public supplies and 53 from private sources.

**WATER WORKS.**—Camps Reservoir, 54; Cambuslang Reservoir, 2; Carluke Filters, 2; Lintmill Reservoir, 2; Dura Springs, 2.

**PUBLIC SUPPLIES TO BURGHS.**—Biggar, 3; Lanark, 11.

**PUBLIC SUPPLIES PRIVATELY OWNED.**—Leadhills, 2; Douglas West, 5; High Burnside, 4.

**PRIVATE SUPPLIES.**—Hallburn, Roughdiamond, Logoch Farm, Brownsmuir Cottage, Blackburnmill Farm, Banfield Farm and Quarryhall Cottage, all of Strathaven; Crewhills by Quarter, 3; Haywood Farm, Forth, 3; Westhall, Dunsyre, 4; The Shiels, by Lanark, 2; Crookedshields, Cambuslang, 2; Anston Farm, Dunsyre, 2; Cormiston Towers, Biggar, 2; Fairholm House, Larkhall, 2; Burnside Farm, Glassford and one sample each from Summit School; Nisbet Farm, Coulter; Crossregal, by Quarter; Earnockmuir, Hamilton; Midlock Farm, Crawford; Todhole Mine, Motherwell; Muirhead Farm Cottage, Kilncadzow; Spring at Uddington, Douglas; Newton House, Elvanfoot; Muirhouse Farm, Cleland; Newside Farm, Carmichael; Townhead, Symington; Little Clyde Farm, Elvanfoot; West Lodge, Braidwood; Southwood Farm, Abington; Millwell Cottage, Chapelton; Burnmouth Cottage, Thankerton; Strancleugh Farm, Crawfordjohn; Spoutmouth Farm, Shotts; Hallcraig Cottage, Carluke; Candybank Farm, Biggar; Brownbank Farm, Biggar; Penty Farm, Shotts; Sheaffyknowe, Cleghorn, Lanark; Shawssite, by Lanark.

**Food and Drugs.**

1,118 samples were examined consisting of the following :—

				<i>Samples deficient or otherwise unsatisfactory.</i>
Sweet Milk	...	...	690	51
Mince	...	...	104	14
Sausage	...	...	122	3
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	1	1
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	4	2
Baking Powder	...	...	3	1
S.R. Flour	...	...	4	1
Boracic Ointment	...	...	5	1
Oil of Wintergreen	...	...	3	1
Butter	...	...	3	2

Ice-Cream, 110 ; Mixed Spice, 5 ; Semolina, 7 ; Liquorice Powder, 3 ; Gregory's Mixture, 3 ; Gravy Powder, 2 ; Margarine, 4 ; Cocoa, 2 ; Potted Meat, 2 ; Ground Rice, 4 ; Coffee, 3 ; Barley, 4 ; Sugar, 2 ; Chocolate Spread, 2 ; Vinegar, 2 ; and one sample each of the following :—Sauce, Salad Cream, Almond Oil, Soap Powder, Egg Savouree, Soft Soap, Chocolate Powder, Dried Egg, Rennet, Vanilla Essence, Epsom Salts, Health Salts, Drinking Chocolate, Sausage Meat, Vegetable Soup, Lemon Essence, Roast Beef, Veal, Ice-Cream Powder, Wintergreen and Almond Oil, Bicarbonate of Soda, Wine Essence.

**Milk of Hygienic Quality.**

2,341 samples were examined.

Certified	...	...	...	80
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	1,725
Standard	...	...	...	431
Pasteurised	...	...	...	105

14 of these samples were deficient in butter fat, and 36 in milk solids not fat.

*School Milks.*

503 samples were examined and one was deficient in milk solids, not milk fat.

*Institution Supplies.*

T.T. Milk, 10 ; Semolina, 5 ; Margarine, 5 ; Barley, 4 ; Sausages, 3 ; Ground Rice, 4 ; Ground Coffee, 3 ; Cocoa, 2 ; Chocolate Powder, 1 ; Sweet Milk, 1 ; Butter, 1 ; Vinegar, 1 ; Sauce, 1 ; Gravy Salt, 2 ; Dried Egg, 1 ; Soap Powder, 1 ; Soft Soap, 1.

**Milk Examination—Reductase Test.**

1,372 samples were submitted to the test and there were 1,139 satisfactory results.

**Milk Examination—Phosphatase Test.**

353 samples have been examined and of these 18 samples were insufficiently heat-treated and 8 others grossly undertreated or contained an appreciable quality of raw milk.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.**

T. GOW BROWN, M.D., M.R.C.P.(E.), F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

The following report is submitted on the work carried out in the Bacteriological Department, Hamilton, for the year 1946.

1946.	Bacteriological.	Serological.	Biochemical.	Pathological.
Practitioners ... ..	3,805	6,612	54	3
Public Health Staff ...	10,748	3,132	3,676	—
Institutions ... ..	8,819	462	274	6
Burghs ... ..	6,402	1,933	1,038	1
Government Departments ... ..	71	—	—	—
	29,845	12,139	5,042	10

1946.	Haematological.	Biological.	Others.	Total.
Practitioners ... ..	65	4	5	10,548
Public Health Staff ...	12	405	58	18,031
Institutions ... ..	—	556	—	10,117
Burghs ... ..	31	95	160	9,660
Government Departments ... ..	—	142	—	213
	108	1,202	223	48,569

SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM BURGHS.—Hamilton, 1,942 ; Airdrie, 1,394 ; Coatbridge, 3,395 ; Motherwell and Wishaw, 2,530 ; Rutherglen, 385 ; Other Areas, 14.

# COUNTY HOSPITAL

NEAR

## MOTHERWELL.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT

JOHN REID, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.

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 1946.
 

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### PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

#### IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total Number of Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189
2. Total Number of Patients Discharged Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120
3. Total Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
4. Fatality Rate. Per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.1
5. Average Residence in Days of all Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.3
6. Number of Beds Occupied :—							
(a) Average During Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
(b) Highest (on 18th January, 1946)	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
(c) Lowest (on 3rd August, 1946)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
7. Number of Surgical Operations :—							
Under General Anaesthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Other Operations. Local Anaesthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
8. Total Patient Days	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,425

#### OUT-PATIENTS.

##### 9. Total Out-Patients Seen :—

Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
X-ray Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,553
Ear, Nose and Throat (Dr. Gray)	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Diabetic Clinic (Dr. Wright)	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Eye Clinic (Dr. Hill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Dental Clinic (Mr. Gibson)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371
Orthopaedic Clinic for Tuberculosis (Dr. Smith)	...	...	...	...	...	...	922
Pernicious Anaemia Clinic (Dr. Wright)	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Thoracic Clinic (Mr. Bruce Dick)	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic (Dr. McWilliam)	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Paediatric Clinic (Dr. Hutchison)	...	...	...	...	...	...	131

##### 10. Total Attendances :—

Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,387
X-ray Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	439
Diabetic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,269
Eye Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,909
Orthopaedic Clinic for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,254
Pernicious Anaemia Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
Thoracic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,049
Paediatric Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

	Scarlet.	Diphtheria,	Puerperal.	Erysip.	Pneumonia.
Admissions ... ..	72	285	93	20	384
Recovered ... ..	96	277	89	18	341
Died ... ..	—	12	3	—	40
Fatality rate ...	—	5.6	4.9	—	18.4
Complications ...	17.6	9.4	49.2	—	7.8
Revised Diagnoses ...	16.7	57.1	33.7	27.8	55.3
Av. Residence in Days	26.8	30.6	34.8	14.5	23.9

At the beginning of the year 95 patients were in residence. Throughout the year 1,189 were admitted, making a total of 1,284. Of these, 1,120 were discharged recovered or improved, 99 died, and 65 were in hospital at the end of the year. Compared with the previous year the total admissions were decreased by 699.

**STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.**—Again during the past year the total numbers of the three principal streptococcal diseases remained comparatively low and the virulence was of a mild type. Advantage was taken of the decline in scarlet fever numbers to close, for staffing reasons primarily, the pavilions normally used for that disease. Only 72 patients were admitted—approximately 95 per cent were of the very mild type. No deaths occurred.

**PUERPERAL SEPSIS** admissions were 93, an increase of 37 from last year's figures. The fatality rate was 4.9 per cent, compared with 9.1 per cent for the previous year.

Erysipelas cases were 20, all of a mild nature.

**DIPHTHERIA** admissions were 285, the lowest figure since 1925, and 50 lower than for the previous year. This low figure is all the more remarkable as it represents the total hospital admissions of diphtheria for the County. The fatality rate was 5.6 per cent, and the revised diagnosis rate 57.1 per cent.

**RESPIRATORY DISEASES.**—Pneumonia admissions were 384, practically the same as for the previous year. The fatality rate was 18.4 per cent, a decrease of 7.2 per cent. Sixteen of the 33 fatal cases were moribund on admission. The revised diagnosis rate was 55.3 per cent of the notifications. The housing problem is in all probability largely responsible for sending into hospital cases with little or nothing wrong with them save a rise of temperature.

**MENINGEAL INFECTIONS.**—Ninety-three patients were notified under the general term of meningitis. In 58·5 per cent, the diagnosis was revised.

Meningococcal cases were sporadic in distribution. Of the 33 proved cases, 3 were fatal.

Tubercular meningitis cases still remain high—all 20 were fatal. Nineteen were infected with the human type of organism and 1 bovine.

**ENTERIC GROUP.**—Of 28 proved cases, 26 were paratyphoid infections from the Burgh of Coatbridge. The Coatbridge cases were due to contaminated ice cream. All were mild, one old lady, although of a mild type, died from chronic myocarditis and an old standing cholecystitis.

**FATALITY RATE.**—Ninety-nine patients, or 8·1 per cent of the total discharges died. Of these, 28 or 28·3 per cent were admitted moribund. Post-mortem examinations were performed in 77 per cent of the fatal cases.

The Average Daily Number Resident was 78 as compared with 116 for 1945. The greatest number recorded on any one day was 115 on the 18th of January, and the smallest number 45 on the 3rd of August.

The Average Duration of Residence of all cases was 23·3 days; for recovered cases, 24·7 days; and for fatal cases, 7·6 days.

*Revised Diagnoses.*—In 541 cases, or 44·4 per cent of the total discharges, the diagnoses on admission were revised. The figures for the principle diseases were:—Scarlet fever, 16·7 per cent; diphtheria, 57·1 per cent; puerperal sepsis, 33·7 per cent; erysipelas, 27·8 per cent; pneumonia, 55·3 per cent; meningitis, 58·5 per cent; and venereal diseases, 6·6 per cent.

**ACCOMMODATION.**—Fortunately none of the notifiable diseases assumed epidemic prevalence. Scarlet fever and diphtheria were abnormally low. From the 23rd of March till the end of the year the scarlet fever pavilions were closed. The two smaller County Fever Hospitals were able to accommodate all the notifications. In spite of the fact that all the diphtheria notifications in the County were admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell, the diphtheria beds were never overtaxed.

This unusual decline in the principal notifiable diseases, throughout the whole year, permitted the closure of 6 pavilions, without hardship to patients, when the shortage of staff was most critical.

GENERAL.—Malnutrition and marasmus among young babies continues to be a problem in the County. As practitioners are unable to get such cases into children's hospitals they are simply notified as pneumonia or enteritis to be hospitalised. Unfortunately many of them take up beds in the fever hospital for long periods.

Lousiness in the hospital population has shown little improvement throughout the year. In all, 30 per cent of admissions were lousy.

The females continue to be much worse than the males. The percentage is particularly high in the school ages and the young adolescents.

In a small number of infants, a few months old, live lice were present in large numbers.

TABLE A.

GROSS FIGURES: LICE INFESTATION—1944-45-46.

Year.	Total Admissions.	Verminous.	Clean.	% Verminous.
1944	1,983	566	1,417	29%
1945	1,895	670	1,225	35%
1946	1,219	360	859	30%
Total	5,097	1,596	3,501	31%

TABLE B.

LICE INFESTATION—AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE—1944-45-46.

Sex. Age Group.	Male.				Female.				Total.	
	0-5	6-14	15-18	18+	0-5	6-14	15-18	18+		
1944. {	Verminous ...	46	103	7	7	52	230	22	99	566
	Clean ...	183	266	49	249	146	188	27	309	1,417
	% Verminous...	20%	28%	12%	3%	26%	55%	45%	24%	29%
1945. {	Verminous ...	64	126	14	11	76	237	37	105	670
	Clean ...	183	256	51	221	125	159	23	207	1,225
	% Verminous...	26%	33%	22%	5%	38%	60%	62%	34%	35%
1946. {	Verminous ...	58	49	5	5	57	97	12	77	360
	Clean ...	170	81	27	152	150	62	21	196	859
	% Verminous ...	26%	38%	16%	3%	27%	61%	37%	28%	30%



## SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-one patients were in residence at the beginning of the year and 72 were admitted as scarlet fever. The diagnosis was revised in 17, and 6 others proved to be scarlet fever. Of these 92 cases, 85 were discharged well, and 7 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out within the first three days of illness in 74.1 per cent. of the cases.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE in all cases was 3 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases was 26.8 days.

Table showing age and sex of scarlet fever cases.

Age- periods.	Years.	0-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10-20	20+	Total.
<i>Recovered—</i>														
Males	...	—	2	5	4	8	3	7	4	3	—	5	—	41
Females	...	—	—	3	3	—	6	5	5	4	2	16	—	44
Total	...	—	2	8	7	8	9	12	9	7	2	21	—	85

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Eighty, or 94.1 per cent, of the total discharges were classified as mild; 4, or 4.7 per cent., as moderately ill; and 1, or 1.2 per cent, severe.

CASES PROVED TO BE SCARLET FEVER ON OBSERVATION.—Diphtheria, 6.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Seventeen, or 16.7 per cent of the notified cases were wrongly diagnosed. These were:—Abscess, 1; burn, 1; chickenpox, 2; doubtful, 2; erythema, 1; erythema nodosum, 1; measles, 2; negative, 4; sore throat, 3.

COMPLICATIONS.—Fifteen, or 17.6 per cent of the cases had one or more complications.

Adenitis, non-suppurative	...	...	...	7, or 8.2 per cent.
Albuminuria	...	...	...	1, or 1.2 per cent.
Cardiac murmur	...	...	...	1, or 1.2 per cent.
Impetigo	...	...	...	1, or 1.2 per cent.
Jaundice	...	...	...	1, or 1.2 per cent.
Nephritis	...	...	...	1, or 1.2 per cent.
Otitis media	...	...	...	2, or 2.4 per cent.
Positive swab (K.L.B.)	...	...	...	1, or 1.2 per cent.
Rhinitis	...	...	...	1, or 1.2 per cent.
Vaginitis	...	...	...	1, or 1.2 per cent.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Bronchitis, 1; cardiac murmur, 1; impetigo, 1; otitis media, 1; positive swab (K.L.B.), 1; rhinitis, 1.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Measles, 1.

CROSS INFECTIONS.—Nil.

“RETURN CASES”.—One, or 1·2 per cent.

TREATMENT.—Sulphonamides were used in 49 cases; sulphonamides and scarlet fever antitoxin in 3; sulphonamides, scarlet fever antitoxin and diphtheria antitoxin in 3; sulphonamides and diphtheria antitoxin in 4 cases. One case had tonsillectomy performed.

SUMMARY of the more important statistics relating to scarlet fever during the past six years:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	9146
Number of scarlet fever patients discharged recovered ... ..	433	427	539	391	558	85
Number of presumably infectious cases discharged	1	—	1	2	—	1
Infectivity rate ... ..	0·2	—	0·18	0·4	—	1·2
Number of deaths from scarlet fever ... ..	3	—	1	—	—	—
Fatality rate ... ..	0·7	—	0·18	—	—	—
Average duration in days of the cases discharged ...	35·9	32·9	28·7	30·0	27·6	26·8

#### SCHICK TEST IN SCARLET FEVER.

##### AGE-PERIODS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	Total.	
Positive ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Negative ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	—	—	1	2	13
Total ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	—	—	1	2	13

##### PROPHYLAXIS IN OTHER DISEASES.

Three children suffering from other diseases had the Schick test performed and were found to be negative.

## DIPHTHERIA.

At the beginning of the year 19 patients were in residence, and 285 patients were admitted as diphtheria. The diagnosis was revised in 165. Of these 139 patients, 117 were discharged well, 7 died, and 15 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out within the first three days in 62.1 per cent. of the cases.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE in all cases was 4 days.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.—The average duration of residence of all cases was 30.6 days; of recovered cases, 31.9 days; and of fatal cases, 9.3 days.

Site of membrane.	Mild.		Moderate.		Severe.		Total.		Percentage of Total cases.	Average serum in units.
	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.		
Faucial ... ..	95	—	7	—	2	5	104	5	87.9	23,431
Laryngeal ... ..	3	—	2	—	5	—	10	—	8.1	24,800
Faucial and Laryngeal ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0.8	36,000
Tracheo-bronchial ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2.4	75,666
Nasal ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.8	20,000
Total ... ..	99	—	9	—	9	7	117	7	—	24,879

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX OF DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Age-periods.	Years.	0-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10-20	20+	Total.
<i>Recovered—</i>														
Males ...		1	2	4	5	5	5	6	3	4	3	12	5	55
Females ...		—	—	3	8	4	11	7	8	3	4	10	4	62
<i>Died—</i>														
Males ...		—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Females ...		—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5
Total ...		1	2	9	13	10	17	14	12	7	7	22	10	124

COMPLICATIONS.—Twelve, or 9·4 per cent, of the cases developed one or more complications. These were:—Appendicitis (acute), 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; erythema nodosum, 1; paralysis, 9.

DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS.—Nine, or 7 per cent, developed one or more forms of paresis. The varieties were:—Cardiac, 6; palatal, 2; polyneuritis, 1.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Anaemia, 1; cardiac disease, 1; ichthyosis, 1.

CONCURRENT INFECTIONS.—Vincent's angina, 2.

CROSS INFECTIONS.—Scarlet fever, 2.

" RETURN CASES ".—Nil.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—165, or 57·1 per cent, of the cases discharged were wrongly diagnosed:—Aplastic anaemia, 1; bronchiectasis, 1; cardiac disease, 1; cervical abscess, 1; cold, 1; laryngitis, 9; measles, 5; naso-pharyngitis, 1; negative, 8; pneumonia, 3; positive swabs, 11; rhinitis, 2; scarlet fever, 6; septic tonsils, 8; sore throat, 95; syphilis, 1; tonsillitis, 3; tuberculosis, 1; Vincent's angina, 6; whooping-cough, 1.

FATALITY RATE.—Seven, or 5·6 per cent, of the clinical cases were fatal.

FATAL CASES.—Males, 2; females, 5. The average age was 9·5 years (including one adult female, aged 35 years, who died from tracheo-bronchial diphtheria). The average day of disease was 4 days; the average residence, 9·3 days—one died from cardiac paralysis on the 33rd day of residence. The average serum given was 90,000 units—one patient had, in addition to antitoxin, penicillin, and 3 others scarlet fever antitoxin. None of the fatal cases had been immunised.

ANTITOXIN.—Five cases had serum given before admission to hospital. The average dose of antitoxin for all cases was 24,879 units compared with 22,066 units for the previous year. In 8 instances scarlet fever serum was also given. In addition, 4 cases had penicillin, and 35 sulpha drugs. In 4, the intravenous route was employed, and in 2, the intraperitoneal. There were no serum rashes or other after effects.

Anaphylaxis.—A male, aged 6 years, was admitted on the third day of the disease with an extensive thick membrane involving the tonsils, palate and pharynx, and a "bull neck". Although there was marked toxæmia he was not in a dying condition. Within half a minute of the introduction of intravenous serum (40,000 units) he developed respiratory collapse—the heart continued for six minutes after cessation of respiration. The ophthalmic test was negative after six minutes—no skin test was done.

