

Glasgow Common Lodging-Houses
and
The People Living in Them

by

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THE JOLLY BEGGARS

Ae night at e'en a merry core
O' randie, gangrel bodies,
In Poosie Nansie's held the splore,
To drink their orra duddies:
Wi' quaffing and laughing,
They ranted and they sang;
Wi' jumping and thumping,
The vera girdle rang.

ROBERT BURNS, 1785.

(After an evening spent in a Mauchline Lodging-house.)

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INTRODUCTION

Demands on the Public Health Service come from every quarter, and in recent years my attention has frequently been drawn to the problem of sick and elderly folk resident in common lodging-houses. It was while visiting some of these lodgers that I became interested in their history and in the biographies of many of the inmates. I found that very little had been written on the subject; in fact, no survey had ever been carried out in Scotland, and little factual information was obtainable about the constitution, health and habits of the inmates of common lodging-houses.

Such was the background which inspired me to undertake this survey, which covers all the lodging-houses in Glasgow, including the working men's hotels and seamen's boarding-houses. The purpose of the survey is to trace the growth of the lodging-house system from its beginnings, to study the common lodging-house of today and those who frequent it, to note the changes which the years have brought about in the number, situation and size, and in the type of inmate dwelling there.

The first five chapters outline the history of lodging-houses and the development of legislation. Lodging-house accommodation in Glasgow is studied, a brief account is given of other Scottish lodging-houses, and a comparison is made between lodgers of the past and those of today.

A detailed review of the lodgers supplies the main theme. During the past three years over 700 personal visits have been paid to lodging-houses, principally in the evenings. The plan adopted was

to move freely among the lodgers and enter into conversation with them. The enquiry sheet was completed during or after each interview, depending largely on circumstances. The younger inmates in particular would not speak freely if they thought notes were being taken of their replies. Accurate reports were thus obtained of 800 inmates. Their statements were frequently cross-checked by discussion with the superintendents, whose opinion was particularly helpful on such matters as drink, prison record, and personal behaviour. Information was also obtained from hospital and police records, general practitioners, the Labour Exchange and National Assistance Board. Night visits were paid to the brick kilns where the more chronic alcoholics chose to spend their nights in order to save their lodging money for the purchase of drink. During the course of the survey the same man was sometimes seen in different common lodging-houses. I was frequently greeted as an old friend, and took the opportunity of checking the information given at a previous interview. The information obtained was satisfactorily consistent. Every endeavour was made to get an accurate cross-section of the inmates, a similar proportion being drawn from each lodging-house, and in each case workers and unemployed, sick and aged were included in the survey. In one female lodging-house of small size all the inmates were interviewed.

The primary investigation, which was based on the 800 interviews, was later extended to include a detailed study of special groups such as the blind, tuberculous, chronic alcoholics, mental defectives and psychotics, covering an additional 200 persons. This was done because examples of each of these groups were so frequently encountered that

it was evident that they merited special consideration.

A study was made of the morbidity and mortality of the inmates during the course of the survey. In addition to enquiries regarding the health of each individual interviewed, a special review was made of the sickness occurring during 1953 in all the lodging-houses, and the mortality figures were examined for the four years 1950-53 (inclusive).

A summary of the efforts made to secure the spiritual welfare of the lodgers is also given.

During the present century a number of working men's hotels have been built in Glasgow. Visits were paid to these establishments and 340 of the residents interviewed. The purpose of the enquiry was to make a comparison between the conditions and type of resident in these hotels and those in the common lodging-houses. Every care was taken to ensure that those interviewed formed a fair sample of the total residents.

The way of life in common lodging-houses is in many respects unlike that of the rest of the community, so several photographs have been included in order to illustrate some of the outstanding differences, such as the hot-plate and the cubicle. Three maps show the distribution of past and present lodging-houses.

The survey was only made possible by the kind co-operation of many people, not the least being the lodgers themselves who answered so many questions courteously.

Chapter I

FROM EARLY TIMES TO END OF 18TH CENTURY

Since before the day that there was no room at the Inn less exalted personages have sought humble shelter in stables. The hardy Scots who could, when occasion demanded, wrap themselves in plaids and bed down in the heather with nothing warmer inside them than oatmeal washed down with spring water, lived a life that sounds more romantic in rhyme than it can possibly have been in reality. Even the most primitive bushmen in a more clement clime bent branches to form a wind-break, and the need for shelter ranks high in the most elemental list of necessities. In the days of the Picts crude round hovels afforded shelter for most, and presumably occasional vagrants were given hospitality, but it would be stretching credulity too much to attempt to trace so far back the origin of the common lodging-house. How far, then, can one reasonably delve into history for the earliest prototype of the common lodging-house? It would seem logical to concentrate our studies on Glasgow, and that gives us a start in the 6th century.

Glasgow developed slowly. In a very small community the floating population is likely to be small, and it can only be presumed that during the 'Dark Ages' any hospitality to vagrants was on too limited a scale to merit the appellation of lodging-houses. The bishopric at Glasgow was founded in 1120, and around the Cathedral many houses were built. The inn and the church provided shelter for most travellers, and those without money might enjoy the hospitality of the pious by profession or beg it from the pious by nature. No doubt the right to hold a weekly market, granted to Glasgow in 1175 (McNaughtan, 1947), increased the

number in search of temporary accommodation, and the Fair, for which charter was granted in 1189, would also enlarge the floating population of the city. In 'Old Glasgow' MacGeorge writes that only after 1175 were houses built in Glasgow. Till then wooden huts sufficed. In 1450, when the University was built, the population of the city was 1,500.

When the abbeys were suppressed the inns were in greater demand. The rich crowded out the poor, and the hostel became the hotel. Anyone willing to entertain strangers for a small charge became a keeper of a common lodging-house. The stables of the inn and such mean accommodation might be taken as the earliest common lodging-house, a place to which those who could offer a mere pittance for their shelter might be admitted. Those without money could not be admitted to a common lodging-house at any time. These were never charitable organisations, and by the criterion of payment, albeit a small sum, we must consider that the denizens of such places were better off than those who had not earned, begged or stolen enough to buy shelter for that particular night. However, there is a certain overlap between the absolutely penniless and the nearly destitute, and those who frequented the common lodging-houses were in general the very poor who could only support themselves by begging.

It is therefore appropriate to consider the Scottish attitude to the poor. The harsh seventh enactment of the Statute of Perth, 1424, forbade begging under pain of branding or banishment save by the disabled who were required to wear a badge (Ferguson, 1948). Those under fourteen and over seventy were allowed to beg without a token. This statute was followed by a succession of repressive Acts between 1455 and 1535 which merely punished beggars and offered no solution to the problem

of poverty. The principal Act dealing with the destitute was that of 1579. This Act decreed that beggars were to be returned to the parish in which they were born. The able-bodied were to be given work and penalised if they refused. For the first time powers were given to provide for the poor out of public funds. A roll was kept of the "deserving poor," that is, those under fourteen, over seventy, and the impotent, and the inhabitants were taxed to keep them. The Scottish reluctance to pay such a tax led to a licensing of beggars. The able-bodied, however, were still punished. The Act prescribed burning of the ear for the first offence of begging and even those who helped vagabonds were punished. One solution of the accommodation problem was the clause which permitted "any responsible man" to keep in his service for a year any man found begging. Beggars' children could be kept in the service of any respectable subject of the realm until the age of twenty-four if males or eighteen if females. The attractiveness of this slavery might be estimated by considering the penalties for a beggar who "flies his master's service" - burning of the ear, with death if he attempts a second escape.

The definition of those classified as vagabonds is illuminating. No doubt most of these used at times the prototypes of common lodging-houses. Vagabonds included jugglers, Egyptians, minstrels, idle labourers, alleged shipwrecked mariners, and vagabond scholars of the universities not licensed by the rector to ask alms. Whether the wandering minstrels and jugglers were encouraged or whether they were apprehended as beggars probably depended upon their entertainment value. Gypsies have been feared as thieves for centuries, yet there has been a Romany procession

through Britain for as long. Scotland has relatively few of these independent wanderers, and anyhow they generally avoid large towns like Glasgow and provide their own homes. Genuine shipwrecked mariners were allowed to beg their way to their own parish, and therefore many a lusty beggar would salt his speech with nautical terms and wring alms from the compassionate by invented tales of disastrous storms. The medieval scholar was often licensed to beg his way home from the university, sometimes quite a long journey afoot.

The 1579 Act regulated the relief of the poor with only minor changes until the 1845 Act, which was in reality only an amendment of its methods. In 1586 Glasgow decided to "mark with the town's mark" all poor to show they had lived five years in the city (Ferguson, 1948 a). In 1638 the General Assembly forbade the poor to beg in the streets. It is not surprising that professional beggars swarmed to marriages and funerals where all comers were fed.

During the 17th century there was a large influx of Irish and Highlanders into Glasgow. In 1642 an appeal was made for any contribution to "the distressed people that came from Ireland." Less hospitable treatment was meted out to the Highlanders, for a minute on December 12, 1642, ordered that the Highlanders "be removit off the toune on Monday next" (Ferguson, 1948 b).

In 1698 Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun wrote, "At this day there are 200,000 people begging from door to door in Scotland, and this in a population of 1,500,000." He dourly recommended forced labour for this offence, and indeed that was the fate of many (Graham, 1906). The salters of

Prestonpans were bondsmen for life. Although Fletcher's assessment may be considered high, we are told that in England every fifth person was dependent on compulsory parochial support. The system in England of giving aid to the able-bodied had encouraged wastefulness, fraud and indolence. In Scotland the general frugal habits enabled the poor to live on very little. Pride and independence made many of the peasantry look after their own kith and kin. The Church Session used the Church collections to maintain the poor and, in spite of an alarming amount of spurious coinage, managed to do much good (Graham, 1906 a). Fugitives from Church discipline as well as from secular law drifted into the towns, but even here the vigilant elders noticed strangers who would be summoned to the next Kirk Session. During the 17th century the Kirk Session maintained the poor, but as the century advanced the number of poor increased, while the number of contributors to the poor fund decreased. Many of the wealthy ceased attending the Kirk; others became Episcopalian, and the burden of supporting the poor became more irksome when so many of them were Irish Roman Catholics.

During the 18th century conditions in Glasgow changed materially. Previous to the 1707 Union, Glasgow had little industrial life. Indeed, her prosperity seemed to be waning, and the population decreased from 14,600 in 1660 to 12,500 in 1707. The Union with England encouraged industry by widening Glasgow's contacts and markets and opened American trade to her. Linen and cambric were manufactured from 1725, and a tape factory was opened ten years later (Graham, 1906 b). Candle, glass, carpet, pottery, rope and shoe factories were founded. In 1750 a

shoemaker, a silversmith and a haberdasher opened shops in the Trongate, then the fashionable and business centre. By 1760 there were many wealthy Glasgow merchants, primarily the Tobacco Lords, strutting along the Trongate haughtily deigning to listen to humble clerks waiting meekly in the gutter. The 1776 American War was a great shock to these profiteers in rum and tobacco, and fortunes crashed. The repercussions of the closing of the American market were felt throughout Britain. In Glasgow several factories were closed, including some for glass, cotton and delft. The winter of 1782 was particularly hard, and a fund had to be started to help the "industrious poor" (Graham, 1906 c).

At the same time, the effects of the Industrial Revolution were beginning to be felt in Scotland. This was paramount in the growth of Glasgow in the 'eighties and 'nineties of the 18th century. James Watt began to supply steam engines for the mills in 1775. Glasgow factory owners soon adopted steam power and industry developed apace. Iron-smelting was introduced in 1786 when Thomas Edington founded the Clyde Ironworks at Tollcross. An important aspect of the effect of the Industrial Revolution was that some who could manage manual work were incapable of meeting the demands of factory skill. Those who were not capable of acquiring skill in using machinery working at high pressure were the first to be dismissed when there was a fall in community prosperity. Thus to the earlier group of natural nomads and unskilled labourers wandering in search of food and shelter were added the inefficient and semi-skilled factory hands. Perhaps the most vital effect of the Industrial Revolution on common lodging-houses was in increasing the numbers of travellers. The

vast increase in mileage of roads, the building of railways made travelling easier, and the demand for casual labour supplied the impetus.

Although the Union with England and the Industrial Revolution were the two principal causes in the growth and development of Glasgow during the 18th century, there were in addition several other reasons for the increase of population. For example, the failure of the 1745 rising led to an influx of displaced Highlanders, the majority of whom failed to find a place in urban life and required to struggle along at mere subsistence level. Further, the poor farming methods in Scotland kept the country folk impoverished. The seven years of bad harvest which preceded the 18th century caused thousands to die and thousands more roamed the country searching for the wherewithal to live. To them begging was a necessity and was continued from habit even when conditions improved. Among the beggars were decent labourers, forced into vagabondage by the bad harvests, the maimed, old and unfit of the parishes, and the formidable tribes of hereditary vagabonds, the "Randie beggars," who were a terror to all. In vain had the Scots Parliament been uttering penalties against these "sturdy beggars, Egyptians, sorners, cairds, tinkers, gypsies, thiggers" (Graham, 1906 d). As the century advanced these wild vagabonds decreased, but even today there still exist shabby groups of tinkers descended from these tribes. Vagrancy thus was rife during the first two decades of the 18th century; in fact, there was always a definite relationship between bad farming conditions in the Lowlands and the influx of paupers into Glasgow. For example, in 1799 when the harvest failed, £62,330 was expended by Glasgow in relieving distress in the working class, apart from private

benevolence. In 1782 William Porteous had the invidious task of preventing poor strangers settling in the city "for such time as might entitle them to the city's charity." A more hospitable move was made in 1784 when the building of the Royal Infirmary was begun "for the reception of indigent persons under bodily distress in the West of Scotland."

In addition to the general influx of Highlanders and Lowlanders, a trickle of Irish immigrants began during the 18th century but did not reach full flood till after the 1849 potato famine. It added, however, to the number of homeless persons who poured into Glasgow during this period. The growth of industry encouraged some to hope for work, the reputation of the city's charities enticed those who wanted bread without work, while the general hopelessness of their plight outside drove others into Glasgow quite unreasoningly.

The 18th century then is the period during which Glasgow's population bounded from 12,500 in 1707 to 80,000 in 1800, the increase being largely due to immigration of poor people. The housing of the incomers became the paramount problem.

We read in 'Old Glasgow' (McGeorge, 1880) "Beside the substantial houses of the well-to-do citizens, with quaint picturesque Flemish architecture and crow stepped gables, however, stood mean, dirty and broken-down hovels to marr the beauty of the town; while in the streets stood middens against which the magistrates vainly protested." We have no difficulty in recognising where the common lodging-house of the early 18th century would be even if it is difficult to ascertain what proportion of these hovels were remnants of ancient houses and how many were shacks thrown up

in vacant spaces. It is interesting to note that even then Glasgow lived in tenements. Even many of the wealthiest lived in flats at a rental of £6-12 per annum, entered by dark and dirty turnpike stairs and slept, ate and entertained in the main bedroom. This tendency to economise on housing continued till after the mid 18th century boom in trade. Before this had materially added to the number of houses the recession due to the American War (1776) discouraged housebuilding. By 1790 the population had risen to 62,000, and only then were the rich families moving from their poky flats to self-contained houses on the outskirts. The tenements they formerly occupied became the homes of hordes of poor. The "substantial houses of the well-to-do" were subdivided, and in their gardens tenements were erected with barely space to walk between the buildings. These 'backlands' became the most disgracefully overcrowded parts of Glasgow. The famine in houses led to an increased demand for lodging-houses, which in these early days were crowded, with no segregation of sex. Families sometimes chose 'houses let-in-lodgings,' which had the subtle difference of being let as furnished rooms, though the furniture was sparse, and as many as five families might be crowded into one room.

The fourteen Incorporations were responsible for poor persons connected with them, and the many Friendly Societies (listed Cleland, 1816) provided help for their provident members. The Kirk Session continued to collect for the poor and give relief to petitioners. Despite these efforts much unrelieved poverty remained. The Town's Hospital, which was opened in 1733 and maintained by contributions from the Town Council, the Merchant House, the Trades House, and the General Kirk Session,

supplemented by a small tax on the citizens, provided a habitation for necessitous old people and orphans. Its irksome rules and spartan fare, however, did not add to its popularity, and many of the poor preferred to continue to beg rather than accept such conditions even though they provided both bed and board.

"Emergency appeal" (Oxford, 1946). After the Irish potato crop had failed in two consecutive years, 11,000 arrived within four months (December, 1847, and January-March, 1848). Irish depredations frequently added to the distress. For example, in 1817, 89,077 was collected for the relief of the unemployed in Glasgow (Ferguson, 1946 c). In 1837, 15,500 persons had to be supported by the Relief Committee. Alison (1841) reported that the population of Glasgow increased by 33,031 between 1801 and 1841 when no significant increase in available houses. The intensity of overcrowding was evidenced in the rapid development of subletting and lodging in lodgers. No doubt the antecedents of the common lodging-house had existed in the 16th century, but it is not until the beginning of the 19th century that we find descriptions of the Glasgow common lodging-house.

The general standard of living was so low that it is necessary to consider descriptions of the common lodging-house side by side with the

Chapter II

THE 19TH CENTURY

We have briefly sketched the rise of Glasgow's population during the 18th century and the triple means (Church, Incorporations and Municipality) of relieving the poor. The problem continued into the 19th century. The Irish continued to come over, and by the 'forties 50,000 were arriving annually, "packed like cattle into filthy boats at fourpence apiece" (Oakley, 1946). After the Irish potato crop had failed in two consecutive years, 43,000 arrived within four months (December, 1847, and January-March, 1848). Trade depressions frequently added to the distress. For example, in 1817, £9,079 was collected for the relief of the unemployed in Glasgow (Ferguson, 1948 c). In 1837, 18,500 persons had to be supported by the Relief Committee. Alison (1841) reported that the population of Glasgow increased by 33,031 between 1831 and 1841 without any significant increase in available houses. The intensity of overcrowding was evidenced in the rapid development of subletting and taking in lodgers. No doubt the antecedents of the common lodging-houses had existed in the 18th century, but it is not until the beginning of the 19th century that we find descriptions of the Glasgow common lodging-house.

The general standard of living was so low that it is necessary to consider descriptions of the common lodging-house side by side with the general conditions of Glasgow. Graham (1818) described both. He described, in general, narrow alleys, choked with filth and pools of water, off which lie cellars in which pigs, cows and human beings are lodged.

Of lodging-houses he wrote, "We found in one lodging-house, 15 feet long by 9 feet from the front of the beds to the opposite wall, that 15 people were sometimes accommodated; and when we expressed horror at the situation in which they were placed, the woman of the house, somewhat offended, and, I believe, a little alarmed lest we should cause some enquiry to be made by the police, said, in support of the character of her establishment, that each family was provided with a bed, and that she very seldom had anybody lying on the floor." He went on to say, "In a lodging-house consisting of two rooms, separated by boards, the first 13 feet by 11, the other 15 by 8, 23 of the lowest class of Irish were lately lodged. Today there are 14, of whom 2 are confined with fever, 3 are convalescent, and 1 only has hitherto escaped. There are only three beds in this house (denominated with that facetiousness which enables an Irishman to joke with his own misery, Flea Barracks) - one of them in a press halfway up the wall, the others wooden frames, on which are laid some shavings of wood, scantily covered with dirty rags. Most of the patients were lying on the floor. A man, two sons, and an adult daughter, were lying side by side on the floor of the first room, their bedding of the same materials with the others, and the boys being destitute of shirts."

This seems to fit in well with the convincing descriptions of early 19th century common lodging-houses by 'Hawkie,' a beggar who died in 1851 and lived most of his life in common lodging-houses. He can be regarded as an authority thereon and a pawky observer of life therein. The following are but a few of his lucid accounts of common lodging-houses. He wrote (about 1818) -

"I then left Lady Marshall's Close and came to the foot of the Old Wynd and took lodgings in a celebrated spot, called the 'Flea Barracks.' This place was on a ground floor, near a dung heap. It was kept by an Irish woman. I heard her tell that when she came to Glasgow she had only 1/2¹/₂d. - with the shilling she took the house in the 'Flea Barracks,' with the 2¹/₂d. she purchased coals and made a fire. She then stood at the door and as the unfortunate women passed and repassed she said to them 'that they might come in if they got a chance;' as they called she gave them the length and breadth of the floor. She sold them whisky, which she had purchased at the cheapest rate for 6d. a gill; and by five o'clock in the morning she was possessed of 6/6d." (Hawkie, 1888.)

The rapid return for outlay is borne out by all the descriptions.

"I returned to Glasgow, but did not now reside in the 'Flea Barracks' with Mrs. Muir but lodged with William Bucklie, second close above St. Andrew Street. This man, though stout, young and healthy, would not work, and started a lodging-house. He let four beds, which paid his rent and kept the family. . . I next lodged in New Vennel, and the first night I was here a man and woman came asking for a bed. They were admitted; and, after paying for their snooze, were accepted, and sent to lie with me. The man objected, and wanted back his money, but this was out of the question. They came to high words, and the man was driven out of the house. I fell asleep, and on waking found myself hampered, and asked, How many were in the bed? when a woman answered, 'There are three besides you.' This is the third lodging-house in all my travels where they laid women in a bed with men. The other two were in Yorkshire." (Hawkie, 1888 a)

Another example of speedy return for a moderate capital outlay is as follows:-

"I next lodged in Billie Toye's in the entry from the Old Wynd in Jeffrey's Close. This fellow was a widower. His beds were all of one cost and his demands were from twopence to fourpence a night. I lodged in Billie's upwards of two years. Billie's 'hotel' consisted of nineteen 'snoozes' and a table, which cost him sixpence at a roup. The house rent was £6 to £7 a year.

"We often counted Billie's income, and it was 10/- a night for beds, besides the other chances. When he first came to the Wynd he let only three beds; but finding his trade increasing, and being unable to increase his premises he raised one bed on top of another, but this was not enough to satisfy his greed and he decided to remove to more commodious premises.

"Billie Toye, with a lodging-house, in nine years retired from business, purchased a farm in Ireland." (Hawkie, 1888 b)

Another of the profiteering landlords is James Given. "James Given after keeping a lodging-house in Jeffrey's Close for four years one night sold the effects of his house for nine shillings and went to America, having the sum of £176 in his possession besides paying the passage of himself, his wife and a son."

Hawkie's descriptions of lodging-houses haunted with legions of rats, which stole whole eggs by ingenious teamwork and ate the corpse in the next bed to him, remind us of Harrison Ainsworth's thrillers. Hawkie also tells of the sick old man who asked for credit for one night being turned into the street to die. "This is the treatment that may be expected in lodging-houses. However long you may have stayed in them, if you fall behind of one penny you are driven to the door, used in the most inhuman manner. These most notorious characters, lodging-house keepers, are suffered to take an old house, perhaps an old stable or condemned house; they start a lodging-house which every two nights will return them their original outlay. Many private houses are taken on this footing, and as some of them invest in drink riotous living follows" (Hawkie, 1888 c).

Later Hawkie described living in the Old Wynd in 1837 for 5d. a night and in Jeffrey's Close at 14d. a week.

Corroborative evidence was given from the angle of the social worker by 'Shadow,' who when he asked for a room in a lodging-house in High Street, was offered "a very nice clean bed for tippence, but it depends on whether you would ha'e onybody to sleep wi' you or no" (Shadow, 1858). At least the choice was offered, which was preferable to Hawkie's experience.

In a Saltmarket common lodging-house 'Shadow' was told while viewing

eight people huddled in a small room, "Deed, sir, we're nae waur than our neighbours and we dinna think onything about it" (Shadow, 1858 a).

Although the dingy view, lit by a candle in a bottle, dominated by a pail used as a common urinal, was unprepossessing, the cheery farewell "glad to see you another time, sir," indicated a more agreeable disposition than some of the owners of the common lodging-houses described by Hawkie.

Describing this same period, Smith (1846) stated that there were 5-10,000 persons accommodated in 2d. and 3d. lodging-houses in Glasgow, 489 of which were officially listed, though 6-700 existed; 160 lay east of the High Street, including the Vennels and Burnside, and 240 lay between Saltmarket and Stockwell Street. Many lay in the Old and New Wynds in Bridgegate and in Saltmarket Street. He wrote, "The 489 ascertained houses contain 985 apartments and 1,453 beds. At an average every apartment contains three beds, and the average size of these apartments is 10 feet by 12, and about 7 feet high." (Presumably the keeper of the lodging-house retains an apartment, and therefore the average number of beds a room is an estimate concerning the rooms in which the lodgers live.) "Ventilation is altogether neglected, so that every six of the unfortunate inmates have to live during the night on about 840 cubic feet of air, or somewhat less than 140 each, and that air tainted by the loathsome neighbourhood." He continued, "The beds being unequal to accommodate the lodgers, something in the shape of a bed but which was in reality a little straw enclosed in dirty clouts laid on the floor, with a miserable blanket or two thrown over them, composed the beds of not a few. It is needless to add that the houses, generally speaking, were very ill kept, and the beds still worse.

Molly's History.

Account of the Life and Transactions of M—y G—ie, otherwise Molly the Stuffer, who died in the Gorbals of Glasgow, on Tuesday the 1st of August last, and who kept a Lodging House there, giving an account of the numerous scenes she was engaged in with the various Lodgers who frequented her house for near 30 years, consisting of Tinkers, Beggars, Fortune-tellers, Rowly-powley Gentry, and a host of other travelling characters, to the number of 50,000, who have, at times, been with her since she began lodgings.

The above woman was born near Lisburn, in Ireland. At an early period of life, she left her native country and came to Scotland, where she, for some time, earned a livelihood, by making stiffeners for the neck, by which she gained a little money. Being of a pushing temper, and careful habits, she resolved upon bettering her condition, if possible, and accordingly took up a Lodging House in the Gorbals of Glasgow, where she continued from its commencement till the day of her death, a period of nearly 30 years, during which period, on a moderate calculation, she has afforded shelter to 50,000 stragglers, who have comfortably dozed under her hospitable roof, except when assailed by the yells of drunkards, or the moving phalanx of black and grey horsemen, aided by infantry, clothed in red, who often made an attack upon their bodies, and disturbed their peaceful slumbers.

Every person who had 3d. to pay for a bed, had an open door at Molly's; the beggar here could lay down his wallets, and take repose for the night; the tinker could range town and country with his vice and other implements, and return in the evening to his lodging; the Fair attenders, with all their implements, consisting of puppets, E O tables, dice, gingerbread and sweetmeat baskets, could safely deposit them into the hands of Molly, who paid particular attention to their various articles. It would require sheets to give a definition of the motley group who attended this lodging house; travellers told one another where she resided, which soon made her a favourite all over the country, and made them flock to her hospitable roof, when their travels led them that way.

Molly, though a courageous woman, had her own to do amongst them to preserve order. In the evenings, many high words took place for the use of the fire, one wanting his pot on, another his pan, and a third his kettle, till, in the general scuffle, the contents are emptied on the floor, or on their bodies. Another party now claims the right, and the fizzing of bacon is heard, when some of the rest claiming the turn before the bacon party, wheel it off, and, in the scuffle, gravy and bacon descends to the ashes, and a scramble ensues for the fragments. Thus it goes on, either by one party or another, the whole evening, till Molly's tongue, or some other weapon, comes across the backs of some of the most outrageous.

A new subject now commences before the blazing hearth, round which they are comfortably ranged; the beggar tells what fine houses served him, and those who hooded him away, what the best road, and who to call on first, and at what hour. The tinker, full with liquor, boasts of his vice and anvil, and what he can make; he says a beggar is no company for him, and a third, in a language of his own, exclaims, I can draw the blunt that neither of you can, and in less time too; snaps his finger, and cries a fig for you all. Thus every one excels another, each one praising himself, till another scuffle finishes the story.

Molly's situation was not to be envied—she had many duties to perform—diversified characters to keep an eye over—but none was ever fitter for a situation of the kind. The drunkard she could advise to bed—the known thief she kept out—and if there were any in her house, of whom she was suspicious, she at the expense of rest, watched them narrowly, for she had a great responsibility upon her.

Molly was about 60 years of age when she died, was several times married, and it is said, has earned some little. She was kind, hospitable and charitable, and was respected, (notwithstanding her vocation) in the neighbourhood where she resided. The stranger never wanted food or a bed, though he had no money, did Molly but know the circumstance.

W. Carr, Printer, Glasgow.

The smell was most sickening and the air almost deadly to those of ordinary lungs. On again visiting these houses in the morning their appearance was still more shocking. The entries, though they had been partially cleansed, still retained a considerable portion of the filth deposited during the night - the stairs to all appearance had not been cleaned since the flood, and many of the apartments were still occupied with the lodgers, who were chiefly miserably clad females. In some cases attempts were being made to wash out the houses; but water not being introduced to them by pipes, it could be but scantily applied. The poor lodgers, it is needless to add, were generally in a state of the most abominable intoxication."

An interesting broadsheet (reproduced facing p.16) gives the viewpoint of the lodging-house owner. Hawkie (1888 d) wrote, "I removed to Gorbals to the house of a woman named Mary Gillespie who kept a lodging-house of 13 beds which were full every night besides two beds she kept for those who could not pay. This woman was the most charitable person I have ever met in all my travels." It is surely not too far fetched to identify Mary with the M-y G-ie of the broadsheet.

The actual distribution of lodgers in the various parishes of Glasgow is given for the winter of 1819 as undernoted. Those living in common lodging-houses are not separated from those living in private houses.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Lodgers</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Density per Apartment</u>
St. John's	1,019	10,430	2.2
Tron	1,335	9,704	2.1
St. George's	880	9,641	1.5
Inner High	453	7,794	2.2
St. Enoch	986	7,750	1.8
Outer High	906	7,685	1.8
Blackfriar's	936	7,357	2.1
St. Andrew's	747	7,146	1.9
North-West	803	6,289	1.3

Over 8,000 lodgers in a population of 75,169 is considerable, and a note suggests that usually there were more lodgers. "For three months previous to the commencement of the enumeration the distresses of the lower classes for want of work were so great that it is supposed that during the period from two to three thousand persons left the place. The transport to Ireland during the time alluded to was very considerable" (Cleland, 1820). The areas in which the early 19th century common lodging-houses were situated are shown in Map (1).

That the conditions in the common lodging-houses were not much worse than was general in the poor parts of early 19th century Glasgow is borne out by several accounts. Lord Ashley (later Lord Shaftesbury) reported, "I have seen human degradation in some of the worst places both in England and abroad, but I did not believe until I had visited the wynds of Glasgow that so large an amount of filth, crime, misery and disease existed in one spot in any civilised country." He further added, "Walked through the dreadful parts of this amazing city; it is a small square plot intersected by small alleys like gutters, crammed with houses, dunghills and human beings; hence arise . . . nine-tenths of the disease and nine-tenths of the crime in Glasgow; and well it may. Health would

be impossible in such a climate; the air tainted by exhalations from the most stinking and stagnant sources, a pavement never dry, in lanes not broad enough to admit a wheelbarrow. And is moral propriety and moral cleanliness, so to speak, more probable? Quite the reverse" (Ashley, 1839).

A Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population stated, "It appeared to us that both the structural arrangements and the conditions of the population in Glasgow were the worst of any we had seen in any part of Great Britain. In the courts off Argyle Street there were no privies or drains, and the dung heaps received all the filth which the swarms of wretched inhabitants could give. We learned that a considerable part of the rents of the houses was paid by the produce of these dung heaps. . . . The picture is so shocking that without ocular proof one would be disposed to doubt the possibility of the facts. . . . Several women were found in a house lying under a blanket because others were then out of doors wearing all the articles of dress belonging to the party" (Chadwick, 1843).

For some years after the beginning of the 19th century a growing interest had been shown by the more fortunate Glasgow citizens in the lot of their poorer brethren. This was indicated by the number of clubs and friendly societies formed. The Old Man's Friendly Society, instituted in 1814, helped 147 men during 1815 (for £314:19/-). The Aged Women's Society (1811) distributed £219:12/- in 1815, the Sick and Destitute Strangers' Society visited 4,250 persons, expending £155:12: 6d. on their aid. These are just examples of the 69 public and private charities which expended £32,942 in 1815-16, not to mention the Benefit Societies

(about 50) and the Free Church congregations whose charitable distributions were estimated by Cleland (1816) at £3,750. In private charities, that is, in anything from a penny to 4/6d. a week from one-third of the population, he estimated that £67,667 was distributed.

The Poor Law Act of 1579 was still chiefly administered by the Kirk Session, but each secession from the Old Kirk made it more difficult to raise adequate funds, and the disruption of 1843 was the final blow. McDonald (1937) stated that Glasgow collected by assessment over £17,000 in 1830, but even this was inadequate to deal with the number requiring help. The destitute, aged and impotent were given inadequate relief, and destitution was blamed for the rising death rate and particularly for the recurrent epidemics, especially cholera in 1831-32. It was largely as a result of Alison's agitation for a revision of the Poor Law that a Royal Commission was set up resulting in the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1845, the purpose of which was the "Amendment and Better Administration of the Poor Laws in Scotland." This set up a Central Board of Supervision and Parochial Boards to raise and distribute moneys to relieve the poor. One shilling a week was considered enough to buy food for an aged pauper, and the able-bodied were refused relief, though their dependants were given it. The parish in which the destitution occurred was responsible for assisting the pauper, and the Glasgow Poor Law inspectors sometimes found it difficult to investigate the claims of casual paupers. The system of outdoor relief was still preferred in Glasgow. There was a need for a Poor Law infirmary for the sick and a poorhouse where tasks could be performed in return for relief given.

Barnhill Poorhouse was therefore erected where the sick and aged poor and the destitute unemployed were received.

The distress in Glasgow during the 'Hungry Forties' focussed both public and private interest upon the conditions of the very poor. The first efforts to relieve the overcrowding were made by private enterprise. The Model Lodging Association was formed in 1847 by a group of philanthropists. The idea occurred to Mr. James Lamb during the famine in the Highlands, because of the influx of Highlanders into Glasgow seeking employment. They found it very difficult to obtain lodgings, and many were forced into the squalor and discomfort of the common lodging-house. Mr. Lamb called a meeting, and an Association was formed with Lord Provost Hastie as one of the Directors. Their first house was not built specially. They rented a house in Mitchell Street for two years with partial success. Then they collected subscriptions to the total of £3,460 and bought the property in Greendyke Street (1849). Mr. Charles Wilson, Architect, fitted and furnished it, and this was so successful that it formed the pattern of their subsequent endeavours. Lord Provost Blackie then joined the Association and other "influential gentlemen," and it was decided to buy properties in McAlpine and Carrick Streets (1856). This time, £6,500 worth of debentures were issued, and the buildings of the male and female houses were erected. In 1861 Greendyke Street had 132 inmates, Carrick Street 86, and McAlpine Street 162. These worthy gentlemen combined astute business methods with their charity, for in 1875 the annual balance sheet placed the value of these premises at £19,000, and a 5 per cent. interest was paid to the debenture holders.

In 1874 Greendyke Street was examined by a Committee formed by the

Directors of the Lodging House Association, because it so often needed repairs. It was found that this building was too decrepit to be repaired further, and it was recommended that it should be demolished. The site was sold to the City Improvement Trust at £3:10/- per square yard (£2,076:13: 4d.), and the Trust took over the property on 31st March, 1874, next day transferring all the lodgers and the superintendent to 38 London Lane, while the building was demolished and rebuilt. The two houses in McAlpine Street and Carrick Street were still in the hands of the Model Lodging Association in 1875, and the Corporation only used the old Greendyke Street house for the night of March 31, 1874, so the oft repeated statement that the Model Lodging Association handed over gratis to the Corporation its homes is as inaccurate as the statement that the Model Lodging Association was a financial failure.

Nearly twenty years after the formation of the Model Lodging Association Lord Provost Blackie, an assiduous worker for this Association, was a leading spirit in phrasing the draft of the City Improvements Bill and manoeuvring it through the Town Council. The Bill was then uneventfully passed by both Houses of Parliament and given Royal Assent on 11th June, 1866. This Act is significant in beginning the really effective clearance of the squalid common lodging-houses and the creation of municipal lodging-houses which set a standard for future private lodging-houses.

The clearance area defined in the Act extended to about 88 acres, in which lived more than 51,000 persons. The area included the region of the High Street, the Saltmarket and the Trongate as far as South Albion Street in the north and King Street in the south. In addition, there were

several areas in the Calton, one in Bridgeton, an area in the Gorbals and part of Hutchesontown. While the Improvement Trust was working on this selected area other zones were fortuitously cleared for construction of railways. For example, the Glasgow and South-Western and the North British Railways cleared away the Boar's Head Close, the Vennels, the Havana, and an area between the Old College and Duke Street in which many common lodging-houses were situated.

The Trustees were empowered to levy a tax on the occupier and to borrow £1½ million. They did not begin demolition till 1870, but then pulled down the houses of 15,425 persons. The working population were encouraged to find houses on the outskirts, from private builders, as the Trustees "deemed it impolitic to compete with, or in any way discourage, the building trade." However, they were compelled to make provision for the dwellers in lodging-houses. They began by building the East Russell Street Home for women and Drygate for men. In this respect the Trustees anticipated by some twenty years the Third Section of the Housing of Working-Classes Act, 1890, which permitted Local Authorities to acquire ground and establish lodging-houses for the working-classes, and borrow money for that purpose.

Glasgow's first municipal lodging-houses were opened in 1871 with an appropriate flourish. Drygate has continued to thrive uneventfully since then, but six months later a bitter newspaper campaign attacked the Women's Home in East Russell Street. It was found that the lavatories were filthy and without ventilation; the sleeping apartments were crowded with double bunks full of noisy and quarrelsome mill girls, charwomen and

the like. A male superintendent was disregarded with his yell of "To bed instantly, everyone." There were no attempts to disinfect beds or put on clean sheets and the beds were alive with vermin. After breathing the foul air one said, "Ca' this a model lodging. Bridewell is far comfortabler in every way if it warena jist for the name o' it" ('North British Daily Mail,' 1871). The sensible rules signed by William Rae Arthur, Lord Provost of Glasgow, were up for all to see (see Appendix I), but the staff was inadequate to enforce them. However, the conditions improved, and this preliminary difficulty must be attributed to the waywardness of the sex. Russell, in 1889, commented that this women's lodging-house "has given more trouble both financially and in respect of discipline than the other houses for males, a fact which has its melancholy meaning. The woman who has, from whatever circumstances, been divorced from home life drifts further from self respect and good living than the man" (Russell, 1905). Mr. Burns endorses this opinion in avoiding the great responsibility of running homes for women. "I would place the entire control and guidance of such homes in the hands of the Corporation or such an organisation as the Young Men's Christian Association." As the Young Women's Christian Association had already been organised, this seems an odd suggestion. It is amusing to note this opinion when Burns goes on to say that the Corporation "after setting so good an example should not further encroach upon private enterprise" ('A Social Explorer,' 1894).

Inspections of lodging-houses were begun in 1870. In his first Annual Report MacLeod (1871) stated that "the duty of the second branch of the sanitary service was to inspect three classes of dwellings - first,

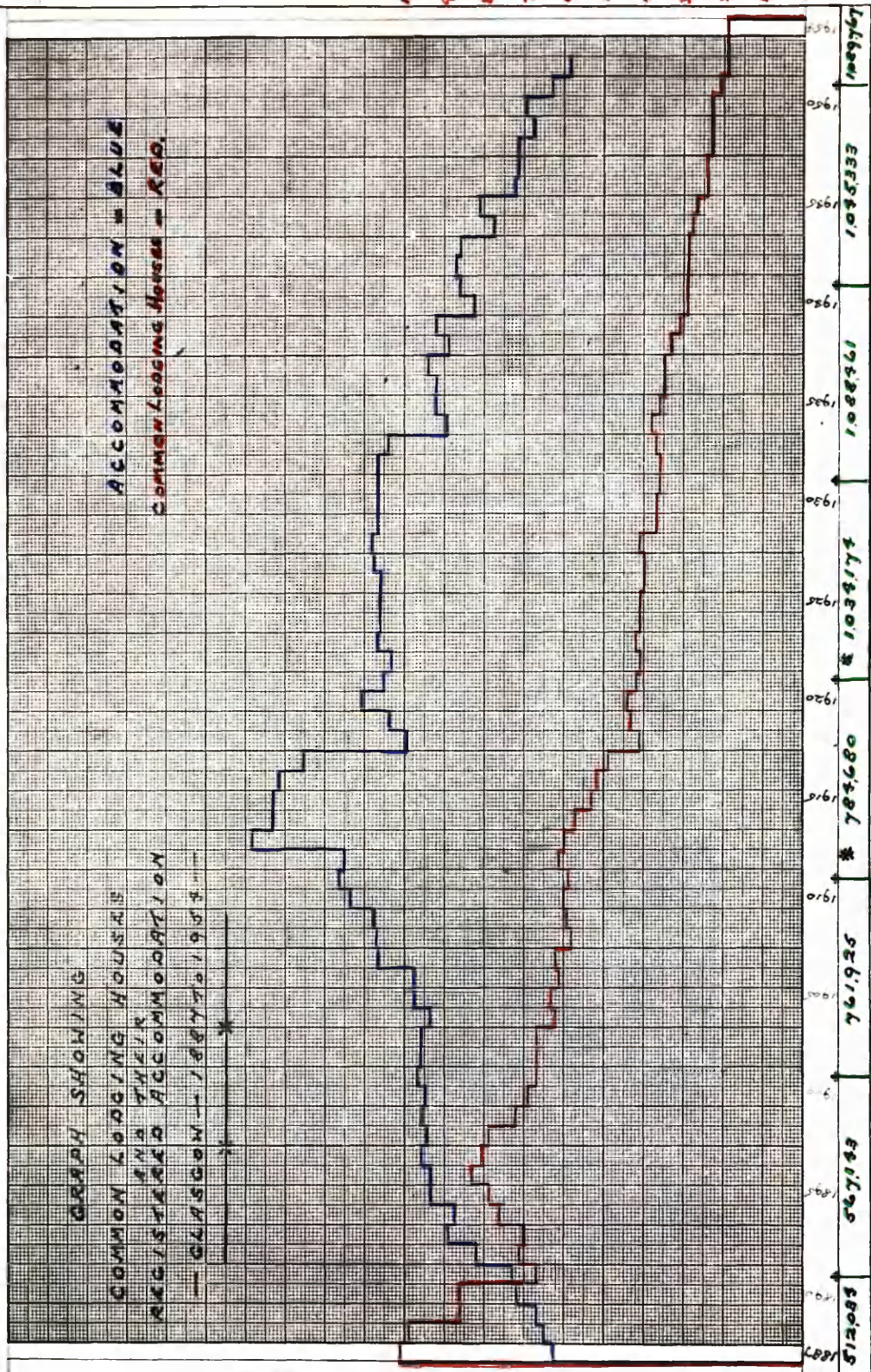
GRAPH SHOWING

COMMON LODGING HOUSES
AND THEIR
REGISTERED ACCOMMODATION

— GLASGOW — 1887-1954 —

ACCOMMODATION = BLUE
COMMON LODGING HOUSES = RED.

1887 1891 1895 1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1925 1930 1935 1940 1945 1950 1954



SEVEN, E.C. HOUSES - 1912

SEVEN, E.C. HOUSES - 1912

SEVEN, E.C. HOUSES - 1912

ticketed houses, which may or may not contain lodgers; second, common lodging-houses where not more than fourpence per night is charged for each person housed; and third, houses let-in-lodgings." The number of inspections and prosecutions for contraventions of the regulations are recorded in the subsequent Annual Reports. That the inspections were effective is evidenced by the statement that the common lodging-houses "present an appearance much improved from what they did at the outset of the inspection in 1870, the rules as to cleanliness, ventilation and whitewashing being in most cases carefully observed" (MacLeod, 1872). In his first Annual Report, 1871, Dr. Gairdner divided Glasgow into sanitary divisions. He considered the overcrowded centre of Glasgow to be the High Street Closes, the Bridgegate and the wynds and St. Andrew's Square, and in this area there were then 153 common lodging-houses with 1,912 lodgers. The somewhat ambitious ideal of the duty of the lodging-house inspection is stated thus, "Every house in Glasgow where lodgers are kept or even one lodger is kept is subject to the supervision of the Local Authority" (MacLeod, 1878). It is not until Mr. Peter Fyfe became Chief Sanitary Inspector (1883) that a record of the number of common lodging-houses is given (see graph facing p.24).

The work of raising the standard of lodging-houses continued. The Corporation rebuilt Greendyke Street and opened it in 1876, and Portugal Street (closed 1952) was opened the same year. Clyde Street, Calton (later named Abercromby Street), and North Woodside Road were opened in 1878, and Hydepark Street the next year. The Corporation's seven lodging-houses cost £109,343. They could accommodate 2,430 persons and were rarely occupied to

an extent exceeding three per cent. In 1881 these seven and McAlpine Street and Carrick Street together had 2,356 inmates.

The position in 1889 can be gauged from Dr. J.B. Russell's classic paper on 'The Common Lodging-house.' His dramatic and colourful style helped to draw public attention to the problems of overcrowding. He described the miserable common lodging-houses of the early part of the century and contrasted with them the new model lodging-houses. He described the discipline and facilities in the seven Corporation and three large private model lodging-houses and their striking advantage in drawing from the smaller houses "a large proportion of that evil element in the domestic life of the poor, the casual lodger." As proof, he contrasted the fact that in 1872-6 there was overcrowding due to lodgers in 71 per cent. of the ticketed houses, whereas in 1888 the figure was only 28 per cent. He described the rules - "No gambling, quarrelling, profane or indecent language, or noise of any description or any conduct calculated to disturb peace and good order are allowed under pain of expulsion." He pointed out the complete immunity of the lodgers from infectious disease apart from an outbreak of smallpox in one house. "Even then the discipline and direct control over the inmates, enabling preventive measures to be adopted with a thoroughness which in an ordinary lodging-house is impossible, made it easy speedily to stamp out the disease" (Russell, 1905a). The still existing smaller common lodging-houses frequently had outbreaks of typhus.

After the Corporation had made the experiment of building model lodging-houses with financial success, private enterprise seized upon this

as a good investment. One of the most notable lodging-house proprietors was Mr. Robert Burns who obtained his astute business sense from his Highland ancestry, his rigid discipline from his military service as Sergeant Major, and his training in running lodging-houses from eight years as Superintendent of Portugal Street. "Mr. Burns does not pose as a philanthropist, . . . but from the very outset has conducted his various establishments on purely commercial lines and has succeeded beyond his own and his friends' most sanguine expectations" ('A Social Explorer,' 1894 a). Indeed, who would not be impressed by the fact that from an Army pension and eight years as Superintendent of Portugal Street he amassed enough capital to purchase his first home in 39 Watson Street in 1886. He followed this by two others in Watson Street (Numbers 14 and 21) and opened the Great Hamilton Street Home (later known as Craignestock Street) in 1890. Two years later he opened Garscube Home (now 1 Burns Street), in 1893 the Partick Home in 83 Douglas Street, and, in 1894, 22 James Watt Street. He was then almost ready to open his eighth home, this time in Greenock. Two of these lodging-houses still function, namely, Burns Street and Craignestock Street, now known as Rose's Homes. The three houses in Watson Street ceased to function as common lodging-houses after 1911. Number 39 is now demolished, 21 is a clothing factory, and 16 is a druggist shop. The James Watt Street Home closed in 1939, and is now Dawson's Furniture Removers. The Partick Home at 83 Douglas Street became the Norfolk Lodging House, 83 Purdon Street, and was bought by the Corporation as a store in 1944.

In the Burns' Home "strict discipline combined with cleanliness and healthful means of recreation" ('A Social Explorer,' 1894 b) is provided

by having ex-army N.C.O's as superintendents, by "exhausting the resources of sanitation" in the equipment of the homes, and by including "facilities for draught-playing, dominoes and bagatelle" in the recreation halls not to mention concerts and entertainments ('A Social Explorer,' 1894 c).

Considering that the charges ranged from 3¹/₂d. to 6d. (the latter being for the privacy of only two in a room), and that the low common lodging-houses charged the same, perhaps Burns was right in considering his establishments "are justly regarded as the beau ideal of what such concerns should be" ('A Social Explorer,' 1894 a).

Burns despised drunkards and those who would not work, and refused admission to any criminal. His homes were for working men with "a residuum . . . who are out of work and cannot find employment. Among my customers you will find broken down clergymen, . . . members of the legal fraternity. . . . These people despite their misfortunes require shelter, and my doors are always open to receive them. All that I insist upon is decency, civility and cleanliness" ('A Social Explorer,' 1894 c).

The position of the common lodging-house in 1890 was modified by new regulations, of which Fyfe (1890) wrote, "These together with the increase of the common lodging-house rate to sixpence per night extend our power and jurisdiction." He further wrote, "The increase of large and well appointed lodging-houses is becoming very marked in various parts of the city. In proportion, the smaller and poorly appointed lodgings are disappearing. Many still remain, but I look upon their extinction as a matter of time. The capital which is being at present put into these large and well-appointed workmen's 'homes' is certain to reap its reward by drawing many men to them who can have little comfort and home life in

small and ill-regulated houses in the Central District." The progress and development of all these model lodging-houses can be indicated by the Census reports of the total number of inhabitants therein. Appendix II shows the Census count in the model lodging-houses from 1851 to 1951. The total inhabitants of all the common lodging-houses, including both the 'models' and the smaller ones, are shown in the graph facing page 24 . In the 1891 Census 17 'models' are listed with 2,644 lodgers. Including Govan, there were 25 'models' listed in the 1894 Parochial Street Directory of Glasgow and suburbs. A list of the 'model' lodging-houses in 1894 is given in Appendix III. By 1896, 18 'model' lodging-houses are recorded, the latest being the Family Home, St. Andrew's House, which was primarily for widows or widowers with families.

Such indeed was the improvement in the public attitude towards common lodging-houses that Fyfe (1894), having stated that the common lodging-houses are "kept in capital order, no prosecutions for contravention of the regulations being necessary," continued, "The common lodging-house in Market Street, to visit which the Health Committee appointed a special sub-committee and which was fitted up as a 'family home' of the meanest type for the lowest grade of our citizens dissolved without recourse to law. The power of a few facts, well illustrated in one of the evening papers, was too much for the proprietor of this "den for the homeless." A few days after the exposé he caused the tenants to be ousted and had the premises closed.

Indeed, there is even evidence of an interest being taken in lodging-houses apart from the financial aspect. Fyfe (1895) reported,

"Three lodging-houses of a benevolent character have been registered, viz., the 'Industrial Home,' 60 Kyle Street, 48 adults; the News-boys' Home, 22 Market Street (City) 26 lodgers; and the Burns Street Shelter (off Garscube Road), to accommodate 51 men who cannot afford meantime to pay the full charge for a bed in the lodging-house proper. The men sleep on the floor. In the first-named 'Home' food and lodging are provided in lieu of work done on the premises. In the second a small charge (varying) is made for food and lodgings."

In the 1894 Parochial Street Directory four other shelters were listed - House of Shelter for Females, 114 Hill Street; Salvation Army Rescue Home, 125 Hill Street; Mission Shelter, 15 Whitevale Street; and the Old Men and Women's Home, 81 Rottenrow. The different hospitals available were also given - for example, the Parliamentary Road Hospital, Black Street for fever cases. The city's poorhouses at that date were - City Poorhouse, 322 Parliamentary Road, Barony Poorhouse, Barnhill; and Govan Poorhouse, Merryflats.

Throughout the second half of the 19th century the alternative to a common lodging-house of a poorhouse was available to those without any means at all. The Poor Law provided clean beds, but they were sometimes most uncomfortable, even as crude as stone slabs with inadequate blankets. The emphasis on cleanliness was almost to the detriment of health, for each day the persons had to wash their hair as well as bath. For a woman this entailed going to bed with damp hair. Their clothes were stoved, which was ruinous to their appearance and may very well have militated against their getting a job. The harsh discipline, the strenuous tasks exacted

and the starvation diet made these workhouses feared by vagrants. A reproduction of the diet sheet is given on page 323. As any money the vagrants might have was liable to be confiscated to pay for their keep, in spite of the laborious tasks already performed, anyone with a few coppers would prefer a common lodging-house.

Let us glance back over the 19th century and follow the dramatic change in character of the common lodging-house. In the early decades the squalid dens described by Hawkie were typical. In the mid 'forties the Model Lodging House Association began the change in public opinion which slowly gathered momentum, but it was not until the Corporation built its seven models during the 'seventies that the change became dramatic. Baillie Chisholm (1896) stated, "The Corporation lodging-houses have done far more than provide comfortable accommodation for their own residents. They have set up a standard of comfort to which others have been compelled to conform. And now, under the combined influence of this healthy rivalry and of more stringent sanitary regulations the old pestilential lodging-houses have disappeared from our midst."

Chapter III

FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The main trends of progress in the history of the common lodging-house were already in evidence during the latter part of the 19th century. Chief among these was the gradual replacement of small common lodging-houses by large and commodious model lodging-houses, each of which contained modern amenities. Sanitary reform and housing progress were other important aspects. The position of the inmates of the lodging-houses was affected by the development of the casual ward and outdoor relief, and in this respect the 20th century showed new tendencies which culminated in the Welfare State. The gradual disappearance of the vagrant is partly a result of this new attitude.

The majority of the new model lodging-houses, private, municipal and philanthropic, were built during the last decades of the 19th century, but the gradual nature of the change from small to large common lodging-houses can be seen by studying the graph (see p.24) showing the total number of lodging-houses registered each year and the number of their inmates. The number of lodging-houses steadily decreased, but the number of inmates rose till the peak year, 1913, was reached. Thereafter the small lodging-houses vanished one by one till now not one remains. Two factors, however, complicated the picture, the erection of working men's hotels and the extension of the city boundaries. The six working men's hotels accommodate some 2,000 persons today and overlap with the model lodging-houses in the type of lodger and accommodation provided. Map (2) shows the extensions of

the city boundary which have taken place over the years. By these extensions the original city gained not only population but also a number of common lodging-houses which already existed in the annexed burghs.

The second dominant feature is the continued progress in standards of sanitation, the foundations of which were laid in the 19th century. Great improvements have been made since then. No one today would advocate the dry privy in preference to the water carriage system for the disposal of sewage, yet such was done by the district sanitary inspectors themselves as recently as 1882. Macleod (1882) stated -

"We have this day visited the Drygate Lodging-house to examine the results of an experiment on the Dry Closet System, carried out by a Subcommittee of the City Improvement Trust.

We understand that this experiment has now been in operation for a considerable time, and has given great satisfaction, and, after careful examination, we are convinced that the arrangement possesses principles calculated to secure complete success in the object aimed at.