Post-mortem examination revealed large softening cervical glands and the lungs exuded much frothy material. On the walls of the left ventricle were small hæmorrhagic areas. Histology revealed recent hæmorrhages into the heart muscle. The muscle fibres were normal except for a few hyaline areas. There was no evidence of parenchymatous degeneration. The lungs showed marked congestion of the pulmonary capillaries with oedema of the surrounding alveoli but no inflammatory reaction. In the spleen there was marked hyalinisation of the central arteriole of the malpighian bodies. The thymus was normal.

It was considered that the patient died from true anaphylaxis.

The serum used throughout the year was Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s refined variety, 4,000 units per c.c., prepared with proteolytic enzymes.

TRACHEO-BRONCHIAL DIPHTHERIA.—Throughout the year three cases of tracheo-bronchial diphtheria occurred, one of which recovered.

(1) A boy, aged 6 years, was admitted moribund, in the stage of asphyxia pallida. Immediately tracheotomy revealed abundant membrane in the trachea which fortunately was separating and easily removed by aspiration. With prolonged artificial respiration, and aspiration of the bronchi, he came round and made an uneventful recovery.

(2) A boy, aged 2 years, had been ill two days with respiratory embarrassment. There was well marked obstruction with signs of broncho-pneumonia. Tracheotomy failed to relieve the child and he died within 24 hours of admission.

At post-mortem adherent membrane was found in the small bronchi. A profuse growth of streptococci was obtained with the gravis type of diphtheria bacilli.

(3) An adult female, aged 35 years, had been treated for 9 days for what was thought to be a simple laryngitis as nothing was visible on the throat. On admission she was toxic and slightly bluish in colour. Intubation and 100,000 units of antitoxin failed to relieve the moderate amount of laryngitis and she died within 48 hours of admission.

At post mortem the whole trachea and bronchi were lined with adherent diphtheritic membrane. The organism was of the gravis type.

SEVERE POLYNEURITIS IN AN ADULT.—A female, aged 28 years, had been treated at home for 3 days with incision for septic tonsils. She was admitted to hospital on the fourth day of disease seriously ill. The tonsils, palate and pharynx, were covered with a dirty white membrane. There was considerable adenitis. She was restless and toxic; T° 99, pulse, 96. In spite of 248,000 units of antitoxin (i.v. and i.m.) the throat took 10 days to clear up.

On the sixth day after admission the pulse dropped to 60 per minute, was soft but regular. By the eighth day there was slight difficulty in swallowing but no noticeable palatal paresis. On the eleventh day palatal paresis was noted. During the fourth week of residence she lost her voice, could only speak in a whisper, and paralysis of accommodation was quite marked. A week later the patient complained of a feeling of tingling in the tongue, side of neck and fingers. The soft palate was completely paralysed and insensitive.

By the sixth week she was unable to swallow and nasal feeding was started and continued for two weeks. There was loss of sensation all over both legs and the inner and posterior aspects of both arms. Two weeks later the patient began to swallow thickened material and her speech improved.

By the tenth week there was distinct wasting and weakness of the muscles of the shoulder girdle and fingers. Thereafter improvement was slow—she was allowed up on the sixteenth week and four weeks later she was discharged completely recovered.

When examined 12 months after discharge from hospital her heart and nervous system were normal.

TABLE I.

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF TYPE ORGANISM.

Month.	Gravis.	Intermediate.	Mitis.	Total.
January ...	8	2	2	12
February ...	5	4	2	11
March ...	10	—	2	12
April ...	8	8	1	17
May ...	8	8	1	17
June ...	7	2	2	11
July ...	2	1	—	3
August ...	8	3	1	12
September ...	1	3	2	6
October ...	2	3	3	8
November ...	3	1	—	4
December ...	3	3	—	6
Total ...	65	38	16	119
Percentage, 1946 ...	54·6	31·9	13·4	
Percentage, 1945 ...	63·4	29·3	7·2	

OPERATIVE PROCEDURES.—Appendicectomy, 1 ; incision (cervical adenitis), 1 ; intubation, 4 (1 fatal) ; tracheotomy, 5 (1 fatal).

DIPHTHERIA IN IMMUNISED PERSONS.—Thirty-nine, or 30·2 per cent, of the true cases had a history of previous immunisation ; 32 were mild in character, 5 were moderate, and 2 were severe. In addition 64 immunised children were notified as diphtheria, in which the diagnoses were revised.

TABLE SHOWING TYPE OF DISEASE, ORGANISM AND SEVERITY.

Age.	Gravis.	Inter- mediate.	Mitis.	Total.	Mild.	Mod.	Severe.
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 ...	7	—	—	7	6	1	—
4-14 ...	19	6	4	29	23	4	2
14 and over ...	3	—	—	3	3	—	—
Total ...	29	6	4	39	32	5	2
Percentage	74·4	15·4	10·2	—	82·0	12·8	5·1

## DICK TEST.

Diphtheria cases had the Dick test performed as a routine, and the susceptibles were immunised. Of 81 notified cases, 35 were positive; of these, 25 were fully immunised against scarlet fever.

## AGE PERIODS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	Total.
Positive ...	—	6	5	7	3	2	2	3	2	—	5	35
Negative ...	1	4	4	4	5	7	4	5	1	2	9	46
Total ...	1	10	9	11	8	9	6	8	3	2	14	81

## PROPHYLAXIS.

In other diseases, 5 children had the Dick test performed.

## PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Three patients were in residence at the beginning of the year, 93 were admitted as puerperal sepsis or pyrexia; in 31 cases the diagnosis was revised. Of these 65 cases, 58 recovered, 3 died, and 4 were in hospital at the end of the year.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 40; moderate, 16; severe, 5.

<i>Classification</i>	Recovered.	Died.
Group 1.—Infection localised to uterus ...	53	1
Group 2.—Septicaemia ... ..	4	1
Group 3.—Peritonitis ... ..	1	1
	58	3

THE AVERAGE AGE of the patients was 29·3 years; 6 were under 20 years of age; 12 between 21 and 25; 21 between 26 and 30; 12 between 31 and 35; 5 between 36 and 40; and 5 were over 40 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS of all cases prior to admission was 4·7 days; of recovered cases, 4·6 days; and fatal cases, 6 days.



THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE was 34·8 days ; of recovered cases, 36·2 days ; and of fatal cases, 9 days.

	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
County of Lanark ... ..	57	54	3
Airdrie Burgh ... ..	3	3	—
Coatbridge Burgh ... ..	1	1	—
Total ... ..	61	58	3

THE FATALITY RATE was 4·9 per cent, of the total cases discharged.

The following tables contrast the sepsis cases which developed in hospitals with those admitted direct from their residence.

#### HOSPITAL CASES.

	Recovered.	Died.	Total.	Death Rate per cent.
Bellshill County Hospital and Calderbank House ... ..	22	3	25	12·0
Fairhaven Nursing Home ... ..	2	—	2	—
Airdrie House ... ..	1	—	1	—
Total ... ..	25	3	28	10·7

#### OTHER THAN HOSPITAL CASES.

	Recovered.	Died.	Total.	Death Rate per cent.
County of Lanark ... ..	30	—	30	—
Airdrie Burgh ... ..	2	—	2	—
Coatbridge Burgh... ..	1	—	1	—
Total ... ..	33	—	33	—

Bellshill, Calderbank and Fairhaven are County Institutions : Airdrie House is the Maternity Hospital for Airdrie and Coatbridge Burghs.

COMPLICATIONS AT BIRTH.—Abortion, 3 ; gross tearing, 13 ; instruments, 13 ; miscarriage, 3 ; placenta praevia, 2 ; septic episiotomy wound, 2 ; severe anaemia, 24 ; still birth, 2 ; toxæmia of pregnancy, 1.

COMPLICATIONS DURING THE FEVER.—Cystitis, 4 ; drug rash, 11 ; faecal fistula, 2 ; jaundice, 1 ; liver atrophy, 1 ; mastitis, 4 ; pelvic abscess, 2 ; pericarditis, 1 ; peritonitis, 2 ; pulmonary embolism, 1 ; sacro-iliac arthritis, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Thirty-one, or 33·7 per cent, were wrongly diagnosed :—Anaemia, 5 ; bronchitis, 1 ; cellulitis, 4 ; diarrhoea, 1 ; mastitis, 9 ; phlegmasia, 5 ; pneumonia, 2 ; pyelitis, 1 ; septic sores, 1 ; septic wound, 1 ; uterine polypi, 1.

BLOOD CULTURES.—*B. coli*, 3 ; haemolytic streptococci, 1 ; non-haemolytic streptococci, 1 ; staphylococcus aureus, 2.

WASSERMANN TEST.—All negative.

CERVICAL CULTURES.—Swab on admission—Haemolytic streptococci, 14 ; non haemolytic streptococci, 1 ; *B. coli*, 29 ; staphylococcus albus, 4 ; staphylococcus aureus, 2.

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS.—Ten patients had one or more blood transfusions for profound anaemia :—Airdrie Burgh, 1 ; County of Lanark, 9.

OTHER PUERPERAL CONDITIONS ADMITTED.—Abortion, 3 ; mastitis, 8 ; subinvolution of uterus, 1.

COUNTY MATERNITY HOSPITAL CASES.—Anaemia, 2 ; pelvic cellulitis, 1 ; phlegmasia, 2 ; puerperal sepsis, 27 ; septic arms, 1 ; septic episiotomy wound, 1 ; mastitis, 6 ; uterine polypi, 1.

Of the 8 mastitis cases, 6, or 75 per cent, were delivered in Bellshill Hospital.

FATALITY RATE.—Three, or 11·1 per cent, were all County Maternity Hospital cases.

(1) A patient aged 29 years had been treated in Calderbank House for abortion. She was admitted to the fever hospital with a general peritonitis.

(2) A patient aged 34 years was sent from Bellshill Hospital as a puerperal sepsis following retained placenta. The degree of sepsis was local and mild. She was dying from toxæmia of pregnancy with marked liver atrophy.

(3) A patient aged 27 years was suffering from a moderate degree of sepsis due to a non-haemolytic streptococcus. She died suddenly from pulmonary embolism following a chronic endocarditis.

TREATMENT.—Pelvic examination, cultures taken, glycerine drainage, Fowler's position, large doses of sulphonamides, penicillin, and large doses of iron with blood transfusion for anaemia.

### Erysipelas.

Twenty patients were notified as erysipelas: the diagnosis was revised in 5. Of these 15 patients, 13 recovered, and 2 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 3; female, 10.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 12; moderate, 1.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.—Face, 12; leg, 1.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 42.5 years: 1 was between 1 and 10 years; 2 between 20 and 30; 2 between 31 and 40; 3 between 41 and 50; and 5 were over 50 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE was 5.4 days; and the average residence, 14.5 days.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Dermatitis, 1; otitis media, 1; septic varicose ulcer, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Five, or 27.8 per cent, were wrongly diagnosed:—Erythema multiforme, 1; oedema of the eyelid, 1; orbital cellulitis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; varicose ulcer, 1.

Throughout the year sulphanilamide and ultra violet light were used in most of the cases; one case had 1,275,000 units of penicillin in oil.

**Measles.**

Twenty-seven patients were notified as measles; the diagnosis was revised in 3, and 23 others proved to be cases of measles. Of these 47 cases; 46 were discharged recovered, and 1 was remaining in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 21; females, 25.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Measles, 45; rubella, 1. The disease was mild in 37; moderate in 8; and severe in 1.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE was 4.3 days; and the average residence, 16.6 days.

AVERAGE AGE.—4.3 years.

OTHERS WHICH PROVED TO BE MEASLES.—Diphtheria, 5; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 15; scarlet fever, 2.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Three, or 6.1 per cent, were wrongly diagnosed:—Blepharitis, 1; dermatitis, 2.

COMPLICATIONS ON ADMISSION.—Anaemia, 1; bronchitis, 5; broncho-pneumonia, 1.

CONCURRENT INFECTIONS.—Tuberculosis, 1; whooping-cough, 1.

## PNEUMONIA.

Twenty-seven patients were in residence at the beginning of the year, 384 were admitted, in 221 the diagnosis was revised, and 19 others proved to be cases of pneumonia. Of these 209 cases, 146 recovered, 33 died, and 30 were in hospital at the end of the year.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE of all cases on admission was 5·8 days ; of recovered cases, 5·9 days ; and of fatal cases, 5·1 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases was 23·9 days ; of recovered cases, 28·8 days ; and of fatal cases, 5·1 days.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.—Acute lobar pneumonia, 109 ; broncho-pneumonia, 67 ; hypostatic pneumonia, 3.

THE FATALITY RATE was 18·4 per cent.

Of the 33 fatal cases, 15 were in babies under 1 year. Sixteen, or 48·5 per cent, of the fatal cases were moribund, and died within a few hours of admission.

## TYPE OF DISEASE.

	Mild.	Moderate.	Severe.	Fatal.	Fatality Rate per cent.
Lobar pneumonia ...	54	35	9	11	10·1
Broncho-pneumonia ...	29	12	7	19	28·4
Hypostatic pneumonia	—	—	—	3	100·0
	83	47	16	33	18·4

## AGE AND SEX TABLE

Age-period— years.	0-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	Total.
<i>Recovered—</i>														
Males ...	9	7	7	8	3	14	3	7	9	14	10	3	4	98
Females ...	7	4	5	6	1	6	1	1	6	9	—	—	2	48
<i>Died—</i>														
Males ...	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	21
Females ...	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	12
Total ...	31	13	14	14	4	20	4	9	17	24	13	6	10	179

*The situation of the lesion* in the lobar cases was as follows:—Double, 6. Right side:—Lower lobe, 36; middle lobe, 5; upper lobe, 10; whole, 6. Left side:—Lower lobe, 40; upper lobe, 6.

COMPLICATIONS.—Fourteen, or 7·8 per cent. Abscess, 2; acute mastoiditis, 1; acute nephritis, 2; albuminuria, 1; anaemia, 1; conjunctivitis, 1; empyema, 2; mastitis, 1; otitis media, 1; pleural effusion, 1; tonsillitis, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—221, or 55·3 per cent, of the notified cases were wrongly diagnosed. These were:—Addison's disease, 1; asthma, 2; bronchiectasis, 2; bronchitis, 63; cardiac disease, 5; cold, 20; coronary disease, 1; empyema, 5; enteritis, 1; lung abscess, 4; lung tumour, 1; marasmus, 5; measles, 15; meningitis, 1; myocarditis, 4; negative, 20; others, 29; pleural effusion, 10; pleural thickening, 4; pleurisy, 5; pulmonary fibrosis, 3; tuberculosis, 17; whooping-cough, 3.

CONCURRENT DISEASES.—Cancer of the pancreas, 1; measles, 7; scabies, 1; syphilis, 4; whooping-cough, 1.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Anthraxosis, 1; burn, 2; duodenal ulcer, 1; septic caesarian section wound, 2.

CASES PROVED TO BE PNEUMONIA on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Diphtheria, 3; empyema, 1; meningitis, 11; pleural effusion, 1; puerperal fever, 2; pyrexia, 1.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURES.—Abscess of scalp (incision), 1; mastoidectomy, 1; rib-resection, 4; tracheotomy, 2 (fatal). Lumbar punctures, 12; aspirations, 13.

BLOOD CULTURES.—Six were positive (pneumococcus).

TREATMENT.—In addition to treatment on general lines—rest, nursing, oxygen and glucose, all definite pneumonias, lobar and broncho, were given adequate doses of the sulpha drugs. Nineteen cases had, in addition, penicillin.

#### **Other Respiratory Conditions Admitted.**

Bronchiectasis, 1; empyema, 2; pleural effusion, 9.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-three patients were notified as tuberculosis, and 22 others proved to be tuberculosis. Of these 45 cases, 19 were discharged or transferred in various stages of improvement, and 26 died.

SEX.—Male, 18; female, 27.

AGE PERIODS.—Under 5 years, 11; 6 to 10 years, 7; 11 to 15 years, 7; 16 to 20 years, 7; 21 to 25 years, 4; 26 to 30 years, 3; 31 to 40 years, 4, over 40 years, 2.

CLASSIFICATION.—Abdominal, 1; glandular, 3; meningeal, 20; pulmonary, 21.

Among the 21 patients classified as pulmonary lesions, 15 were of the ordinary adult type, 2 were miliary, 2 had tubercular effusions, and 2 were cases of spontaneous pneumothorax.

MENINGEAL TUBERCULOSIS.—Twenty, all fatal. Males, 9; females, 11. One was under 1 year of age; 5 between 2 and 5; 5 between 6 and 10; 3 between 11 and 15; 4 between 16 and 20; and 2 were over 20 years of age.

The bacillus was found in all the cerebro-spinal fluids. Of the 20 which were typed, 19 were human and 1 bovine.

OTHERS WHICH PROVED ON OBSERVATION TO BE TUBERCULOSIS.—Diphtheria, 1; erysipelas, 1; pleural effusion, 1; pneumonia, 17; pyrexia, 2.

FATAL CASES.—Meningeal, 20; miliary, 1; pulmonary, 5.

### ENTERIC GROUP.

Two patients were in residence at the beginning of the year, 30 were admitted, and in 4 the diagnosis was revised. Of these 28 cases, 27 recovered, and 1 died.

SEX.—Male, 13; female, 15.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 19.7 years. Eight were between 1 and 5 years of age; 8 between 6 and 10; 5 between 11 and 20; 2 between 21 and 30; 1 between 31 and 40; and 4 were over 40 years of age.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out during the first week of disease in 12 cases; during the second week in 11 cases; and during the third week and later in 5 cases.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE was 12·7 days ; and the average residence 34·2 days.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Paratyphoid B., 26 ; typhoid, 2. Mild, 24 ; moderate, 3 ; severe, 1.

COMPLICATIONS.—Nil.

FATAL CASE.—The one fatal case was a female, aged 69 years, who suffered from a chronic myocarditis and pericarditis, with an old standing cholecystitis. Her paratyphoid B. infection was mild.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Four, or 12·8 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed :—Constipation, 1 ; dysentery, 1 ; negative, 1 ; pulmonary fibrosis, 1.

### Coatbridge Paratyphoid B. Outbreak.

An outbreak of paratyphoid B. occurred in the Coatbridge area due to an ice cream infection. Fortunately the disease was recognised fairly early and the carrier picked up. This hospital was able to accommodate 26 of the cases : one of the cases was a County case infected apparently from the same source.

The type of disease was mild in the majority, only 3 were classified as moderately ill.

The one death was an old lady, aged 69 years, with a very mild infection, who suffered from an old standing myocarditis and pericarditis. She also had suffered for years from a chronic cholecystitis.

Although at the onset most of the cases had diarrhoea, this symptom had subsided by the time of admission in all but one case.

In 6 of the cases there was a well marked rash of rose spots, quite like the typical enteric spots.

In all but three the organism was present in the faeces—only in one was the urine positive.

One old lady, 76 years of age, remained a carrier in spite of prolonged chemotherapy and penicillin treatment.

All the patients gave high agglutinations to the O and H antigens.



**MENINGITIS.**

Two patients were in residence at the beginning of the year, and 93 were notified as meningitis. In 55 cases the diagnosis was revised, and 1 other proved to be meningitis. Of these 41 patients, 33 recovered, 6 died, and 2 were in hospital at the end of the year.

SEX.—Male, 28 ; female, 11.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—Thirty-three cases, including 3 fatal.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 8 ; moderate, 14 ; severe, 11.

AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE.—All cases, 4.4 days ; recovered, 4.4 days ; fatal, 4 days.

AVERAGE RESIDENCE.—All cases, 19.1 days ; recovered, 20.5 days ; fatal, 7.1 days.