The plan consists in carrying up an air-shaft through the closets to the outside of the building, above the roof, with an Archimedean screw on the top to create a current of air up the shaft.

Each closet has an opening into this shaft, immediately over the top of the pan, and as no air can get in except through the opening which is under the seat of the closet, all smells or effluvia are carried up the shaft, and the closet itself kept constantly sweet and pure.

In order more effectually to ensure a current of air in the shaft, a very simple device has been adopted, namely, to utilize the gas jet, which is required to be kept lit all night, by placing it in the ventilating shaft with a glass pane in the form of a lantern, thus making it serve the double purpose of creating a current and lighting the closet at the anemometer, which indicated a velocity of 100 feet per minute.

These closets are now in use, with an average nightly population of 280 lodgers, and the manager of the house assured us that there is no perceptible smell at any time. The full pans are removed periodically by the Cleansing Department, and fresh clean ones substituted.

It may be interesting in a single sentence to look at the effects of this system - First, The lodging-house itself is saved the expense of

the troublesome plumber work that water-closets entail; second, the excreta are kept out of the sewers, saved, and utilized; third, connection with the common sewers is obviated, and foul gases therefrom most effectually excluded from the lodging-house.

These closets, it may be further added, can be made applicable to factories, public works of all kinds, police offices, prisons, houses of refuge, poorhouses, schools, &c.; and, having seen the experiment practically demonstrated, we can confidently recommend their adoption in such places as safe and inoffensive conveniences.

We beg therefore to commend the action of the Improvement Trust, and express our entire approval of the intelligent, simple, effective, and ingenious plan devised, and so satisfactorily carried out by Councillors Downie and Ure, the gentlemen forming the Sub-Committee entrusted with the experiment."

Signed by John Burt.
Wm. R.W. Smith.

Today water-closets are taken for granted in large towns and cities. It was the introduction of piped water that simplified the cleansing of houses, the disposal of sewage, and the maintenance of personal cleanliness. The laziness and dirty habits of many people made it possible for gross pollution of houses to continue, although the means of cleansing them were so readily available. The descriptions in Patrick Gill's novel, the 'Rat Pit,' a notorious lodging-house for women which was only demolished in 1929, are not more attractive than Hawkie's descriptions of the 'Flea Barracks' in the Old Wynd. When John McNeill bought this lodging-house from McGill in the early 1900's he found a mound three to four feet deep in a passage-way outside the kitchen composed of human excreta, sawdust and tealeaves. But despite two generations of health education, today there still remain a small but stubborn group of incorrigibles who are quite unresponsive to advice, example or punishment. Competition between the various models results in grouping those with dirty habits into the lodging-houses with the lowest standards. However, the right of daily entry by the sanitary

inspectors and the need for yearly re-registration necessitate a general adherence to the stringent rules and regulations.

Although the housing position in Glasgow has markedly improved during the century, the Corporation alone having erected 85,000 houses since 1919, the city still remains the most overcrowded in Britain. The building of tenements to let by private enterprise continued till 1910, then lapsed as the expenses were not balanced by the rents, and the small amount of private building which has taken place in the last twenty years has been for sale. The extent of overcrowding today can be appreciated by the facts that the City Factor has over 100,000 names on his list and that 48 per cent. of the city's houses are of one or two apartments. This does not make it possible to take lodgers in any comfort, thus encouraging single men to seek accommodation in lodging-houses.

There has always been a certain overlapping between the denizens of the poorhouse and the common lodging-houses. For example, Hawkie spent some years of his youth and most of his old age in the city's poorhouse. At the beginning of the 20th century Higgs (1910) from her own experience described two alternatives for the poor woman traveller, the casual ward and the common lodging-house. The advantages of the tramp ward were its cleanliness and the fact that it was completely free, but these were more than outweighed by the harshness of the régime. The disadvantages of the hard work allocated to 'pay' for each night's work, the lack of comfort and the Spartan diet of gruel and dry bread seemed fairly general throughout the country, though the degree of discomfort depended a great deal upon the character of the officials in charge. The advantages of the

common lodging-house were in the free and easy atmosphere and the right to come and go at will once the requisite coppers for the bed were forthcoming. The disadvantages in some were still dirt and coarseness, vermin and low morals. Mary Higgs' conclusion, after staying in various lodging-houses and casual wards, was that the common lodging-house was preferable to the tramp ward. She described enthusiastically the Glasgow Corporation 'models' as being well run and moreover economically sound.

In 1902 the Parish Council of Glasgow found that the poorhouses contained three groups, the decent citizens who could not keep themselves in their old age, the sick poor, and those who on account of their improvident or vicious character were not considered worthy of outdoor relief. In their first attempt to classify the indoor poor the Council removed all the sick poor to the new hospitals, Oakbank, Stobhill and Duke Street. It was not until 1934 that the aged poor were given special consideration in the provision of the Crookston Home. The cottage homes built there were not completed until 1938.

The care of the poor has been completely revolutionised in the 20th century. From the personal philanthropy of the Victorian era the State has taken over more and more until today the Welfare State provides subsistence for all. There are so many enactments which affect the population of common lodging-houses that it is necessary to select the major ones. The Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, established the principle that relief could be undertaken by methods other than the Poor Law. It also began the prototype of the Labour Exchange which was established in 1909. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, extended the provisions of an 1897 Act to cover all

occupations. The Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, began provision for the old, which has been supplemented in more recent Acts. The National Health Insurance Act, 1911, was another great step forward in providing medical and sick benefit for employed persons earning less than £150, later increased to £250, then to £420 per year. The Act did not, however, cover their dependants. The Blind Persons Act, 1920, promoted the welfare of the blind. The Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Act, 1921, authorised relief to the able-bodied poor, and in 1927 relief was given to the dependants of able-bodied strikers. The Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, provided benefits to the dependants of insured workers. The Economies Act, 1931, made the Local Authority responsible for investigating needs for grants (the 'Means Test'). The 1934 Unemployment Act transferred from the Local Authority to the Central Authority the liability for the relief of the insured able-bodied poor, though the Local Authority still remained responsible for dealing with emergencies and with uninsured persons like hawkers. The National Assistance Board became responsible for the supplementation of Old Age Pensions in 1940 and of Widows' Pensions in 1943.

Following the Beveridge Report of 1942 the Government passed six major Acts, all of which were framed to provide additional assistance for persons in need, namely, the aged, sick, poor and unemployed. These Acts included the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944, the Family Allowances Act, 1945, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, the National Insurance Act, 1946, the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, and the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The effect of this legislation on the inmates of common lodging-houses was considerable. The National Assistance Act abolished the Poor Law (Section 1) and substituted for it the organisation under the National Assistance Board. The provisions of this Act permitted the National Assistance Board to give grants to supplement benefits which in their opinion were insufficient to maintain a person without hardship. Additional grants were given under this head to old age pensioners, widows, persons in receipt of unemployment or sick benefit, and full maintenance to many who were in receipt of no benefit at all. Under the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, free medical advice was given to everyone, so that no longer had the impoverished lodger to seek medical advice from the Poor Law medical officer, the out-patient department of the hospital or the medical mission. Each person had the right to select his own doctor from the list supplied by the Executive Council for his area. Wardens of lodging-houses were instructed to ensure that lodgers residing there took advantage of this opportunity, so that they knew which doctor to call when a lodger became ill. The Children Act, 1948, was primarily devised to ensure that necessitous children were properly maintained, the responsibility being placed on the Children's Officer for the district. Included among the inmates of lodging-houses were a number of negligent parents who failed to maintain their children and frequently grossly neglected them. On court order such children are now transferred to the care of the Children's Officer.

These social changes and benefits had the effect of reducing the number of vagrants. Consequently, the proportion of lodging-house inmates

who wandered from one town to another markedly decreased over the last decade. In Hawkie's time most of the lodgers were vagrants. According to Gray (1931), the proportion of vagrants among the lodgers varied from 1 to 5 per cent. in 1930. Today the proportion of vagrants among those interviewed was 3.4 per cent.

The Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector of Glasgow from 1900 to 1950 provide evidence of the gradual raising of standards in the common lodging-house. In 1901, 67 common lodging-houses were registered, having a total of 9,705 inmates. Of these, 26 were of the new 'model' type with accommodation for 7,811 inmates. The remaining 41 old type lodging-houses provided accommodation for 1,894; many of these were so small that they could not accommodate more than 20 persons.

The fact that there was a greater demand for better class lodging-houses was emphasised by the opening in 1901 of three working men's hotels which proved very popular. These working men's hotels differed from the common lodging-houses in having better amenities and higher charges. The charge in the common lodging-houses was less than 6d. as compared with 6d. and over in the working men's hotels.

A contrast between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was shown in the change in situation of the lodging-houses. In 1887 there were 45 houses with accommodation for 832 lodgers within the Central district, between Saltmarket and King Street. In 1901 there were only six houses with 205 beds in this district. Fyfe (1901) stated,

"This revolution has undoubtedly been created by the operations of the City Improvement Trust which has demolished all the old rookeries and reared up in their stead modern dwelling houses and business premises." A comparison of the size and situation of the common lodging-houses registered in 1902, 1912, 1953 and 1954 is given in Appendix IV.

As the years advanced further model lodging-houses opened and others closed, the tendency being for the smaller lodging-houses to disappear. The position in 1904 is shown on Map (3). Improvements were made in many of the existing premises in order to obtain re-registration. For example, the Chief Sanitary Inspector insisted in 1903 as a condition of re-licensing that each keeper should co-operate in having the drains of his lodging-house smoke-tested, while in 1904 water-closets and hand basins had to be installed before certain houses were recommended for re-registration. In an attempt to increase their profits some keepers overcrowded their lodging-houses at night by the ruse of putting up extra camp beds which they removed in the morning before there was any possibility of the sanitary inspector calling. The Sanitary Department overcame this practice by appointing night inspectors and placing in each room of the lodging-house a notice with letters $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square showing the number of beds permitted.

The disastrous fire of 1905 at 39 Watson Street, in which 39 sleepers were suffocated or burnt to death, led to a special detailed report on each common lodging-house. The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, gave no powers to the Local Authority to pass bye-laws relating to fire precautions, but the Corporation installed certain devices in their own

model lodging-houses - for example, hydrants and fire hoses in Drygate and Greendyke Street. It is to the credit of the private owners that they followed in most cases advice given to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster (Fyfe, 1908).

Lodging-houses were generally profitable throughout this decade, although in 1908, owing to trade depression, 15-20 per cent. of the beds were unoccupied (Fyfe, 1908). Menzies (1911) showed an average income of £13,500 and an expenditure of £9,000 per annum for the seven Corporation lodging-houses from 1901 to 1907. In 1909 most of the 59 lodging-houses registered still had bunk beds. The accommodation in that year was 10,775, comprising 4,477 bunk beds, 4,262 cubicles, and 2,036 beds in dormitories with charges ranging from 3½d. to 6d. per night.

It was during this first decade that the Presbytery launched an attack on lodging-houses. There were reports and correspondence in 'The Glasgow Herald' in 1907 and 1908 on "The Grave Social Problem of Lodging-houses in the City." The Rev. David Watson considered these places "enabled men to shirk their duties, civic, social and domestic," and "attracted wastrels and vagabonds from all parts of the country to Glasgow." He preached against the drink and immorality of lodging-houses and farmed-out houses, and blamed parental inefficiency and a weakened sense of responsibility. This campaign began the Church of Scotland's mission to lodging-houses, though other churches already held Sunday services there.

The decade 1910-19 included an extension of the boundaries in 1912 which added two new lodging-houses from Partick with accommodation for 712, and three from Govan with accommodation for 1,135. During the same year

six small common lodging-houses with accommodation for 183 were removed and eight (including the five already established) were added. The number of lodgers increased from 11,632 in 1911 to 13,920 in 1912. This was the only boundary extension which materially added to the lodging-houses of Glasgow, but as each addition increased the population a list of the extensions is shown in Appendix V together with the Census figures. Map (2) also shows the extensions.

Menzies (1911) who had been General Manager for the City Improvements Trust since 1892 reported to the members of the Lodging House Committee of the Corporation at their request on fifteen matters relating to municipal lodging-houses. He informed them that the charges were 3½d. to 5d. per night, that each lodger had a comfortable bed in an enclosed sleeping closet, and that the lodgers had the use of the recreation and dining rooms and facilities for cooking and washing clothes. He also informed the Committee that the original libraries attached to several of the houses had ceased to function, and that the bedclothes from the Corporation lodging-houses were sent to Drygate Steam Laundry. It was evident from his account that the Lodging House Committee were anxious to obtain details regarding the finances of these establishments which had been losing money since 1907. He explained that, in addition to the original cost of £87,694, repairs and improvements to the seven lodging-houses had cost £27,639, and that since 1907 interest (£4,000) on the sum invested had been charged against the lodging-houses, more than balancing the profit. The Committee thought that the financial deficit could be overcome if the running of the shops attached to the lodging-

houses were transferred to them. These shops had originally been allotted to the superintendents as one of their perquisites, and Menzies was at pains to explain that if they were transferred the Corporation would have to recruit additional staff and compensate the present superintendents for their loss of profits. However, the Committee were proved correct when in 1916 the running of the shops was taken over by the Corporation, and a surplus in the accounts was recorded for the first time since 1907, which continued to be shown till recent years.

The returns of the number of lodgers accommodated during the first and second decades of the century showed that there was every opportunity for the owners of the common lodging-houses to make a reasonable profit. In 1913 the accommodation provided reached its peak at 13,844. The number of lodging-houses on the register was 60, and the accommodation was fully utilised. The First World War caused a reduction in the number of lodgers, although temporary use was made in 1914 of lodging-house accommodation for the housing of Belgian refugees, and this reduction has continued fairly steadily since.

In 1921 the number of lodging-houses registered had decreased to 37 with accommodation for 10,670. The Medical Officer of Health (1920) drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that the increase in the charges made for accommodation in common lodging-houses had removed many of them from the definition contained in the Public Health Act. In 1923 the Glasgow Corporation Confirmation Act was passed. Under this Act the amount charged was raised to 1/- per night, thus bringing the common lodging-houses once again within the definition of the Public Health Act. The Medical

Officer of Health (1924) reported that in no case did the owners of common lodging-houses raise their charge to evade the bye-laws.

The extension of the boundaries in 1926 did not add to the number of common lodging-houses. The Medical Officer of Health (1926) commented that the days of the smaller and lower class lodging-house were almost over. He recorded (1929) that only three such remained on the register, and that there was a growing demand for superior lodgings at a price just over the charge in the common lodging-house.

The decrease of wharfage on the upper reaches of the river had resulted in a marked decline in the number of casual labourers which in turn affected the number of persons seeking accommodation in the lodging-houses. In fact, in 1928 some of the lodging-houses in the Central area were only 50-75 per cent. occupied. The competition for patronage between the two women's lodging-houses in the centre of the town was so keen that the keepers included supper in the charge of 1/- in an attempt to attract clients. A further factor in decreasing the number of women lodgers was the difficulty they experienced in securing Parish relief while living in a lodging-house, so that many were forced to seek accommodation in private houses. A noteworthy feature of this decade was the introduction of central heating into many of the larger lodging-houses as an additional means of attracting clients. This would not readily have been provided without such competition, for the bye-laws make no provision about heating the buildings.

The decade 1930-39 showed a further decrease in the number of lodgers and lodging-houses. Despite this lack of demand, a lodging-house

for men was opened at Brown Street in 1931 and the Salvation Army opened Clyde Street Lodging-house for women in 1937. The lodger continued to benefit by the competition for patronage, for we find one keeper substituting spring mattresses for flock beds, another introducing wardrobes and electric light into the cubicles. In addition, there was a general raising of standards, so that the Medical Officer of Health (1932) commented that all save two now had hot and cold water; eight had a shop on the premises; five supplied hot dishes; and two had restaurants. In 1934 the owner of a men's lodging-house with 49 beds, let at 5/- to 6/6d. per week, was instructed to register but evaded the necessity by raising the charge to 7/6d. per week. In 1935 several other instances led to renewed demands for a truer definition of common lodging-houses.

Although none of the lodging-houses in 1938 was fully occupied, plans were drawn up by the City Improvements Department for a lodging-house for 300 men to be built at a cost of £38,000. It was planned to have a public dining room, a lounge for the use of residents, and a forecourt for summer use. Modern heating and ventilation and shower baths were to be installed. For 1/- a night each man was to have a separate bedroom containing bed, wardrobe and a fitted basin with hot and cold water. The price was considered sufficient to meet the estimated annual expenditure of £5,000 if the lettings were 95 per cent. of capacity. The sketch of the proposed building, as shown in 'The Glasgow Herald,' is reproduced on p. 324. This lodging-house was not erected, as all building ceased at the beginning of the Second World War.

The 1938 extension of boundaries did not affect the number of

common lodging-houses.

During the period 1940-54 there was a continued reduction in the number of common lodging-houses in Glasgow. Six closed in 1942, and in the following year 20 per cent. of the beds were unlet, although one keeper who introduced electric light into every cubicle had his house always full. Undoubtedly the war had a considerable effect on the lodging-house population, as many of the younger inmates served in the Forces. At the end of the war, with the resumption of normal trade, a number of lodging-houses were acquired by commercial firms, and some were converted into warehouses, others into factories. The lodging-house had become less attractive as a business venture, for wages and upkeep had risen steeply, while the charges made to the lodgers had altered little. Among the lodging-houses which were acquired for commercial purposes at this time were Quarrybrae Street (closed 1946), Buchan Street (1947), Orient Home (1951), Charlotte Street and Napier House (1952). In addition, one of the seven Corporation lodging-houses, Portugal Street, was closed in 1952 and demolished in 1954. The small common lodging-house for women in Ross Street was demolished in 1954. The total number of registered lodging-houses in Glasgow was thus reduced to 18.

During the past two years some of the larger establishments have attempted to improve conditions in order to attract lodgers. Both Craignestock Street and Burns Street have upgraded part of their sleeping accommodation by converting two small cubicles into a large one and providing individual electric light, a chair and a small wardrobe. These improvements have been effected in an endeavour to prevent the drift of the better class lodger from the common lodging-house to the working men's hotel.

Chapter IV

HEALTH AND THE COMMON LODGING-HOUSE

In the early days of the common lodging-house little heed was paid to hygiene and sanitation, and general conditions were not conducive to healthy living. The main factors which affected health in these places were the presence of infectious disease, the lack of hospital accommodation, poverty, the polluted water supply, crude sanitary arrangements, and overcrowding.

The part played by epidemic disease in bringing the conditions of common lodging-houses to public notice cannot be over emphasised. Chalmers (1930) stated, "From 1816, indeed, until the early 'seventies of the last century the closes and wynds of the city were devastated by recurring epidemics of infectious diseases of several kinds and of considerable magnitude." Without doubt, it was the terror aroused by the epidemics that caused the major changes in legislation. Russell (1905 b) wrote, "Typhus and cholera established their headquarters in the common lodging-house. . . If some disease-proof partition could have been erected which would have prevented the spread of the flames of fever, the inmates of the comfortable houses would have thanked God that they were not as these other men and left the fire to die away among the ashes of its victims."

That lodging-houses elsewhere were repositories of disease is borne out by Ferriar (1810) describing the unhealthy state of Manchester lodging-houses at the end of the 18th century. He wrote, "Great numbers of the labouring poor who are tempted by the prospect of large wages to flock into the principal manufacturing towns become diseased by getting into dirty

infected houses on their arrival. Others waste their small stock of money without procuring employment, and sink under the pressure of want and despair. . . . The number of such victims sacrificed to the present abuses is incredible." He continued, "It must be observed that persons newly arrived from the country are most liable to suffer from these causes, and as they are often taken ill within a few days after entering an infected house, there arises a double injury to the town, from the loss of their labour, and the expense of supporting them in their illness. A great number of the home patients of the Infirmary are of this description. The horror of these houses cannot easily be described; a lodger fresh from the country often lies down in a bed filled with infection by its last tenant, or from which the corpse of a victim to fever has only been removed a few hours before." Alison (1921) endorsed Ferriar's strong opinion that lodging-houses were centres of disease - "In the accounts which we have of the progress of fever in all large places, we continually find the disease spreading from these lodging-houses as from a centre - and they ought to be watched with the same jealousy as receiving ships or military depots are watched by those who have the care of the general health of the navy and army."

Local records also stressed the frequency with which epidemics originated in the lodging-house areas, in particular such major epidemic diseases as typhus, relapsing fever and cholera. Chalmers (1930 a) considered that "in several ways, indeed, typhus and enteric fever reflect two organic defects in community life. Typhus fever is the expression of personal and domestic uncleanness associated with overcrowding and

vermin; while enteric fever finds its opportunity in defects of external environment, arising from unsuitable methods of refuse disposal, and leading to pollution of surfaces and the contamination of water and food supplies."

Sometimes the original infection was introduced by incomers to the city as when relapsing fever was brought to Glasgow from Edinburgh by a tramp in January, 1870. At other times a smouldering infection among the inmates of lodging-houses suddenly developed epidemic proportions and spread throughout the city. Typhus affords the best example of this. Russell (1905 b) stated, "Though typhus did not arrest attention by any epidemic prevalence until 1818, it was in the city from the very beginning of the century. Its subsequent history was that of an active volcano, periods of deceptive repose alternating with violent eruptions. For short intervals it smouldered in the wynds. When the steady influx of immigrants, attracted by the prospect of work had reproduced a susceptible population, it burst out into an epidemic."

Creighton (1894) referred to the fact that typhus had not a high mortality in patients in slums, experience showing that the more case hardened, inured to their circumstances, frequently developed a milder form of the disease than those accustomed to better circumstances. It was in these latter cases that the most fatal infections took place.

Relapsing fever was almost as closely associated with common lodging-houses as typhus. Arnott (1840) stated, "In Glasgow it was found that the great mass of fever cases occurred in the low wynds and dirty narrow streets and courts in which, because lodging was there cheapest, the poorest and most destitute naturally had their abodes." Perry (1844) confirmed this

view in a paper on the 'Sanitary State of Glasgow in Relation to the Epidemic of Relapsing Fever.' He included in the appendix to his paper reports by the District Surgeons on the state of their districts during 1843. The following excerpts from these reports indicate the extent to which squalor, poverty, uncleanness and vice abounded:-

Strang reported, "In a lodging-house in Parker's Close (102 Main Street) I saw ten individuals lying with the fever at the same time in one apartment, and that den without a window."

McEwan reported, "800 cases of the prevailing epidemic have come under my notice in the short period of six months; and these for the most part in the dirtiest districts of this burgh - in ill-ventilated underground cellars and in old houses."

Fisher reported that among the most notorious were. "No. 75 High Street, a very dirty close, abounding in low Irish lodging-houses. . . Upwards of 120 cases occurred in the close . . . No. 83, a very filthy close . . . No. 93, or Pipehouse Close, is the filthiest in the district. . . No. 13 Bell Street, a dirty close, with a dunghill at the head of it. . . No. 23, a long dirty close. In one house at the top of it several severe cases occurred. Access is obtained to this house, or rather apartment, by an outside stair, by the side of which is a dunghill, the stench from which is intolerable. I have seen the dung reach the landing place on the top of the stair. I attended for fever almost every individual residing in the front land."

Brown reported, "64 Havannah Street is not surpassed by any close in the city for filth, misery, crime, and disease; it contains 59 houses, all inhabited by a most wretched class of individuals; several of these houses do not exceed 5 feet square, yet they are forced to contain a family of sometimes six persons. . . 105 Havannah Street was an old carpet factory, lately arranged into 36 cells about 7 feet square. . . The whole of the Burnside, especially the ground floors, are not fit places for pigs; height of ceiling 6 feet, and at almost every flood in the Clyde they are inundated by the Molindinar Burn; every inhabitant of these dens has had fever; it literally swarms with prostitutes of the lowest class."

In these reports and others not quoted, the closes and wynds in which common lodging-houses were known to exist were mentioned time and again.

The Royal Infirmary opened in 1794, and became the centre of all hospital treatment of fever in Glasgow and district. It contained 150 beds, and even in the first five years 14 per cent. of the patients treated suffered from 'fever,' that is, typhus. It was only when a particularly severe epidemic threatened to overwhelm the entire life of the town that public authorities were stirred to action, and when the immediate danger had passed they ceased to intervene. In the usual course of events, the epidemic extended rapidly and the fever house at the infirmary became over filled. Then followed much public excitement and public meetings, the appointment of a 'Fever Committee' or a 'Board of Health,' and a rushing about for sites for temporary hospitals. Fumigators were recruited, and arrangements made for attendance at home. When the disease had burnt itself out these additional hospitals were pulled down, and the doctors, nurses and fumigators who had not died were paid off.

In the typhus epidemic of 1818 no less than 60 per cent. of all the patients admitted to the Royal Infirmary had fever. During this epidemic a temporary hospital of 200 beds was erected by public subscription at Spring Gardens, and remained open from March, 1818, to July, 1819. This hospital was reopened for five months in 1827 at the expense of the infirmary. Realising the number of cases admitted from lodging-houses, the Committee of Management took a register of over 600 of these, recording the size of the rooms and the number of persons sleeping there. By leaving a copy of the Vagrant Act in them, they were considered to be placed under proper regulation, but as the police force of the time was quite insufficient to enforce the Act, there was no improvement in conditions. Another

somewhat ineffectual attempt to control the sick in lodging-houses was made in 1848 when the Board of Supervision of Poor Relief issued a circular pointing out that sick people should not be placed in common lodging-houses, both for their own sakes, as they would not get the attention and quietness they needed, and also for the sake of the other lodgers whom they might infect (Ferguson, 1948 d).

At the time of the second typhus epidemic in 1832 the infirmary had a fever house for 220 in its grounds. In 1846 deaths from typhus approached 14 per 1,000. In 1847 the City Parish reopened, for the admission of fever cases, the old Town's Hospital in Clyde Street which had been out of use for some time. In this year the total beds provided in Glasgow were 1,254, and the number of patients treated 11,425. It was reckoned that 43,000 persons, or one in eight of the city's population, were stricken. In the winter of 1851 the wooden sheds erected four years previously were reopened, but were inadequate to accommodate all the cases. The first proper fever hospital was erected in Parliamentary Road in 1865. It was, however, a mere temporary provision made to meet an epidemic emergency, and supplemented the fever wards in the poorhouses of the Glasgow Parishes - the City, Barony and Govan - and the beds allotted to fever cases in the wards of the Royal Infirmary. From this time onwards the Local Authority ceased subsidising the Royal Infirmary and took a much more active interest in the treatment of infectious diseases in hospital, commencing the building of a permanent Fever Hospital at Belvidere in 1870. Following this the fever wards in poorhouses were gradually closed, and fever cases ceased to be sent to the Royal Infirmary, the municipality taking over in 1881 complete responsibility for their treatment.

The relationship between poverty and epidemic disease is evident in the first half of the 19th century. This was a period of commercial instability in which booms and slumps in trade alternated. No doubt the rich became more numerous and a strong middle class developed, but the lot of the poor was in no way improved. Every time there was a recession in trade unemployment for thousands followed, leading to destitution and outbreaks of infectious disease. Creighton (1894 a) referred to the danger which resulted from the pawning of clothes on a vast scale in periods of especial destitution, and attributed the spread of such diseases as typhus and smallpox to this factor.