FATALITY RATE.—Three, or 9 per cent. A child, aged 2 years, was admitted moribund, and died 6 hours after admission.

An adult, aged 34 years, had been ill 5 days and died 10 hours after admission.

A baby, 8 days old, had been treated in the maternity hospital with oral penicillin. On admission the child seemed to be recovering, and although treatment with sulphonamides and penicillin was continued it died from a relapse occurring on the 16th day of disease. At post-mortem the whole vertex was covered with a thick exudate.

All the cerebro-spinal fever cases were treated with sulpha drugs and penicillin — the penicillin was administered parenterally and intrathecally.

Average amount of the Sulpha Drugs, per patient 34 gms.

Average amount of Penicillin (parenterally), per patient 513,200 units.

Average amount of Penicillin (intrathecally), per patient 77,550 units.

Thirty-two of the patients had intrathecal injections (10 to 30 thousand units per injection) with no after-effects.

## AGE AND SEX TABLE. (CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER).

Age-period—															
Years.	0-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	Total.	
<i>Recovered—</i>															
Males ...	1	6	3	1	—	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	21	
Females ...	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	9	
<i>Died—</i>															
Males ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
Females ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total ...	3	8	4	2	—	7	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	33	

**Pneumococcal Meningitis.**—Five, including 2 fatal. All were treated with sulpha drugs and penicillin.

Average amount of the Sulpha Drugs, per patient 27.9 gms.

Average amount of Penicillin (parenterally), per patient 747,200

Average amount of Penicillin (intrathecally), per patient 142,400 units.

All of the 5 cases had intrathecal injections (10 to 30 thousand units per injection) with no signs of irritation.

**Influenzal Meningitis.**—A male, under 1 year of age, had been ill 18 days and died 3 days after admission.

He was treated with 400,000 units of penicillin (intramuscularly) and 1.5 gms. sulphathiazole (orally).

**CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.**—Fifty-five, or 58.5 per cent, were wrongly diagnosed:—Bronchitis, 1; bruised forehead, 1; cervical abscess, 1; cervical adenitis, 1; cold, 5; constipation, 2; enteritis, 1; erythema multiforme, 1; erythema nodosum, 1; gastro-enteritis, 2; haemorrhagic arachnoiditis, 1; Henoch's purpura, 1; malnutrition, 1; measles, 1; meningeal irritation, 1; meningismus, 1; menorrhagia, 1; negative, 14; neglect, 1; peri-nephritic infection, 1; pneumonia, 11; pulmonary fibrosis, 1; septicaemia, 2; septic spots, 1; sinusitis, 1.

**OTHER VARIETIES OF MENINGITIS.**—Tubercular meningitis, 20; all fatal.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Four patients were in residence at the beginning of the year, and 56 were notified as venereal disease. In four cases the diagnosis was revised and 1 other proved to be a case of venereal disease. Of these 57 proved cases, all were discharged in varying stages of improvement.

SEX.—Male, 23 ; female, 34.

AGE.—Under 1 year of age, 25 ; 1 to 10 years, 5 ; 11 to 20 years, 1 ; 21 to 30 years, 17 ; 31 to 40 years, 6 ; 41 to 50 years, 2 ; over 50 years of age, 1.

The average age of proved cases was 15 years ; and the average duration of residence, 14 days.

THE INDOOR CASES were :—Syphilis, 17 (2 congenital) ; gonorrhoea, 6 ; gonococcal arthritis, 1 ; gonococcal vaginitis, 3 ; gonococcal warts, 2 ; arsenical dermatitis, 1 ; ophthalmias, 24 ; phagaedena, 1 ; septic balanitis, 1 ; vaginitis (*B. coli*), 1.

FATALITY RATE.—Nil. A neuro-syphilis case died while having pyrotherapy in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Four, or 6.6 per cent, were wrongly diagnosed :—Corneal ulcer, 1 ; naso-pharyngitis, 1 ; septic spots, 1 ; vaginitis and frequency of micturition, 1.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Of 24 cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, 8 were gonococcal ; 4 were diphtheroid ; 11 were simple (no organisms present) ; and 1 was staphylococcal.

COUNTY MATERNITY HOSPITAL CASES.—Ophthalmia gonococcal 2 ; simple ophthalmia, 4.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURES.—Circumcision, 4 ; excision of warts, 2.

The number and nature of the cases attending the outdoor clinic and the areas from which they came are shown in the following table. Two hundred and eighty-one new cases were registered :—Males, 197 ; females, 84.

VENEREAL DISEASES, 1946.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea.	Soft Sore.	Others V.D.	Others Non-V.D.	Total.	Indoor Cases.	Indoor Days.	Outdoor Attendances.
County of										
Lanark	52	70	2	2	28	40	194	43	651	3,848
Airdrie ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	27	30
Coatbridge	1	3	—	—	—	2	6	2	38	30
Hamilton	2	6	—	—	2	5	15	4	56	505
Motherwell and Wishaw	17	29	—	1	8	8	63	7	66	972
Rutherglen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	72	110	2	3	38	56	281	57	838	5,387

PENICILLIN IN GONORRHOEA.—The treatment of gonorrhoea with the sulphonamides has been found in most cases to be quite satisfactory. In the odd resistant case, penicillin is of definite value and no case throughout the year has failed to respond to penicillin.

In female patients it has been of the greatest value.

In all, 87 males and 27 females were treated with sulphonamides and penicillin.

In 8 gonococcal ophthalmia cases treated half-hourly with eye drops (2,000 units per c.c.) for 24 hours recovery was rapid.

PENICILLIN IN SYPHILIS.—Five primaries, 5 secondary cases, 2 congenitals and 1 G.P.I. were treated with 2½ to 10 million units of penicillin.

At the present time the syphilis cases also have two courses of arsenic and bismuth.

As the use of penicillin requires hospitalisation of the patient for about 2 weeks it is difficult to persuade a number of patients to stop work for that period.

The following is a synopsis of the venereal diseases work since 1940 :—

	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>New Cases :—</i>	140	40	140	55	115	67	128	92	105	66	109	89	197	84
Syphilis ...	24	11	36	17	35	26	28	31	22	26	17	25	44	28
Gonorrhoea ...	61	4	44	11	38	20	33	16	34	15	46	30	86	24
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Soft Sore ...	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Others V.D. ...	28	16	24	5	16	11	21	14	18	10	11	4	28	10
Others Non V.D. ...	25	9	31	20	25	10	46	31	31	15	33	29	36	20
<i>Cases treated during Year :—</i>														
Syphilis ...	77	34	87	41	92	53	90	72	81	83	63	90	91	91
Gonorrhoea ...	100	17	60	15	50	25	40	21	44	22	53	34	93	26
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea ...	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Soft Sore ...	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Others V.D. ...	30	19	24	5	19	12	23	17	20	12	13	6	29	11
Others Non V.D. ...	25	9	31	20	25	10	46	31	31	15	33	29	36	20
Outdoor Atten- dances ...	3,395	1,012	3,824	1,078	3,779	1,613	2,598	2,085	2,471	2,334	2,460	2,346	2,986	2,401
Indoor Cases ...	35	27	47	40	37	41	41	47	32	24	29	28	23	34
Indoor Days ...	887	598	779	557	764	682	445	1,016	372	233	394	605	360	478
Salvarsan Sub- stitute Injec- tions ...	1,395	695	1,481	740	2,072	1,036	1,510	1,340	1,395	1,487	1,407	1,443	1,429	1,515
No. of Opera- tions ...	15	4	9	—	9	5	4	4	2	1	5	—	6	—
No. of Wasser- mann ...	207	70	220	112	190	149	237	213	214	167	175	170	266	265
No. of Smears Spirochaetes	36	—	58	2	40	9	38	26	29	20	31	24	40	31
No. of Smears Gonococci ...	348	143	403	278	454	186	421	240	317	190	378	320	553	451

*Note.*—Included under Salvarson Substitute Injections are 1,482 Bismuth Injections.

## Other Diseases.

	Rec.	Died.		Rec.	Died.
Chickenpox ...	10	—	Poliomyelitis ...	1	—
Dysentery, Flexner, 9; Sonne, 1 ...	10	—	Septicaemia ...	—	1
Gastro-enteritis ...	8	7	Vincent's angina ...	1	—
Parotitis ...	1	—	Whooping-cough ...	9	—

## Miscellaneous Cases Discharged During 1946.

	Rec.	Died.		Rec.	Died.
Addison's disease ...	—	1	Marasmus ...	1	5
Cardiac disease, ...	1	6	Negative ...	15	—
Cerebral abscess ...	—	1	Others ...	18	—
Diabetes ...	3	—	Septic conditions ...	12	—
Henoch's purpura...	...	1	Sore throat ...	4	—

## Laboratory Work.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined during the year in the Hospital Laboratory.

Nature of Specimen.	Nature of Examination.	Number.
Throat swabs ...	B. diphtheriae ...	2,246
Nasal swabs ...	B. diphtheriae ...	272
Ear swabs ...	B. diphtheriae ...	17
Throat swabs ...	Vincent's angina ...	39
Throat swabs ...	Haemolytic streptococci ...	1,663
Nasal swabs ...	Haemolytic streptococci ...	263
Ear swabs ...	Haemolytic streptococci ...	49
Cervical swabs ...	Haemolytic streptococci ...	91
Sputa ...	Tubercle bacilli ...	264
Pus ...	Organisms ...	61
Pleural fluid ...	Organisms ...	58
Cerebro-spinal fluid ...	Organisms ...	217
Blood ...	Culture ...	392
Blood ...	Widal reaction ...	84
Blood ...	Count ...	1,870
Blood ...	Sedimentation rate ...	122
Blood ...	Wassermann reaction ...	831
Blood ...	Kahn test ...	824
Smears ...	Gonococci ...	558
Dark Ground Exam., Serum ...	Treponema pallidum ...	71
Cerebro-spinal fluid ...	Wassermann, Coll. gold, etc.	26
Faeces ...	Enteric, etc. ...	410
Urine ...	Enteric, etc. ...	96
Pathological specimens ...	Sections ...	19
Urine ...	Microscopic examination ...	326
Miscellaneous ...	Blood sugar, urea, etc. ...	59

## County Laboratory.

Animal inoculations	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
						Total ...	11,057

## Electrical Department.

During the year, 3,400 cases were photographed. These were :—  
 Abdomen, 6 ; bones (disease), 155 ; bones (injury), 99 ; chests, 2,853 ; Chest and abdomen, 7 ; chest and renal region, 2 ; chest and sinuses, 5 ; chest and spine, 8 ; pelvis, 95 ; renal region, 6 ; sinuses, 2 ; skulls, 4 ; spines, 158.

The sources from which the 3,400 cases came were as follows :—

Centres and Dispensaries.				Institutions, etc.			
Baillieston	...	...	167	County Hospital, Mother-			
Bellshill	...	...	71	well	...	...	633
Bishopbriggs	...	...	72	Airdrie Burgh	...	...	49
Blantyre	...	...	32	Artificial Pneumothorax			
Cambuslang	...	...	64	Clinic	...	...	395
Carluke	...	...	45	Coatbridge Burgh	...	...	1
Lanark	...	...	108	Diabetic Clinic	...	...	22
Larkhall	...	...	71	Ear, Nose and Throat			
Lesmahagow	...	...	32	Clinic	...	...	2
Muirhead	...	...	1	Hamilton Burgh	...	...	2
Newmains	...	...	1	Lanark Hospital	...	...	7
New Stevenston	...	...	2	Lanarkshire Orthopaedic			
Shotts	...	...	5	Clinic	...	...	160
Strathaven	...	...	14	Lightburn Hospital	...	...	78
Tannochside	...	...	4	Longriggend Sanatorium	...	...	7
Uddingston	...	...	235	Medical Practitioners	...	...	310
				Paediatric Clinic	...	...	48
				Public Health Depart-			
				ment	...	...	388
				Roadmeetings Hospital	...	...	7
				School Medical Officer	...	...	8
				Shotts Sanatorium	...	...	4
				Tuberculosis Clinic	...	...	374
				Venereal Diseases Clinic	...	...	1

## SCREENING.

Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic ... ... 1,679

## PHYSIOTHERAPY.

The following tables show the work done during the years 1944-45-46.

Year.	Massage.	Exercises.	Ultra-Violet Light.	Passive Movements.	Radiant Heat.
1944 ...	14	15	97	12	—
1945 ...	39	130	265	11	—
1946 ...	102	251	208	19	45
Total ...	155	396	560	42	45

## 1946

Month.	Massage.	Exercises.	Ultra-Violet Light.	Passive Movements.	Radiant Heat.
January ...	6	14	4	—	5
February ...	21	24	4	10	1
March ...	29	51	5	7	—
April ...	14	48	7	—	—
May ...	16	36	56	2	—
June ...	8	23	20	—	—
July ...	2	15	1	—	—
August ...	4	33	19	—	6
September ...	2	7	7	—	9
October ...	—	—	51	—	17
November ...	—	—	15	—	7
December ...	—	—	19	—	—
	102	251	208	19	45



### Operations.

During the year the following operations were performed in the hospital :—

Disease.	Operation.	Rec.	Died.	Total.	
Diphtheria	Laryngeal stenosis	Tracheotomy	4	1	5
	Laryngeal stenosis	Intubation	3	1	4
	Abscess	Incision	1	—	1
Pneumonia	Appendicitis	Appendicectomy	1	—	1
	Severe Laryngitis	Tracheotomy	—	2	2
	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	1	—	1
	Abscess of scalp	Incision	1	—	1
Puerperal fever	Empyema	Rib resection	4	—	4
	Peritonitis	Laparotomy	—	1	1
	Mastitis	Incision	2	—	2
Scarlet fever	Abscess	Drainage	1	—	1
	Tonsillitis	Tonsillectomy	1	—	1
Venereal disease	Phimosis	Circumcision	4	—	4
	Gonococcal warts	Excision of warts	2	—	2
Others	Abscess	Incision	20	—	20
	Empyema	Rib resection	5	—	5
	Empyema	Drainage	2	—	2
	Measles laryngitis	Tracheotomy	1	—	1
	Lung abscess	Rib resection	1	—	1
	Mastitis	Incision	9	—	9
	Paronychia	Incision	1	—	1
	Positive swab	Tonsillectomy	1	—	1
	Total		65	5	70

In addition, there were 84 aspirations, 27 blood transfusions and 221 lumbar punctures.

The following operations and consultations were undertaken by the consulting staff :—

Consulting Physicians.—Consultations, 11 ; blood transfusion, 1.

Consulting Surgeons.—Consultation, 1 ; appendicectomy, 1.

Gynaecologist.—Laparotomy, 1.

Otologist.—Consultation, 1 ; mastoidectomy, 1.

Ophthalmologist.—Consultations, 3.

Thoracic Surgeon.—Consultations, 5.

### The Staff.

On the 31st of December, 1946, the indoor staff comprised 1 physician superintendent, 2 assistant medical officers, 1 matron, 2 assistant matrons, 7 sisters, 1 staff nurse, 31 student nurses, 32 maids.

The outdoor staff consisted of 1 engineer, 3 firemen, 1 gardener, 6 assistant gardeners, 3 chaffeurs, 2 clerks, 1 telephone operator, 1 storekeeper, 2 laboratory technicians, 1 physiotherapist, 1 sister-tutor, 1 V.D. attendant, 2 X-ray attendants.

The total staff numbered 102.

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 sister-tutor. The course in cooking and dietetics was given by the Education Authority.

Eighteen student nurses passed the Final Examination and were granted the General Nursing Council Certificate for Fever Nursing, whilst 6 others completed the Preliminary Examination under this scheme. Twelve student nurses were awarded cookery certificates by the Education Authority.

STAFF ILLNESSES.—Sixteen student nurses and 1 maid were warded for the following illnesses :—Abscess, 2 ; burn, 1 ; cold, 4 ; dermatitis, 1 ; dysentery, 1 ; epistaxis, 1 ; negative, 1 ; oedema, 1 ; paronychia, 1 ; septic finger, 1 ; sore throat, 1 ; urticaria, 2.

The sick staff lost 143 working days.

INOCULATIONS.—Twenty-eight student nurses were vaccinated with T.A.B. vaccine against the enteric group of diseases. Satisfactory agglutination results were obtained three months after the last injection.

IMMUNISATION.—Of 34 Schick Tests, 8 were positive and immunised.

Of 34 Dick Tests, 11 were positive and immunised.

MANTOUX TEST.—Twenty-five. Positive, 23 ; negative, 2.

**X-RAY EXAMINATION OF STAFF.**—Twenty-nine members of the staff were X-rayed on taking up duty.

**NEW APPARATUS.**—The old Newton and Wright X-ray apparatus purchased in 1926 was replaced in September, 1946 by a new Philips D.X.4. 4 valve machine.

The new X-ray equipment (a product of Philips Metalix British factory) is a combined fluoroscopic and radiographic outfit comprising 4 valve generator, rotating anode and stationary anode tubes, and motor driven tilting table for diagnostic procedures.

The generator is of the latest fully automatic type, whereby electrical interlocking prevents accidental damage from incorrect selection of exposure factors or switching sequences. Its output is more than sufficient to energise fully the high-power rotating anode tube and to provide for any future increases in tube loads made possible by technical developments. At the present time chest radiographs can be taken in exposure times of 1/20th to 1/10th seconds and general trunk radiographs in times of about 1 second, representing a very great improvement on the old apparatus.

The motor driven tilting table is fitted with all necessary attachments for radiography and screening of patients at all angles between vertical and horizontal, a special fitting also providing for the Trendelenberg position. A single table thus provides for all diagnostic radiographic techniques.

The cost was approximately £2,800.

#### Ambulance Work.

	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges.	Tuber- culosis.	Disin- fections.	Others.	Total.
Patients ...	993	491	3	—	332	1,819
Journeys ...	908	235	3	82	258	1,486
Mileages ...	14,013	6,314	92	1,267	6,806	28,492

TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS (AS NOTIFIED) AND DISCHARGES DURING 1946, WITH THE NUMBERS IN HOSPITAL AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE YEAR.

Disease.	In Hospital, 1st January, 1946.		Admitted.		Discharged.				Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1946.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Recovered.		Died.		M.	F.
					M.	F.	M.	F.		
Scarlatina ...	13	18	39	33	47	49	—	—	5	2
Diphtheria ...	9	10	129	156	124	153	5	7	9	6
Enteric Fever ...	2	—	14	16	16	15	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	4	16	3	15	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	3	—	93	—	89	—	3	—	4
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	10	13	1	1	9	12	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	17	10	16	10	—	—	1	—
Whooping-cough ...	—	—	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	1
Venereal Diseases ...	1	3	22	34	23	37	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	20	7	210	174	185	156	26	14	19	11
Meningitis ...	1	1	59	34	45	30	13	5	2	—
Others ...	4	3	27	73	29	71	2	2	—	3
	50	45	534	655	492	628	55	44	37	28
	95		1,189		1,120		99		65	
	1,284					1,284				

TABLE II.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1946.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Admitted ...	148	114	118	118	89	85	76	94	54	75	108	110	1,189
Discharged													
Recovered ...	124	117	112	102	88	104	77	64	57	80	107	88	1,120
Died ...	12	12	13	12	6	3	10	10	6	1	6	8	99

TABLE III.—THE STAGE OF DISEASE IN WHICH PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN 1946 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 ...	1	37	25	12	7	2	—	84	1	—	—	85
Diphtheria ...	5	33	32	22	12	9	4	117	5	1	1	124
Pneumonia ...	1	31	29	26	24	9	16	136	35	6	2	179
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	8	6	7	4	5	—	31	1	1	—	33

TABLE IV.—ADMISSIONS AS (NOTIFIED) SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Meningitis.	Veneral Diseases.	Tinea.	Pneumonia.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1946 ...	30	72	285	20	93	27	4	19	93	56	—	384	106	1,189
Total ...	4,288	32,175	15,070	1,648	2,716	790	1,287	1,795	1,328	3,066	431	8,002	6,183	78,779

TABLE V.—DISCHARGES SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

Year.	Enteric Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal Fever.		Measles.		Pulmonary T.B.	
	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.
1946 ...	27	1	85	7	117	7	13	—	58	3	46	—	15	6
Total ...	3,191	372	28,700	497	9,306	737	1,386	111	1,764	427	942	91	1,302	131
Fatality per cent ...	10.4		1.7		7.3		7.4		19.5		8.8		9.1	

  

Year.	Non-Pulmonary T.B.		Meningitis.		V.D.		Pneumonia.		Tinea.		Other Diseases.		Total.	
	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.
1946 ...	4	20	33	6	57	—	146	33	—	—	519	23	1,120	99
Total ...	1,455	461	366	338	2,359	57	3,981	1,106	442	—	18,183	1,064	73,377	5,392
Fatality per cent ...	24.0		48.0		2.4		21.3		—		5.5		6.8	

LIGHTBURN JOINT-HOSPITAL.

Annual Report, 1946.

*Visiting Physician-Superintendent*—JOHN REID, M.D., D.P.H.  
*Assistant Medical Officer*—ROBERT SHIRRA DEWAR, M.D., D.P.H.

The admissions and discharges during the year, classified according to the disease notified, and to the constituent authorities, are shown in Tables A and B respectively.

TABLE A.

Disease.	In Hosp. 1st Jan. 1946.	Discharged.			In Hosp. 31st Dec. 1946.
		Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	
Scarlatina ...	28	223	226	1	24
Diphtheria ...	5	18	22	—	1
Pneumonia ...	21	192	183	14	16
Erysipelas ...	—	27	27	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	17	16	1	—
Other Diseases ...	3	61	56	3	5
Totals ...	57	538	530	19	46

TABLE B.

Disease.						County of Lanark.	City of Glasgow.
	...	...	...	...	...		
Scarlatina ...	...	...	...	...	...	201	22
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	—
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	185	7
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
Other Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	28
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	452	86

### General.

The number of admissions showed a decrease of 35 compared with last years' figures. The greatest discrepancy occurred in the diphtheria admissions, 18 cases having been admitted during 1946 compared with 79 during 1945. This difference is due to the fact that in March, 1946, on account of staffing difficulties, all cases of diphtheria which normally would have been admitted to Lightburn Hospital were admitted instead to the County Hospital, Motherwell. This policy was continued to the end of the year. 57 patients were in residence at the beginning of the year and 538 were admitted throughout the year, making a total of 595 patients. Of these, 530 were discharged well, 19 died and 46 were in residence at the end of the year.

THE FATALITY RATE calculated on all cases discharged was 3·4 per cent, or ·2 per cent less than last year.

The average monthly rate of admissions was 44, the lowest occurring in August and the highest in January, the figures being 21 and 65 respectively.

The average daily number resident was 39 and the average duration of residence was 28 days.

The greatest number resident on any one day was 73 on 8th January, and the smallest 14 on 14th August.

Seven operations were performed under a general anaesthetic and 50 minor procedures with a local anaesthetic.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—53 patients and 8 nurses were X-rayed at the County Hospital, Motherwell.

### Scarlet Fever.

28 patients were in Hospital at the beginning of the year and 223 were admitted as Scarlet fever. The diagnosis was revised in 18 cases. Of the 233 proved cases, 208 were discharged well, 1 died and 24 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out in 99·7 per cent of the cases in the first week of illness and 0·3 per cent in the second week.

THE AVERAGE DURATION of disease on admission was 3 days.

FATALITY RATE.—The fatality rate was 0·4 per cent, representing one fatal case. This was a child suffering from Scarlet fever complicated by broncho pneumonia which was the cause of death three days after admission.

AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases was 33 days.

REVISED DIAGNOSES.—The diagnosis was revised in 18 cases as follows:—Bronchitis 1; Chicken-pox 1; Impetigo 1; Measles 1; Rubella 1; Septic Burn 1; Tonsillitis 1; Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis 1; Urticaria 1; Negative 9.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—The disease was generally of a mild type. Of the cases discharged 92.3 per cent. were classified as mild, 6.3 per cent. as moderate, and 1.4 per cent. as severe.

COMPLICATIONS.—69, or 34 per cent, of the cases had one or more complications—these were:—Cervical Adenitis 22; Local Sepsis 19; Otorrhoea 12; Otitis Media 2; Rhinitis 6; Positive Swab 3; Tonsillitis 2; Myocarditis 1; Meningismus 1; Herpes Zoster 1.

ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS ON ADMISSION.—Bronchitis 3; Broncho Pneumonia 1; Chickenpox 1; Impetigo 2; Positive Swab 1; Cervical Adenitis 1; Rhinitis 2; Otorrhoea 6; Local Sepsis 5; Whooping-cough 1; Septic Vaccination 1.

ANTITOXIN.—6 cases had on an average 15,000 units of Scarlet Fever Antitoxin. 3 cases had on an average 36,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

### Diphtheria.

As already stated, during the month of March the policy was adopted of admitting all cases of diphtheria to the County Hospital, Motherwell. This resulted in a marked reduction in the total number of cases of diphtheria admitted to the Hospital during the year. 5 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year and 18 were admitted, of whom 17 were wrongly diagnosed. Of the 6 proved cases, 5 were discharged well, 1 was in hospital at the end of the year. There were no deaths from diphtheria during the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out within the first 3 days of illness in 30 per cent of the cases.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE on admission was 4 days in all cases.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—In 17 cases the diagnosis was revised as follows:—Tonsillitis 15; Pharyngitis 1; Negative 1.



## CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.

Site of Membrane.	MILD.		MOD.		SEVERE		TOTALS.	
	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died.
Faucial ... ..	1	—	3	—	1	—	5	—
Laryngeal ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nasal ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	3	—	1	—	5	—

COMPLICATIONS.—2, or 0·1 per cent, had one or more complications. These were—Facial paralysis 1; Ocular paralysis 1; Palatal paralysis 1; Adenitis 1.

ANTITOXIN.—16 cases had on an average 23,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

**Pneumonia.**

21 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year and 192 were admitted, in 65 of whom the diagnosis was altered. Of the 148 proved cases, 122 were discharged well, 10 died and 16 were in hospital at the end of the year. Five or 50 per cent of the fatal cases died within 24 hours of admission to hospital and were too acutely ill to benefit from treatment.

FATAL CASES.—Lobar Pneumonia 3; Broncho Pneumonia 7.

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia ... ..	98
Acute Broncho Pneumonia ... ..	24

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION of true cases was Lobar Pneumonia 3 days, Broncho Pneumonia 3 days.

THE FATALITY RATE was 6·8 per cent, or 0·8 per cent less than last year.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Bronchitis 44; Empyema 1; Endocarditis 1; Fibrositis 1; Miliary Tuberculosis 1; Pleural Effusion 6; Pleurisy 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5; Tuberculous Meningitis 1; Whooping-cough 1; Negative 2; Rheumatoid Arthritis 1.

COMPLICATIONS.—23 had one or more complications, these were—Measles 6 ; Dermatitis 3 ; Sepsis 2 ; Positive Swab 1 ; Otitis Media 1 ; Tonsillitis 1 ; Colitis 1 ; Pyo-Pneumothorax 1 ; Pleural Effusion 4 ; Empyema 1 ; Pulmonary Embolism 1 ; Syncope 1.

### **Erysipelas.**

No cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year. 27 were admitted, 5 were wrongly diagnosed, 22 were discharged well and no cases were in hospital at the end of the year.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Blepharitis 1 ; Intertrigo 1 ; Scalp Wound 1 ; Erythema Nodosum 2.

FATALITY RATE.—Nil.

AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE was 19 days and average day of illness on admission was 4 days.

THE AVERAGE AGE WAS 42 years.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.—Facial 18 ; Leg 4.

### **Dysentery.**

No cases were in residence at the beginning of the year and 17 were admitted. Of the 17 patients, 14 were wrongly diagnosed, and 3 were discharged well. One case admitted as dysentery had a fatal termination but the condition was proved to be tuberculous peritonitis.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—Colitis 7 ; Debility 1 ; Ventral Hernia and Post Operative adhesions 1 ; Peritonitis 1 ; Negative 4.

### **Other Diseases.**

3 cases under this heading were in hospital at the beginning of the year and 61 were admitted. Of these 64 cases, 56 were discharged well, 3 died and 5 were in Hospital at the end of the year. In addition alteration in the diagnoses of cases admitted under the categories already mentioned, viz. ; Scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, erysipelas and dysentery, removed 119 cases from these groups to the group of other diseases.

The complete list of cases under the heading of other diseases is made up as follows :—

Disease.	Recovered.	Died.
Measles ... ..	24	—
Rubella ... ..	1	—
Chickenpox ... ..	1	—
Mumps ... ..	3	—
Whooping-cough ... ..	8	1
Bronchitis ... ..	45	2
Asthma ... ..	1	—
Tonsillitis ... ..	16	—
Pharyngitis ... ..	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	4	1
Miliary Tuberculosis ... ..	—	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis ... ..	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—	2
Pleural Effusion ... ..	9	1
Pleurisy ... ..	3	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	2	—
Adenitis ... ..	2	—
Skin Lesions ... ..	6	—
Enteritis ... ..	6	—
Colitis ... ..	7	—
Otorrhoea ... ..	1	—
Mastoiditis ... ..	1	—
Trismus ... ..	1	—
Jaundice ... ..	1	—
Empyema ... ..	1	—
Endocarditis ... ..	1	—
Fibrositis ... ..	1	—
Arthritis ... ..	1	—
Blepharitis ... ..	1	—
Debility ... ..	1	—
Hernia ... ..	1	—
Septic Arm ... ..	3	—
Negative ... ..	16	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	169	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Ambulance Work.**

Admissions to Lightburn	... ..	3,608 miles
Dismissals from Lightburn	... ..	2,736 "
Admissions to Motherwell	... ..	1,793 "
X-ray patients to Motherwell	... ..	1,875 "
Admissions to Stonehouse	... ..	179 "
Admissions to Hairmyres	... ..	124 "
Admissions to Longriggend	... ..	94 "
Admissions to Shotts	... ..	30 "
Transfer from Lightburn to Ballochmyle		68 "
Transfer from Lightburn to Killearn	... ..	44 "
Admission to Calderbank House	... ..	31 "
Cases to Dr. Smith's Clinic	... ..	142 "
Other Runs	... ..	1,499 "
		<hr/>
		12,223 Miles
		<hr/>

**Staff.**

The Staff at the end of the year comprised—1 Visiting Physician ; 1 Visiting Superintendent ; 1 Matron ; 5 Sisters ; 1 Staff Nurse ; 18 Student Nurses.

The Domestic Staff comprised—1 Cook ; 1 Assistant Cook ; 3 Kitchen Maids ; 1 Laundress ; 3 Laundry Maids ; 5 Home Maids ; 4 Ward Maids ; 1 Sewing Maid.

The outdoor Staff comprised—1 Engineer ; 3 Firemen ; 2 Gardeners ; 1 Chauffeur ; 1 Temporary Chauffeur.

STAFF ILLNESSES.—4 Nurses were warded with the following illnesses—Bronchitis 1 ; Asthma 1 ; Dysentery 1 ; Otorrhoea 1.

IMMUNISATION.—4 Student Nurses were DICK tested all being negative. 4 were immunised against diphtheria.

NURSES' EXAMINATIONS.—During the year 4 Student Nurses passed the Preliminary Examination held by the General Nursing Council and 6 passed the Final Examination and were granted the General Nursing Council Certificate in Fever Nursing.

**Buildings and Grounds.**

In January removal of protective baffle walls and trench air-raided shelter was completed.

PAINTER WORK.—Internal work included the painting of the Administration Block, Kitchen and Laundry. External painter work included the painting of the Administrative Block windows, windows of theatre block, windows of pavillions II, III, V and VI, windows of workmen's cottages and painting of boundary railings, etc.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM,  
ROADMEETINGS.**

**Annual Report by Physician-Superintendent.**

*Resident Physician-Superintendent*—J. C. MACARTHUR, M.B., Ch.B.  
*Matron*—Miss E. U. SCOTT.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.**

1946.

On the 1st January, 1946, 25 patients were in residence. During the year 274 were admitted, making a total of 299. Of these, 254 were discharged well, 8 died and 37 were in residence at the end of the year.

The details of these admissions and discharges are summarised in the following table:—

	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1946.		Admitted.		Discharged.				Remaining in Hospital, 31/12/46.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever ...	6	11	97	99	93	95	—	—	10	15
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	4	1	4	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	4	1	33	16	25	14	5	—	7	3
Meningitis ...	1	—	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
Others ...	—	2	4	7	4	9	—	—	—	—
	11	14	143	131	128	126	7	1	19	18
	25		274		254		8		37	
	299				299					

The total admissions this year are slightly increased from last year, but maintain approximately the same level as during the war years. The absence of any epidemic outbreak in the area in these years partly explains the decrease in numbers from pre-war years, while the general immunisation of school children, with the consequent decrease in Diphtheria admissions, is another important contributory factor. In view of the difficulties of staffing experienced since 1940, we have continually had to deal with larger numbers of patients than our actual staff warranted and are fortunate to have escaped an outbreak of epidemic proportions. This fortunate state of affairs cannot, I am afraid, continue indefinitely, and unless the Nursing position changes I view the occurrence of any future epidemics with considerable anxiety.

*Scarlet fever.*—There has been a slight increase in the number of cases admitted this year as compared with the war years. The disease however, remains very mild and no true toxic or septic cases occurred. There were no deaths.

*Diphtheria.*—The incidence of this disease in this area has been very markedly reduced by the thorough Immunisation of all school children and others by the Public Health Department.

*Pneumonia.*—There is a marked increase in the number of cases admitted this year as compared with last year, but on the whole there tends to be a general decrease in recent years partly owing to the introduction of the Sulphonamides. This treatment has of course considerably reduced the acute stage of the disease and consequently Practitioners tend to treat most of their cases at home. I am not quite sure, however, if this is to be wholly recommended, as in my opinion there is a tendency at home to reduce the period of convalescence with a proportionate increase in the liability to complications and sequelae of Pneumonia.

*The total number of admissions* was greatest during December, the total for that month being 37.

*The average duration of residence* of all cases discharged was 34 days ; of recovered cases 36 days ; and of fatal cases 5 days.

The fatality rate as calculated on all cases discharged was 3 per cent. The following table summarises the admissions and discharges for each month of the year :—

	—Jan.	—Feb.	—Mar.	—Apr.	—May.	—June.	—July.	—Aug.	—Sept.	—Oct.	—Nov.	—Dec.
Admitted ... ..	24	13	27	23	21	22	20	15	19	22	31	37
Discharged— Recovered ... ..	24	24	13	16	29	23	24	12	16	25	20	28
Died ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2

*Corrected Diagnoses.*—The diagnoses was revised in 44 or 16 per cent of the total cases discharged.

The following table gives the total 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
1935	478
1936	417
1937	446
1938	426
1939	349
1940	428
1941	354
1942	331
1943	317
1944	288
1945	246
1946	274

### Scarlet Fever.

Seventeen cases of scarlet fever were in Hospital at the beginning of the year. During the year 196 were admitted. The diagnosis was revised in 23 cases. Of the remaining 190 patients, 165 were discharged well and 25 were in Hospital at the end of the year. There were no deaths.

*Removal to Hospital* was carried out within the first week of disease.

*The average day of disease on admission* of all cases discharged was the 3rd day.

*Duration of Residence.*—The average duration of residence of all cases discharged was 37 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, mild or severe which may develop during the period of residence.

185, or 98·4 per cent of the total cases discharged were classified as mild

3, or 1·6 per cent of the total cases discharged were classified as moderately severe.

There were no cases of true septic or toxic scarlet admitted this year, nor any other cases in which the initial toxæmia was so intense as to be classified as severe.

There were no deaths.

*Fatality rate.*—Nil.

*Corrected Diagnoses.*—Of the cases notified as Scarlet Fever, 23 cases, or 11·7 per cent were wrongly diagnosed. These were:—Doubtful 5; Measles 3; Rubella 2; Tonsillitis 3; Nil 2; Erythema secondary to Scabies 2; Septic vaccination secondary to Erythema 1; Septic rash 1; Otitis Media 1; Tracheitis 1; Capillary Bronchitis 1; Diphtheria 1.



*Complications.*—Thirty seven patients, or 19·7 per cent of the cases discharged, developed one or more of the following complications. As before noted the severity or otherwise of the initial attack bears no proportionate relation to the degree or type of the complications which may develop during the course of the disease. However the increased percentage of mild cases on the whole has resulted in a general lowering of the total percentage rate of complications :—

*Classification of Complications :—*

*Cervical Adenitis.*—7 or 3·7 per cent developed non-suppurative adenitis. There was no case of suppurative adenitis.

*Rhinorrhoea.*—9, or 4·8 per cent developed Rhinorrhoea.

*Otitis Media.*—8, or 4·2 per cent developed this complication. The incidence and severity of this complication has been greatly reduced by the early administration and adequate dosage of Sulphonamide or Penicillin.

*Sepsis.*—11, or 5·8 per cent, suffered from various forms of septic fingers, toes, etc.

*Other Complications.*—Tonsillitis 2 ; Herpes 3 ; Vaginitis 1 ; Enteritis 2 ; Nephritis 1 ; Joint Pains 1.

*Conditions present but not as complications of Scarlet Fever :—*

Impetigo 3 ; Scabies 6 ; Psoriasis 1 ; T.B. Hip 2 ; Ringworm of Scalp 1 ; Chorea 1.

*Mixed Infection :—*

Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox 3.

Scarlet Fever and Measles 2.

*Cross Infection :—*

*Chickenpox.*—One case admitted with Scarlet Fever, but incubating Chickenpox, infected 6 others.

*Measles.*—Two cases admitted with Scarlet Fever, but incubating Measles, infected three others.

*Scarlet Fever Antitoxin :—*

41 cases or 22 per cent were treated with Scarlet Fever antitoxin. The average dose given was 20,000 units. Scarlet Fever antitoxin still remains the treatment of choice in early cases of uncomplicated Scarlet Fever of the mild type we are at present seeing. Scarlet Fever also responds well to Sulphonamide and Penicillin, but I prefer to reserve their use for the treatment of complications.

The following table summarises the statistics relating to Scarlet Fever since 1937 :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
No. of Scarlet Fever cases discharged well ...	185	192	93	131	115	133	137	129	137	188
" Return cases " ...	5	7	4	2	1	1	2	—	1	2
Infectivity rate ...	2·6	3·6	4·3	1·5	·8	·7	1·4	—	·7	1·0
Died ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Fatality rate % ...	1·1	—	—	0·7	—	—	1·4	—	—	—
Average duration of residence in days of patients discharged	44·1	42·	39·	35·6	34·	34·7	36·4	33·	35·	37·

### Diphtheria.

During the year 5 cases were admitted as Diphtheria. The diagnosis was revised in 4 cases as follows :—

Pneumonia following Whooping Cough ...	1
Tonsillitis ...	3

The one true case was a child of three years admitted on the second day of disease and discharged well after being 27 days in residence.

*Site of the lesion.*—Faucial and nasal. 20,000 units serum administered.

The marked fall in the admissions is undoubtedly due to the immunisation of school children and others throughout the area.