Poverty accounted for much of the ill-health in Scotland, and starvation was a very real danger. Milk was one of the cheaper commodities as the rich despised it, and the dirtiness of the milk contributed to the spread of disease, especially abdominal tuberculosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis was widespread. Between 1860-64 the death rate from this disease was 4,094 per million. The freshly arrived rural workers were particularly susceptible to tuberculosis when exposed to infection under the overcrowded conditions of the old common lodging-house. Unemployment led to undernourishment, and the resultant lowered vitality provided the perfect host for the microbes of infectious disease. For example, after the "year of the short corn" in 1826 there was an outbreak of cholera and typhus. In addition, the breakdown of the older methods of poor relief in the face of the mass unemployment which occurred after the Napoleonic Wars added materially to the number of destitute persons. Alison in 'Observations on the Management of the poor in Scotland' showed that prior to 1845 pauperism

or destitution worse than pauperism, which demanded relief and failed to obtain it, was not only much greater in Scotland than in other European countries similarly situated, but was greatly increasing, and that this increase together with the influx of rural and Irish paupers into our great towns had raised their mortality far above the level of corresponding towns in England or on the Continent.

The polluted water supply was a dominant factor in the lack of health in the early days of the common lodging-house. That cholera was largely a water-borne disease was not then appreciated; indeed, destitution and poverty were regarded as the principal causes of all epidemic disease. From the beginning of the cholera epidemics in 1831 it was obvious that this infection was most rampant in the dirtiest places. The investigations of the Boards of Health set up to "avert the approach or effect the extinction of the disease" taught the public the dangers of filth. It was certainly the cholera epidemic of 1848 which stimulated the Dean of Guild to have the worst tenements demolished.

A study of the source of Glasgow's water supply during the 19th century explains the epidemic spread of cholera once it was introduced into the city in 1832. Until the beginning of the 19th century the water supply was obtained from thirty public and a few private wells, and the waters of the Clyde, the Molendinar and the Camlachie Burns. It was necessary to fetch the water to the houses, and the owners of lodging-houses were not likely to make numerous journeys in order to wash their premises. That, in fact, was the only fit use for these water supplies, which were subject to gross pollution. As there was no effective means of sewage disposal

every sort of contamination seeped into the surface wells.

The necessity for a plentiful supply of pure water for promoting health and cleanliness was realised before the beginning of the 19th century, and various schemes were suggested. William Harley was the first to make a practical contribution by erecting in 1804 a reservoir in the vicinity of West Nile Street, which he filled by pipes from his lands in Willow Bank (Sauchiehall Street). He benefitted himself to the amount of £4,000 a year by selling the water at one halfpenny a stoup or a penny per 'gang,' as the housewives called it (Hunter, 1933). Two years later the Magistrates and certain influential citizens formed the Glasgow Water Works Company. They raised the Clyde water into reservoirs in Dalmarnock and led it from there by pipes to Camlachie Street and Sydney Street into reservoirs in Middle and New Gallowmuir. As the inhabitants required to pay for the pipes leading from the mains to their houses it may reasonably be presumed that few, if any, of the proprietors of the common lodging-houses subscribed to this amenity. A rival company (Cranstonhill) obtained its incorporation in 1808, and the water from the West of the City was led along Argyle Street and Trongate Street, which was much nearer to the common lodging-house area. However, neither of these companies was likely to exact the dues of "not more than £10 nor less than 10s." from any inhabitant in the overcrowded and poor part of the City. In spite of several extensions, the Cranstonhill Company did not make a profit and amalgamated with the Glasgow Company in 1838. This did not help the domestic supply, as the United Company was not bound to lay pipes where necessary and only did so when the return was expected to be remunerative.

The river water contained many impurities, sewage and waste products from factories which were not removed by filtration, and many attempts were made to remedy this without success. In 1848, however, Gorbals Gravitation water was introduced to the population south of the Clyde, and in 1859 Loch Katrine replaced Clyde water for the rest of the population. The purity of the Loch Katrine supply more than compensated for the distance the water had to be brought. From the lodging-house aspect the fact that the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks Act, 1855, stipulated that pipes had to be laid throughout all the streets brought them the opportunity of a running water supply. A measure of the success of the Loch Katrine scheme may be given by comparing the deaths from cholera before and after the availability of this supply.

Comparison of Deaths from Cholera before and after
Inauguration of Loch Katrine Scheme in 1859.

<u>Epidemic Years</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>
First - 1832	2,842
Second - 1848-9	3,772
Third - 1854	3,885
Fourth (and last) - 1866	68

The value of a plentiful water supply was reflected in the decrease of other diseases. Typhus was endemic because of lice. With scant attention to cleanliness lice were almost always present among the poor. In the common lodging-houses bedding was rarely washed, and the bundle of straw and rags that passed for mattress and bedclothing harboured disease. Typhus caused 2,333 deaths in 1865-69, 7 in 1921-25, and there has not been a case in Glasgow during the past thirty years.

The crude sanitary arrangements which existed contributed largely

to the spread of enteric fever and dysentery. From 1865 to 1869 enteric fever accounted for 1,140 deaths per million. From 1921 to 1925 it caused 62 deaths per million, and today it is a rarity. The improvement in the sanitary conditions of the city are mainly responsible for this. In the early part of the 19th century dungsteads were found beside the houses, even those of the wealthy. These were a source of constant nuisance, giving rise to plagues of flies during the warm weather and contributing materially to the persistence of diarrhoeal diseases. The excrement was sold as fertilizer and accumulated until the farmer collected it. Hence a study of the diarrhoeal death rate can be regarded as a sound indicator of the improvements which have taken place since that time in both the water supply and methods of sewage disposal. There was no collection of rubbish or sewage by the municipality until 1868 when the Cleansing Department was organised. The subsequent abolition of the wet ashpit which improved the surface condition of the backcourts and the substitution of water-closets for wet middens following the Police Act, 1890, were reflected in the very considerable fall in the diarrhoeal death rate. The effects of the improvement in the water supply and sewage disposal can be appreciated from the following table:-

<u>Water Supply, etc.</u>	<u>Diarrhoeal Deaths</u>	
	<u>Period</u>	<u>As Percentage of All Deaths</u>
Clyde water (untreated)	1838-44	12.0
Gorbals gravitation water introduced south of Clyde, 1848	1857	7.0
Loch Katrine replaced Clyde as water supply for rest of population, 1859.	1868	4.0
Water-closets began to replace wet ashpits, 1890	1922-25	2.5
Pure water supply and water carriage systems introduced for whole city ..	1953	0.4

In addition to the above infectious diseases Glasgow suffered heavily from smallpox, the mortality from which was especially high among children. According to Cowan, smallpox was particularly prevalent during the period 1783-1812. A further period of high smallpox incidence was between 1851 and 1852, which accounted for 1,202 deaths among the population of 360,000. Creighton (1894 b) wrote, "Glasgow afforded the most striking instance in Britain of the decline of smallpox after the beginning of the 19th century." The following table gives some indication of this:-

Percentage of Smallpox Deaths in Glasgow Death Rate

1795-1800	...	18.7	per cent.
1801-1806	...	8.9	, , , ,
1807-1812	...	3.9	, , , ,
1813-1819	...	1.07	, , , ,

Smallpox differs materially from the other infectious diseases considered in its relation to hospital treatment, as the hospital itself must be isolated. No doubt, ignorance of this peculiarity was the reason the disease spread so widely in Glasgow. The removal of a case to the Royal Infirmary where the smallpox wards were in the fever house, opening off the common stair, and where there was direct communication with the general hospital, resulted in propagation of the disease instead of confining it to a particular close or wynd. The exclusion of smallpox from the infirmary in 1871 may therefore be regarded as an important step in its prevention. Personal uncleanness has no essential relation to smallpox, and the first line of defence is vaccination. Glasgow took full advantage of Jenner's great discovery, for as early as 1801 gratuitous vaccination was begun by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1857 free vaccinations were performed at the Royal Infirmary. In 1864 the Compulsory

Vaccination (Scotland) Act came into force, and in 1873 the Local Authority opened their vaccination station. Until 1894 the Vaccination Act was enforced by the Parochial Boards. The Parish Councils then inherited the function, and special means were adopted to get at sections of the community who were likely to encounter or import smallpox. Of these, the criminal population so largely intermixed with the tramp element caused most difficulty, and arrangements were made with prison surgeons, under sanction of the Prison Board, to offer revaccination on behalf of the Local Authority to every person committed for more than ten days. Where general vaccination in a close, court, lodging-house or anywhere on a large scale was required, the Epidemic Inspectors were sent out at night in pairs or in squads.

In dealing with model lodging-houses belonging to the Improvement Trust a bribe of a week's free lodging sufficed to induce the inmates to accept revaccination after all argument had failed. The same principle was applied to the larger private 'models' by a pecuniary arrangement with the proprietors. In fact, the Local Authority of Glasgow extended to their medical officer complete freedom of action to do everything to promote the prophylactic use of vaccine lymph.

Overcrowding was a dominant factor in the spread of disease. In the first half of the 19th century the population of Glasgow increased from 83,000 to 345,000, but there was no corresponding increase in the number of dwellings erected. Although Cleland (1820) reported that five years previously 165 tenements were being built at the one time in Glasgow, this additional accommodation was quite insufficient to meet the demand. Sutherland (1849) stated, "For years a population of many thousands has been annually added to Glasgow by immigration without a single house being

built to receive them. . . The overcrowding and wretchedness of late years has brought typhus with it, a disease that not long ago was almost as rare in the large cities of Scotland as ague now is."

In the early 18th century, before overcrowding became rife, there was little typhus in Glasgow. During the 19th century it was rarely absent, and five epidemics were recorded, namely, 1818, 1837, 1847, 1851 and 1863. "The deadliest blow struck at typhus in Glasgow was the suppression of overcrowding. The 1862 Act regulated the occupation not only of common lodging-houses but of small private houses. The Act fixed a minimum size of house which might be inhabited, leading to the closure of hundreds of undersized houses. It also fixed a standard of 300 cubic feet per adult in all houses of a less capacity than 2,000 cubic feet. These powers took effect in May, 1863, and Dr. Gairdner at once applied them, beginning with 'Binnie's Court,' 281 Argyle Street, which was ablaze with typhus. In this way he followed the fever about until he had brought all its haunts under night-inspection" (Russell, 1905 d). The problems which faced Glasgow's first Medical Officer of Health can be gauged from a letter (dated July, 1863) to him from Mr. John Carrick about the 'Argyle Street Fever Factory,' and the 'Drygate Rookery.' In the latter he described a six-storey tenement in which 48 houses had an average cubic capacity of 497 cubic feet. In one of these six adults lived.

It can be appreciated that common lodging-houses grew up in large numbers to meet the demands for shelter in the overcrowded city. They would be particularly frequented by the immigrant elements of the population, and, as Cowan (1840) of Glasgow said, "are the media through which the newly arrived immigrants find their way to the fever hospital; and it is

remarkable how many of the inmates of that hospital, coming from lodging-houses, have not been six months in the city."

Apart from the risks of epidemic disease spreading to the houses of the better classes, merchants and traders began to appreciate the economic importance of controlling epidemic disease. Such disasters could stultify business and discredit the city as a trading centre. Thus legislation was first framed with the intention of curbing the spread of infection and with little interest in the welfare of the unfortunate classes which inhabited these dwellings. Later it came to be appreciated that these people too must be taught the value of hygiene and healthy living. How successful legislation has been can best be appreciated by the fact that, apart from an occasional spread of smallpox from the lodging-houses for foreign seamen, no outbreak of any other kind has emanated from a common lodging-house for the past thirty years. This bears out the statement by Glover (1854) that "In proportion as you improve the dwellings of the people and secure them proper ventilation and drainage, sufficient supply of water and inoffensive water-closet accommodation you advance the standard of their general health and exempt them from cholera and other epidemic diseases."

This does not mean that all the inmates of common lodging-houses enjoy good health, but it does mean that under prevailing conditions they are no more likely to spread epidemic disease than other sections of the community. It is possible, however, that the lodging-house still remains an important reservoir in the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Chapter V

LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS RELATING TO
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES IN GLASGOW.

Originally, common lodging-houses were in no way controlled. Anyone could set up as a keeper of such premises and crowd in as many persons as space would allow. In fact, some keepers went so far as to erect tiers of beds, one above the other, in order to increase the accommodation. Scant attention was given to sanitation, facilities for washing and cooking, and segregation of persons suffering from infectious disease.

The need for some sort of control of lodging-houses was early recognised, but the efforts at control were tardy and ineffective. Alison (1821 a) urged the need for legislation to control the conditions of common lodging-houses, an opinion which was strongly supported by Cowan (1837). No steps, however, were taken to implement these recommendations, for in 1843 the conditions under which these lodging-houses were kept were described thus -

"The tenements in which I have visited are occupied from the cellars to the attics, and almost altogether kept for lodging-houses, many of them being more fit for pig-styes than dwellings for human beings; and in not a few the donkey and the pigs rest at night in the same apartment with the family. The entrance to these abodes is generally through a close, not infrequently some inches deep with water or mud, or the fluid part of every kind of filth, carelessly thrown down from unwillingness to go with it to the common receptacles; and in every close there is at least one of these places, situated often immediately under the windows of the dwelling-houses, or together with byres, stables, etc., forming the ground floor, while the stench arising therefrom in summer pollutes the neighbourhood, and more especially renders the habitations above almost intolerable. The beds are variously constructed, some being merely a portion of the floor divided by a piece of wood kept in its place with stones or brick, . . . in other cases the beds are formed in tiers over each other, as

in the steerage of an emigrant ship. . . Need I add to this, that the inhabitants with whom I have to deal are of the very lowest ranks in society; a few of them are labourers, but the greater majority are hawkers and beggars, thieves and prostitutes. At night whole families sleep in one bed; and as there are several beds in each apartment, several families are made to occupy it. . . In short, of the moral degradation, grossness and misery of those people, no adequate description can be given; and few, very few indeed, besides the District Surgeons know the actual condition of the pauper population of Glasgow. The Highland Close, Jeffries' Close and Todd's Close enter from off Goosedubbs, there fever has prevailed to a fearful degree, and all these places abound in filth; are overcrowded with inhabitants, the lowest of our pauper population" (Smith, 1843).

The need for an adequate police force to maintain order and enforce regulations in the growing overcrowded city became more and more apparent. Until 1800 Glasgow had no police establishment, although several abortive attempts had been made during the latter part of the 18th century to provide police protection, and citizens took turns at patrolling the streets. In 1800, however, the Magistrates and Council realised the necessity of conceding to the inhabitants a popularly constituted Board of Management, and the first Police Act was obtained. Further Police Acts were passed in 1807, 1821, 1830, 1837 and 1843. The 1843 Act mentions for the first time specific legislation to control common lodging-houses in Glasgow, so that the first attempts to regulate conditions in these places originated not in public health legislation but in the Police Acts. There had been a previous effort some three years earlier in the Burgh of Calton, a district immediately adjacent to the Barony of Glasgow. In this local Act, under Sections 20, 21, and 22 (see Appendix VI) an endeavour was made to improve the cleanliness and ventilation of these houses and to limit the number of lodgers. The keepers were instructed to intimate to the police cases of infectious disease and were told of the necessary precautions for

disinfection and cleansing.

No doubt the Magistrates of Glasgow studied these provisions when they drew up specific legislation to control common lodging-houses. The similarity can be seen in Sections 180-183 of the Glasgow Police Act, 1843 (see Appendix VII), in which powers were provided to license these establishments, prevent overcrowding, maintain a reasonable standard of cleanliness, and secure the reporting of cases of fever by the keepers. The enactment specified that no keeper of any lodging-house should accommodate lodgers without the house having been inspected and approved for that purpose by the Superintendent of Police or an authorised officer of his staff. It also gave power of entry and inspection to any Superintendent Inspector or other person appointed by the Magistrates or by the said Board with powers to enforce entry by warrant if required. These regulations were never properly enforced, owing to the limited number of police officers and the many other duties which they were called upon to carry out. In commenting on this legislation, Watson (1884) stated that "in 1847 the Superintendent of Police reported, in regard to the numbers living in lodging-houses of a low class, that, were he strictly to enforce the Lodging-house Regulations, he would turn out 6,000 persons nightly to the streets."

There is no doubt that these early measures for the regulation of common lodging-houses were dictated almost wholly by fear of infection. Little or no thought was given to the desirability of improving the lot of the inmates for their own sake. Few seemed to care how the poor were housed, for no protests seem to have been made when the six-apartment houses abandoned by the well-to-do in the vicinity of Glasgow Cross were

occupied by a family in each room.

Undoubtedly, the most important event of this period in relation not only to public health but to sound municipal government was the abolition of sectional administration in the community of Glasgow. This came about through the Police and Extension Act, 1846, which amalgamated the Barony of Glasgow with the Burghs of Calton, Anderston and Gorbals under one jurisdiction. Henceforth administration became municipal in spirit and scope rather than parochial.

Blyth (1893) referred to the Third Part of the Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890. He pointed out that this part of the Act was adoptive and gave Local Authorities facilities for acquiring or appropriating land for the purpose of erecting lodging-houses for the working classes or converting any buildings into lodging-houses. By 1890, however, Glasgow Corporation had anticipated the provisions of this Act and had already erected seven lodging-houses under the provisions of the City Improvement Trust.

Other legislation which played a useful part in furthering the public health of the city was the Scotch Registration Act, 1855, and the Corporation Waterworks Act of the same year. The former enforced the keeping of accurate statistics and the latter authorised new waterworks.

Under the Nuisances Removal (Scotland) Act, 1857, a Committee on Nuisances was appointed when public health was first differentiated as a special function of municipal government. In 1859 this Committee introduced a scheme for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, and recommended the formation of a special department under a medical

officer with an adequate staff of inspectors for the discovery of nuisances and the oversight of disease. The Committee also made an elaborate investigation into the sanitary condition of the principal large towns in the United Kingdom, the powers with which the Local Authorities were invested and the provisions they deemed essential to meet the requirements of the City of Glasgow. From the recommendations of that report, the sanitary clauses of the Police Act of 1862 were formulated. This Act made obligatory the appointment of one or more medical officers and permitted the appointment of one or more inspectors of nuisances, while the allocation of other duties was left at discretion. Thus the duties of nuisance inspector and of common lodging-house inspector might be discharged by the Chief Constable or any of his superintendents or by the Master of Works, who might also be Inspector of Cleansing and of Lighting. Under the provisions of this Police Act, Glasgow appointed in 1863 its first Medical Officer of Health, Dr. William Gairdner.

The Act made no provision for permanent hospitals. The removal of cases of infectious disease from common lodging-houses was managed by a compulsitor on Inspectors of Poor. Its chief building regulation was the rendering illegal of one-apartment houses of less than 700 cubic feet capacity, two-apartment houses of less than 1,200 cubic feet capacity, and three-apartment houses of less than 2,000 cubic feet capacity, and the power to 'ticket' all houses which did not meet the minimum requirements. Unfortunately, it failed to set up effective regulations for enforcing these provisions. Notwithstanding these weaknesses in administration this Act in its day marked a great advance in local sanitary legislation. It was, however, operative for only five years.

Although there was now the rudiments of a Sanitary Department there was not yet a proper conception of its functions. No powers existed for the removal of chronic nuisances or for the proper isolation of cases of infectious disease, and outbreaks of such epidemic diseases as typhus and cholera were dealt with through extraordinary powers exercised by the Magistrates Committee, not through the Sanitary Committee.

It was soon appreciated that further legislation was urgently required, and the Glasgow Police Act, 1866, was introduced. Appendix VIII gives the sections of this Act relevant to lodging-houses. By virtue of the powers obtained through this Police Act and the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Glasgow was in a position to develop a permanent Sanitary Department and commence the daily routine of sanitary function undisturbed by the perpetual fear of dissolution. The Public Health Act contained sanitary provisions which were much more comprehensive than the Glasgow Police Act, but the Local Authority, by legal advice, deemed it advantageous to exercise their powers under both Acts. Consequently, internal structural arrangements and the regulation and supervision of houses let-in-lodgings were enforced under the former, and external arrangements, overcrowding, regulation of common lodging-houses and cleansing under the latter. The Police Act made obligatory the appointment of a Chief Sanitary Inspector and subordinate Sanitary staff. Compulsory removal to the Local Authority hospital was substituted for the power of compelling Inspectors of Poor merely to remove cases of infectious disease from common lodging-houses. Both Acts conferred on the Local Authority the power to provide hospital accommodation for persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases,

and facilities for the disinfection, fumigation and cleansing of infected dwellings, and the washing or burning of infected clothes and for using such other means as may be recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to prevent the spread of disease. The most difficult task of the new department was the recovery of its work from the Police, the Master of Works and the Inspector of Cleansing, but this was finally accomplished and in 1870 the first Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Kenneth Macleod, was appointed.

New rules and regulations for the guidance of keepers of common lodging-houses, etc., were made under the 1867 Public Health Act. In Section 3 of this Act a common lodging-house is defined as "a house or part thereof where lodgers are housed at an amount not exceeding fourpence per night for each person, whether the same be payable nightly or weekly, or at any period not longer than a fortnight, or where the house is licensed to lodge more than twelve persons." The 'Keeper of a Common Lodging-house' is defined as "Any person having or acting in the care and management of a common lodging-house." Section 59 empowers the Local Authority "from time to time, on the approval of the Board of Supervision, to raise or diminish the sum payable per night, . . . but so as not to exceed sixpence per night." In this Act no fewer than twelve sections (59-70) are devoted to the regulation of common lodging-houses (see Appendix IX). The control of lodging-houses was transferred from the Police to the Local Authority.

The task which confronted the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector was a formidable one, as is shown by their Annual Reports. Their authority, however, was strengthened by the improved administration which resulted from the amalgamation of the Sanitary and Cleansing Committees of

the Corporation in 1870 to form the first Committee on Health with two standing sub-committees. This Committee, with the officials of the fever hospital and the Police, the Master of Works, the Law Agent, the Medical Staff, the Sanitary Inspector's Staff, the Female Visitors, and the fumigating and clothes-washing portion of the Cleansing Staff comprised the Sanitary organisation of the city. The Health Committee held fortnightly meetings at which the heads of the several departments were represented.

At this time most of the lodging-houses exhibited a signboard informing the general public that lodgings could be procured within for travellers and working men. Most of the common lodging-houses provided accommodation only for men. By an inexorable bye-law husband and wife were not permitted to sleep in the same apartment, and when found doing so the keepers were severely fined, the production of the marriage lines having but slight weight in averting the magisterial displeasure. The lodging-house inspectors were also responsible for emigrant boarding-houses and the night inspection of 'ticketed' houses for the detection of overcrowding. A 'ticketed' house is one of which the capacity has been measured and the maximum number of persons who could be accommodated therein ascertained, using as a standard a minimum of 300 cubic feet per adult and 150 cubic feet per child under eight years. It is a house of not more than three apartments but usually of one or two apartments, and a ticket is affixed on the door so that those who wish to rent it may know the maximum number of persons who may legally inhabit it. Many 'ticketed' houses were also common lodging-houses. Four inspectors were placed on this duty three nights in each week, and many devices were adopted by the keepers to evade these regulations -

"Keepers, notorious for overcrowding, play all sorts of tricks for the concealment of lodgers. They have usually some sort of secret telegraphy which announces the appearance of the officers. When the house is reached, a prompt and willing admission is at once given, everything appears all right; but on close inspection, a number, much exceeding that allowed by statute, are found hid in closets, at back of curtains, under beds and, in attic flats, packed between the roof and plaster. One keeper in the east, long suspected for overcrowding, was found to have taken two houses with separate entrances on the same flat. Underneath the bed, he made openings from which the lodgers could creep from one house to another, so that, after the telegraph was set in operation, and while the officers were at the door of one house waiting for admission, the exodus to the other house was taking place and completed before they got in, when the keeper was found standing on the floor rubbing his eyes as if newly aroused from sleep, and looking fiercely at the inspectors, the very picture of suffering innocence. It was only when an injured lodger 'split' that the trick was discovered. Dr. Bett tells a story of a gentleman who found living in one apartment in London five families - one occupying each corner of the room and one in the middle. He asked one of the inmates how they got on so many together; 'Och sure,' says he, 'we got on right well till the boy in the middle took in a lodger; and, after that, comfort was up entirely.' The smells that are met at the doors of these overcrowded houses are truly sickening. Just fancy a house, with space for only three occupants, crowded at the dead of night with thirteen people of both sexes, in all their rags, dirt and drunkenness, and you may form some conception of the nuisance; and, while one cannot help feeling how difficult it must be for many of these poor waifs to procure better lodgings, it is undoubtedly a most merciful duty to keep this great, dangerous and life-destroying nuisance of overcrowding in check" (Macleod, 1888).

Another Act which affected common lodging-houses, although not containing specific clauses referring to them, was the City Improvements Act, 1866. Under this Act the Corporation of Glasgow created what was popularly known as the City Improvement Trust, the purpose of which was to demolish certain densely inhabited portions of the city, and later to reconstruct these parts on more modern lines and erect within the cleared areas suitable dwellings for the labouring classes. The congested areas referred to were situated in or immediately contiguous to that portion of the city known as Old Glasgow, including Gallowgate, High Street, Trongate

and Saltmarket; and also in the precincts of Main Street, Gorbals.

The scheduled lands extended to about 90 acres and included within them large numbers of common lodging-houses and 'ticketed' houses. The period given for the compulsory purchase of land under the Act was five years, later extended to ten years by the Glasgow Improvements Act, 1871. The Census of that year stated that 23 per cent. of all families in Glasgow kept lodgers.

The Act authorised the Trustees themselves to erect new buildings on the lands acquired by them. They erected two model tenements in Drygate and the model lodging-houses in Drygate, Greendyke Street, Portugal Street, Clyde Street (Calton), North Woodside Road, Hydepark Street and East Russell Street. These were urgently required to house the inhabitants of the demolished lodging-houses. The Trustees, after clearing the dilapidated and insanitary buildings within the areas referred to, expected that private enterprise would take a hand in erecting on the cleared site modern dwelling-houses and business premises at a price which would recoup the ratepayers for their expenditure, but unfortunately the commercial crisis which occurred in 1878 brought about a complete collapse of the property market, with the result that new building was not commenced until 1889.

The Annual Reports of the Sanitary Inspector give details of the number of inspections made and the contraventions of regulations which occurred. There is no doubt that a great deal of work was done by the inspectorate, including registration, re-inspection, night visitation and court work. In 1872, for example, 3,400 visits were paid by the inspectors to common lodging-houses and 70,000 night inspections made for the detection of overcrowding in both 'ticketed' houses and common lodging-houses.

There followed 3,132 court actions with 1,476 convictions, resulting in fines or imprisonment. These figures are evidence, if such is required, of the extent of this problem, and it is interesting to follow the improvements which resulted from such efforts. Thus we find that in 1880 the City Fathers passed additional regulations for common lodging-houses. These rules were an improvement on those formerly in use under the Police Acts in that no person was permitted to open a lodging-house not formerly registered until he satisfied the Local Authority as to the respectability of his character and the proper sanitary arrangements of his house. The model lodgings were also placed under these rules with the consent of the Committee of Management. The rules and regulations numbered in all 23 and were tabulated under six headings (see Appendix X).

These bye-laws remained in force until 1897, when new bye-laws for common lodging-houses in Glasgow were drawn up following the Public Health (Scotland) Act of that year. The 1897 bye-laws are still applicable. They were more comprehensive than the 1880 regulations and covered houses where emigrants were lodged and all boarding-houses for seamen irrespective of the rate charged for lodging or boarding, though a maximum rate of sixpence per night was the criterion of common lodging-houses. The relative sections of the Act (Sections 89-100) and the bye-laws made under it are included in Appendix XI.