The following table summarises the statistics relating to Diphtheria since 1937 :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
No. of admissions ...	154	131	68	136	92	71	67	61	42	5
No. of patients discharged well ...	167	132	61	112	63	76	69	58	43	5
No. of deaths ...	9	5	4	3	3	1	3	3	1	—
Fatality rate % ...	5·4	3·8	6·5	2·7	4·8	1·3	4·3	5·2	2·3	—

### Pneumonia.

Five cases were in residence at the beginning of the year. During the year 49 cases were admitted and 1 other case proved to be Pneumonia. The diagnosis was revised in 16 cases, of whom 4 died. Of the remaining 39 cases, 28 were discharged well, 1 died and 10 were in residence at the end of the year.

*Classification of disease.*—Lobar 17 ; Bronchial 12.

*The average day of disease on admission* of all cases discharged was 4·7 days ; of recovered cases 4·3 days ; and of fatal cases 10 days.

*The average duration of residence* of all cases discharged was 39 days for uncomplicated cases and 54 days including cases with complications.

*Fatality rate.*—1, or 3·4 per cent, of the proved cases discharged, died. The fatal case was a child of 4 years who developed Pneumonia following Measles and died from Tetany.

*Complications.*—5 cases, or 16·6 per cent of the cases discharged, developed the following complications :—Delayed Resolution 2 ; Pleural Effusion 1 ; Tetany 1 ; Empyema 1.

*Corrected diagnoses.*—16, or 32 per cent of the cases admitted had the diagnosis of Pneumonia revised as follows :—Acute Bronchitis 6 ; Myocarditis and Pulmonary Congestion 3 ; Pleurisy with Effusion 2 ; Thrombo Phlebitis and Cerebral Embolism 1 ; Empyema 1 ; Tetany 1 ; Pulmonary Fibrosis 1 ; Nil 1.

### Empyema.

One case admitted as Pneumonia proved to be Empyema. The child was moribund on admission. The causal organism was proved to be *Streptococcus pyogenes* and, in spite of massive doses of Penicillin, patient died within 48 hours.

One other case admitted as Pneumonia developed Empyema as a complication. The causal organism proved to be a haemolytic streptococcus. Patient treated by aspiration and sulphonamide therapy. Discharged well, no clinical or radiological abnormality.

**Meningitis.**

There was one patient in residence at the beginning of the year. During the year 8 cases were admitted; in one case the diagnosis was revised. Of the remaining 8 cases, 4 were discharged well, 2 died and 2 were in residence at the end of the year.

*Classification.*—The six cases discharged during the year were classified as :—

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	3
Lymphocytic	„	...	...	1
Tuberculous	„	...	...	2

*Fatal cases.*—Two cases of Tuberculous Meningitis proved fatal.

*Average duration of residence* of all cases discharged was 28 days.

*Average duration of residence* of fatal cases was 15 days.

*Average duration of residence* of recovered cases was 34 days.

*Average duration of disease on admission* was 7 days.

*Treatment.*—All cases were treated either with a combination of Penicillin and Sulphadiazine or with one or other separately.

*Penicillin* :—

3 cases received a total of 2,190,000 units.

Total quantity administered *intrathecally*, 170,000 units.

Total quantity administered *intramuscularly*, 2,020,000 units.

Average dose in each case, *Intrathecal* injection, 56,000 units.

Average dose in each case, *intramuscular* injection, 673,000 units.

All cases of Cerebro-Spinal and Lymphocytic Meningitis were discharged well.

*Revised diagnoses.*—In one case, a male child of 2½ years, the diagnosis was revised to Gastro Enteritis, Tetany and Convulsions. This case was moribund on admission and died two hours after admission.

**Erysipelas.**

No cases were in residence at the beginning of the year. During the year 5 were admitted as such and discharged well.

*Average duration of residence in Hospital of all cases discharged was 21 days.*

*Type of disease.*—Facial and moderate.

*The average day of disease on admission of all cases discharged was the fifth day.*

*Fatality rate.*—Nil.

*Classification.*—the five cases were classified as :—Facial 4 ; General 1.\*

*Type.*—3 classified as moderate. 2 classified as severe.

*Treatment.*—4 cases treated with Sulphadiazine.

\*1 case received 1,970,000 units Penicillin.

There were no complications and all were discharged well.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1946.

	Recovered.	Died.
Whooping Cough ... ..	2	—
Glandular Fever ... ..	1	—
Measles and T.B. Groin Abscess ... ..	1	—
Pleurisy with Effusion... ..	2	—
Bronchiectasis ... ..	1	—
Myocarditis and Pulmonary Congestion ... ..	2	1
Thrombo Phlebitis and Cerebral Embolism... ..	—	1
Tetany ... ..	—	1*
Acute Bronchitis ... ..	5	—

\* Moribund on admission.

## SANATORIUM.

On 1st January, 1946, there were 23 patients in residence. During the year 10 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium. Of these, 33 patients, 7 were discharged with disease arrested, 3 died and 23 were in residence at the end of the year.

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FOR 1946.

In Hospital 1st January, 1946.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1946.
23	10	7	3	23

## AGE AND SEX.

The following table shows the patients discharged, classified according to age group, sex and type of disease :—

Age Groups	Males.	Females.	Total	Pulmonary	Non- Tuberculous
5	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	2	2	2	—
25	1	1	2	2	—
30	—	2	2	2	—
35	1	2	3	3	—
40	—	—	—	—	—
45	1	—	1	1	—
50	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—
60	—	—	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—
	3	7	10	10	—

The following table gives the place of residence of the patients admitted during the year :—

Newarthill	...	...	1	Bothwellhaugh	...	...	1
Lanark	...	...	1	Bellshill	...	...	1
Biggar	...	...	1	Douglas	...	...	1
Harthill	...	...	1	Greengairs	...	...	1
Blantyre	...	...	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 ... ..	1,510	17	453

### Pulmonary.

There were 10 Pulmonary cases discharged during the year, of whom 7 were improved or arrested and 3 died.

*Duration of illness of all cases prior to admission* is shown in the following table, classified according to type of disease at three-monthly periods.

Classification on Admission.	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	Over 24	Total.
Group I ... ..	—	—	1*	—	—	1
Group II ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	4
Group III ... ..	—	1	1	1	2	5
	2	3	2	1	2	10

\* Previously treated in Naval Hospitals.

*Fatal cases.*—Three, or 30 per cent of the pulmonary cases discharged, died.

*Duration of illness with period of residence.*—Duration of illness of fatal cases from date of onset of illness to that of death, recorded in monthly periods is shown in the following table, together with the actual period of residence of each patient :—

No. of patients.	Record in months.	Period of Residence.
1	over 24	5 months.
1	12	1½ years.
1	9	3 weeks.

*Results of treatment.*—The general results of treatment of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discharged during this year is summarised in the following table :—

Classification on Admission.	Disease Arrested.	Much Improved.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Died.	Total.
I	1	—	—	—	—	1
II	2	1	—	1*	—	4
III	—	—	2	—	3	5

\*In residence 17 days only—irregular discharge.

The following table gives the details of the operative work performed during the year by the Physician-Superintendent :—

*Artificial Pneumothorax :—*

Inductions and Refills	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
<i>Empyema.</i>							
Aspirations	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
<i>Pleural Effusions. (Tuberculous.)</i>							
Aspirations and Replacements	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
<i>Septic Onchia, Abscesses, etc.</i>							
Incisions, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

CONSULTATIONS AND OPERATIONS BY CONSULTING STAFF.

Dr. Gray.

Consultation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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**Grounds and Buildings.**

During the year the following indoor painter work was carried out namely :—

*Administrative Block.*—Kitchen premises ; staff cloakrooms 2.  
Staff sitting rooms 2.

*Sanatorium Home.*—Kitchen premises ; staff bedrooms 2.

*Old Pavilion.*—Night Nurses' Sleeping Quarters.

*Pavilion 1.*—Wards and Furnishings.

*Operating Theatre.*—Theatre and furnishings.



**Staff.**

The indoor staff consists of 1 Resident Physician-Superintendent ; 1 Matron ; 6 Sisters ; 3 Staff Nurses ; 10 Probationer Nurses ; 25 Domestic Staff, composed of Cook, Laundress and 23 Maids.

The outdoor staff consists of 1 Chauffeur, 1 Gardener, 1 Engineer, 3 Firemen, 1 Assistant Gardener-Chauffeur, 1 Assistant Gardener, and 1 Clerkess.

The Nursing staff still remains far below our full complement, The general shortage of Student Nurses for training and also trained staff remains acute. There are no obvious signs of improvement and it is only the fact that the incidence of Infectious Disease has not in any instance reached epidemic proportions that we have been able to carry on.

**Staff Illnesses.**

During the year 1 Staff Nurse, 5 Probationer Nurses and 6 Maids were warded suffering from the following illnesses :—Tonsillitis 1 ; Influenza 2 ; Septic Sores 3 ; Acute Choriza 2 ; Cellulitis of the hand 1 ; Sickness and Constipation 1 ; Haemoptysis 1 ; Scabies 1.

**Immunisation.**

Eleven Probationer Nurses had the Dick and Schick Tests performed during the year to determine susceptibility to scarlet fever and diphtheria respectively. Of these, 2 gave a positive reaction to the Dick Test and 2 positive to the Shick Test. They were immunised accordingly.

*Mantoux Test.*—The Mantoux Test was carried out on 16 members of the Nursing Staff—3 gave a negative reaction at a dilution of 1/1,000 ; the remainder were positive.

		<b>Ambulance Work.</b>				
<i>Admissions —</i>					Mileage.	
Infectious Diseases	Hospital	...	...	...	2,442	
Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	74	
					<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	2,516
<i>Discharges —</i>						
Infectious Diseases	Hospital	...	...	...	1,867	
Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	—	1,867
					<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Additional runs	...	...	...	...		9,917
						<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
					Total Mileage ...	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <u>14,300</u>

## HAIRMYRES HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,  
JAMES JOHNSTONE, O.B.E., M.B., D.P.H.,

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

### PATIENTS TREATED.

The number of patients under treatment during the course of the year is shown in the following tabular statements:—

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died.	In Residence 31st December.
120	394	309	39	166

### PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARISH OF RESIDENCE.

#### (a) *County of Lanark.*

Avondale ... ..	2	Crawford ... ..	1
Biggar ... ..	3	Dalserf ... ..	7
Blantyre ... ..	13	East Kilbride ... ..	3
Bothwell ... ..	37	Glassford ... ..	1
Cadder ... ..	5	Hamilton ... ..	4
Calderhead ... ..	2	Lesmahagow ... ..	3
Cambuslang ... ..	21	New Monkland ... ..	1
Cambusnethan ... ..	11	Old Monkland ... ..	15
Carluke ... ..	3	Rutherglen ... ..	5
Carnwath ... ..	2	Shotts ... ..	5
		Total ...	144

#### (b) *Burghs in County.*

Airdrie ... ..	5	Lanark ... ..	5
Coatbridge ... ..	14	Motherwell and Wishaw ... ..	5
Hamilton ... ..	12		
		Total ...	41

(c) *Outwith the County.*

Burgh of Ayr ... ..	15	County of Angus ... ..	5
"  " Clydebank ... ..	1	"  " Argyll ... ..	2
"  " Dumbarton ... ..	2	"  " Ayr ... ..	18
"  " Kilmarnock ... ..	8	"  " Dunbarton ... ..	7
"  " Kirkcaldy ... ..	3	"  " Fife ... ..	17
"  " Stirling ... ..	1	"  " Perth & Kinross	1
		"  " Renfrew ... ..	72
City of Edinburgh ... ..	2	"  " Stirling ... ..	2
"  " Glasgow ... ..	2	"  " Sutherland ... ..	2
"  " Perth ... ..	2	"  " Zetland ... ..	1
		Total ... ..	<u>163</u>

Of the 348 patients who were discharged or died during the year, 267 were in the Thoracic Unit. The statistics given below deal only with the 81 patients discharged from the ordinary wards.

## NATURE OF DISEASE.

Of the 81 patients discharged during the period under consideration all but two proved to be tuberculous, the disease assuming the pulmonary form. The non-tuberculous cases were a diabetic and a case of pleurisy.

13 of the cases had the following complications, viz. :—

Conjunctivitis ... ..	1	Tuberculosis of Kidney and	
Dermatitis ... ..	1	Spine ... ..	1
Diabetes ... ..	1	Tuberculosis of Knee ... ..	1
Ischio Rectal Abscess ... ..	2	Tuberculosis of Larynx ... ..	3
Pleurisy ... ..	1	Tuberculosis of Meninges	
		and Spine ... ..	1
		Tuberculous Empyema ... ..	1

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			
	Direct.	Transfer.	Total.	Direct.	Transfer.	Death.	Total.
Men ... ..	33	18	51	33	1	17	51
Women ... ..	23	5	28	17	—	11	28
	<u>56</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>79</u>

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5 ...	—	—	—	Pre-School Age.
„ 10 ...	—	—	—	} School Age.
„ 15 ...	—	—	—	
„ 20 ...	4	2	6	} Adolescence
„ 25 ...	16	8	24	
„ 30 ...	12	4	16	} Early Maturity.
„ 35 ...	5	9	14	
„ 40 ...	4	1	5	
„ 45 ...	5	2	7	} Late Maturity.
„ 50 ...	3	2	5	
„ 55 ...	1	—	1	} Post Maturity.
„ 70 ...	1	—	1	
Total ...	51	28	79	

Adolescence and Early Maturity continue to be the dangerous periods in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

## RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Stage.	Number of Patients.	T.B. Present.	Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	No. Change.	Worse.	Died.
I. ...	3	1	1	2	—	—	—
II. ...	14	9	1	10	2	—	1
III. ...	62	59	2	14	15	4	27
	79	69	4	26	17	4	28

The proportion of cases admitted in Stage III. of the disease, was much higher than in the previous year—79 per cent as against 59 per cent in 1945. 62 per cent showed no change, became worse or died, and 38 per cent left the hospital with their health improved. 87.3 per cent of the patients had tubercle bacilli in their sputum—in other words, were open cases.

## DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

Stage.	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.
I. ...	—	1	1	1	—	137
II. ...	—	1	5	5	3	230
III. ...	3	11	13	11	24	407
Totals ...	3	13	19	17	27	

## WASSERMANN TEST.

A specimen of blood was taken from all adult patients on admission, with the exception of gravely ill cases. The result in each case was negative.

## THORACIC UNIT.

During the year 1946, 267 patients were treated in the beds allocated to the Local Authority for their own use and the use of Outside Authorities. Of these, 188 were adult females and 2 were girls, 76 adult males and 1 boy. One female and three males were treated in the non-tuberculous section of the Unit. They were:—

One case of Bronchiectasis, one of Broncho-pneumonia and two of Empyema.

The remainder were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who were admitted for some form of surgical treatment. 33 were temporary transfers from other County of Lanark Sanatoria for A.P. Induction. The following surgical treatments were carried out:—

Adhesion Section ...	...	138	Phrenic Crush ...	...	98
Aspiration ...	...	67	Phrenic Evulsion ...	...	1
Bronchoscopy ...	...	8	Pneumo-peritoneum Induc-		
Drainage of Pus ...	...	1	tions ...	...	8
Lobectomy ...	...	1	Removal of Foreign Body		1
Muscle Graft ...	...	5	Rib Resection ...	...	7
			Thoracoscopy ...	...	16
			Thoracoplasty ...	...	140

In the case of six patients, treatment was unsuccessful; ten patients died and the remainder were successfully treated.

## EYE CLINIC.

Dr. Mortimer, Eye Specialist, attended here on 7 occasions and examined 15 patients, 11 of whom were supplied with spectacles.

## DENTAL CLINIC.

The appointment, early in 1946, of Mr. Gibson as Dental Surgeon, was warmly welcomed. Shortly after his appointment, he examined every local authority patient in the hospital. Thereafter, he made regular forthrightly visits: 84 patients received treatment as follows:—

Dressings ... ..	1	Impressions taken ...	13
Examinations ... ..	23	Preparation of Cavities ...	6
Extractions ... ..	183	Repairs to Dentures ...	3
Fillings ... ..	17	Scalings ... ..	8
Fittings of Dentures ...	22	Treatment of Gums ...	4

## THROAT AND NOSE CLINIC.

Dr. Gray visited the hospital on 11 occasions, and examined 145 cases.

## ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

Including inductions and refills:—

In-patients ... ..	1,264
Out-patients ... ..	652

## PNEUMOPERITONEUM.

As an adjuvant to phrenic nerve paralysis in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, the use of pneumoperitoneum, i.e., the injection of air into the peritoneal cavity, to obtain an additional elevation of the diaphragm, has, within recent years, gradually increased in popularity.

During 1946, it was decided to try out this method of collapse therapy on certain of our cases, and pneumoperitoneum has, accordingly been induced in 9 patients, a total of 185 injections of air being given. The cases chosen for this treatment were those in whom artificial pneumothorax was contra-indicated or could not be induced or had failed to control the disease because of indivisible adhesions. In 3 of the cases, the disease was of relatively recent onset and was largely basal in situation, and in one case, it was chronic, and the pneumoperitoneum was induced in an effort to control intractable haemotysis. A temporary phrenic nerve paralysis was performed in each case as a preliminary measure, and pneumoperitoneum induced at a later date, refills being continued at weekly intervals under X-ray control.

Although it is, as yet, too early to determine the efficacy of this method of treatment, it would appear that beneficial results are obtained in cases of "soft" recent disease, with or without thin-walled cavities, particularly in disease which is largely basal in situation. Cases of chronic fibrotic pulmonary tuberculosis with large thick-walled cavities appear to be very little influenced by pneumoperitoneum. As a preliminary measure to operative procedures, e.g., thoracoplasty, pneumoperitoneum may be of some value in preparing the patient for subsequent operation.

## X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

X-rays of Chest :—	In-patients	...	...	...	768
	Out-patients	...	...	...	750
Chest Tomographs :—	In-patients	...	...	...	5
	Out-patients	...	...	...	135
Bronchograms :—	In-patients	...	...	...	2
	Out-patients	...	...	...	20
X-rays of Bones :—	In-patients	...	...	...	24
	Out-patients	...	...	...	—
Total films used					2,030

## PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT.

*Out-patients.*

Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	867	Treatments
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	16	„
Exercises	...	...	...	...	22	„
Total					905	Treatments

*In-patients.*

Medical Electric	...	...	...	...	31	Treatments
Ultra Short Wave	...	...	...	...	30	„
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	155	„
Exercises and Massage	...	...	...	...	2,390	„
Infra Red Ray ...	...	...	...	...	15	„
Ultra Violet Radiation	...	...	...	...	11	„
Totals					2,632	Treatments

The increase in "In-patient treatments" was due to further treatment given to Thoracoplasty cases.

The decrease in "Out-patient Treatments" was due to the use of Calciferol in cases of Lupus Vulgaris.

## TREATMENT OF CASES OF LUPUS VULGARIS WITH CALCIFEROL.

During 1946, 19 cases of Lupus Vulgaris were treated with large doses of Calciferol (Vitamin D<sub>2</sub>.) Many of these cases had had prolonged courses of ultra violet light and had proved very resistant to this treatment. All have shown remarkable improvement with Calciferol Therapy. In most cases, improvement was not obvious until after about four weeks, thereafter improvement was gradual and good. The usual dosage was 150,000 units of Calciferol daily, by mouth. About three cases exhibited toxic symptoms. These symptoms consisted of loss of appetite, headache, backache and vomiting. All these symptoms ceased on withdrawal of the drug, and in all cases, further treatment was possible after three weeks' rest from the drug. In most cases, we found that the sedimentation rate rose after commencement of treatment and then fell again as clinical improvement became obvious. This fact has been observed by other workers. Generally speaking, it has been found necessary to give a course of at least four months' duration before a result approaching cure could be obtained.

There is no doubt that Calciferol Therapy presents one of the greatest advancements ever made in the treatment of Lupus Vulgaris

## LABORATORY.

The work done in this department, including E.M.S. work, was as follows :—

*Sputum.*

Direct Examinations for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	5,340
Cultures for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	300
General Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	101

*Pus.*

Direct Examinations for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	117
Aerobic Cultures	...	...	327
Anaerobic Cultures	...	...	326

*Urine and Faeces.*

Direct Examinations for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	27
Examinations for Organisms of Dysentery and Enteric Groups	...	...	120
General Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	562



*Urine.*

Microscopical Examinations	...	...	...	...	1,432
Examinations for Bile	...	...	...	...	63
Examinations for Urobilinogen	...	...	...	...	56
Examinations for Bile Salts	...	...	...	...	27
Examinations for Urobilin	...	...	...	...	15
Vitamin C Estimations	...	...	...	...	5

*Faeces.*

Microscopical Examinations	...	...	...	...	180
Benzidine Tests	...	...	...	...	215

*Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.*

Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	...	...	51
Cell Counts	...	...	...	...	56
Protein Estimations	...	...	...	...	50
Globulin Estimations	...	...	...	...	22
Sugar Estimations	...	...	...	...	21
Chloride Estimations	...	...	...	...	34

*Pleural and Peritoneal Fluids.*

General Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	...	738
Examinations for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	...	182

*Throat, Nose and Ear Swabs.*

Examinations for B. Diphtheriae, Vincent's Organisms and Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	466
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*Vaginal and Urethral Smears, etc.*

Examinations for Gonococci	...	...	...	44
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

*Conjunctival Smears*

General Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	...	6
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

*Blood.*

Blood Sedimentation Rates	...	...	...	...	4,634
Bleeding Times	...	...	...	...	1
Coagulation Times	...	...	...	...	1
Fragility Tests	...	...	...	...	17
Mean Corpuscular Volumes	...	...	...	...	19
Red Cell Counts	...	...	...	...	757
White Cell Counts	...	...	...	...	1,554
Differential Leucocyte Counts	...	...	...	...	981
Platelet Counts	...	...	...	...	5
Reticulocyte Counts	...	...	...	...	41
Haemoglobin Estimations	...	...	...	...	1,625
Films Examined for Malaria Parasites	...	...	...	...	67
Sternal Marrow Biopsies	...	...	...	...	20
Blood Cultures	...	...	...	...	26
Blood Grouping Tests	...	...	...	...	619
Widal Reactions	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis Flocculation Test (Sachs Georgi Method)	...	...	...	...	690
Syphilis Flocculation Test (Kahn Method)	...	...	...	...	704
Blood Sugar Estimations	...	...	...	...	210
Blood Urea Estimations	...	...	...	...	267
Icteric Indices	...	...	...	...	54
Van Den Bergh Reactions	...	...	...	...	8
Plasma Protein Estimations	...	...	...	...	87
Blood Cholesterol Estimations	...	...	...	...	61
Serum Bilirubin Estimations	...	...	...	...	34
Penicillin Sensitivity Tests	...	...	...	...	211
Coagulase Tests (Staphylococcus Aureus)	...	...	...	...	206
Bacteriostatic Tests	...	...	...	...	9
Urea Concentration and Urea Clearance Tests	...	...	...	...	136
Hippuric Acid Liver Function Tests	...	...	...	...	68
Gastric Analyses	...	...	...	...	189
Cold Agglutination Reactions	...	...	...	...	23
Cephalin Cholesterol Flocculation Tests	...	...	...	...	234
Formol Gel Tests	...	...	...	...	8
Total Examinations and Estimations	...	...	...	...	<u>24,451</u>

## ACCOMMODATION.

On 28th August, an extra 32-bedded male ward was opened. Owing to staffing difficulties, the number of patients had to be restricted to 28.

## STAFF.

*The Medical Staff was as follows :—*

Physician-Superintendent.	Consultant Laryngologist.
Deputy Physician-Superintendent.	Consultant Dentist.
	Consultant Ophthalmologist.
4 House Officers (Part-time).	Consultant Anaesthetist.
Consultant Thoracic Surgeon.	
Assistant Consultant Thoracic Surgeon.	

*The Institution Staff included the following :—*

Matron ... .. 1	Kitchen Porters ... 2
Assistant Matrons ... .. 7	Laundress ... .. 1
Radiographer ... .. 1	Clerks ... .. 3
Assistant Radiographer ... 1	House Steward ... 1
Masseuse ... .. 1	Engineers ... .. 3
Sisters ... .. 10	Boiler Firemen ... 4
Trained Nurses ... .. 18	Attendant ... .. 1
Assistant Nurses ... .. 13	Porter ... .. 1
Probationers ... .. 10	Night Porter and Telephone Operator ... 1
Nursing Orderlies ... .. 32	Chaffeur ... .. 1
Kitchen Superintendent ... 1	Assistant Motor Driver 1
Cook ... .. 1	Carter ... .. 1
Maids ... .. 28	
	Total ... 144

## Colony Departments.

### POULTRY FARM.

The work of this department was again chiefly concerned with the production of eggs and fowls for light diet, the produce supplied to the Institution throughout the year being as follows :—

Eggs—4,252 doz.                      Fowls—5,519 lbs.

The stock at the end of the year was :—

15 chickens.	389 pullets.	66 hens.
3 cockerels.	13 drakes	20 ducks.
3 geese.	2 turkeys.	

### PIGGERY.

This department was one of the most profitable departments, the total sales for the year again amounting to over £2,800. At the close of the year, the stock numbered 153.

### FARM.

During 1946, the acreage of Farm Crops and pasture land was as follows :—

Oats, 31 acres.	Hay, 32½ acres.	Potatoes, 6 acres.
Wheat, 2 acres.	Mashlam, 6 acres.	Turnips, 9½ acres.
Cabbage 1½ acres.	Kale, ½ acre.	Pasture land, 100½ acres.
Rough Grass, 15 acres.		

giving a total of 204½ acres.

Livestock at the close of the year was as follows :—

2 Stock Bulls.	55 Cows.	31 Heifers.
15 Heifer Calves.	1 Bull Stirk.	8 Working Horses.

The Staff consisted of :—Farm Manager, Byreman, Assistant Byreman, Dairymaid, 2 Ploughmen, 8 Outdoor Workers and 1 Milker. In addition, several casual workers were employed occasionally during the year, lifting potatoes, thinning turnips, etc.

### GARDENS.

All available space in the Gardens, Grounds and Forest Nursery was again utilised for the production of vegetables for the Institution. The greenhouses were used mainly for the cultivation of tomatoes for Institution use, the total amount produced being over 1½ tons.

The Staff consisted of :—Head Gardener, Foreman (Gardens Department), Foreman (Nursery Department), 6 Assistants (Gardens Department), 3 Assistants (Nursery Department), 1 Carter.

## COUNTY SANATORIUM, LONGRIGGEND.

*Physician-Superintendent*—L. J. LANG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Visiting Physician*—S. SCOULLER, M.B., Ch.B.

*Matron*—Miss H. E. SMART.

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st December.
44	66*	68**.	8	42

\* Includes 26 readmissions from Hairmyres.

\*\* Includes 26 temporarily transferred to Hairmyres.

## AGE AND SEX.

The following table shows the patients discharged, classified according to age group, sex and type of disease :—

—5	4	3	7	Pre-school	...	...	5	1	—	1		
—10	1	1	2	School Age	...	...	1	—	1	—		
—15												
—20												
—25	—	6	6	Adolescent	...	...	6	—	—	—		
—30	—	14	14									
—35	—	7	7									
—40	—	3	3	Early Maturity	...	...	3	—	—	—		
—45	—	3	3									
—50	—	—	—									
—55	—	—	—	Late Maturity	...	...	—	—	—	—		
—60	—	—	—									
—65	—	—	—									
—70	—	—	—									
—75	—	—	—									
			5	37	42				39	1	1	1

## DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN MONTHS.

	0-1	1-3	—6	—9	—12	—18	—24	over
Pulmonary ...	2	1	8	4	7	6	5	7
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspect ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(41 Cases).

Of these cases 5 were of primary tuberculous complex, 3 in known contacts with open cases. They were all aged between 1-9/12 years and 3 years. All were discharged quiescent after an average of 183 days' treatment.

One child, aged 1½ years, died of generalised tuberculosis after 46 days. Another child, a boy of 11 years, was admitted in error and transferred to Shotts after 2 days.

The remaining 34 cases were of parenchymatous tuberculosis. The majority were, on admission, cases of chronic disease with lesions of varying extent and degrees of advancement.

Many were only suitable for conservative treatment, collapse therapy and other special treatment measures were used when indicated.

82 per cent of the verified cases had tubercle bacilli in the spit.

### GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Classification on Admission.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Stat.	Worse.	Died.
Group I. ...	2	—	—	—	—
Group II. ...	3	2	1	—	—
Group III. ...	3	6	3	7	7

### Non-Tuberculous Diseases.

In one case, a child of 13 months, admitted for observation, a diagnosis of pulmonary fibrosis and pleural thickening following empyema, non-tuberculous, was made. She was discharged well after 70 days' treatment.

### SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT.

*Artificial Pneumothorax.*—Inductions were carried out at Hairmyres. Mr. Dick carried out adhesion section in 7 cases and phrenic crush in 4 cases, patients being temporarily transferred to the Thoracic unit.

During the year 22 cases were under treatment and 482 refills were given.

7 Aspirations were carried out.

*X-ray Examinations.*—282 X-ray examinations and 2 tomographs were carried out at various County X-ray units.

The staff have routine X-ray examinations every 6 months.

*E.N.T. Specialist.*—Saw 6 patients in consultation.

*Eye Specialist.*—Saw 5 patients in consultation.

*Dental Treatment.*—The visiting dentist made 8 visits and treated 43 patients, the total number of extractions being 54. 9 fillings were carried out, and scaling and cleaning done in some cases. Dentures were supplied to 2 cases. Treatment was carried out at the Dental Clinic for patients able to travel.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

*Building and Grounds.*—No work beyond ordinary maintenance during the year.

*Accommodation.*—48 beds and 6 cots or beds for observation.

#### STAFF—

<i>Medical Staff</i>	...	Physician-Superintendent (Visiting). 2 Visiting Physicians.
<i>Nursing Staff</i>	...	Matron. 3 Sisters (1 Night). 2 Staff Nurses. 4 Assistant Nurses. 5 Probationers.
<i>Domestic Staff</i>	...	Cook. 2 Laundry Maids. 12 Maids.
<i>Outdoor Staff</i>	..	1 Engineer Attendant. 2 Gardener Firemen.

## COUNTY SANATORIUM, SHOTTS, 1946.

*Physician-Superintendent*—G. MACLEOD MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Visiting Physician*—J. A. MOORE HALL, M.D.

*Matron*—Miss ROBBIE.

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st December.
30	43	37	5	31

During the year the following temporary transfers were carried out :—

Transferred to Hairmyres for treatment and readmitted	...	6
Transferred to Stonehouse for treatment and readmitted	...	1
		<u>7</u>

Deducting these from the total discharges leaves a nett total of 30 and 5 deaths. The following statistics deal with the figure of 35.

## AGE AND SEX.

The following table shows the patients discharges, classified according to age group, sex and type of disease :—

Quin- quennial periods.	Males.		Females.		Age Groups.	Pulmonary.	
	C.	O.L.A.	C.	O.L.A.		C.	O.L.A.
—5	—	—	—	—	Pre-school	—	—
—10	—	—	—	—			
—15	—	—	—	—	School Age	—	—
—20	3	1	3	—	Adolescent	19	2
—25	7	1	6	—			
—30	1	2	1	—			
—35	—	1	2	—			
—40	1	1	—	—	Early Maturity	6	5
—45	1	1	—	—			
—50	2	1	—	—			
—55	—	—	—	—			
—60	—	—	—	—			
—65	—	—	—	—			
—70	—	—	—	—	Late Maturity	2	1
	15	8	12	—	35	27	8 35



## DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN MONTHS.

	0-1		1-3		—6		—9		—12		—18		—24		Over 24		
	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.	
Pulmonary	1	—	2	1	8	1	2	—	1	2	1	2	6	1	6	1	—35
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspect ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(35 Cases.)

County	...	...	...	...	27
O.L.A.	...	...	...	...	8

88 per cent county and 100 per cent O.L.A. of the verified cases had tubercle bacilli in the spit.

## GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

[Classification on Admission.	Quiescent.		Improved.		Stat.		Worse.		Died.	
	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.	C.	O.
Group I. ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Group II. ...	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group III. ...	—	—	3	3	3	2	7	—	5	—

## Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(Nil).

## SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT.

*Artificial Pneumothorax.*—3 patients ; 37 refills.

*Treatment with Gold Salts.*—One patient had treatment with Myocrisin.

*X-ray Examinations.*—111 X-ray films were taken.

*E.N.T. Specialist.*—Three patients.

*Dental Treatment.*—The visiting dentist made 9 visits and treated 40 patients, the total number of extractions being 60. Seventeen patients paid visits to the Dental Clinic at the County Hospital, Motherwell, where 17 fillings and 3 scalings were carried out. Artificial Dentures were supplied to four patients and two dentures were repaired.

*Eye Clinic.*—One patient was seen by the Consultant Ophthalmologist at the Eye Clinic.

*Mr. Bruce Dick's Clinic.*—Four patients attended this clinic.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

*Building and Grounds.*—During the year outside painter work was carried out and also interior painting of Pavilion 1 and parts of the administration block. Necessary repairs were carried out as required.

*Accommodation.*—The normal bed accommodation is 50, but there is still great difficulty in obtaining sufficient staff and for a time there was only one ward (19 patients) in use. It was found possible to reopen one ward and at the end of the year two wards were occupied with accommodation for 34 patients.

#### STAFF.

<i>Medical Staff</i>	...	Physician-Superintendent. Visiting Physician.
<i>Nursing Staff</i>	...	One Matron. Two fully trained Sisters. Two Staff Nurses. Three Assistant Nurses. Two Probationers. Two Part-Time Probationers.
<i>Domestic Staff</i>	...	One Cook. One Assistant Cook. Two Laundry Maids. Eight Full-Time Others. Four Part-Time Others.
<i>Outdoor Staff</i>	...	One Engineer Attendant. One Assistant Gardener. One Stoker-Boilerman.

**COUNTY ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.**

---

*Medical Superintendent*—Dr. ALEXANDER SMITH.

*Deputy Medical Superintendent*—Dr. ROBERT PETTIGREW.

*Visiting Physician*—Dr. E. M. K. STEVENSON.

*Visiting Surgeon*—Miss ELLEN B. ORR.

*Visiting Urological Surgeon*—Mr. ARTHUR JACOBS.

*Visiting Ophthalmologist*—Dr. J. A. MORTIMER.

*Visiting Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist*—Dr. ROBERT GRAY.

*Visiting Anaesthetist*—Dr. ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

*Resident Assistant Surgeon*—Miss TINA GRAY.

*Orthopaedic Registrar*—Dr. R. BLAIR BONAR.

*Matron*—Miss M. CAMPBELL.

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**Report by Dr. Alexander Smith.**

The year 1946 has had its difficulties, many of them due to shortage of staff, some of them due to the unsettling effect of a transitional phase. The beds allocated to long term orthopaedic patients have remained at 200, but in September, 1946, the scheme bed allocation for general patients was reduced on the instructions of the Department of Health from 170 to 90. There has thus been a progressive reduction of scheme beds from more than 300 to less than 100 since the end of the war.

The work of the indoor and outdoor departments are, as in former reports, classified separately.

**Indoor Patients.**

During the year 1,002 patients were admitted and 1,051 discharged. In addition 19 deaths were recorded. Table I shows these classified as Scheme (mainly general hospital) patients, and Local Authority (mainly long term orthopaedic) patients.

TABLE I.  
TOTAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

	In Residence 1st. January.	Admitted During 1946.	Discharged During 1946.	Died During 1946.	In Residence 31st Dec.
Scheme ...	118	521	563	10	66
Local Authority	183	481	488	9	167
Total ...	301	1,002	1,051	19	233

SCHEME PATIENTS.

Table II shows the Scheme Patients admitted and discharged during the year divided into civilian and service categories.

TABLE II.—SCHEME PATIENTS.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

	In Residence 1st January.	Admitted During 1946.	Discharged During 1946.	Died During 1946.	In Residence 31st Dec.
Service ...	90	212	253	3	46
Civilian ...	28	309	310	7	20
Total ...	118	521	563	10	66

During the war years these scheme patients were predominantly service, and were admitted either from local units or from casualty convoys. Since the end of the war the service patients treated have steadily declined from a daily total of about 300 at the peak to a daily total now of 40 or less. These service patients are now in most instances for treatment in special units, frequently under the long term scheme

Civilian patients have come from local practitioners, the Hospital Officer and in many instances from the Department of Health's Regional Medical Officers as part of the Supplementary Medical Service.

We have made it a special aim to take S.M.S. patients requiring investigation for cardiac lesions and blood diseases on the medical side, and on the surgical side those in need of specialist urological investigation and treatment, which has always been provided here under Mr. Jacobs and his colleagues.

TABLE III.—SCHEME PATIENTS.—ADMISSIONS,  
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS CLASSIFIED.

	Medical	Surgical.	Urolog- ical.	E.N.T.	Eyes.	Long Term Non-Pul. Tubercle.	Total.
Admissions	225	174	33	30	40	19	521
Discharges and Deaths	252	201	29	29	46	16	573

It is fair to say that, though this is a Local Authority hospital, the treatment of scheme patients has been to the mutual advantage of the Local Authority and the Department of Health. It has been recognised that the scheme patients gave that variety in work and breadth in outlook which proved helpful to the medical and nursing staff, who otherwise might have had their attention too exclusively confined to the treatment of long term orthopaedics. Invariably the Department's Hospital Officers have appreciated our point of view and tried to alleviate our manifold difficulties. We on our part have tried to reciprocate by admitting patients of any description whenever requested to do so.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITY PATIENTS.

During the year 481 local authority patients were admitted, 488 were discharged and a further 9 died. Table IV shows these classified as suffering from tuberculous and non-tuberculous disease.

TABLE IV.—LOCAL AUTHORITY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES  
CLASSIFIED.

	In Residence 1st January.	Admitted During 1946.	Discharged During 1946.	Died During 1946.	In Residence 31st Dec.
Tuberculous	157	154	148	8	155
Non- Tuberculous	26	327	340	1	12
Totals	183	481	488	9	167

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION AND SITE OF LESION.

In Table V the 497 local authority patients who were discharged or died are further classified according to age group, sex and type of disease.

TABLE V.

Age	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Age Groups	Tubercle	Non-Tuberculous Orthopaedics	E.N.T.	Miscellaneous
—5	109	120	229	Pre-School ... ..	19	20	188	2
5+—14	46	60	106	School Age ... .. Adolescent and Early	55	39	7	5
15+—30	31	77	108	Maturity ... ..	54	11	—	43
30+	25	29	54		28	7	—	19
Totals	211	286	497		156	77	195	69

This table is somewhat misleading and of little value in showing sex distribution because the preponderance of females is almost completely explained by the patients classified as miscellaneous containing a large number of post-*puerperal* mastitis cases. Among the tuberculous patients the usual age distribution is noted. With tuberculosis of bones and joints trauma plays a part, and we seldom get very young infants admitted with lesions. When very young children do come, they usually have a widely disseminated haematogenous tubercle of human type, and the source of the infection can usually be traced to the mother. Once the child is subjected to the trauma of early walking, if it has already been infected with the tubercle bacillus, deposit in injured bones or joints begins to occur. Most of our patients, however, develop their tuberculous lesions of bones and joints during school years. In adolescence and early maturity, in addition to the bone and joint lesions, we begin to get tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system. An increasing number of patients treated have been over 30 years of age, not because there has been an increase in the disease at this age, but because many more seek treatment than formerly.

## PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Local authorities other than the County of Lanark have had an allocation of beds in Stonehouse due to the release of beds from time to time by the Department of Health for this purpose. This has, I am sure, proved useful to the smaller authorities, who have

been able to get their major bone and joint lesions treated in a way not formerly attainable; and the occasional urological problem has also been solved for them. Most of these local authorities have participated only in the scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis, but some of the neighbouring burghs have also availed themselves of our general orthopaedic scheme. Of the 156 tuberculous patients who were discharged or died during 1946, 108 came from the County of Lanark and 48 from other local authorities. Similarly, of the 77 non-tuberculous orthopaedic patients, 63 were Lanarkshire patients and 14 came from other authorities. Table VI shows the place of residence of all the local authority patients who left the hospital during the year.

TABLE VI.—LOCAL AUTHORITY PATIENTS.—PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Place of Residence.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pul. Tuberculosis.	Orthopaedic Non-T.B.	E.N.T.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
County of Lanark	...	1	108	63	191	60	433
"	Ayr ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
"	Dunbarton ...	—	4	—	—	2	6
"	Inverness ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
"	Renfrew ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Burgh of	Airdrie ...	—	4	5	—	1	10
"	Clydebank ...	1	3	—	—	—	4
"	Coatbridge ...	—	7	4	—	1	12
"	Dunfermline ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
"	Hamilton ...	—	12	2	1	3	18
"	Motherwell ...	—	6	3	2	1	12
"	Rutherglen ...	—	4	—	1	1	6
"	Stirling ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
City of Glasgow	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...		2	154	77	195	69	497

It is essential that the treatment of orthopaedics, particularly tuberculosis of bones and joints, should be regionalised in this way, because the service is infinitely better than can be obtained if the patients are treated in small groups. I am also sure that all tuberculosis workers will agree that the problem of the treatment of bone and joint tubercle cannot be solved by putting the patients under the exclusive care of orthopaedic surgeons, who may be admirably equipped to correct deformities or immobilise joints, but who lack the medical background to treat a disease with such protean manifestations.

## DURATION OF TREATMENT.

TABLE VII.—LOCAL AUTHORITY CASES.—DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN MONTHS.

Months.	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	—18	—24	24+	Totals.
Pulmonary ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ...	27	29	19	13	14	16	20	16	154
Non-Tuberculous Orthopaedics ...	31	17	13	3	3	3	4	3	77
E.N.T. ...	191	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
Miscellaneous ...	42	23	1	1	1	—	—	1	69
Totals ...	291	74	34	17	18	19	24	20	497

In Table VII the duration of treatment among the local authority patients is illustrated. This table was prepared in the first instance to show the long time required to treat non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Lesions of the major joints and of the spine need prolonged recumbency and immobilisation and make up the bulk of the cases requiring one or two years' treatment. In about one third of the non-pulmonary tuberculous patients the length of treatment in hospital was less than three months. These are patients suffering from minor conditions like tuberculous cervical adenitis, who receive inpatient treatment and perhaps operation and are subsequently discharged to be supervised for years as outpatients. Occasionally a patient with an old healed bone or joint lesion is admitted for a short term, usually to undergo some orthopaedic operation for the improvement of a deformity. The longest residents are those with chronic intractable multiple lesions who frequently live happily for years under a hospital regime, but still cannot be sent home.

The non-tuberculous orthopaedic patients, although they are kept under treatment and surveillance at clinics for very long periods, do not remain long in hospital. Occasionally a patient with anterior poliomyelitis needs long residence. Chronic osteomyelitics also require prolonged treatment, but with the miraculous therapeutic weapon of penicillin available in the acute stages, there should be fewer and fewer chronic cases in the future.



## RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

As has been said frequently, long term treatment in appropriate surroundings combined with much patience, allied to an understanding of tuberculosis in all its manifestations is the only way to get results. In this team work is needed. It is futile and a prostitution of high technical skill to perform operations on tuberculous focal lesions unless the patient as a whole is carefully studied. A tuberculous joint arthrodesed may kill a patient with a chronic pulmonary or urological lesion, and the operation should only be undertaken when the facts have been carefully weighed. In the urological field particularly the results can be most encouraging if the surgical specialist and the tuberculosis specialist combine. This requires saying to-day because of the increasing tendency to treat not the patient but the local lesion. There lies catastrophe, and those of us who have spent a quarter of a century and more treating tuberculosis must say so.

Table VIII gives the results obtained in 154 patients with non-pulmonary tuberculosis. They are classified according to the site of the lesion. The two patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis are not included. They were sent from sanatoria for minor operations.

TABLE VIII.—RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN 154 PATIENTS WITH NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Site of Lesion.	Clinical Results.							Totals.
	Quiescent.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Died.	Other Reasons.		
Spine ... ..	20	2	—	—	1	2	25	
Hip ... ..	18	1	—	—	—	1	20	
Knee ... ..	10	2	—	—	—	—	12	
Other Bones ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	
Other Joints ...	8	—	1	—	—	1	10	
Multiple ...	8	3	—	1	6	—	18	
Glands ...	32	7	—	—	—	1	40	
Genito-Urinary	3	5	—	—	—	1	9	
Abdominal ...	10	3	—	—	—	1	14	
Totals ...	114	24	1	1	7	7	154	

It will be seen that we do not record that any patient left with the disease arrested. We prefer to state that a large proportion were in a quiescent state. We observe these patients in our outpatient

department at regular intervals over a period of many months, often years, before we are satisfied that they may be regarded as having completely arrested tuberculosis. In fact there are quite a considerable number of patients with tuberculosis in Lanarkshire who have been under my personal supervision for almost twenty years. Some of them were children when they were first patients in hospital and now have families of their own. Others, who were adults, have grown old with the hospital. Nevertheless they like to come for periodic review and radiological examination, and derive comfort and courage from a reassuring report.

It will be seen that 74 per cent had quiescent lesions on dismissal, about 16 per cent were improved. The deaths were few, totalling less than 5 per cent, occurring nearly always in patients with multiple lesions. Where there are multiple lesions the outlook is always grave even although the lesions are small. The chance of wide haematogenous dissemination is considerable.

In the genito-urinary group only three have been recorded as quiescent because we were satisfied after repeated examinations that there was no subclinical lesion of the urinary tract.

In the groups of the larger joints the number classified as quiescent may be thought to be unduly high. This is to be accounted for by the fact that it is occasionally our practice to allow a hip or knee case home in a quiescent state wearing apparatus, to be admitted later for arthrodesis or a corrective osteotomy.

A word may be said about the glandular cases, mostly cervical. It will be seen that, of the 40 treated in hospital, 7 are described as improved only and 32 quiescent. The 7 improved patients were, of course, discharged to have their treatment continued as outpatients, and eventually had their lesions completely healed. In truth many more than 40 patients with glandular tuberculosis could, with advantage, have been treated in hospital, but had perforce to be content with outpatient care. The bed state makes it imperative to reserve accommodation for the more serious lesions. I have often felt that the period of inpatient treatment accorded these gland patients could with advantage be lengthened considerably, especially when the hospital school is available for the children, but at the moment we must be satisfied that at least 40 patients with cervical adenitis could be nursed in hospital at all.

## PREVENTION.

The tubercle bacillus, as Ostler has said, is ubiquitous. The prevention of infection of the human type, therefore, presents many problems which are sociological rather than medical, the raising of the general standards of the community in housing and nutrition. From the medical standpoint, however, much can be done by detecting and segregating the chronic carrier, and in this mass radiography must play a part. Much greater care should be taken to ensure that all who look after children, particularly in child nurseries and schools should be free from any suspicion of tuberculosis.

Infection of bovine origin is still far too prevalent as recent investigations have shown. In a new work on Tuberculosis by the Americans Stone and Dufault it states: "In the British Isles, where tuberculosis is widespread in dairy herds and pasteurisation rather exceptional, human tuberculosis of bovine origin is higher than in any other country in the world." This is a home-truth calculated, as the *Lancet* says, to give the British reader a disquieting jolt.

We have many attested and tubercle free herds in Lanarkshire. Despite this it still remains true that of all tuberculous patients admitted to Stonehouse Hospital more than 30 per cent suffer from bovine infection. Since 1937 we have been having the organisms typed in all cases from which specimens could be obtained, hoping to see this percentage diminishing. Rather has it tended to increase.

It is particularly from the rural areas where milk is consumed raw that bovine tuberculosis comes. It is rare in cities where almost all milk is heat treated or pasteurised under license. Even twenty years ago I was impressed with the remarkable fact that in the great cities of the American Continent bovine infection had been almost completely eliminated by efficient pasteurisation. I have on the other hand been struck during these past eighteen years with the large numbers of children from farms and good homes in rural areas who develop cervical adenitis of bovine origin. We still feed to our children milk which was considered too deadly to be given to the soldiers of our American ally during the war. We should certainly strive to have nothing but tubercle free attested herds, but meantime when our milk supplies are bulked, all milk should be efficiently pasteurised or, where plant is not available, boiled. Any slight vitamin loss can easily be made good from other sources. No reasonable argument can be adduced in favour of raw milk. Some of our opponents have said that heat treated milk is a cemetery of dead bacteria, and so

why drink it. It is the "deadness" of the bacteria, however, which is its true criterion of suitability for children, and this depends on the efficiency with which the heat treatment is carried out, and the care with which the milk is handled thereafter.

### RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN LONG TERM

#### ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS (NON-TUBERCULOUS).

In Table IX the results in the non-tuberculous group of long term orthopaedic patients are given. A total of 77 were discharged during the year. There were no deaths among them. We have been running a general orthopaedic scheme for years, the bulk of the work of which has been carried on in outpatient clinics. It has been necessary to give inpatient treatment to some of these. The patients have been referred to our clinics through the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, the School Medical Service and the Social Welfare Service.

TABLE IX. —NON-TUBERCULOUS ORTHOPAEDICS. (77 DISCHARGES).

Condition.	Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Died.	Total.
Osteomyelitis ...	14	2	—	—	—	16
Acute Septic Arthritis ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Synovitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	29	—	—	—	29
Spastic Paralysis ...	—	6	—	—	—	6
Fractures ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Slipped Epiphysis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Perthes' Disease ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Volkman's I.P. ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
Congenital Deformities of Foot, etc....	—	3	1	—	—	4
Spina Bifida ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Rachitic Deformity	1	—	—	—	—	1
Torticollis ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	27	49	1	—	—	77

Little comment need be made on these results. Everyone knows now how effective proper penicillin therapy can be in acute osteomyelitis and the results obtained here are certainly much superior to anything in the past.

The results are also singularly satisfying with acute septic arthritis. The three patients here recorded had staphylococcal infections of the hip joint. I have now a fairly large series of these conditions of joints and hope to discuss them more fully elsewhere. Suffice it to say, that one of these patients was unconscious when first seen, while another had a subluxation of the joint which was distended with pus. Systemic and intra-articular penicillin therapy restored them to full health without any drastic open operation.

The cases of anterior poliomyelitis are described as improved. They were, of course, old cases admitted for stabilisation operations or tendon transplants.

#### EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

One hundred and ninety five patients, nearly all from the Child Welfare Scheme, were treated for throat and nose conditions. Mostly these patients had septic tonsils and adenoids, but cases of sinusitis and otitis media were also among them.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

This group contains patients admitted with conditions labelled tuberculous, but in whom the diagnosis had to be altered.

Post-puerperal mastitis patients, admitted from the local authorities because accommodation could not be found elsewhere, are also included.

TABLE X.—IN PATIENT OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.
Major ... ..	129	40	105	274
Minor ... ..	177	82	350	609

During the year 274 major and 609 minor operations were carried out. The table shows their distribution among males, females and children. The major operations comprised abdominal work, the more extensive orthopaedic procedures such as arthrodesis and a considerable amount of urology, nephrectomies, transplantation of ureters, etc. It has not been considered worth while to make an elaborate analysis of these operations. The number of minor operations do not include the very many aspirations of psoas and other abscesses carried out in the wards.

## SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

*Plaster.*—The work of the plaster room is, of necessity, one of the most important aspects of a hospital such as this. In 1946, 315 plasters, e.g. spinal shells, hip spicas, etc., were applied to the inpatients.

*Celluloid Appliances.*—Thirty-six new celluloid appliances were made and many repairs carried out. The types of the new appliances were as follows :—

Spinal Jackets	...	...	...	...	25
Hip Spicas	...	...	...	...	4
Splints for Other Joints	...	...	...	...	7

*Other Surgical Appliances.*—48 new surgical appliances were supplied during the year.

Walking Caliper Splints	...	...	...	...	12
Knock Knee Splints	...	...	...	...	3
Surgical Boots	...	...	...	...	29
Artificial Limbs	...	...	...	...	4

## X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1,200 radiological examinations were made for inpatients and 404 for outpatients. Most of these examinations necessitated the taking of two or more films, and in all 3,021 films were exposed.

In addition treatment for ringworm by X-ray epilation was carried out on 14 patients and 10 consultations given. These patients were referred by the School Medical Service.

During the year the X-ray department was overhauled and a new Phillips four-valve DX4 set was installed complete with chest stand and motor driven tilting couch. This is one of the most up-to-date outfits obtainable and should raise the standard of our films for chests and for the more difficult portions of the spine. We still possess our Siemen's Rontgeon Camera and a Victor Mobile D.F.3 for ward work. Once the dark room equipment is brought up to modern standards we expect to possess one of the best radiological departments in a hospital of this description.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

The dental surgeon paid regular visits throughout the year. He saw 46 new patients and 107 revisits were made. Treatment carried out included extractions, fillings and scalings as required. Dentures were also supplied to patients in the Tuberculosis Scheme. The work may be tabulated thus :—

Extractions (Including total clearances)	...	...	...	...	90
Fillings	...	...	...	...	9
Scalings	...	...	...	...	10
New Dentures	...	...	...	...	10
Repairs to Dentures	...	...	...	...	15
Consultations	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	10

## CLINICAL LABORATORY.

The clinical laboratory is now well equipped for bacteriological and biochemical investigation. The work could be facilitated on the biochemical side if we could obtain a modern colorimeter. The details of the investigations made are given in Table XI.

TABLE XI.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<b>BACTERIOLOGY.</b>			
Throat and Nasal Swabs for :—			
B. Diph. ... ..	3	655	658
Haem. Strept. ... ..	24	95	119
Vincent's Organisms ... ..	32	73	105
Sputa for B. Tuberculosis ... ..	21	625	646
Pus for B. Tuberculosis—Microscopic ... ..	36	129	165
Pus for Culture—Pyogenic Organisms ... ..	—	—	282
Urines for B. Tuberculosis ... ..	25	88	113
Urines for Culture—Pyogenes ... ..	—	—	184
Urines for General Examinations ... ..	—	—	618
Agglutination Tests. T.A.B.			
(B. Para B.) ... ..	1	38	39
Blood Cultures, Enteric Group			
(B. Para B.) ... ..	1	14	15
Blood Cultures, General Examination ... ..			
	—	—	—
Faeces, Culture, Dysentery—Typhoid			
Group ... ..	—	60	60
Faeces, Microscopic ... ..	—	—	35
C.S.F. Bacteriological (Meningococci) ... ..			
	2	1	3
Sachs Georgi Test ... ..	—	—	—
Kahn Test ... ..	—	4	4
Miscellaneous Bacteriology (Inc. Penicillin Sensitivity Tests) ... ..			
	—	—	76
Penicillin Preparations ... ..	—	—	866





## PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT.

This department is not really so busy as it once was, because there are not so many patients with traumatic conditions receiving treatment as when service personnel made up the bulk of our admissions. Nevertheless 5,712 treatments were given to in-patients, and 1,933 treatments to out-patients.

## OUT-PATIENTS.

## SCHEME PATIENTS.

The out-patient department for scheme patients was at one time a very busy department, especially for special units like ophthalmology, but since the end of the war it has diminished.

Table XII shows the scheme out-patients classified as medical, surgical or under the various specialties.

TABLE XII.—SCHEME OUT-PATIENTS CLASSIFIED.

	New Patients.		Revisits.	
	Consultations.	X-ray.	Consultations.	X-ray.
Ophthalmic ... ..	74	2	48	—
E.N.T. ... ..	17	4	2	—
Medical ... ..	52	40	389	20
Surgical ... ..	98	32	647	34
Totals ... ..	241	78	1,086	54

In addition to the consultations and radiological examinations shown in this table, 10 minor operations were performed on patients who attended for the first time, and 46 on patients who were making revisits. Forty-seven patients attended for dressings.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY OUT-PATIENTS.

The local authority out-patients, both under the Tuberculosis and the General Orthopaedic Schemes, are seen in most instances at the central Motherwell clinics which are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays. I attend on these days with my assistants, orthopaedic sisters and clerical staff from Stonehouse. Plasters, manipulations and minor operations are carried out at Stonehouse Hospital on Mondays and Wednesdays, and transport home from hospital is now available for these patients.

The clinics at Motherwell, being central, are well attended. Patients are referred from the Local Authority Tuberculosis Dispensaries, Child Welfare Centres, School Medical Service and from general practitioners. Tuberculous conditions are seen on Thursdays and non-tuberculous orthopaedics on Tuesdays. Mr. Alexander Miller has acted as special consultant when required and deformities due to anterior poliomyelitis are frequently referred to him. He has been able to have beds at Stonehouse for some of his patients requiring operative correction.

It has been gratifying to find that neighbouring local authorities have made increasing use of the Tuberculosis and General Orthopaedic Schemes. It has not been the sole purpose of the central clinic to act as a diagnostic centre; it also gives continuous aftercare to patients with crippling deformities, whether the result of tuberculosis or not. When the tables are scrutinised they should show that patients with tuberculosis of the spine and the larger joints return frequently and regularly for supervision and advice. The patients with deformities due to infantile paralysis are also regular in their attendance.

Throughout the County we have subsidiary clinics where treatment and aftercare is undertaken by orthopaedic sisters, after the condition has been seen and diagnosed at the central clinic by the orthopaedic surgeon. These sisters have the central clinics to refer to whenever further advice is needed. The subsidiary clinics are held in Coatbridge, Baillieston, Bellshill, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Larkhall, Shotts and Lanark. Some of the rural areas are still difficult to cover and a mobile orthopaedic unit would be valuable.

Tables XIII to XVI give the out-patient attendances at the central Motherwell clinics and at Stonehouse.

TABLE XIII.—TUBERCULOSIS OUT-PATIENTS.—MOTHERWELL CLINIC.

Site of Lesion.	New Cases.		Revisits.	
	Consultations.	X-ray.	Consultations.	X-ray.
Spine ... ..	22	16	110	43
Hip ... ..	14	11	77	19
Knee ... ..	13	7	82	25
Other Bones ... ..	9	6	31	9
Other Joints ... ..	11	9	75	17
Multiple ... ..	11	6	33	8
Glands ... ..	75	1	188	3
Genito-Urinary ... ..	7	—	55	1
Abdominal ... ..	11	3	38	2
Totals ... ..	173	59	689	127

TABLE XIV.—NON-TUBERCULOUS ORTHOPAEDIC OUT-PATIENTS.—  
MOTHERWELL CLINIC.