The 1897 bye-laws reaffirmed the necessity for annual registration with the Local Authority, maintained the power of entry by the Medical Officer of Health or approved officers of the Sanitary Department, required that a copy of the bye-laws be hung in a conspicuous place in each room in

which lodgers were received, and maintained the previous regulations with regard to the suitability of applicants for registration and the fitness of premises intended to be used as common lodging-houses. They further laid down that the keeper of every common lodging-house should provide proper and adequate accommodation for the cooking of food, the cleansing of dishes and cooking utensils, and that he should provide the lodgers with proper and adequate washhand basin accommodation supplied with water in the proportion of one washhand basin to every twenty lodgers on the register of the house. In the same way, adequate and proper water-closet accommodation must be provided, and the drains of every common lodging-house maintained in a satisfactory condition. The keeper of every common lodging-house was enjoined to maintain good order within the house and prevent persons occupying or resorting to the house for illegal or immoral purposes.

Another bye-law stated that no keeper of a common lodging-house for males was allowed to permit females, except servants, to lodge therein; and no keeper of a common lodging-house for females might permit males (except children under ten years of age with mothers or guardians) to lodge therein. This bye-law was not applied to boarding-houses for emigrants and seamen.

Rules were also made with regard to the maximum number of lodgers which could be accommodated in each house and each room therein and regulations provided for the maintenance of cleanliness and ventilation.

Regulations for the prompt notification of lodgers ill from infectious disease and for the fumigation and disinfection of the premises and of clothing and bedding were also laid down. Penalties for non-compliance

of the regulations were specified.

An additional bye-law for common lodging-houses in Glasgow was added on 5th March, 1912, under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. This bye-law stated that "No keeper of a common lodging-house other than a common lodging-house of a charitable or philanthropic character where the income and property are applied solely towards the promotion of the enterprise shall permit any lad under the age of eighteen years to reside therein unless he so resides along with his father."

A further bye-law was approved on 10th December, 1913, to provide an observation room to which any person requiring medical attention must be removed (see Appendix XII).

On 14th November, 1922, the following bye-law was approved: "No keeper of a common lodging-house other than a common lodging-house specially certified by the Local Authority for the purpose, shall permit any girl under the age of eighteen years, to reside therein unless she so resides along with her mother."

Section 46 of the Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1923, refers to common lodging-houses and states that "notwithstanding anything contained in Section 89 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the definition of a common lodging-house be now read as including all premises within that category for which the charge per night does not exceed one shilling."

For some years even a shilling has been insufficient legally to cover the present common lodging-houses. As will be noted from the table on page only Ross Street Lodging-house for females still falls within

this limit. It is evident that while the present definition was adequate for conditions in 1897, when such establishments catered largely for the vagrant and floating population, it has now outlived its usefulness and no longer meets present day requirements. However, the Corporation still continues to administer these premises as common lodging-houses, although the tariff charged lies outwith the legal limit.

Falkirk Burgh, by a local Act of 1951, raised the maximum figure to 1/6d. per night in an attempt to meet this difficulty, but even this figure would not at present suffice. It would seem essential that amending legislation should be introduced by the Government to meet this problem and that the definition of a common lodging-house should be framed on a functional rather than on a financial basis.

No difficulty has been experienced in administering the law as it stands, and it is only if court proceedings become necessary that the legal position might be found to be untenable.

The Corporation, however, are providing that the law is not sufficient to meet the needs of the working class in the future. They are considering the possibility of introducing a new type of accommodation, which would be more suitable for the needs of the working class in a modern town, and which would be more economical to run.

Most of the common lodging-houses have been functioning for 50 years and others are over 60 years old, while only eight have been opened during this century. In contrast, all of the working men's hotels have been opened in this century, and are more modern and more comfortable.

Chapter VI

LODGING-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN GLASGOW

During the period of the survey there existed in Glasgow nineteen common lodging-houses, six working men's hotels, three seamen's boarding-houses, and two hostels for transport drivers and long distance crews, with a total capacity of 7,050 beds. The common denominator of these premises is that they cater for working men who desire cheap accommodation and the least amount of restriction. The freedom to come and go as they please, to take meals on the premises only if they wish, to wear working clothes are aspects which appeal to most of the lodgers. Although some seek to avoid loneliness by living in lodging-houses there is no communal spirit there, and the most important unwritten rule is 'Mind your own business.'

The common lodging-houses are the cheapest of these premises. Two of the working men's hotels and the lascar seamen's boarding-house are slightly more expensive, but provide little extra in accommodation. The white seamen's boarding-houses, where wives also are accommodated, and four of the working men's hotels are in a higher category, both regarding cost and accommodation.

Two of the common lodging-houses have been functioning for 98 years, nine others are over 60 years old, while only eight have been opened during this century. In contrast, all of the working men's hotels have been opened during this century, one as recently as four years ago.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

The terms 'common lodging-house' and 'model lodging-house' are used today as synonyms. The term 'modeller' was coined for the lodger without any implication of quality. The general public, considering the most squalid of the present day lodging-houses and the most disreputable of the lodgers, may well ask why such misleading titles were given. Originally, the precise meaning of a pattern of excellence or standard to copy was implied. The Model Lodging House Association produced its standard in Carrick Street and McAlpine Street. The Corporation followed with the municipal model lodging-houses, embodying further improvements. By the end of the 19th century these were rivalled by the 'models' built by private enterprise. Yet by 1907 the original purpose of elevating the lodgers and moralizing the keeping of lodgers was considered by some to have failed, for the Rev. David Watson led an enquiry into the "alarming increase in models" ('The Glasgow Herald,' 1907). The conclusions reached by that enquiry hold true today that the lodging-houses supply a definite need in the city. Upgrading of them can only proceed at the rate of reform of the lodgers.

There is a very clear differentiation in quality between the clientele of each lodging-house. Some achieve a high standard by refusing accommodation to dirty, drunken or disorderly characters. Others keep their profits up by admitting all. In these, summary justice is administered to those who start fights, and the police are called in to aid the superintendent to keep order. Discipline is maintained in all by the superintendent and his warders, but the standards set vary. In the

Salvation Army Homes drinking and spitting are rigorously prohibited and a strict set of rules enforced, although this results in the houses not being filled to capacity. Those lodging-houses having low standards fulfil a vital function in providing homes for the misfits of society. Many of the modellers are of such low mental calibre and poor behaviour that they could reside nowhere else. To introduce them as lodgers into the family circle of a tenement home would be to court disaster. Russell realised this when he spoke on the subject in 1889, and what he said then holds true today. "To introduce strange men and women within the narrow limits of these small houses must demoralize the family and precipitate the tendency to moral and physical degeneration which is inherent in the one and two-room house" (Russell, 1905 e).

During the period 1951-54 there were registered in Glasgow nineteen common lodging-houses, fifteen providing accommodation for men and four for women. Six were administered by the Corporation, three by the Trustees of the Salvation Army, and the remaining ten by private owners. Ten were specially built for the purpose of a common lodging-house, the remaining nine being adapted premises.

In the following pages a description of each common lodging-house is included, together with tables showing the address, owner, available accommodation, date of opening and cost. To avoid unnecessary repetition, the individual descriptions are prefaced by a short general account of the usual features of a Glasgow common lodging-house of today.

The position of the lodging-houses is shown on Map 4.

General Description of Common Lodging-houses of Glasgow Today

The building is either one which was specially built for the purpose late in the last century or is a converted factory or tenement. The buildings are all of sandstone, and most show a barracks-like monotony of architecture (photograph 1). Among the lodging-houses registered during this century, the elegant Georgian facade of Charlotte Street was unique in its aesthetic appeal. The six Corporation lodging-houses and four of the privately owned were specially built for the purpose during the last quarter of the 19th century, and as they are Victorian in design, with high ceilings, they are particularly difficult to clean, paint and heat.

Immediately inside the main door is an office where the owner, manager or warden on duty keeps the records. Through a small window, similar to a ticket office, the lodger pays his money and receives a numbered key to his cubicle. His name and the amount paid are recorded against the number of the bed. The keeping of this register is a legal necessity, and it is used by the owner to check the cash intake, by the National Assistance Inspectors to verify the claims of lodgers, and by the Police to trace wanted men.

Most of the lodging-houses have a shop which is open at times convenient to the lodgers and supplies the demand for small quantities of foodstuffs, sufficient for one meal only, to obviate the necessity of storing. Some shops are fully stocked grocery stores in which the prices prevailing outside are charged except for the very small quantities for which somewhat higher prices are charged. In the Salvation Army hostels the shop is replaced by a locked food store, and no provisions are on sale.

In many lodging-houses there is a kitchen adjacent to or forming part of the shop in which the shopkeeper prepares some foods for sale. Soup, platefuls of meat and vegetables and of pudding are available in some shops, but the variety is set by the demand which, of course, hinges on the cost of the items (photograph 2).

Until 1916 the Corporation lodging-house shops were run by the managers. In 1911 when an assessment of the lodging-houses was made by Mr. William C. Menzies, Manager of the City Improvements Department, the Managers refused to disclose their profits, maintaining that these were part of their emoluments. That the shops were profitable is proved by the fact that the accounts of the common lodging-houses showed a profit when the shops were taken over by the Corporation instead of the loss that had been shown for the preceding few years. Although most of the men's lodging-houses still have shops, none of the women's lodging-houses now has a shop.

Usually the common rooms are on the ground floor level. Most common lodging-houses have one large day room with benches and long tables where the lodgers can sit, smoke and read (photograph 3). The dining room is similarly furnished (photograph 4). In some common lodging-houses the day-room and dining room are combined. Adjacent to it is the kitchen with the hot-plate, which is a large coal furnace built of brick with a metal top on which the lodgers cook (photograph 5). Usually in the men's models the pans are lent by the management and washed up by kitchen staff, though facilities for washing up are available (photograph 6). There is usually plenty of hot water, but few dish cloths or towels. Some lodging-houses

supply a tea-can, a bowl and a plate, and others lend cups and plates to trusted lodgers, but generally these are provided by the lodgers. Few indulge in pottery cups and plates, and old tins often suffice for soup and tea. Cutlery is not provided, and a clasp knife is put to many uses.

The hostels run by the Salvation Army differ in having a canteen from which cooked food is served, and there are no cooking facilities for lodgers, who are not even allowed to buy food outside and bring it in to eat.

There are few dormitories (photograph 7), most of the sleeping accommodation being arranged in cubicles, separated by wooden partitions and topped with wire netting which allows ventilation yet makes them secure against pilfering. Each cubicle has a bunk bed, usually with a wire frame support and a flock or hair mattress, one pillow, two sheets and two blankets; the sheets are usually changed fortnightly. Some have in addition a chair and a small cupboard. Each lodger, therefore, has a separate cubicle in a large dormitory, and is divided from his neighbours by 7 feet high wooden partitions. The minimum air space initially allowed in the dormitories was 330 cubic feet for each cubicle. Later this was increased to 435 cubic feet. Many of the lodging-houses have a locked grill shutting off the dormitories during the day, though the warden often uses his discretion in allowing old men to retire early or have a rest in the afternoon.

In the earliest lodging-houses double bunks were used. By 1909, according to the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, there were 4,477 bunk beds, 4,262 cubicles, and 2,036 open beds in the common lodging-houses of Glasgow. The last remaining few bunk beds today are in Greendyke Street (photographs 8 and 9).

One or more lavatories are provided for each floor, and in some lodging-houses there are also urinals and handbasins on each storey. In most, additional washhand basins, water-closets, baths and sometimes showers are available in the basement. Laundry facilities in the form of large sinks and adjacent drying rooms are available in some lodging-houses, but in all of them the Glasgow regulations forbid the drying of clothes in cubicles or at the hot-plate.

Locker rooms are sometimes separate, but more usually the lockers are ranged along the dining room walls. Keys are provided for these, but in some cases the locks are ineffective against illegal entry, and many a cautious lodger stores his food under his bed. The lockers are supposed to be used for storing food, crockery and cutlery, but occasionally contain clothing also. In some lodging-houses there are basement storing rooms for spare clothing, but on the whole very little provision is made for keeping changes of clothing and personal possessions. Razor, soap, towel and such toilet equipment are usually stored in the cubicle.

The lighting is by electricity throughout, but low powered bulbs are used. Even in the common room the lighting is so dim that reading is difficult, and a particular economy of lighting is shown on the stairs and in the lavatories. Central heating is common to all save one. A table is given (see p. 84) to show the provision of sanitary conveniences. These fulfil the requirements of the regulations.

The standard of cleanliness maintained varies considerably from one lodging-house to another, and many require a periodic visit from the disinfection squad. Arrangements are also made by which verminous lodgers can

be cleansed at Belvidere Disinfecting Station. In order to clean the building each part must be vacated at certain times. The dormitories are officially vacated at 8 a.m., but, as the working hours are now later than when the bye-laws were framed, 10 a.m. is nearer today's time in most. The hot-plate must be vacated for an hour, usually from 10 to 11 a.m. The day room is usually cleaned first thing in the morning or at night in the Salvation Army models where an early bedtime is encouraged. Except in one lodging-house running hot water is universally provided, but most of the baths are placed in unattractive apartments, and the majority of the lodgers prefer to use the public baths.

An idea of the number of staff required, which varies according to the type and size of establishment, can be gauged from the fact that the women's lodging-house in Moncur Street employs five cleaners and one night attendant and a matron who lives on the premises. The men's lodging-house in Greendyke Street also has a resident superintendent, five cleaners and three attendants. McPhater Street, which is run by its owner, needs six cleaners, and three of the lodgers act as warders.

Practically without exception the buildings are forbidding in appearance, difficult to maintain, expensive to heat and out of keeping with the modern conception of a comfortable hotel or an old persons' home. However, the accommodation and facilities provided are good value for the money paid. Whatever the position may have been in the past the lodging-houses today are not very profitable investments. The Corporation lodging-houses run at a loss. The profit made by private owners is due partly to their extra hours of work, partly to willingness to take in casuals for one night, and partly to profits from the shop.

Glasgow Common Lodging-houses, 1953.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Available Accommodation</u>	<u>Date Opened</u>
<u>MALES</u>			
324 Abercromby Street.	Corporation of Glasgow	272	1878
Argyle Boarding House, 79 Brown Street.	Jas. S. Henderson, 540 Clarkston Rd., Glasgow.	102	1931
6 Burns Street.	Rose's Homes, Ltd., 128 Hope Street, Glasgow.	500	1892
Kingston House, 16 Centre Street.	Anderson House, Ltd., 248 West George St., Glasgow.	377	1889
4 Craignestock Street.	Rose's Homes, Ltd., 128 Hope Street, Glasgow.	306	1890
77 Drygate.	Corporation of Glasgow.	300	1871
49 Greendyke Street.	Corporation of Glasgow.	255	1876
119 Hydepark Street.	Corporation of Glasgow.	249	1879
Jordan House, 25 Jordan Street.	Jordan House Co., Ltd., 82 Brandon St., Motherwell.	363	1910
102 London Road.	Salvation Army Trustee Co., 110 Middlesex St., London.	370	1906
28 McAlpine Street.	Mrs. E. Simpson, 1419 Pollokshaws Rd., Glasgow.	304	1856
65 Maclean Street.	Salvation Army Trustee Co., 110 Middlesex St., London.	141	1907
St. Andrew's Home, 25 McPhater Street.	Mr. J.T. McKnight, 25 McPhater Street, Glasgow.	215	1901
51 North Woodside Rd.	Corporation of Glasgow.	284	1878
Anderston Home, 1 Pitt Street.	Mr. J. Dunlop, 240 West George St., Glasgow.	320	1906
<u>FEMALES</u>			
19 Carrick Street.	Mrs. E. Simpson, 1419 Pollokshaws Rd., Glasgow.	94	1856
Hope House, 14 Clyde Street.	Salvation Army Trustee Co., 110 Middlesex St., London.	182	1937
20 Moncur Street.	Corporation of Glasgow.	197	1871
9 Ross Street.	Jas. McNeil, 106 Gallowgate, Glasgow; Robt. P. McNeil, 99 Rogerfield Road, Easterhouse	62	1914
		<u>4,893</u>	

Available Accommodation and Cost in 19 Common Lodging-houses as at July, 1954.

Address	Available Accommodation	Dormitories		Cubicles		Private Rooms	
		No. of Beds	Cost per Night	Cost per Week	No. of Beds	Cost per Night	Cost per Week
MALES							
324 Abercromby Street (C)	272	32	1/6	10/6	240	1/8	11/8
79 Broom Street (P)	102	-	-	-	102	2/6	10/-
6 Burns Street (P)	500	-	-	-	500	1/7, 1/8, 1/10, 2/2	11/8, 12/8
16 Centre Street (S)	377	-	-	-	377	2/6	12/-
4 Craignestock Street (P)	306	-	-	-	300	1/8, 1/10, 2/2	11/8, 12/10
77 Drygate (C)	300	-	-	-	300	1/8	11/8
49 Greendyke Street (C)	255*	-	-	-	255	1/6, 1/8	10/6, 11/8
119 Hydepark Street (C)	249	-	-	-	249	1/6, 1/8	10/6, 11/8
25 Jordan Street (P)	363	-	-	-	363	2/6	10/-, 11/-
102 London Road (S)	370	263	2/-	14/-	107	2/3, 2/6	15/9, 17/6
28 McAlpine Street (P)	304	-	-	-	304	2/6	11/6
65 Maclean Street (S)	141	-	-	-	141	2/6	17/6
25 McPhater Street (P)	215	-	-	-	215	2/-	11/6
51 North Woodside Road (C)	284	-	-	-	284	1/7, 1/8	11/8
1 Pitt Street (P)	320	-	-	-	320	2/6	12/6
FEMALES							
19 Carrick Street (P)	94	-	-	-	94	2/-	9/-
14 Clyde Street (S)	182	150	1/6	9/-	-	-	-
20 Moncur Street (C)	197	-	-	-	197	1/4	9/4
9 Ross Street (P)	62	62	1/-	7/-	-	-	-
							12/6

C = Corporation, S = Salvation Army, P = Privately owned.

*192 are over and under bunk type.

© Includes breakfast.

Sanitary Conveniences in Glasgow Common Lodging-houses, 1953.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Registered Accom- modation</u>	<u>W.c's</u>	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>Basins</u>	<u>Baths</u>	<u>Foot- baths</u>	<u>Sinks</u>	<u>Wash- tubs</u>
<u>MALES</u>								
Abercromby St...	272	15	7	10	3	2	12	6
Brown Street ...	102	6	1	11	-	-	1	2
Burns Street ...	500	10	1	20	2	3	2	2
Centre Street ..	377	14	12	20	2	2	9	4
Craignestock St.	306	28	5	28	2	3	9	8
Drygate	300	13	9	12	2	1	5	6
Greendyke Street	255	11	7	14	1	2	15	3
Hydepark Street	249	22	12	34	1	2	18	2
Jordan Street ..	363	18	3	16	2	6	7	7
London Road	370	22	13	35	4	2	2	5
McAlpine Street	304	20	17	8	1	1	19	8
Maclean Street..	141	9	8	17	6	4	4	3
McPhater Street	215	12	1	11	1	1	4	11
North Woodside Rd.	284	15	5	14	1	2	6	7
Pitt Street	320	15	1	21	5	2	4	3
<u>FEMALES</u>								
Carrick Street..	94	6	2	4	1	-	5	3
Clyde Street ...	182	16	-	18	8	6	6	8
Moncur Street ..	197	11	-	25	2	1	11	4
Ross Street	62	5	-	4	-	-	5	1

Common Lodging-houses for Males

324 ABERCROMBY STREET

This four-storey lodging-house was built in 1878, and was one of seven erected by the City Improvement Trust. Its site is clearly marked on the old maps of the period, the address then being Clyde Street, Calton.

The superintendent's office is situated at the entrance door. A large day hall and an observation room are also on the ground floor.

Sleeping accommodation is provided in cubicles. The dormitories on the first, second and third floors each contain 64 cubicles, while the smaller dormitories on the half-landing contain 24. At the end of each dormitory there is a toilet room with water-closet, stall urinal and sink. In addition, there is an open dormitory containing 32 beds in the basement, which is supplied with its own water-closet, sink and stall urinal. There is also a dining room with two hot-plates for the cooking of food, and along the walls are wooden lockers with individual locks, in which the lodgers may keep food or dishes. Also in the basement are a shop for the sale of foodstuffs to lodgers, scullery with two sinks, toilet room with ten washhand basins and two foot-baths, a washhouse and drying room.

There is an ample supply of hot and cold water throughout the building. There is no fire escape.

The registered accommodation is 272 persons. The total staff is four warders and six cleaners.

For the cubicles the charges are 1/8d. per night and 11/8d. per week, and for the open dormitory 1/6d. and 10/6d. respectively.

ARGYLE BOARDING HOUSE, 79 BROWN STREET.

The ground floor of this five-storey building is used as business premises, the lodging-house being situated one stair up and entered through a close. The building is old and was once a warehouse. It was opened as a lodging-house in 1930 with accommodation for 70, and has since changed ownership on two occasions. At present it is registered to accommodate 102.

On the first floor of the lodging-house there are two dining rooms, one containing a hot-plate, and recreation room with a wireless. Recently an endeavour has been made to open a shop.

On the second floor there are two tubs for clothes washing but no drying facilities.

The remaining floors of the building are used for sleeping accommodation, and are divided into cubicles with high beaver boarding but no wire netting on top.

Although the lodging-house has central heating throughout, on several winter visits this was not in operation. Maintenance is only fair.

The charge for the cubicles is 2/6d. per night or 10/- per week.

GARSCUBE HOME, 6 BURNS STREET.

This large stone building (photograph 1) was first erected as a cotton mill and is still locally known as the 'big mill.' Later the premises were taken over by a scrap merchant, and in 1891 Mr. Robert Burns purchased it for conversion into a model lodging-house. Mr. William Rose subsequently acquired this home, and it is still administered by Rose's Homes, Ltd., 128 Hope Street.

It was opened in 1892 under the name of Garscube Home, and was stated by Burns ('A Social Explorer,' 1894) to embody all the best features

of the most recent developments of the lodging-house system. It had accommodation for 600 in four flats. All the beds were single. The charge was 3½d. per night, which included cooking, washing, recreation and a clean bed. It was stated that between 600 and 800 frying pans, tea cans, and goblets were provided for the use of the lodgers. The dining room had 700 lockers on the left, with kitchen beyond containing a large range. There was a recreation hall in the basement with parcel room, barber and shoemaker shops, reading room, laundry and drying room. There were four "superbly appointed" bathrooms which any of the inmates could use and six foot-baths. Though reasonably well maintained the home today is no longer a showpiece. There are now only two bathrooms, a much reduced supply of cooking utensils, and no barber and shoemaker shops.

The general appearance remains unaltered. The basement still contains laundry and drying room, but the boiler room for central heating and ablution and toilet rooms have replaced the recreation room. The ground floor has an office with a day room to the right and dining room to the left, each furnished with benches and tables. The kitchen and the shop with its own small kitchen are off the dining room. The shop provides the small variety of cooked meats and groceries for which there is a demand. Only about twenty cooked meals are provided daily as the lodgers prefer to use the hot-plate, but cooked potatoes, soup and tea are in greater demand.

The next three flats each contain two large dormitories with 65 to 88 cubicles each, and a sanitary annexe with water-closets, urinal and hand-basins. The cubicles along the outer wall are lit by casement windows, but the cubicles in the centre of the dormitories are dark. The attics contain

two smaller dormitories of 18 beds along the external walls, lit and ventilated by roof lights. A recent improvement was effected by enlarging the bed cubicles. Twenty-eight cubicles have been converted into 14 larger ones, letting at 15/2d. a week, and containing a wardrobe, chair and individual electric light. The bed capacity has been reduced during this century. The quality of the bed varies with the cost (from 1/7d. to 2/2d. per night), but most have wooden frames, a wire spring, khaki covered hair mattress, flour bag sheets, two army grey blankets, a flock pillow and a coarse coverlet.

KINGSTON HOUSE, 16 CENTRE STREET.

This six-storey building has a single storey annexe at the back. In 1889 it was known as Clyde Place Model, and is listed in the 1891 Census returns as providing accommodation for 179 lodgers. In 1901 it was renamed Kingston House, 16 Centre Street, and registered to accommodate 111. Today it can accommodate 377.

The management have let one-third of the ground flat and basement of the main building to a firm trading in electrical fittings. The remaining two-thirds of the ground flat contain an office, the shop which provides some cooked food as well as groceries, the kitchen with two hot-plates, two dining rooms, and a large day room with wireless loud speakers. In the remaining two-thirds of the basement there are nine washtubs and two centrally heated drying rooms which are used by the lodgers and also by the staff to dry bed linen.

The sleeping accommodation is in cubicles situated on the first to the fifth floors, although recently the top floor has not been utilised.

The bunks are of wood covered by wire mesh, and there are no open dormitories.

The external structure of the building is sound, but internal maintenance has been poor and there is considerable minor disrepair.

The charge for the cubicles is 2/6d. per night or 12/- per week.

ROSE'S HOME, 4 CRAIGNESTOCK STREET and 449 LONDON ROAD.

This lodging-house was converted from two warehouses, built in 1878, and opened in 1890 by Mr. R. Burns as Gt. Hamilton Street Home. With accommodation for 670, it was then claimed to be the largest lodging-house in Britain. It was responsible for the closure of nearly all the neighbouring common lodging-houses, as the charges of 3½d. to 6d. were no higher than their charges for much inferior accommodation. In view of the fact that the most serious fire in Glasgow lodging-houses was in another of Mr. Burns' homes, it is interesting to note that this one, built before the fire, contained three exits in case of fire, and it is claimed that it could be emptied of its inmates in five minutes. It was later bought by Mr. William Rose, who was one of Mr. Burns' Superintendents, and he made this into a limited company together with Garscube Road Home and 157 Trongate which no longer operates.

This five-storey property has an attic, used as a dormitory till 1946, and a basement containing the toilet accommodation and seven steam-heated drying horses. In the large dining room on the ground flat are two hot-plates and a shop, and food lockers arranged in tiers. The recreation room, observation room, wardens' room and office are also on this flat, while the former barber's shop is now a store. On the next four flats are

eight dormitories containing cubicles. The interior cubicles are let at 1/8d. or 1/10d. a night, and 2/2d. is charged for those near windows. The weekly charge is 11/8d., 12/10d., and 15/2d. for the newer accommodation.

An attempt is being made to modernise three of the dormitory flats. Ten special cubicles are already under construction, containing bed, chair and wardrobe, with electric light in each. A special fire-resisting plant is being experimented with.

77 DRYGATE

The Drygate Model Lodging-house, built in 1871, was the first for men opened by the City Improvement Trust. It was the model on which the other houses were based, and in the 1882 Report of the Sanitary Department is an enthusiastic account of its dry closets (see p.).

This four-storey building has been well maintained and is kept clean. On the ground floor are an office, day rooms, dining room, kitchen, ablution room and shop. To the rear are a sanitary annexe, a laundry and boiler room. The three upper floors contain dormitories divided into cubicles, the central ones being dark. Eight of the eleven dormitories contain toilet facilities.

A steam laundry is provided on the premises to which all the bed-linen from the six Corporation lodging-houses is sent.

The charge per cubicle is 1/8d. per night or 11/8d. per week.

49 GREENDYKE STREET

This has the oldest history of any model lodging-house, as it was first opened in 1849 by the Model Lodging House Association. The building became too dilapidated to repair, and in 1873 it was sold to the City

Improvement Trustees who demolished it and erected their own model, which was opened in 1874. It still bears traces of its antiquity in having the 'over and under' bunk beds, which have been abolished from all other lodging-houses (photographs 8 and 9).

On the ground floor of this four-storey building are an office, day hall, dining room containing food lockers, shop and kitchen with hot-plate. The toilet rooms and washtubs are also on this floor. The three upper flats each contain two dormitories and toilet facilities. The building generally is drab, and the hall and dining room inadequately lit.

The nightly charge varies from 1/6d. for a lower bunk or inner cubicle to 1/8d. for the outer cubicles. The weekly charge is 10/6d. and 11/8d.

119 HYDEPARK STREET

This is a five-storey building, built in 1881 by the Corporation to house 305. In 1891 this was enlarged to 361, but with the abolition of some of the double bunks at the beginning of the century the accommodation was decreased and is now 249.

The dining room is in the semi-basement. A hot-plate is supplied for cooking, and a shop sells groceries. Two tubs are available for clothes washing, and there is a drying room. The recreation room is on the ground floor. The dormitories contain cubicles, for which a charge of 1/8d. nightly is made, or 11/8d. per week.

JORDAN HOUSE, 25 JORDAN STREET.

This lodging-house was built in 1909 by a limited company at a cost of £11,000, and was opened in 1910. Its original accommodation for 250

men was later increased to 338, and it now can take 363 lodgers. When the Burgh of Partick was added to Glasgow in 1912 this lodging-house was added to the Glasgow list.

The ground floor contains an office, a commodious shop selling groceries and hot meals, a large stone-floored dining room with hot-plate, and two common rooms. Toilet accommodation and clothes washing and drying facilities are also provided on this floor.

There are eight dormitories on the next two floors, and sanitary conveniences are available on each floor.

A charge is made for the cubicles of 2/6d. a night or 10/- and 11/- a week.

The lodging-house is kept in reasonably good condition, and is used by many men working in the adjacent shipyards.

102 LONDON ROAD

This hostel is run by the Salvation Army and provides accommodation for 370 men. It was first opened in 1906. It is a four-storey building with attics which are used for stores.

On the ground floor there are three common rooms used as dining room, sitting room and prayer-meeting room, and an office. The dining room contains small tables and chairs. The kitchen is connected with the dining room by a long serving counter from which the lodgers collect their meals. They are not allowed to bring in food, and the price of a plain breakfast (9d.) is included in the charge of 2/- to 2/6d. per night. Some casuals are given free meals and bed, and many of the lodgers go out for meals as, though well cooked, the meals are not very cheap.

The toilet rooms on the ground floor contain baths, foot-baths, wash-tubs, as well as hand-basins, water-closets (with half seats) and urinals. Basins, lavatories and urinals are also placed on the next four flats. These contain large dormitories with open beds and cubicles. Alterations planned for this hostel during 1954 include 43 new cubicles, four private rooms, and extensions to the toilet accommodation.

The hostel is kept clean, and a steam disinfecter is available on the ground floor. The rules are strict. The men must vacate the dormitories at 8 a.m. and be out of the living rooms from 10 a.m. to 12 noon so that the floors can be scrubbed.

This hostel is used as a regular home by certain workers, including dock labourers, who appreciate the cooked meals, hot baths and laundry facilities.

28 McALPINE STREET

This hostel for men was founded by the Model Lodging House Association, and the Census returns show a continuous record since 1856. A fire on 3rd June, 1873, destroyed part of the building. When the repairs were made it was found possible to effect improvements, such as raising the roof of the kitchen and installing a larger hot-plate. The present owner has been in possession since 1911.

The ground flat contains the keeper's house, office, store selling groceries, rest room, laundry with a clothes drying room, kitchen with a hot-plate, and dining room. The upper four flats contain 304 cubicles. Toilet facilities are provided on each flat.

The charge is 2/6d. per night or 11/6d. per week.

65 MACLEAN STREET

These premises were known as the Plantation Assembly Rooms in 1889, and later were used as a storehouse. The conversion into a lodging-house took place in 1907, and it was registered by Archibald J. Simpson as 83 Craigiehall Street, which actually contains the longer frontage. The Trustees of the Salvation Army acquired the premises in 1920, and the address was changed to its present one in 1921.

There are five flats, including the basement and the attic. The floors are of concrete covered with rubber in the dormitories.

The basement has the central heating plant, wash-tubs and sanitary conveniences. The ground flat contains the keeper's office, staff room, and common room which serves as dining room, sitting room and for prayer meetings. Enamel topped tables and chairs are provided.

The lodgers are not allowed to bring in their own food, and set meals are provided from the kitchen.

The three upper flats contain the cubicles, each of which is furnished with an iron bedstead and a locker. There are sanitary conveniences on each flat.

The cost of the cubicles per night, which includes breakfast (value 9d.), is 2/6d. or 17/6d. per week.

ST. ANDREW'S HOME, 25 McPHATER STREET.

St. Andrew's Home was opened in 1901 by Mr. Day as 25 Garscube Lane. It was built the previous year by Mr. Lowrie as a bonded store, but was never used as such. It was sold to Alexander Grey and then to Rose's Homes, and Mr. McKnight, the present owner, purchased it in 1930, two years after

the street was renamed.

The building has four storeys and a basement. The kitchen, containing hot-plate and lockers, is situated in the basement as are the dining room, boiler room and sanitary conveniences. The ground floor contains an office, day hall, shop and a dormitory used mainly for old men. On the next three flats are the other dormitories, all of which are divided into cubicles. Those in the centre of the room are dark. There are sanitary conveniences on each floor. The premises are well maintained.

The charge for the cubicles is 2/- per night or 11/6d. per week.

51 NORTH WOODSIDE ROAD

This is a five-storey property erected in 1878 by the City Improvement Trust. Entry to the lodging-house is from Moncrieff Place.

The ground floor consists of an office, shop, day hall, dining room with hot-plate and lockers, and a dormitory of 28 cubicles. In the annexe to the rear are the ablution room, sanitary conveniences, laundry and boiler room. On each of the four upper floors is a large dormitory divided into cubicles, with toilet accommodation. The central cubicles are dark. The house is well maintained.

The charge for the cubicles per night is 1/7d. or 1/8d. and 11/8d. per week.

1 PITT STREET

This building, which was originally constructed in 1905 as a warehouse, was opened the next year as a common lodging-house by Mr. Dunlop, father of the present owner. Business premises occupy the ground floor of this seven-storey building, and so the entrance is by stairs.

The dining and recreation rooms are on the first floor, and there is a hot-plate and shop selling groceries and hot meals. Sinks for clothes washing and a drying room are also provided on this flat. An observation room, however, is situated on the sixth floor, and the lift has not functioned for some years. The dormitories, which are divided into cubicles, are on the five upper flats. Each has lavatory and hand-basin accommodation.

The charge for the cubicles per night is 2/6d. or 12/6d. per week.

Common Lodging-houses for Females

19 CARRICK STREET

Carrick Street shares with McAlpine Street the distinction of being the oldest lodging-house. Greendyke Street had a break in continuity when it was rebuilt by the City Improvement Trust. Carrick Street remained the property of the Model Lodging House Association from 1856 until after 1875.

The Glasgow Post Office Directories for the years 1858-1911 show that there was at 19 Carrick Street a Servants' and Strangers' Home. From 1871-1911 Miss Jane Wilson was Matron. The present owner, Mrs. Simpson, told me that her husband had bought this building together with McAlpine Street and tenements 21-29 Carrick Street from the Royal Infirmary in May, 1911. She stated that these buildings were erected by the Royal Infirmary, but before completion they were taken over by the Model Lodging House Association. Mr. Simpson acquired the lodging-houses as running concerns from the Manager of Carrick Street, Miss Jane Wilson, and her nephew, James, who ran McAlpine Street. When Miss Wilson became Matron in 1871 one of her first improvements was to refuse to admit all and sundry who

presented themselves. This lowered the average number of lodgers from 107 to 93 but was considered at the Annual General Meeting of the Model Lodging House Association in 1875 as justified in that it preserved the good character of the lodging-house. The Census records until 1891 show an average of over 80 inmates. Miss Wilson remained Matron until 1911, when the Royal Infirmary put the property up for sale, but by that time was too old to contemplate buying the property. The Royal Infirmary confirmed the sale in 1911, but could shed no light on the earlier history other than a suggestion that the infirmary received the buildings as a legacy. The Report of the 1875 Annual General Meeting specifically stated that these buildings were erected in 1856, and described the success of the two lodging-houses. Could one hazard a guess that as the Lord Provost was also Chairman of the Model Lodging House Association the excellent work of the Corporation models satisfied the originators of the scheme, so that they ran the lodging-houses until the debentures had been paid and then returned the ownership as a gift to the Royal Infirmary who continued to employ the redoubtable Miss Wilson as their Manager?

The building has the disadvantages of long usage, and, although it has been modernised and the bye-laws are adhered to, the general standard of comfort is not high. The kitchen is also used as a dining room, and clothes hang to dry over the hot-plate. Most of the lodgers sit on the benches in this room, as the sitting room is very small. The dormitories on the two upper flats are divided into cubicles, the inner ones being dark. There is accommodation for 94.

The charge for the cubicles is 2/- per night or 9/- per week.

HOPE HOUSE, 14 CLYDE STREET.

This four-storey hostel for women is run by the Salvation Army. It was originally a police barracks, built in 1894 for £12,419 and sold to the Salvation Army in 1934 for £4,800. The premises were adapted as a hostel and opened in 1937. The lodging-house is well situated, as it is near a congested area yet has an open outlook to the River Clyde.

The entrance is kept locked and is opened by one of the older residents who acts as a door keeper. The office is sometimes staffed by a voluntary admission clerk, but most of the clerical work is done by the major in charge and the captain runs the kitchen.

The restaurant has tables for four, and the meals are served as in a cafeteria, with the price of each item stated. The kitchen is well equipped and maintained. Those who are unable to pay for meals are given credit and usually repay. A weekly charge of 5/- to 7/6d. is made for children who are given good regular meals. Even the babies' milk is prepared carefully by the kitchen staff to ensure that they get adequate and clean food.

To the right of the entrance is the day room, which has wooden chairs, and is also used for services. A small room nearby is available as a nursery, but as mothers are expected to look after their children they usually keep them in the day room.

There are six large dormitories and 32 private rooms, providing altogether for 192 sleepers. In the dormitories every woman has a private locker fixed underneath the chair at her bedside. The bedsteads are of iron and the bedding is good. The cost is 1/6d. per night or 9/- per week. The private rooms, with their windows looking out on the river, are simply

but adequately furnished. Each occupant has a small wardrobe, chest of drawers, cupboard under the window and mirror. The cost is 12/6d. per week.

A laundry is provided for the women, and on each floor there are adequate washing and lavatory facilities.

The whole interior is kept scrupulously clean and fresh. The rooms are scrubbed out by lodgers, who thus earn money towards their keep. The day rooms are done at night and the dormitories in the morning. Older people are allowed to go to their rooms early, and a kindly but firm discipline is exercised by the staff.

20 MONCUR STREET

This three-storey model lodging-house was established in March, 1871, by the City Improvement Trust for the purpose of affording decent accommodation for poor women who previously had no choice of a respectable cheap lodging. At a meeting of the Glasgow Improvement Trustees on 21st November, 1871, it was decided to keep a report book in each lodging-house, and I have studied the entries of the Moncur Street Lodging-house with interest. Probably the Trustees had read in the 'North British Daily Mail' (Tuesday, 29th August, 1871) the attack on this model for unmarried females in what was then called East Russell Street. The woman correspondent complained of the noise, the dirty sanitary conveniences, the offensive smells, and the vermin in the two-tiered bunks. Later the newspaper correspondent apparently met the Trustees, and her reply to that encounter, published on 22nd September, 1871, was a spirited attack on "that eccentric body," winding up with "The effect of our exposure has confessedly been to get the matter looked into and temporarily improved. We have not much

faith, however, in improvements gone about so ungracefully and accompanied with such sneaking and disingenuous protestations that nothing had ever been wrong. Were Bailie Watson and those who assisted in the inaugural glorification of the model lodging-houses to refund the £35 expended in sherry on that occasion and invest it in flea powder, and were they to devote more of their whitewash to their model lodging-house and less of it to themselves we should feel more confidence in the future of what might in proper hands be a most valuable institution."

She cites Margaret Sprockett and Maria Currie to confirm her stories of scandalous behaviour and language and the fights over the few pans available for cooking. They were very graphic about the lack of ventilation and the dirty beds, and Maria Currie declared the 'Scots Greys' were positively awful as regards size and voracity, and was more lucid than polite in her description of her tortures from these vermin and the means she adopted to get rid of them.

However, in the once and twice monthly comments made of Moncur Street by various visitors in the following years, the general tone is like the first entry made on 19th January, 1872, by James Moir - "Visited this lodging and found the house clean and the inmates all orderly. Gave strict injunctions to refuse admission to all drunk persons and to turn out of the house all disorderly persons."

The correspondent's most reiterated complaint was the lack of ventilation, and it is amusing to see how regularly the subsequent visitors praise the excellence of ventilation. One might assume that a permanent draught had replaced the stagnant flog. The maligned Bailie Watson reports

on 26th December, 1876, "I have this evening presided with much pleasure at the Annual Christmas treat to the inmates of East Russell Street Home. About 60 were present, and they all seemed to enjoy themselves. Their behaviour was excellent." His report is followed by the first by a Sanitary Inspector, Kenneth Macleod - "Much pleased with the general cleanliness of the rooms and beds and the complete ventilation in use."

An entry by John Finlay, on 12th April, 1880, said, "Provisions for lodgers now sold here as in other houses. Saw potted fresh meat which is said to be relished. Recommended to try coffee, penny by the cup, as in British Workmen's shops."

During this year there were only about 60-65 lodgers, and on 12th October, 1880, Mr. Hamilton wrote that "bills are being distributed saying where the home is situated. I think this is likely to increase the numbers." Perhaps the fact that there were 90 at the Christmas treat was due to the advertisement. By next July (1881) 76 out of the 94 beds were occupied.

The first visit made by Dr. Russell, Medical Officer of Health, was on 2nd December, 1881. "In passing made my first visit to this lodging-house; went over all parts of the house and am pleased to be able to testify to the cleanliness and sweetness of everything. I have no doubt that rough and objectionable as many of the inmates are found to be even a night's stay in such a place must give them a taste of better things and perhaps help them to improve their habits."

The first reference to a visit by an Inspector of Common Lodging-houses was 19th January, 1882. "I have this day visited this house and

inspected every apartment thereof. The house was clean, tidy and well ventilated. I carefully inspected every bed and found the bed clothing all clean and satisfactory" (Sgd.) Allan S. Edmiston. On 22nd March Mr. Edmiston recommends whitewashing, referring to Rule 13 of the Rules and Regulations respecting Common Lodging-houses.

The Medical Officer of Health of Aberdeen, Dr. Simpson, visited this model on 29th January, 1883. "Everything is remarkably clean and tidy. The ventilation of the bedrooms is very satisfactory."

In 1884 the beds were full. Interlarded with the comments in 1885 were compliments by a Mr. Duncan who obviously greatly admired Mrs. McCrorie, the Matron. On 31st March, 1886, Mr. Martin wrote with alarm, "A new lodging-house for men has opened up adjoining and something must be immediately done in the way of boarding up the boundry (sic) wall to prevent the men interfering with the lodgers in this home." By 8th September this was done "and is much appreciated as an improvement." In 1886 wooden basins were replaced by earthenware ones. In July, 1887, Mr. Macpherson wrote, "The shop having been a loss and no profit as supposed, an addition to the salary of superintendent should be given."

During 1888 the house was always full, and one visitor suggested building an annexe over the cooking shed to supply two to three dozen more beds. On 3rd March, 1890, the idea was taken up, and on 23rd May Mr. Martin wrote, "The additions are proceeding slowly, and seeing everything new in the way of pipes, hot-plate, etc., is being put into the kitchen I think the two old wooden jawboxes should be replaced with metal ones." In 1893 in spite of the extra beds the house was still full and an

extension was again recommended.

In February, 1894, John Davidson reported, "Learned in conversation with Mrs. McCrorie that she had not had a holiday for nearly eleven years. Felt inclined to shed a few tears in sympathy." But next month, James Gray reported, "Superintendent content and happy." By 1897 there were 252 sleepers.

In 1898 the first report of the problem of looking after the sick - "Find a woman on doctor's report dying of consumption. Husband out of work, and the woman refused admission to the Royal Infirmary and the City Poorhouse. Supplied with food by matron who reports similar dilemma as occurring frequently."

The Editor of the 'Woman's Tribune,' Washington, D.C., after her visit wrote deploring the fact that Mrs. McCrorie received a smaller salary than the superintendent of the men's homes. "This defect is perhaps the more noticed by us because all the detail of municipal management in this model city is in the line of justice and humanity."

On 24th June, 1902, Alexander Kennedy wrote, "Regret to learn that inmates have been overlooked in the prospects of getting a small donation at our Coronation festivities." After 21 years Mrs. McCrorie was replaced by Mrs. Frazer in 1903, who was a year later followed by Mrs. Walker and then by Miss Fleming.

The general tone of the comments continued to emphasise the cleanliness and order and the religious services conducted in the home. Not till 1911 was a drying room provided, and the habit of allowing washing to drip over the hot-plate continued, as described by the militant 'Mail'

correspondent of 1871, even after the drying room was provided. In 1923 complaints were made about the double bunks. These were done away with in 1924 when the house was altered.

The rest of the comments were all on the scrupulous cleanliness and the many entertainments arranged for the lodgers. In corroboration of the visitors' remarks there were the records of the Sanitary Inspector's report. In 1941, for example, the records of fortnightly visits contained only one complaint, that of dirty walls which were washed before the next visit. Similarly in 1942 there was only one complaint of a verminous bed which was clean the next week, and in 1943 not one complaint was made.

The present condition of the building is good and it is kept clean. On the ground flat is a large dining room with food lockers on the wall and a kitchen with hot-plate and scullery. The day room, observation room, staff room, shop, toilet room and washhouse are all on this flat. The dormitories are on the first and second floors, with toilet rooms on the half landings. All the 191 beds are in cubicles. There is electric light and central heating throughout, the steam boiler being in the basement. A separate house for the superintendent is connected to the lodging-house.

The cost is 1/4d. per night or 9/4d. per week. The shop was given up in October, 1953, owing to lack of custom.

9 ROSS STREET

This lodging-house for women was first opened in 1914 by a Mrs. Watson, who converted it from dwelling-houses with a public house on the ground floor. The present owners acquired it in 1924.

This five-storey building (photograph 10) accommodates 62. The

ground flat contains an office, observation room and toilet room. It also contains a common room with hot-plate. Although the wooden benches, tables and floors are scrubbed, they are very dirty, as some of the lodgers spill food and liquid carelessly. Lockers are provided on the wall.

Stone stairs lead to the upper flats. The first has 22 beds closely arranged, with a very motley collection of bedding and no chairs (photograph 7). The second and third flats have two smaller dormitories, and the fourth flat is not in use. Each flat is provided with a sink and water-closet (without a seat) on the landing.

The general impression of this house is that it is shabby and unkempt, and that the facilities for the lodgers are meagre. No shop, bathroom, central heating or hot water is provided. There is electric light throughout, but low powered bulbs give inadequate lighting. It is the only lodging-house still within the terms of the Act, and only recently has the charge of 9d. and 1/- been made into a uniform rate of 1/- per night.

This lodging-house was demolished in May, 1954.

Some of the buildings were designed and constructed as hotels.

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WORKING MEN'S HOTELS

In addition to the nineteen common lodging-houses in the city, all of which are registered by the Local Authority, there are six lodging-houses of a better type which are included under the category of working men's hotels. These premises are not registered by the Health Department, but the inspectors pay periodic visits to them by agreement with the management. The following table gives the name, owner, date of opening and accommodation:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date of Opening</u>	<u>Available Accommodation</u>
Bellgrove Hotel, 607 Gallowgate.	Bellgrove Hotel (Glasgow), Ltd., 82 Brandon Street, Motherwell.	1938	223
Exhibition Hotel, 32/38 Clydeferry St.	Thomas Gordon, Ltd., per W. Rodgers Simpson & Son, 219 St. Vincent St, Glasgow.	1901	300
Great Eastern Hotel, 100 Duke Street.	Simpson's Hotels Co., Ltd., 11 Buddle Street, Wallsend-on-Tyne.	1907	450
Monteith Hotel, 14 Monteith Row.	David Weatherhead, 14 Monteith Row.	1950	60
Popular Hotel, 125/133 Holm St.	The Acme Hotels, Ltd., 34 West George Street.	1901	410
Tontine Hotel, 31 St. Andrew's St.	The Tontine Hotel (Glasgow), Ltd., 82 Brandon Street, Motherwell.	1926	303
			<hr/> 1,746 <hr/>

Three of the buildings were designed and constructed as hotels. The other three were adapted from existing premises at considerable expense to meet the necessary requirements. All have been opened since the turn of the century.

These working men's hotels cater mainly for men in employment and not for unemployed, sick persons or pensioners. The charges and standard

of accommodation are higher than in the common lodging-houses. The sleeping cubicles are larger, the beds more comfortable; and each has a bedlight, wardrobe and chair. Upholstered furniture and carpets are to be found in some of the sitting rooms. These hotels are meeting the demand for a higher standard of comfort for those single and separated men earning a good wage, and have superseded the common lodging-house with this group to a very considerable extent. Just as the new model lodgings of 1870-90 emptied the less attractive, dirty and overcrowded small lodging-houses, so the working men's hotels tend to draw the best of the younger group of employed worker from those self same models now dated and becoming old fashioned by the passing of time. This development has been illustrated in tabular form, showing by simple comparison the rising standard of accommodation and hygiene over the past century. A photograph (p. 335) shows the canteen in one.

Comparison of Rising Standard of Accommodation and Hygiene in
Common Lodging-houses and Working Men's Hotels during Past Century

	Common Lodging - houses			Working Men's Hotels	
	Early 19th Century	Late 19th Century	Present Day	Present Day	Present Day
Size	Under 50 beds.	Over 50 beds.	Over 50 beds.	Over 50 beds.	Over 50 beds.
Structure ...	Dilapidated.	New; specially built.	Solid construction.	Modern construction.	Modern construction.
Toilet Facilities..	Crude; inadequate.	Best standard of the day.	Average 70 years.	Average 30 years.	Average 30 years.
Cooking Facilities..	Open fire.	Hot-plate.	Replaced; adequate.	Good.	Good.
Sleeping Accommodation	Grossly overcrowded. Inadequate bedding.	Over and under bunks.	Hot-plate; restaurant.	Restaurant.	Restaurant.
Recreation Rooms	None.	Large benches and tables. Wooden floors.	Separate cubicles.	Small separate rooms.	Small separate rooms.
Heating	Only kitchen fire.	Only hot-plate.	Large; some not used. Benches and tables. Wooden floors.	More comfortable chairs. Linoleum on floor. Carpets.	More comfortable chairs. Linoleum on floor. Carpets.
Lighting	Candles.	Gas.	Electricity.	Central heating.	Central heating.
Cleanliness..	Dirty.	Clean.	Moderate.	Electricity.	Electricity.
Usual Cost -				Clean.	Clean.
Nightly	2d. or 3d.	3½d. to 6d.	1/3d. to 2/6d.		
Weekly	1/2d. to 1/9d.	2/- to 3/6d.	7/- to 12/6d.		15/- to 21/-.

BELGROVE HOTEL, 607 GALLOWGATE.

This is a five-storey property with a small basement containing a boilerhouse. It was specially built for the purpose of a working men's hotel and opened in 1938. The property is well appointed, being centrally heated and well maintained.

The sleeping accommodation is provided in separate rooms, each of which contains a bed with spring and hair mattress and a small wardrobe, a washhand basin with hot and cold water and an individual electric light. The rooms are entered from a concrete corridor, the floor of which is carpeted. Separate hardwood floors laid on concrete are provided in each room. Fifty-five such rooms are provided on each of the first, second, third and fourth floors, giving a total accommodation of 220 beds.

Two toilet rooms are situated on each floor containing two water-closets with seats, one three-stall urinal, and one washhand basin. There is also a wash-room with foot-bath, shower bath and a plunge bath in separate compartments. The residents can obtain a bath at any time, and the bathrooms are not locked up. There is a constant supply of hot water at 180°F.

A large bin is provided on each floor for waste paper and is emptied twice daily.

The ground floor contains the reception office, the manager's two-apartment house, a sitting room, recreation room, public dining room, kitchen, public toilet rooms for both sexes, the manager's office and stores accommodation. The dining hall, which is open to the public, contains fourteen tables, each seating four persons. Meals are supplied

from 5.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. necessitating two shifts of staff. It is estimated that the average resident spends 2/- a day in the restaurant, which provides mainly a simple breakfast and a late supper for them. Most of the residents take their midday meal outside, so that at midday the restaurant caters for a number of outside shopkeepers and the staff employed in the hotel.

The kitchen is provided with the most up to date cooking equipment and is well kept. The walls are two-thirds tiled, and the floor covering is of patent polyvinol.

There is no fire escape, but continuous rectangular internal corridors allow alternative exit routes. The corridors and staircases are of concrete and hoses are provided on all floors.

The hotel does not cater for casual persons, the minimum residence being one week. The manager is not anxious to take men under 30 years of age, nor does he encourage Old Age Pensioners or persons in receipt of National Assistance grant. Residents whose behaviour is unsatisfactory are asked to leave, and anyone who returns to the hotel in an intoxicated condition is given one warning only. The average resident earns from £6 to £7 per week. About 40 are employed in Corporation departments.

The hotel is run at a profit. It cost some £26,000 to build and provides excellent accommodation for 223 working men. The total staff is 24, two being engaged as night porters.

The charge for accommodation is £1 per week.

EXHIBITION HOTEL, 32-38 CLYDEFERRY STREET.

This is a stone and brick-built building of eight storeys. It was named the Exhibition Hotel as it was built at the time of the 1901 Glasgow Exhibition and provided accommodation during that year for a number of foreign visitors to the city. The building is well maintained and is in good structural condition. It is centrally heated, and there is a lift to all floors except the top.

The sleeping accommodation for 300 is provided on the second to the eighth floors, and consists of cubicles built of concrete to a height of 7 feet 6 inches, with a floor area of 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches or 7 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 3 inches. The general lay-out consists of a row of cubicles placed along the external walls with two rows placed back-to-back and centrally situated. Windows are provided on all external walls and allow good through and through ventilation. This lay-out is repeated on all floors. Each cubicle is provided with a bed with a box mattress, wardrobe and chair, and wire mesh roof.

The hotel is well equipped with sanitary conveniences. There are 17 water-closets, 4 urinals, 13 washhand basins, 8 spray baths and 9 sinks.

On the ground floor there is a lounge with arm chairs, a kitchen and dining room where meals are served. On the first floor there is a recreation room with billiards and a projection type television with seating as in a cinema. The basement contains a boiler room, laundry and drying room with stores. In addition, there is a small domestic type washing machine and three sinks for the use of the residents.

The total staff is 24, 14 females and 10 males.

The weekly charge is 15/-, while the nightly charge is 3/6d.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, 100 DUKE STREET.

This large stone building contains six floors and basement. It was formerly used as a mill, but has been a hotel for nearly fifty years. The building is well maintained and centrally heated throughout except for the fifth floor which has electric tubular heating. An electric lift serves all floors.

On the ground floor there is a lounge, a kitchen and dining room where meals are served from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. The dining room has seating accommodation for over 100 persons and is open to the public.