Condition.	New Cases.		Revisits.	
	Consultations.	X-ray.	Consultations.	X-ray.
Osteomyelitis ... ..	9	5	25	6
Acute Septic Arthritis ...	—	—	4	2
Synovitis and Traumatic Arthritis ... ..	21	13	23	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	21	2	50	1
Spastic Paralysis ... ..	13	—	11	—
Fractures ... ..	16	15	5	1
Sprains ... ..	12	9	2	—
Juvenile Osteochondritis...	10	6	21	7
Osteo-Arthritis ... ..	24	15	10	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	3	1	—	—
Kyphosis and Scoliosis ...	17	15	11	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ... ..	4	3	13	1
Congenital Deformity of Foot ... ..	51	7	24	—
Minor Foot Deformities ...	69	1	26	1
Congenital Deformity of Spine ... ..	10	8	6	1
Rachitic Deformities ...	26	6	11	—
Acute Abscesses ... ..	6	1	2	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	102	16	18	—
Totals ... ..	414	123	262	24

TABLE XV.—TUBERCULOSIS OUTPATIENTS—STONEHOUSE HOSPITAL.

Site of Lesion.	New Cases.						Revisits.		
	Con- sul- tation.	X-ray.	Plaster.	Oper- ation.	Con- sul- tation.	X-ray.	Plaster.	Oper- ation.	Physio- therapy.
T.B. Cervical Adenitis ...	5	—	—	32	16	—	—	128	92
Spine ...	1	1	—	—	16	20	15	—	12
Acute Abscess ...	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	30	—
Hip ...	—	—	—	—	4	5	8	—	12
Knee ...	—	—	—	1	12	13	11	7	8
Other Joints ...	—	1	2	—	25	23	16	1	39
Other Bones ...	1	—	1	1	9	4	6	2	5
Genito-Urinary ...	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	1	—
Abdomens ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chest Cases from Tuberculosis									
Dispensary ...	—	202	—	—	—	156	—	—	—
Totals ...	7	204	3	35	92	236	56	169	168



TABLE XVI.—CONTD.

Condition.	New Cases.				Revisits.				
	Con- sul- tation.	X-ray.	Plaster.	Oper- ation.	Con- sul- tation,	X-ray.	Plaster.	Oper- ation.	Physio- therapy.
Fibrositis ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	342
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	3	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity of Foot	—	—	—	—	34	5	15	3	53
Rachitic Deformities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
E.N.T. ... ..	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Dental ... ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	11	7	—	5	15	1	1	15	140
Totals ... ..	30	19	3	6	118	23	33	27	864

## RESETTLEMENT OF LONG-TERM ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS.

We have found the Ministry of Labour's scheme for training and resettlement very helpful, and the Ministry's officials, right from the beginning when Mr. Todd personally initiated the scheme in this area, most co-operative. During 1946, 25 males and 14 females were settled under the scheme. The long term non-pulmonary tuberculosis patients are more difficult to place than those with other crippling disabilities, and I am sure that the success of the efforts depend on the doctor having a long and intimate knowledge of the patient. Otherwise reasonable assessment is not possible.

## EDUCATION OF LONG-TERM PATIENTS.

Two general teachers and one for handicrafts have been employed for the long term patients. It is expected that the number of general teachers will be increased to three in the near future, and eventually to four. We have usually between 70 and 80 children to be educated, and while they are, as far as their clinical condition allows, grouped for educational purposes, these groups are small and much individual tuition is needed. It is our aim to discharge all cripples with at least as high a standard of education as they would have attained had they never been in hospital.

While the children of school age are being catered for educationally and the older patients have the handicraft instructress to assist them, the youngest groups under school age have no one apart from the nursing staff to take an interest in their intellectual development. I am sure that someone with the aptitude and training for this kind of work would be of immense value. Some of these children have to endure long periods of recumbency or immobilisation just at the time when their natural curiosity and urge would be making them explore their environment. It is but right that their intellectual curiosity should have some outlet, and young nurses, busy about their ordinary nursing duties, have neither the time nor the background to help very much. I am certain not nearly enough attention has been paid to this aspect of our work. The strange paradox of producing psychological crippledom while attempting to cure physical disabilities can easily arise.

Lastly, we should be supplied with mobile cinema sound equipment (16 mm.) which could go from ward to ward and would be invaluable both for instructional and educational purposes. •

## NURSING PROBLEMS.

These are only too well known, but unhappily, it is necessary to record that the position, far from improving, is steadily deteriorating. The number of patients treated is no longer dictated by the number of beds available, but by the number of beds staffed. It would be completely unrealistic to expect that more patients will be treated during the coming year. In January, 1944, we had 171 female nurses ; by January, 1945, the number had fallen to 139 ; by January, 1946, to 91, and by the end of that year to about 60. These losses were mainly due to members of the staff leaving to join their husbands on demobilisation, but replacements have not been forthcoming.

Our principal hope of getting suitable student nurses at all will depend on whether in the forthcoming reorganisation this hospital is recognised as a training school for the general part of the register. If this recognition is not granted there will be no possibility of competing with the famous teaching hospitals in the large cities, and as in every other hospital at the periphery, more and more wards will need to be closed.

Since June, 1946, we have been recruiting male personnel with service nursing experience. By the end of the year 26 were employed. Some of these are already enrolled assistant nurses : the others have applied to the General Nursing Council for enrolment. It must be stated that in a hospital like this with many female and child patients there are distinct limits to the numbers and usefulness of male assistants ; we are within sight of these limits.

## RETIRAL OF MATRON.

In October, 1946, Miss Hannah More, who had been matron of the hospital for thirteen years, retired. In all Miss More had some forty years' service in nursing, nearly all of it with the County of Lanark in their Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis Hospitals. Miss More kept herself carefully out of the limelight and so few, unless those who had worked with her, knew of her sterling qualities as a matron. She was most kind and considerate to her nursing staff, and many a one she helped. During the war many added duties fell on Miss More's shoulders ; all calls on her she met with that tranquillity and equanimity of outlook which helped us all.

On her retiral Miss More was given a presentation by the entire staff.

She was succeeded by Miss Campbell, previously matron of Cleland Hospital.



**COUNTY HOSPITAL, LANARK.**

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*Visiting Physician-Superintendent*—Dr. J. ALLISON.

*Sister-in-Charge*—Miss M'FARLANE.

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This hospital continued to function as a tuberculosis sanatorium but owing to shortage of staff was closed on 31/8/46. After redecoration it was opened to take debilitated mothers with infants. Debilitated antenatal cases as recommended by the consultant obstetricians are also admitted. Shortage of staff has limited accommodation to 10 beds and 10 cots.

The following tables give firstly details of cases admitted on account of Tuberculosis and secondly those admitted as debilitated mothers.

**Tuberculosis.**

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

1946.	In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st Dec.
	24	9	30	3	—

Home 22

Transferred 8 { 2 to Roadmeetings.  
6 to Shotts.



### Mother and Child Welfare.

The following table shows the number of patients admitted, duration of residence, result of treatment and diseases found.

All babies were healthy, being admitted with mother.

#### ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st December.
—	17	17	—	—
	(M.10 ; C.7)	(M.10 ; C.7)		

#### DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN DAYS.

0-1	1-3	—6	—9	—12	—18	—24
—	—	1	2	2	6	6

#### GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Improved.	Stat.	Worse.	Died.
13	4	—	—

#### CONDITIONS FOUND.

	Mothers.
Post-natal debility ... ..	6
Post-natal anaemia ... ..	1
Post-natal Cardiac Condition ... ..	1
Ante natal debility ... ..	1
Post Gynaecological operation ... ..	1

#### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The wards and one wing of Nurses' Home was redecorated after sanatorium closed and prior to re-opening for Maternity and Child Welfare cases.

A gardener was appointed at end of year.

#### STAFFING.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of 5 nurses, 4 maids and 1 gardener.

## COUNTY HOSPITAL, CLELAND.

### Principal Statistics for Year, 1946.

#### GENERAL.

At the beginning of the year 127 patients were in residence. During the year 668 cases were admitted, making a total of 795. Of these, 533 were discharged and 142 died, leaving 120 in residence at the end of the year.

The admissions have increased from 520 to 668, due to utilising beds for the treatment of tonsil and adenoid cases admitted under the Schools Medical Department.

The Social Welfare cases continue to be chiefly those of advanced age, many of whom suffer from incurable diseases.

#### PATIENT STATISTICS.

Total number of admissions	...	...	...	668
Total number of discharges	...	...	...	533
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	142
Fatality Rate	...	...	...	21.03%
Total Patient Days	...	...	...	46,002
Average duration of stay in hospital of patients discharged or died during 1946.	...	...	...	68.15 days

#### *Number of Beds occupied.*

(1) Average	...	...	...	...	128.77 beds
(2) Highest—1st April, 1946	...	...	...	...	142
(3) Lowest—31st October, 1946	...	...	...	...	107
Number in residence on 1st Jan., 1946	...	...	...	...	127
Number in residence on 31st Dec., 1946	...	...	...	...	120

#### MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Admitted	39	33	44	58	47	54	52	67	68	80	91	35
Discharged—												
Recovered	23	18	19	53	42	37	53	51	48	97	63	29
Died	17	12	13	13	12	15	10	11	12	6	13	8

## AGE GROUPS OF FATAL CASES.

Years	—10	—20	—30	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	+80,	Total.
	1	—	—	1	4	11	39	61	25	142

The average age of fatal cases was 68·47 years.

Of the 668 admissions to the hospital during 1946, 299 were Social Welfare, 45 Public Health Department and 324 Schools Medical Officer.

## CLASSIFICATION IN DISEASE GROUPS.

Disease.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1946.
Cardio-vascular ... ..	31	43	16
Blood ... ..	20	1	1
Respiratory ... ..	358	7	3
Alimentary ... ..	12	—	—
Genito-urinary ... ..	6	4	1
Central Nervous System ...	27	38	64
Malignant ... ..	5	21	1
Skin ... ..	10	—	—
Bone and Joint ... ..	9	4	15
Tuberculosis ... ..	4	—	—
General ... ..	51	24	19
	533	142	120

Figures remaining in hospital at 1st January, 1946, cannot be classified as this table has not been carried on since annual report for 1940.

CARDIO-VASCULAR DISEASES :—SEVENTY-FOUR.—Cardiac failure 39, Hypertension 8, Arteriosclerosis 19, Mitral Stenosis 4, Subarachnoid Haemorrhage 1, Coronary Disease 1, Endocarditis 1, Angina Pectoris 1.

BLOOD DISEASES :—TWENTY-ONE.—Pernicious Anaemia 9, Nutritional Anaemia 4, Iron Deficiency Anaemia 7, Multiple Deficiency 1.

**Diseases.**

RESPIRATORY DISEASES :—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.—Bronchitis 16, Hypostatic Pneumonia 1, Broncho Pneumonia 3, Pleurisy with Effusion 1, Empyema 2, Pharyngitis 3, Tonsillectomy 314, Others 25.

ALIMENTARY DISEASES :—TWELVE.—Gastritis 3, Coeliac Disease 2, Dyspepsia 2, Tape Worm 1, Duodenal Ulcer 1, Chronic Cholecystitis 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Other 1.

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES :—TEN.—Enlarged Prostate 3, Pyelitis 1, Pyonephrosis 1, Perineal Urinary Fistula 1, Prostatectomy 1, Hypernephroma of Kidney 1, Nephritis 1, Cystitis 1.

CENTRAL NERVOUS DISEASES :—SIXTY-FIVE.—Cerebral Haemorrhage 15, Neurosis 5, Encephalitis Lethargica 5, Cerebral Thrombosis 21, Paralysis Agitans 5, Peripheral Neuritis 1, Epilepsy 2, Mental Deficiency 1, Meningo-vascular syphilis 1, Cerebral Syphilis 2, Neuralgia 1, Polyneuritis 1, Spastic Paraplegia 1, Chorea 1, Disseminated Sclerosis 3.

MALIGNANT DISEASES :—TWENTY-SIX. — Secondary Carcinoma Spine 2, Carcinoma of Breast 2, Rectum 6, Bladder 1, Stomach 5, Colon 1, Prostate 1, Pancreas 2, Liver 1, Uterus 1, Pelvis 1, Epithelioma of Labia 1, Epithelioma Rt. Leg 1, Melanomatosis 1.

SKIN DISEASES :—TEN.—Impetigo 2, Scabies 2, Dermatitis 4, Industrial Dermatitis 1, Generalised Ecthyma 1.

BONE AND JOINT DISEASES :—THIRTEEN.—Fractured Femur 6, Fractured Sternum 1, Fractured Spine 1, Osteomyelitis Hip Joint 1, Sinus Leg 1, Rheumatoid Arthritis 3.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES :—FOUR.—Pulmonary 3, Abdominal 1.

GENERAL :—SEVENTY-FIVE.—Senility 37, Sepsis 4, Malnutrition 6, Diabetes Mellitus 5, Gangrene Rt. Foot 2, Elephantiasis 1, Fibrositis 5, Debility 4, Syphilis 1, Varicose Ulcers 4, Pinks Disease 1, Cataract (bilateral) 1, Others 4.

**Operations.**

314 tonsillectomies were performed by Dr. Gray under the Schools Medical Treatment. All recovered after the normal 3 days in hospital. A ward in the hutted annexe is set aside for the treatment of 15 tonsil and adenoid cases per week.

### Physiotherapy Department.

The following treatment has been given by the visiting physiotherapist since 1944.

Year.	Massage.	Exer- cises.	U.V.L.	Infra Red.	Galvan- ism.	Fara- dism.	Move- ments.
1944.	189	58	13	58	10	4	155
1945	872	171	273	535	48	11	681
1946.	835	247	28	495	—	9	408

### X-ray Department.

3,058 cases were photographed during the year. These were as follows :—Chests 2,707, Bone 103, Pelvis 43, Skull 13, Ante natal 155, others 37.

Cases were X-rayed from the various hospitals, sanatoria and health departments in the County of Lanark :—

Shotts Sanatorium	...	...	...	136
Longriggend Sanatorium	...	...	...	216
Roadmeetings Hospital	...	...	...	176
Lanark Hospital	...	...	...	28
Public Health Department	...	...	...	538
Bellshill Health Institute	...	...	...	628
Shotts Health Institute	...	...	...	370
Blantyre Health Institute	...	...	...	71
Cambuslang Health Institute	...	...	...	78
Wishaw Health Institute	...	...	...	56
Ante Natal Clinic	...	...	...	245
National Service	...	...	...	46
Outside Doctors	...	...	...	256
Cleland Hospital	...	...	...	214
				3,058
				3,058

**Staff as at 31st December, 1946.****PERMANENT.**

*Medical and Nursing.*—1 visiting medical superintendent, 1 resident medical officer, 1 matron, 1 assistant matron, 6 ward sisters, 8 staff nurses, 12 enrolled assistant nurses, 21 student nurses, 3 probationers and 8 male ward orderlies.

*Clerical.*—1 clerk.

*Domestic.*—1 kitchen superintendent, 1 laundress, 1 sewing maid and 28 domestics.

**EMERGENCY HOSPITAL STAFF.**

*Nursing.*—All the Civil Nursing Reserve have been transferred to other institutions. 1 radiographer remains on the emergency staff.

*Clerical.*—2 clerkesses and 1 telephone operator.

*Domestic.*—9 domestics.

**OUTDOOR STAFF.**—1 engineer (resident), 1 gardener, 1 assistant gardener, 3 firemen, 3 temporary labourers.

**STAFF ILLNESSES.**—The staff lost 1,010 working days through illness during the year 1946.

**TRAINING OF NURSING STAFF.**—The hospital is affiliated to the County Infectious Diseases Hospital, Motherwell, and is recognised by the General Nursing Council as a training school. Student nurses are prepared for the preliminary examination during a period of 18 months, thereafter are transferred to the County Infectious Diseases Hospital, Motherwell, to complete their training for the General Nursing Council fever certificate. 3 student nurses passed the preliminary examination.

**HOURS OF DUTY.**—The 48 hour week is in operation throughout the hospital and, so far, is working satisfactorily.



HUTTED ANNEXE.—The hitted annexe, built in case of an emergency by the Department of Health for Scotland, comprised of 3 wards (42 beds in each), a twin theatre block and an X-ray block. Cleland Hospital became responsible for the staffing and administration of the annexe on 1st June, 1940. No provision was made for the housing of the extra staff. The suggestion was that the staff be billeted in the village but this was found unnecessary on acquiring a lease on Cleland House, the property of Sir John Colville, M.P. Alterations were made to accommodate the staff and it was finally occupied on 21st September, 1940.

When hostilities ceased in Europe it was suggested that one ward of the hitted annexe be converted into a nurses' home. The suggestion was adopted and work proceeded. The alterations were completed on 16th November, 1945, and the hospital was provided with an excellent nurses' home with the following accommodation—15 bedrooms (30 staff), 2 bathrooms, kitchen, sitting room (complete with central and electric heating, wireless and other forms of amusement), writing room, washing and ironing room. Cleland House was finally dispensed with and returned to the owner on 30th November, 1945.

The Department of Health decided to loan the hitted annexe (complete) to the County of Lanark with effect from 9th June, 1946, on condition that the County of Lanark meet the following costs:—Owners' and occupiers' rates, heating, lighting and cleaning, maintenance of department equipment, and all external and internal repairs including painting. The Department will continue, where necessary to be responsible for the rent of the ground and insurance of the boilers.

**REPORT ON CROSSLAW HOME, LANARK,  
For the Year 1946.**

**MATERNITY.**—Cases are sent in here from the various Burghs and districts of the upper ward of Lanarkshire and are kept here until ready for confinement when they are sent to the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, as we have no accommodation for such cases here. They are mostly vagrants or women who have been working on farms or other places and had nowhere to go. After confinement and the usual time for convalescence they are sent back here and kept until they are ready for service again. Meanwhile the infants are looked after here until they are about 10 or 12 months old and then placed in a Children's Home.

Infants over 10 months and children are sent to :—

Dunavon House or Smyllum Orphanage (the latter—Roman Catholics) or sometimes private houses where they are willing to take them.

Any cases of infectious disease are sent to the various Fever Hospitals or clinics in the County as we have no accommodation for them.

This is the section that we have mostly to deal with.

Men and women sent in from the roads where they have been or tramp or sent in from houses where the inmates cannot look after them.

Many of the tramps who are sent in are footsore or tired or suffering from rheumatics and requiring a few days rest and nourishment. Most of them are otherwise fairly healthy and after a time they could easily do a little work either in the garden or chopping up wood, but most of them won't work and soon weary to go on to the roads again.

The cases sent in from their homes are often very ill, some with bed sores, etc., so that they need a good deal of nursing and proper feeding.

A few cases are brought in suffering from Cerebral Haemorrhage with paralysis, requiring nursing and strict attention.

Others are sent in because they are left all alone and can get no one to look after them and mostly require medical attention. Some are sent in and require major operations. These cases are sent to the various hospitals either Edinburgh or Glasgow for the necessary operations and afterwards sent back here generally for their lifetime.

**Food Supplies, etc.**

**MILK.**—We have plenty of good sweet milk sent in from farms about two miles from here.

**MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**—We give the patients a very good variety of food such as—Porridge, soups, milk puddings, mince, liver, eggs, bread, etc. These are all well cooked and the inmates seem always ready for their food. At any rate there are no complaints.

I don't see any signs of adulteration nor any cases of food poisoning

Patients and inmates seem well nourished except, of course, the very serious cases who cannot take much food.

**WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.**—We have an abundant supply of good water.

Baths, hand basins and w.c.'s are in apartments adjacent to the wards.

All parts of the Home are heated by hot water pipes in the winter time.

Being an old place the drainage pipes require occasionally to be replaced and repaired so that the drainage system is kept in good working order.

The one thing needful here is an efficient fire escape.

Should a fire occur in any of the wards it would be very difficult to get the bedridden and stretcher cases out in a hurry owing to the two stairs leading down to the front door being curved, narrow and steep.

On the whole the Home has been well run by the staff even although we have been much under-staffed.

THOMAS W. BANKS.  
*Medical Officer.*