The great majority of the 450 beds are in cubicles, all of which are fitted with electric light. In each cubicle there is a bed, wardrobe, dressing table and a chair. Clean sheets are provided for each night lodger. Apart from the ground floor rooms there is sleeping accommodation on every floor, including the basement. The general lay-out consists of a row of cubicles placed along the external walls with two rows placed back-to-back and situated centrally. Those placed along the external walls are each provided with a window. The cubicles in the centre have no natural light but through-and-through ventilation is amply provided. All the cubicles are built of wood to a height of approximately 7 feet, but vary slightly in floor area, some being as large as 11 feet by 7 feet 6 inches and the smallest 7 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 3 inches. The sleeping accommodation in the basement consists of two dormitories of 16 and 14 beds respectively provided for transport drivers. In the basement also there is a laundry where all bedding is cleaned and repaired, and in addition the requirements of the residents are catered for.

The hotel is well supplied with sanitary conveniences. There are 23 water-closets, 7 urinals, 2 baths, 9 spray baths, 27 washhand basins and 5 sinks.

There is a total staff of 60, some of whom live on the premises.

The weekly charge depends on the size and position of the cubicles and four different rates operate, namely, 15/6d., 17/6d., 18/6d. and 21/- per week, or 6/6d. for bed and breakfast.

MONTEITH HOTEL, 14 MONTEITH ROW.

This three-storey property with basement was originally used as dwelling-houses. In 1950 it was converted into a working men's hotel, and is the most recent addition to this group of hotels. It has accommodation for 60 persons.

Heating is generally by means of open coal fires in the rooms and gas radiators in corridors of rooms with cubicles. Electric lighting is installed throughout, individual lighting being provided in the cubicles. There is no fire escape, but the main staircase is of stone.

In the basement, two rooms each contain two open beds and a third room has three open beds. The dining room has a kitchen attached, from which access is gained to a general room used by the owner; a bathroom is connected with the general room and contains one washhand basin and one bath. The dining room has five tables, each seating six persons, and is clean and well kept. The kitchen, which is somewhat small, contains three gas cookers, a boiler for hot water supply and two wash-up sinks. There is also an office.

A narrow stone staircase leads from the general room to the staff

rooms on the ground floor. These rooms are separate from the hotel proper and can also be entered from a door in the close at No. 13. They consist of four bedrooms, all with open beds and washhand basins. There is also a toilet room containing one water-closet with seat and one washhand basin. The main building, which is entered from No. 14, also has sleeping accommodation on this floor, the first room containing fourteen cubicles, the second three open beds, the third one open bed, and the fourth two open beds and washhand basin. The fifth room is a common room used by the lodgers, and adjacent to it is a toilet room containing four washhand basins and one water-closet.

On the first floor, four rooms contain sixteen cubicles; two rooms each have two open beds; and there is one single bedroom. The toilet room contains four washhand basins, one water-closet with seat and three baths.

On the second floor six rooms are used for sleeping purposes. Three rooms each have two beds; two rooms each have five cubicles; and the remaining room has two cubicles. There is also a toilet room containing four washhand basins and one water-closet with seat.

The accommodation is fully utilised, most of the residents being working men, although there are a few old age pensioners.

The weekly charge of 45/- includes cost of bed and three meals daily. The dining hall is used by residents only.

General maintenance is fairly good, and the residents seem satisfied with their conditions.

POPULAR HOTEL, 133 HOLM STREET.

This stone-built building consists of six floors and basement, and is in good structural condition. When first opened in 1901 it was known as the New Century Hotel. An interesting account of the opening is given in 'The Glasgow Herald' of Thursday, 11th April, 1901 -

"Lord Provost Chisholm last night opened a new hotel situated in Holm Street which is a unique departure in Glasgow. The building is primarily intended for the middle classes, and at the opening ceremony Bailie Primrose aptly termed it a halfway house between the model lodging and the palatial west-end establishment.

The building is called the New Century Hotel, and the proprietor is Mr. Thomas Paxton, a gentleman who has had a wide experience in model lodging-houses belonging to the Corporation and on his own behalf. The building is 130-feet by 60-feet, and has seven flats, four of which are occupied by upwards of four-hundred single bedrooms. The furnishings of these rooms are simple, and the cubicles, which are bright and airy, are in the winter heated by steam. There are lifts to every flat, and the building, which is lighted throughout by electricity, has been erected for Mr. Paxton from plans prepared by Messrs. Frank Burnett and Boston, architects, Glasgow. In addition to sleeping accommodation, there are large dining-rooms, writing-rooms, billiard-rooms, bath-rooms, and haircutting-room. Mr. J.G.A. Baird, M.P., presided at the opening ceremony last night. The Lord Provost, in proposing success to the 'New Century Hotel', paid a high compliment to Mr. Paxton, whose career he had watched with considerable interest. He considered that Mr. Paxton had made a step in the right direction for the proper housing of the poor, and he thought that the new hotel supplied a felt want, as it provided a suitable and comfortable home for men, well-meaning, who did not wish to consort with the frequenters of the model lodging-house."

Today the accommodation of the hotel remains unchanged at 410.

All cubicles are fitted with wardrobe, small cupboard, bed and chair, and lit by electric light. With one or two exceptions they are provided with a window.

Each floor is divided into two sections, one on each side of the stairway.

The premises are well supplied with sanitary conveniences, there

being 18 water-closets, 25 washhand basins, 4 baths, 6 sinks and 1 urinal.

The ground floor contains the offices, dining room which is open to the public, kitchen, and recreational facilities, including a small theatre with television for the use of the residents.

The bed linen is dealt with in the laundry, which is situated in the basement. The residents can also send their own personal washing to this laundry.

A hairdresser's shop and billiard room are also situated in the basement.

The weekly charge is 14/-, but nightly residents are accommodated at 3/6d., a feature which has not added to the amenities of the hotel as it tends to attract the type of person who drifts from one lodging-house to another and is frequently discontented and careless in personal habits.

TONTINE HOTEL, 31 St. ANDREW'S STREET.

This is a four-storey property with basement. Originally, it was a warehouse but in 1926 was converted into a working men's hotel. Accommodation is provided for 303 persons.

Central heating and electric lighting are installed throughout. Each cubicle has an individual light. A fire escape with access from each floor is provided on the back wall.

The kitchen, public restaurant, reading room and boilerhouse are situated in the basement. The kitchen contains gas cookers, steam pans, pressure cooker, chip pans, steam meal-warmer and refrigerator. The restaurant contains eighteen tables, each seating four persons. A small shop is partitioned off from the restaurant for the sale of cigarettes.

The reading room is well furnished with comfortable seats and tables. There is also a water-closet which has no seat, a washhand basin, foot-bath and washtub, all with hot and cold water, and a 10-foot wall urinal.

On the ground floor, at the entrance door, is the superintendent's office for booking-in. There are also two small store rooms and a Directors' room.

On the landing, half-stair up, is a house of three apartments, formerly used by the superintendent who now lives out. This accommodation is used as stores and office, and the bathroom attached contains a water-closet, sink, washhand basin, and bath. There are also two dormitories entered from the stair landing, the left containing 33 cubicles and the right 35 cubicles.

The first, second and third flats, which are similar in design, provide sleeping accommodation in two dormitories, the left containing 45 cubicles and the right 35 cubicles. A toilet room on the landing contains three water-closets, one 11-foot urinal, sink and four washhand basins, all with hot and cold water. On the landing of the third flat there are, in addition, two baths with hot and cold water for the use of the residents.

The standard of the hotel corresponds to that of a good model lodging-house. The prices charged are only slightly in excess, but the premises are not subject to the bye-laws for common lodging-houses. The provision of the dining room eliminates the hot-plate with its cooking odours. The meals are provided cheaply, so that the hotel attracts a large number of old age pensioners. The charge per week is 11/- and 12/-, but old residents pay 10/- and 11/-.

SEAMEN'S BOARDING-HOUSES

Seamen's boarding-houses were first separately registered by the Corporation Sanitary Department through Section 89 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. No differentiation had previously been made between lodging-houses for seamen and common lodging-houses. In general, these houses for seamen and emigrants were of small size, for we find that in the 1902 Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector there were registered 34 houses with a total nightly accommodation of 172 (Appendix IV (A)). A glance at this list shows how limited was the accommodation in many of these premises, and that a number of them merely consisted of a made-down three- or four-apartment house. For example, we note that no fewer than four were registered at 182 Broomielaw. The addresses were all within a stone's throw of the quays and wharves which lined the river at that time. The regulations laid down under the bye-laws for common lodging-houses also applied to these premises, but with certain exceptions. Firstly, seamen's lodging-houses required to be registered irrespective of the rate charged for board or lodging, and secondly segregation of the sexes was not insisted upon and married couples were permitted to reside in them. Again, certain of these boarding-houses catered for foreign seamen and made appropriate arrangements for their accommodation in keeping with their native religious customs, attention being paid to the type of diet and sanitary arrangements

One of the difficulties in an Indian Seamen's Home is that of religion, as there are so many castes. Although each flat was supposed to accommodate a certain number, it was found that the inmates belonging to the same caste insisted on crowding together. The Indian seamen are very

clean. They use sprays instead of baths, and prefer the oriental type of water-closet. They spend their time making fishing nets, repairing old clothing and sewing machines.

In 1946, six seamen's boarding-houses were registered in Glasgow. Since then three have closed, including one in Neptune Street, Govan, which catered for Chinese seamen, and another in Greendyke Street which closed shortly after the smallpox outbreak in March, 1950. It was from the latter that Moosa Ali, the native seaman from the Laccadive Islands, who initiated the outbreak, was removed. The infection which this seaman brought to the city was responsible for 21 confirmed cases of smallpox with six deaths. In all, 400,000 persons were vaccinated.

The undernoted three seamen's boarding-houses, which are all of fair size, are at present registered with Glasgow Local Authority:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date of Opening</u>	<u>Available Accommo- dation</u>
Pacific House, 150 Broomielaw. (White and coloured seamen)	Glasgow Sailors' Home, 7 West George Street, Glasgow.	1857	95
Atlantic House, 47 York Street. (White seamen only)	Do.	1949	42
Queen's Dock, (Indian seamen only)	Do.	1880 (rebuilt 1928)	97
			<hr/> 234 <hr/>

PACIFIC HOUSE, 150 BROOMIELAW.

This boarding-house, which has registered accommodation for 95 persons, is well maintained. Both white and coloured seamen are accommodated, either single men or married couples being admitted. One hundred cubicles are provided for sleeping accommodation, and no apartments are set aside for day sleepers. The manager's apartments consist of a living room and two bedrooms. The charge for each adult is 11/- per day for full board or 8/- per day for bed and breakfast.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, 47 YORK STREET.

These premises provide only for white seamen, including officers who can bring their wives, and the accommodation is first-class with a good restaurant. Thirty-two cubicles are set aside for lodgers. The charge is 11/- per day for full board and 8/- per day for bed and breakfast. Usually about 42 individuals are in residence, although the cubic capacity of the sleeping quarters would permit 170 sleepers if fully utilised.

QUEEN'S DOCK.

These premises are a replacement of the original lodging-house for seamen built in 1880 which was demolished by the Corporation during the Finnieston Bridge project. The present building, a two-storey rectangular structure, was erected on a site inside the entrance from Finnieston Street to Queen's Dock, and was reserved for the use of Indian seamen. It was built in 1928-29 and covers 450 square yards. For a time during the depression in shipping it was used by Chinese seamen, but now accommodates the crews of vessels managed by the Indian

Shipowners' Federation. Although the property is owned by the Glasgow Sailors' Home it is administered by the Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., 108 Hope Street, on behalf of the Shipowners Federation.

The building was designed for the use of Indian seamen. There are two large hot-plates and three stoves, all gas-fired, a large sink with hot and cold water supply and ablution and sanitary conveniences, especially constructed to meet the requirements of native seamen. The seven water-closets are of the 'pilgrim' type and have an automatic flush. Three sprays with hot and cold water are also provided. There are four main dormitories on the upper flat, and, when the main room on the ground floor is not used as a recreation room but as sleeping quarters, there is accommodation for 97 persons. The building provides the usual offices for the caretaker and cook, a kitchen and a messroom. A small observation room for inmates who report sick is also provided. The accommodation is usually fully utilised.

The building is a two-story structure with a central entrance. The ground floor is used for the dining room, kitchen, and messroom. The upper floor is used for sleeping quarters. The building is well-ventilated and has a central heating system. The premises are maintained in an excellent condition.

SEAFARERS' HOTEL, 232 BROADWAY.

This hotel is situated on the second floor of a modern, reinforced concrete building of four stories. It is a popular hotel. There are four main rooms, one of which is used as a dining room. The premises are maintained in an excellent condition.

HOSTELS FOR TRANSPORT DRIVERS AND LONG DISTANCE CREWS

There are two such hostels in Glasgow, one for the accommodation of long distance train crews and the other for long distance lorry drivers. Neither is open to the general public. The following table gives the name, owner and accommodation:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Available Accommodation</u>
Gushetfaulds Hostel, 19-21 Inglefield Street.	British Railways.	67
Drivers' Hotel, 232 Broomielaw.	Road Transport Co. (Glasgow), Ltd., 232 Broomielaw, Glasgow.	113

GUSHETFAULDS HOSTEL, 19-21 INGLEFIELD STREET.

This four-storey building provides accommodation for 67 men in separate bedrooms. The charge is 4/- per day, inclusive of two meals. Each room has an external opening window, and a centre bed with an interior spring mattress. There is no wardrobe but wall-pegs for clothes are fitted. There is a chair and a mirror. Electric light is installed throughout. The meals are supplied in the dining room. Clean bedding is supplied to each occupant. The sanitary fittings consist of six water-closets, one two-stall urinal, ten washhand basins, and six baths. The premises are maintained in an excellent condition.

DRIVERS' HOTEL, 232 BROOMIELAW.

This hotel is situated on the second floor of a modern, reinforced concrete building of four storeys. It is centrally heated. There are four water-closets, one urinal, four baths, sixteen washhand basins, and

two sinks.

The sleeping accommodation consists of a row of cubicles placed along each external wall, with two rows back-to-back, situated centrally. In addition there are open dormitories on the same floor. The cubicles are built of brick and plaster, and the partitions are carried to a height of 6 feet 6 inches. The average floor area is 7 feet by 5 feet, that is, 35 square feet. The ceiling height is 11 feet, allowing for good cross ventilation.

The bedclothes are washed by Linen Services (Glasgow), Ltd., whose laundry is in the same building.

Meals can be procured in the canteen on the ground floor.

The hotel, which caters entirely for men, is maintained in a very clean condition.

The charge for the cubicles is 4/6d. per night and for the dormitories 4/-.

The average number of residents per night is 90.

[illegible]

Chapter VII

THE SAMPLE SURVEY

(1) INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY

During the period of review the available accommodation provided in the nineteen common lodging-houses was 4,893 beds, of which 535 were in the four lodging-houses for females. Approximately 3,600 persons were usually in residence, about 400 being females. The number of inmates taking advantage of this accommodation were counted at intervals, and at no time was the accommodation fully utilised, as is illustrated by the following examples:-

<u>Date of Count</u>	<u>Number Resident in Common Lodging-houses</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
30.6.52	3,320	437	3,757
30.6.53	3,164	469	3,633
31.12.53	3,247	386	3,633
23.2.54	3,212	407	3,619
7.4.54	3,163	384	3,547
30.6.54	2,987	383	3,370
4.9.54	3,309	388	3,697

During the past three years over 700 personal visits were paid to lodging-houses, principally in the evenings, though sick lodgers were often interviewed during the day. The plan adopted was to move freely among the lodgers and enter into conversation with them. The enquiry sheet was completed during or after each interview, depending on circumstances. The younger inmates in particular would not speak freely if they thought notes were being taken of their replies. Their information was therefore memorised and written up immediately after each interview. Accurate reports were thus obtained of 800 inmates. Their statements were

frequently cross-checked by discussion with the superintendents whose information was particularly helpful on such matters as drink, prison record, and personal behaviour. Additional information was obtained from relatives, general practitioners, hospital records, the Labour Exchange and the National Assistance Board. Night visits were also paid to the brick kilns where the more chronic alcoholics chose to spend their nights in order to save their lodging money for the purchase of drink. During the course of the survey the same man was sometimes seen in different common lodging-houses. I was frequently greeted as an old friend and took the opportunity to check the information given at a previous interview. There was a remarkable consistency in the information obtained. Every endeavour was made to obtain an accurate cross-section of the inmates, a similar proportion being drawn from each lodging-house, and in each case workers and unemployed, sick and aged were included in the survey. One-fifth of the men and one-half of the women were interviewed. In one lodging-house for females all the inmates were interviewed, while in a lodging-house for men popular with methylated spirit drinkers many of these addicts were interviewed.

While carrying out the survey opportunity was taken to obtain additional information regarding the extent to which the lodging-house provided a home for tuberculous persons, blind men and women, or afforded shelter for alcoholics, persons of unsound mind, and other misfits of society. When investigation into any of these matters exceeded the scope of the survey, this fact is noted in the text and the greatest care taken throughout that such enquiries would not influence the balance of the cross-section.

INVESTIGATION FORM - COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

- 126 -

Lodging-house:

Date:

Name
 Age
 Birthplace
 Sex

By whom Reared

- 1 Parent
- 2 Step-parent
- 3 Grandparent
- 4 Member of family
- 5 Local Authority
- 6 Voluntary Agency

Civil Status

- 1 Single
- 2 Married
- 3 Widowed
- 4 Separated
- 5 Divorced

Relatives alive

Father
 Mother
 Brothers
 Sisters
 Sons
 Daughters

Contact with Relatives

- 1 Frequent
- 2 Occasional
- 3 None

Personal Cleanliness

- 1 Clean
- 2 Fair
- 3 Dirty

State of Clothes

- 1 Good
- 2 Fair
- 3 Poor

Source of Income

- 1 Earnings
- 2 Unemployment Benefit
- 3 Sick Benefit
- 4 Contributory Old Age Pension
- 5 Non-Contributory Old Age Pension
- 6 National Assistance
- 7 War Pension
- 8 Disallowment Pension
- 9 Widows' Pension

Employed at present: Yes/No

Normal Occupation

..... years

Apprenticeship: Yes/No

Classification

- I Professional Occupations
- II Intermediate Occupations
- III Skilled Occupations -
 - (a) Mineworkers
 - (b) Transport Workers
 - (c) Clerical Workers
 - (d) Armed Forces
 - (e) Others (includes trades)
- IV Semi-skilled Occupations
- V Unskilled Occupations
- VI Not gainfully employed

Present Occupation

..... years

Classification

- I Professional Occupations
- II Intermediate Occupations
- III Skilled Occupations -
 - (a) Mineworkers
 - (b) Transport Workers
 - (c) Clerical Workers
 - (d) Armed Forces
 - (e) Others (includes trades)
- IV Semi-skilled Occupations
- V Unskilled Occupations
- VI Not gainfully employed
- VII Unemployed
- VIII Sick
- IX Retired

Other Occupations

..... years

Number of Jobs in past Year:

.....

War Service:

1914-18 ... years
 1939-45 ... years

State of Health

- 1 Good
- 2 Fair
- 3 Bad

Disability:

.....

Duration of Residence in

Common Lodging-houses: ... Months

Reason for living in Common

Lodging-house

- 1 Old age pensioner making model his/her home.
- 2 Gave up house after death of wife/husband.
- 3 Likes the free and easy life.
- 4 Doing casual work in Glasgow.
- 5 Vagrant.
- 6 Lost lodgings while in hospital.
- 7 For economic reasons.
- 8 Suitable for occupation.
- 9 Homeless for social reasons.

1 2 3

Meals

Breakfast ...
 Dinner ...
 Supper ...
 Approx. Cost of Meals per day
 Type of Food chosen

Amount of Tobacco smoked per Week

Tobacco: Ozs.

Cigarettes: Number

Alcohol

- 1 Heavy drinker
- 2 Light drinker
- 3 None

Prison Record: Yes/No

Estimate of Mental Capacity

General Impression of Disposition

Remarks

(2) DISCUSSION OF ENQUIRY FORM

The enquiry form (see p. 126) was devised primarily to collect in a convenient way information obtained at the interviews. Details of particular interest were recorded in the remarks section, but in the final assessment it was found impracticable to classify these. Therefore in the analysis each form with valuable additional information was marked with an asterisk and a brief note, and consulted when the appropriate subsections were drafted. Most of the information, however, was classified numerically. This permitted the appropriate number to be circled. Each lodging-house was assessed separately, and the form numbered in the order in which the lodgers were interviewed. The name of the lodging-house in which the person was then residing was the first item recorded. The date of the first interview was given, and information obtained on subsequent visits was entered in the 'remarks' column. Although the names were recorded to avoid overlapping, the greatest care has been taken to preserve each person's anonymity.

Age - The ages were arranged in eight groups. The first comprised persons under 25 years, the second 25-34, the third 35-44, and so on to the eighth group which contained those aged 85 or over. The mid-decade dividing line was decided by the retiral age of 65 years. As the accepted retiral age for females is 60, the decade 55-64 was subdivided in their case

Birthplace - The birthplace was grouped into five - (1) Glasgow, (2) Scotland (excluding Glasgow), (3), Eire, (4) Northern Ireland, and (5) Elsewhere.

Sex - This was recorded on each form.

By whom Reared - As the upbringing of the lodger may influence his way of life, six categories were made. The first was the normal rearing by a parent; the second, upbringing by a step-parent; the third, by a grandparent; the fourth, by another relative; the fifth, by the Local Authority; and the sixth, by a voluntary agency. The only two who were brought up by friends were grouped under this last mentioned classification. Even these did not cover the variations, as several lodgers could be classified in more than one category, and it was therefore necessary to decide which covered the most important years. 'Parent' indicated that father and mother or either were responsible for the major part of the upbringing. If a father remarried while the child was very young, the stepmother was considered responsible for upbringing. If, however, the mother remarried the classification was still 'parent'. It was not found practicable to probe into the details of family background, but sometimes information was volunteered and recorded under 'remarks'.

Civil Status - The civil status of the lodgers was divided into five groups, single, married, widowed, separated and divorced. The status given at the date of interview was recorded. Later changes in status, as of a separated woman becoming widowed, were not recorded, though this question was often asked again later to verify the accuracy of the first answer.

Relatives Alive - The numbers of brothers, sisters, sons and daughters still alive were recorded and if the father or mother were dead the word was struck out. This provided useful information of a social nature as well as supplying data of value on family relationship, particularly with regard to children. It also permitted a count of all those

with no surviving relatives to be made.

Contact with Relatives - This was classified as 'frequent', 'occasional', or 'none'. It was not possible to indicate which relative or relatives were contacted, and so it was necessary to note in the remarks column where a defaulting husband had regular contact with his own parents or brothers and none at all with his wife. Occasional contact was considered to cover those who saw relatives only a few times a year, or who had only postal contact with relatives. No contact was recorded when over a year had elapsed since any relative had been seen.

Personal Cleanliness - This was classified as 'clean', 'fair' and 'dirty'. A reasonable standard was set, as facilities for washing were always available, but allowances were made for men just returned from work.

State of Clothes - Similarly the state of clothes was often re-assessed on future visits, as the workers might wear shabby clothing for work but own 'good' clothing. The category 'fair' included all serviceable clothing, and only very ragged clothing was grouped as 'poor'.

Source of Income - Careful classification was required under this heading. It was decided to use nine groups, and as many had money from more than one source it was necessary to record each source. It was too cumbersome to attempt a complete list of the various combinations, particularly as most pensions and benefits were supplemented by National Assistance grant. Under the heading of earnings were recorded not only those actually in employment, but also those living on savings and wives supported by their husbands' earnings. The amount of Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Contributory and Non-contributory Old Age Pensions and

National Assistance grant were all separately recorded. War Pensions and Disablement Pensions were also individually noted, the former referring to pensions earned by a period of service and the latter referring to all wound and disability pensions. The Widows' Pension was not received by all the widows.

Employed at present - The fact of employment was simply recorded as 'yes' or 'no', the word not applicable being struck out.

Normal Occupation - This was written down in words so that the correct classification could later be recorded. The number of years spent in this occupation was also noted. The person's own estimate of his normal occupation was accepted.

Served Apprenticeship - This was recorded as 'yes' or 'no'.

Classification of Normal Occupation - The Classification of Occupations, 1950, compiled and used by the General Register Office, London, was followed. This gives five groups - I Professional Occupations; II Intermediate Occupations; III Skilled Occupations subdivided into five, (a) Mineworkers, (b) Transport Workers, (c) Clerical Workers, (d) Armed Forces, (e) Others; IV Semi-skilled Occupations; V Unskilled Occupations; and VI, Not gainfully employed, was added for those normally housewives.

Present Occupation - This was written down for subsequent classification, and the number of years the occupation had been followed was also recorded.

Classification - This was the same as for normal occupation, except that as so many were unemployed, sick and retired these three categories were added to the list as VII, VIII and IX respectively.

Other Occupations - On the enquiry sheet a list of other occupations was given and the time each was followed.

Number of Jobs in Past Year - This question was included to sort out the jacks of all trades from the masters of one, and also to show those who were incapable of holding a job for long.

War Service - The number of years' service in the First and Second World Wars was recorded, and where the period of service included some years in the regular army in peacetime it was counted as another occupation as well as war service. In a few instances, service in the regular army during the Boer War was claimed.

State of Health - This was assessed as 'good', 'fair' or 'bad', and the disabilities were classified under sixteen headings, as shown on page 172. In the event of a major illness with complications, only the major illness was listed, but where two or more un-related illnesses or disabilities existed each was recorded.

Duration of Residence in Common Lodging-houses - This was reckoned as the total number of years or months during which the man or woman had resided in lodging-houses. When the forms were analysed the length of unemployment and the time of residence in the common lodging-house were assessed on the same basis. The first year was divided into three - (a) under one month; (b) 1-3 months; and (c) 4-11 months. Longer periods of time were taken for the rest of the groups. (d) Consisted of those who had been unemployed or in residence from 1-2 years; (e) 3-4 years; (f) 5-9 years; (g) 10-19 years; (h) 20-29 years; and (i) 30 years and over. This arrangement was arrived at after careful consideration, as

an even subdivision, except one unduly long, was unsatisfactory.

Reason for living in Common Lodging-house - The reasons given for living in the common lodging-house were framed after a preliminary survey. The main reason was chosen from the following nine categories which were found to cover all the replies.

The first category was the old age pensioner making his or her home in a common lodging-house. The second included widows and widowers who gave up their home after the death of their spouses. The third category covered those who enjoyed the free and easy life. The fourth included those who were using lodging-houses as hotels when doing casual work in or near Glasgow and any who were living there on their savings between jobs. The fifth category was confined to those vagrants who spent their winters in lodging-houses or resided there for a night or two in transit; those who had retired from a life of vagrancy were put in the first category unless they had spent many years before retirement in lodging-houses when they were considered to 'like the free and easy life'. Inmates who lost their lodgings while in hospital were put into the sixth category. The seventh category included those who would have chosen other accommodation had they been able to afford it but who were forced into the lodging-house by economic reasons. The eighth category was framed to cover dockers and other labourers who used the lodging-house mainly because it was suitable for their occupation. The last category was of necessity a broad one and included all those who were homeless for social reasons, including women with illegitimate children, heavy drinkers, moral delinquents, verminous people, psychotics, and gross mental defectives.

Meals - Where the three main meals were prepared was recorded with a 'tick' under the three headings of 'hot plate', 'model restaurant' and 'outside'. The cooking facilities were not the same in all the lodging-houses. The model restaurant or canteen concerned only the three Salvation Army models. When the hot-plate was used and outside meals were also frequently taken, both were counted. An occasional tea out was disregarded, but sometimes a lodger would regularly cook his breakfast and supper on the hot-plate and take lunch outside. Those who went to relatives or friends for meals were considered to eat 'outside' as well as those who used works canteens or restaurants. The cost of meals was difficult to ascertain, for few counted the cost daily, but in discussing the general distribution of money between bed, food, drink and tobacco it was possible to estimate the daily average. A minimum of 2/- was taken, though some of the methylated spirit drinkers survived on a few left-over chips and scraps from food-bins. A few received all their meals as part payment for work, while others were provided with the midday meal only. Space was left to record the type of food chosen to provide information about the dietary.

Amount of Tobacco smoked per Week - On the enquiry form the ounces of tobacco or the number of cigarettes smoked a week was recorded, but in assessing the whole it was considered sufficient to note merely the fact that the individual smoked a pipe or cigarettes. In recording individual case-histories the amount spent on tobacco together with that spent on meals gave an indication of what was left over for drink and clothing, as the bed-money was easily estimated.

Alcohol - The amount of alcohol taken was classified in three

categories, the first being heavy drinkers, the second light drinkers, and the third those who took no alcohol at all. In assessing this the light drinker included those who regularly had a pint or two but rarely were drunk, and a peg at Hogmanay only justified inclusion into the 'no drinking' category. The heavy drinkers could perhaps have been further differentiated into those who drank to excess periodically, those who drank whenever they could, and the methylated spirit drinkers, but as chronic alcoholics and methylated spirit drinkers were recorded under 'disabilities' this was not necessary.

Prison Record - This was shown as 'yes' or 'no', so that first offenders no doubt balanced those who concealed their past. Any particular details were recorded under 'remarks'.

Estimate of Mental Capacity - It was very difficult to divide this into clear categories, but (1) was taken for those who were bright above the average, and was not confined to intellectuals; (2) was the normal group; (3) included the slow-witted and those who had deteriorated because of senility; and (4) contained the mental defectives and psychotics which were grouped together as they were individually assessed when dealing with disability.

General Impression of Disposition - The disposition was also classified into four groups. Group (1) included the pleasant, respectable, hard working types; (2) included the lazy people, who were easy-going, agreeable and inoffensive; (3) was the self-indulgent group, those who were unstable and unreliable; (4) was those difficult to live with because of bad temper, gloom, restlessness, fecklessness, and into this group were put the

moral delinquents. Criminals with many sentences were also classified thus, though sometimes they had an easy charm that suggested the first or second group.

Remarks - A space was left at the end of the form to record the individuals' opinion of model life and any interesting information not already classified.

(3) REPORT OF FINDINGS OF ENQUIRY

The chart for analysing the residents of each common lodging-house had thus 31 lines headed by the numbers given to each form according to the order of interview, and at the foot of the column there was space for comments to help pick out the interesting cases quickly. The final assessment needed 158 columns against the list of 19 lodging-houses. This was for convenience separated on to five sheets, and the women's lodging-houses were entered in red ink, but in correct alphabetical position. A space at the bottom of each sheet was used to put the totals of men and women falling into the different categories and the percentages where feasible.

The following analysis is based upon the information obtained. The replies to each question asked are considered and examples given of typical cases.

AGE

The age at interview of the 582 males of the sample group was recorded according to decades from under 25 to over 85 years. This permitted an easy division into those under and over 65 years, the accepted age of retiral. In the case of females, as the accepted retiral age is 60, the age group 55-64 was subdivided. The distribution was as follows:-

<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
<u>Years</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
-25	21	3.6	-25	13	6.0
-35	50	8.6	-35	23	10.5
-45	68	11.7	-45	26	11.9
-55	99	17.0	-55	38	17.4
			-60	30	13.8
-65	121	20.8	-65	25	11.5
-75	139	23.9	-75	51	23.4
-85	75	12.9	-85	12	5.5
+85	<u>9</u>	<u>1.5</u>	+85	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

From these figures it will be seen that 223 of the men were over 65 years, while 88 of the women were over 60. In fact, 40 per cent. of the total were of pensionable age.

The above table indicates the high proportion of elderly lodgers. There is a steady increase in the numbers in each age group up to 75 in the case of men. There was more fluctuation in the age groups of women, but nearly a quarter of those interviewed were in the 66-75 decade. No doubt, the large proportion of older people is due partly to the cheapness of the accommodation and partly to the fact that many a labourer who lived there during his working life chooses to remain after ceasing work in order to live amidst his familiar surroundings and his friends. Many old men

explained that private lodgings were lonely and cost more than they were willing or able to afford.

The relatively small number of lodgers under 25 years is partly due to the fact that no one under 18 is admitted. Although in one of the lodging-houses there were children living with their mothers, these were not included in the survey.

BIRTHPLACE

Birthplace was recorded under five heads, as shown in the table.

<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Glasgow	287	49.3	107	49.1
Scotland (excluding Glasgow)	155	26.6	70	32.1
Eire	76	13.1	12	5.5
Northern Ireland ..	36	6.2	13	6.0
Elsewhere	<u>28</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7.3</u>
	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Only half the inmates were Glasgow born; 27 per cent. of the men and 32 per cent. of the women were born elsewhere in Scotland; and 19 per cent. of the men and 11 per cent. of the women hailed from Ireland. Relatively few inmates came from anywhere else, and in the male lodging-houses were usually sailors and in the female lodging-houses were mainly from England.

Although the number of Irish entering Scotland is now greatly reduced, every spring there is a distinct seasonal influx of young Irish men and women to work on the hydro-electric schemes, on road and house building, and on farms. Many of these return to Ireland for the winter

months. It is common to find Irishmen by-passing the Labour Exchange by making direct application for work, having been notified of impending vacancies by their relatives. In one Glasgow lodging-house a group of 24 Irish labourers, representing three families, were seen. One man acted as organiser, paying for all the beds, while each family bought their own meals. Their ages varied from 16 to 50. All were strong healthy men. Six were unable to read or write.

BY WHOM REARED

This information was recorded under six heads, as shown in the following table:-

<u>By whom reared</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Parent	535	91.9	189	86.7
Step-parent	8	1.4	3	1.4
Grandparent	7	1.2	7	3.2
Other member of family	13	2.2	8	3.7
Local Authority	16	2.8	7	3.2
Voluntary agency	<u>3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.8</u>
	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Those reared by Parent - The very great majority had been brought up by their parents - 92 per cent. of the men and 87 per cent. of the women. Some, however, had left home at a very tender age. Especially was this so in the case of certain Irish labourers, many of whom gave a history of having been hired out at the age of eight. Some admitted not being able to read or write. The following case is typical.

This man, now aged 79, came from Eire. His parents hired him out to a farmer at the age of eight. He remained a farm hand all his days,

married and had three daughters. His wife died in childbirth when he was 37, and since giving up work on the land he has retired to a common lodging-house, where he has made his home for the past ten years. He is quite content despite a degree of rheumatoid arthritis. He cannot write at all, but has learned to read a little.

Those brought up by Near Relatives - 28 men and 18 women had been brought up by step-parents, grandparents or other near relative. It was found that the general standard was somewhat lower than the average of those interviewed.

Of the 28 men, only 4 were employed, although 18 were under retiral age. The average time since last employed was five years, and the group as a whole showed no inclination to work, although the majority were physically fit. Four were mentally subnormal, and 7 others were surly and disagreeable. Twelve had prison records.

Of the 18 women, 5 were bad types, being dirty and addicted to drink. Two were subnormal mentally, and of the remainder only 1 was employed full-time and she was aged 70. One had part-time employment, and 1 was maintained by her husband, although she had been separated from him for over ten years. Five were of retiral age. Only 1 had a prison record. A noteworthy feature of the group was the high average length of residence in common lodging-houses (nearly ten years). Three indeed had over thirty years' residence and only 6 less than a year. Four were widows, 5 separated and the rest single. Three of the single women, however, had had illegitimate children and 2 others were prostitutes.

Lodgers brought up by Local Authority or a Voluntary Agency - The family should provide emotional security and moral guidance, the lack of which results in instability. Children taken from bad homes can sometimes be helped but hereditary weaknesses cannot be removed. Mental defect and instability of character will manifest themselves however carefully the child is reared, and this must be borne in mind when studying the poor records of those brought up by Local Authorities and voluntary agencies.

In this group, 19 male lodgers were interviewed. Eleven were under 30, 6 between 30-40, and 2 in the 70's. Thus 17 of the 19 were under 40, and it was surprising to find that only 3 were working. The mental assessment of the group showed that 10 were of average intelligence, 5 were mentally retarded, 3 suffered from gross mental defect with intelligence quotients below 70, and 1 who was definitely psychotic was later admitted to an asylum. Six admitted prison records, which included house breaking, theft, assault and drunkenness. Only 4 were teetotal, and of the remainder 3 were heavy drinkers. Instability of character and inability to hold down a job were the outstanding common characteristics. Even 2 of the men who were employed gave a history of numerous jobs of short duration and many changes of employer. A review of the occupations admitted by the group as a whole showed that only 4 had risen beyond the level of labourer. The physical health of the group was good. Only 3 were graded as having bad health, 2 suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 being incapacitated by a great distortion of the neck. Only 1 had frequent contact with relatives. Eight were clean and well clad, and 4 frankly dirty.

Of the 11 women in the group, 1 was an old age pensioner, 1 was employed, and although the majority of the remaining 9 were under 40 years of age not one was working; their ages were 21, 24, 27, 32, 35, 37, 47, 52 and 53. They showed considerable instability of character. One had twice tried to commit suicide, 3 were mentally subnormal, while 3 of the remainder had moral faults, prostitution and drunkenness. The remaining 2 who appeared to be respectable were temporarily unemployed and not over anxious to recommence work. In only 1 case was sickness the reason for lack of employment, and most had been unemployed for over a year. Of the 11, 6 were single, 1 widowed, 1 divorced, 2 separated, and the last, though recently married, would not live with her in-laws and had chosen to leave her husband until he could obtain accommodation to suit her. Even the widowed woman had made a bad match, having married a drunkard. In fact, not one of these women had made a success of her marriage, largely due to inability to run a home. One wonders if the lack of a normal home life had left these women wanting in some essential which goes to make a good housewife. Despite the fact that a proportion of those brought up by their parents fail to make good housewives, one was left with a very strong impression that these 'orphans of the storm' compared badly with those reared in the family.

It would appear at first glance that these results are a reflection on Local Authority care, but it must be remembered that the failures tend to congregate in the common lodging-houses. Both Local Authorities and voluntary agencies have many successes to their credit, and some boys and girls have reached University standard.

The following two case-histories have been selected as examples of the type of problem case with which the Local Authority or voluntary agency is frequently burdened, one a child who came from bad parents, his father having been a criminal, and the other a mental defective who was also tuberculous. In spite of the efforts of the Local Authority the child, who was committed to a reformatory for theft, served in the next 25 years a total of 10 years' imprisonment for 22 convictions for theft, assault and breach of the peace. He has become a cunning, evil man, who speaks civilly but is dirty and unkempt. He joined the army to get away from the reform school, and the six years of his army service began with a conviction for theft. During the periods between his prison sentences he has resided in lodging-houses, having no contact with his relatives. Although single, one of his convictions was for assault on his reputed wife. He has worked a total of 35 days in his life and lives on National Assistance grant.

The mentally defective, tubercular lodger had just as anti-social a record, though his weakness was begging. He was orphaned when young, and he and his brother were brought up by the Local Authority and have since spent much of their time in sanatoria. Unfortunately, a wanderlust has possession of this lodger who would never stay in one sanatorium long enough to benefit, and frequently resided in lodging-houses where his inconsiderate, dirty habits made him a danger to his fellows. He claimed National Assistance grant, but supplemented this by begging. He wrote begging letters to everyone he could think of from the King downwards. At 52, he could only claim a total of a few years' work as a jobbing gardener and farm labourer, and has resided in poorhouses as well as in lodging-houses.

CIVIL STATUS

Each person interviewed was questioned about civil status, and the following table shows the numbers in the various categories:-

<u>Civil Status</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Single ...	377	64.8	71	32.5
Married ..	18	3.1	27	12.4
Widowed ..	89	15.3	75	34.4
Separated.	93	16.0	37	17.0
Divorced..	<u>5</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3.7</u>
	582	100.0	218	100.0

Single - Model lodging-houses were originally intended for single persons, and the table shows that the majority of the men interviewed claimed to be single. Defaulting husbands often declared they were single, but in cross-checking statements several of them were transferred to their correct category, and it may safely be presumed that some clever liars were not detected.

There has been discussion for some years on the question of Ireland having the lowest marriage rate in the civilized world, 5 per thousand of the population. The Eire Central Statistics Office stated in 1951 that a quarter of the population never married and half the agricultural labourers remained single all their lives. With this as background, the civil status of the 112 Irishmen interviewed was examined. It was found that 82 were single and only 30 had been married, a higher proportion of single men than among the Scots interviewed. Of the 76 who came from Eire, 57 were single, 12 widowers, 4 separated, 2 still with wives alive and seeking a home for them, while only 1 was divorced. As the large majority were

Roman Catholics, the low divorce rate was not surprising. Most of those interviewed gave as their reasons for not marrying that they preferred to be unencumbered with responsibility and could well use all their money on themselves.

Married - Eighteen men and 27 women stated that they were married but had sought refuge in the common lodging-house owing to housing difficulties. Some said that they had lost their lodgings; others had been evicted for non-payment of rent. A few had recently arrived from the country. There were two cases of caretakers who had lost their jobs and could not find a new house. Several among the younger group had stayed with in-laws but had left owing to quarrels.

Widowed - Eighty-nine men and 75 women had lost their spouses. Of the widowers, 59 were over retiral age, and only 7 of these were undesirable characters. Nine of the 30 younger widowers had long records of unemployment. The remaining 73 formed a group which aroused sympathy. They had not been able to keep their home going alone, though some had succeeded for years. Some had lost their families; some had no children living in Glasgow; others had never had a family; while only 6 having relatives living locally received any help or even friendship from them. Few of these lonely men had made friends among the other inmates, although they were practically all highly regarded by the management. They were quiet and well-behaved. Many of the older men told me that they were just "waiting for the end," yet few attended religious services. The loss of the wife apparently had a permanently stunning effect on the ability of most to plan for the future. Very few drank to excess. There was a high

standard of independence in this group, several using up all their savings before making application for National Assistance grant.

Nearly one-third (75) of the women in lodging-houses claimed to be widows. This may be more than the actual number as the women often claimed to be married or widowed when they were really single, sometimes just for prestige and sometimes to 'legitimise' children. Most were able to look after themselves, though only 17 were under 60 years of age. Four were drunken and dirty and of low mental capacity; judging by the greater length of residence compared with length of widowhood, they were not demoralised by the loss of their husbands but had previously broken up their marriages by their irresponsible behaviour.

The duration of residence varied from one day by a recently widowed woman who was searching for a room to forty years by a woman of 73 who had been a widow for as long. Only 4 had been in the lodging-house for longer than they had been widowed. Five stated that they disliked 'model' life, but as they had lived there from two to six years without any real effort to change their abode this reflects their innate discontent rather than the unsuitability of the common lodging-house. A surprising fact was the general contentment with community life. Even the least comfortable lodging-house was favoured as being very cheap and without restrictions. A cultured widow, aged 68, appeared to find the availability of drinking companions more than compensation for the lack of comfort. On the other hand, an ex-lady's companion had only spoken to six fellow residents in six months. Another had kept aloof during the whole of her seven years' residence. Half of the widows had attempted to keep their home going but

had found it too lonely or too expensive. Only 10 had no relatives living, but many of the others had no near relatives in Glasgow. Eight had tried unsuccessfully to live with relatives, and 5 others declared that only the lack of space prevented them living with relatives.

Only 7 of the 75 widows were in employment, but this was the average for the women as a whole. One, aged 71, who earned £4.15/- a week as a cleaner, declared she kept healthy by working. More typical of the widows, however, was a 52-year-old who had not worked during her eleven years of widowhood and had no intention of working again.

In one of the hostels where children were allowed, there were a few widows with children. Most of the women with children, however, were separated from their husbands or unmarried.

Separated - Roughly one in six of those interviewed, 91 men and 37 women, admitted being separated from their spouses, and many and varied were the reasons given for the separation. They had one feature in common: the party interviewed was seldom to blame. Most of the separations were not judicial. The Welfare State usually had to care for the abandoned wife and children, though there were a few instances of the wife becoming the breadwinner.

There were several married couples who, after a long life together, had decided to part company and each reside in a common lodging-house. This rather callous indifference to long years of close association is shown in the case of two hawkers who had become too old for tramping the country. They had mutually agreed to part and now made little effort to see each other, though living in common lodging-houses only a mile apart.

Divorced - Divorces were very few, as in Scottish law divorce liberates the man from the necessity of supporting his wife, and any settlement given her by the Court is limited by the paucity of his estate. Legal separation on the other hand is to the advantage of a wife, as the Court decides the extent of separation allowance.

RELATIVES ALIVE

It was found that 76 per cent. of the lodgers had at least one relative alive, and most had several. The following table shows the number who professed to have one or more brothers, sisters, sons or daughters alive. It also includes the 24 per cent. who had no living relatives.

<u>Relatives alive</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Brothers	309	67
Sisters	407	84
Sons	112	82
Daughters	101	71
No relatives..	139	53

It will be noted that of the 800 interviewed, 491 claimed to have a sister or sisters alive, and 376 one or more brothers alive. Many, however, admitted having had no contact with their relatives for a long time, so that there would probably be fewer brothers and sisters alive than stated. The exact number of relatives claimed was recorded on the enquiry form in order to assess the possibility of these relatives providing a home for the lodger, but there was found to be no co-relation between the number of relatives and the availability of homes, and so no attempt was made to analyse the precise numbers. There were very few 'only' children.

Several of the lodgers who were single admitted to having sons or

daughters. Quite frequently sons and daughters who had done well for themselves took no interest in the welfare of their parents. It was not surprising that most of those with no relatives were elderly.

CONTACT WITH RELATIVES

The answers to this question were classified under three headings, 'frequent', 'occasional' and 'none', and as will be seen from the following table half the lodgers had no contact:-

<u>Contact with Relatives</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Frequent ...	136	23.4	69	31.7
Occasional..	146	25.1	41	18.8
None	300	51.5	108	49.5

Approximately a quarter of the lodgers had frequent contact with relatives, including some who went home daily and used the model just as a dormitory. Sometimes the contact was with some relatives, while others were carefully avoided. Many defaulting husbands were in contact with their brothers, sisters or parents. A few husbands had been turned out of the home by their wives for drink yet still made regular social calls home. One man went home every weekend and usually beat his wife, but never made any contribution towards her maintenance or the upkeep of his six children. A single man of 40 acknowledged having two illegitimate children, but was staying in a lodging-house in order to avoid supporting them.

A similar number had occasional contact with relatives. This included many whose relatives were living outwith Glasgow and who could not afford to travel to see them. One young Irish labourer kept his best suit for his yearly visits home and apparently only remained sober at this

time. Those who corresponded regularly with relatives were considered to have occasional contact.

Of the 800 lodgers interviewed, 300 men and 108 women had no contact with relatives. In the case of 139 men and 53 women there was no contact because the person had no living relatives, but in the remaining 161 men and 55 women it was due to the deliberate intention of the modeller, sometimes as a means of avoiding responsibility. Most of the men hiding from their families were husbands, often fathers as well. Certain of those deliberately avoiding members of their family had quarrelled with them, frequently because of drink. Several had relatives who were well placed and could afford to help but would not. One or two were too proud to reveal their poverty and would not make contact with their relatives.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS

It was surprising to see the variation in personal cleanliness even within the one lodging-house. The average varied from one model to another according to the general make up of its population. Some of the men were very fastidious and used the facilities for washing and ironing their clothes; some even washed their own bedlinen. One sailor of 73 retained his naval standards of smartness, while another seafarer, though blind and confined to bed with tuberculosis, managed to keep himself very clean. The following table shows the number and percentage of men and women falling into the three categories 'clean', 'fair' and 'dirty':-

<u>Personal</u> <u>Cleanliness</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Clean	240	41.2	141	64.7
Fair	250	43.0	65	29.8
Dirty	92	15.8	12	5.5

It will be noted that a lower percentage of men than of women could be classified as 'clean', and that three times as many men as women were 'dirty'. In fact, of the 92 men and 12 women who were 'dirty', many were senile and some were verminous. A rather depressing fact was that this category included two ex-bakers and one man who had not changed his clothing for at least eight months.

STATE OF CLOTHES

The quality of clothing was not assessed by Savile Row standards. Collarless men who had sturdy boots and sound clothing were considered well dressed, and the poor clothing included some in toeless boots and sacking trousers. The following table shows the state of clothing of the lodgers divided into three categories 'good', 'fair' and 'poor':-

<u>State of Clothes</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Good	188	32.3	125	57.3
Fair	282	48.5	80	36.7
Poor	112	19.2	13	6.0

It will be noted that while more than half the women had 'good' clothing only one-third of the men were so classified. In 48 per cent. of the men the clothing was classified as 'fair', whereas 36 per cent. of the women were placed in this category. Three times as many men as women had 'poor' clothing.

In one female lodging-house clothing was sold very cheaply (1d. for a hat, 6d. for a skirt, and 1/6d. for a coat). These articles, though gifted for distribution, were not given away so that the recipient could feel independent, but although this aim was achieved very little gratitude was evinced. Some men bought their clothing from the barrows.

The National Assistance Board consider that in normal circumstances the subsistence grants made are sufficient to provide for clothing, and applicants for special clothing grants are not encouraged. Nevertheless, the inspectors use their discretionary powers under special circumstances. Whenever they do so, the application is followed up to ensure that the money has been correctly spent. The clothes store of the Health and Welfare Department is recommended to those who require clothes replacement, but its use is not enforced.

The facilities for keeping changes of clothing are universally poor in the lodging-houses. Some of the men keep their spare clothing in boxes under their beds. Only in the Salvation Army Women's Hostel are lockers of any size provided beside the bed. Recently certain lodging-houses, in an attempt to attract a better type of lodger, have carried out limited conversions in some of their dormitories whereby two adjacent cubicles are converted into one large compartment which is then fitted with an independent bed lamp, a chair and a wardrobe, and let at a weekly rental of 15/- instead of 10/6d.

SOURCE OF INCOME

The source of income of every lodger interviewed was ascertained. As will be seen from the following table, the lodgers obtained their livelihood through ten different channels but, except in the case of the employed, the majority depended partially or wholly on help from the National Assistance Board:-

<u>Source of Income</u>	<u>Number of Inmates</u>		<u>Percentage of Total</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Earnings	100	28	17.2	12.8
National Assistance only	124	98	21.3	44.9
plus Unemployment Benefit ..	102	21	17.5	9.6
plus Sick Benefit	33	14	5.7	6.4
plus Old Age Pension (Contributory)	151	25	25.9	11.5
plus Old Age Pension (Non-Contributory) ...	30	21	5.1	9.6
Pension: War Service	19	-	3.3	-
Disability	15	3	2.6	1.4
Widows	-	6	-	2.8
Blind	8	1	1.4	0.5
Maternity Benefit	-	1	-	0.5
	<u>582</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Earnings - It will be seen that 100 men and 28 women gave earnings as their source of income. The great majority were employed persons, but a few were independent men who, though not employed at present, were living on their past savings. There were in addition one or two women living on the earnings of their husbands.

Unemployment Benefit - This was the principal source of income of a further 102 men and 21 women. All of these, however, required a supplement to this benefit from the National Assistance Board. Unemployment

Benefit at the time of the survey was 32/6d. per week for an unmarried man. The National Assistance Board assessed his requirements in the lodging-house at 35/- plus the rent he paid for his cubicle, less a sum of 1/6d. deducted for heating and lighting. Therefore, if he paid 11/6d. per week for his cubicle, his total income would be 45/-, made up as follows:-

National Assistance scale	35/-	
Rent of cubicle	11/6	
Less heating and lighting	<u>1/6</u>	10/-
	45/-	(32/6 Benefit (12/6 National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit depends, of course, on the stamping of his National Insurance card, and if this has been properly carried out the benefit initially extends to 180 days (30 weeks). If he has been insured for at least five years under the National Insurance Scheme, additional days of benefit may be added at the rate of three days for every five stamps less one day for every ten days of benefit drawn in the previous four contribution years. The maximum number of additional days permitted is 312, giving a total of 492 days or approximately 70 weeks. To re-qualify for benefit, a claimant must start work again and pay a further 13 contributions. Under these regulations, Unemployment Benefit ceases after 70 weeks even in the case of an individual who has an unbroken work record for the previous five years. Thereafter, if the man or woman is not employed, the National Assistance Board pays the 45/- direct out of their funds.

Sick Benefit - Thirty-three men and 14 women were in receipt of Sick Benefit, which is paid through the provisions of the National Health Insurance and has usually to be supplemented by National Assistance grant.

All sick persons, however, do not receive Sick Benefit, for some have insufficient insurance stamps to earn it. If Sick Benefit is paid the rate for a single man is 32/6d. per week, which is supplemented in the same way as Unemployment Benefit in order that the applicant may receive a total of 45/- per week.

If the sick person has no Sick Benefit the National Assistance Board pay the 45/- out of their funds direct. Twenty-six men and three women in the survey received their pay during sickness in this way.

Old Age Pensions:

(a) Contributory - 151 men and 25 women were found to be in receipt of a Contributory Old Age Pension of 32/6d. Such pensions are paid to men at the age of 65 and to women at the age of 60. They require to be supplemented in the same way as Sick Benefit to give the recipient 45/- a week if the rent of the cubicle is 11/6d. Should, however, the rent be less, as it may well be in the case of female lodgers (e.g., 9/6d.), the total income of such a person would be only 43/-.

(b) Non-Contributory - Some old persons who have never contributed or have not contributed long enough to the National Insurance Scheme are entitled to a Non-Contributory Old Age Pension of 26/- at age 70. These pensions are issued by the National Assistance Board and, where necessary, are supplemented by National Assistance grant, for example -

National Assistance scale	35/-	
Rent of cubicle	11/6	
Less heating and lighting	<u>1/6</u>	10/-
	45/-	(26/- Non-Contributory
		(Old Age Pension
		(19/- National Assistance

Some old people, however, have no claim either to a Non-Contributory or a Contributory Old Age Pension. The regulations state that Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions cannot be drawn by persons with an adequate income, aliens and naturalised persons who have resided in this country less than ten years. Persons in the last mentioned group, however, would, under certain conditions, be eligible for National Assistance grant, in which case the Board would pay them from their own funds the sum of 45/- per week. The National Assistance Board issue books of vouchers, payable at the Post Office, to Old Age Pensioners in regular receipt of supplementation to save them a double journey.

Pensions - (a) Nineteen men were in receipt of a War or Service Pension which in every case was supplemented to some extent by the National Assistance Board. In their case, the first £1 of the pension is ignored in making the assessment, so that the majority receive a total of some £3.5/- per week. (b) Fifteen men and three women had a Disability Pension, and again the first £1 is ignored in making up the assessment. (c) Only six women were in receipt of a Widow's Pension of 32/6d., which in every case was supplemented by the National Assistance Board in the same way as for Sick Benefit or a Contributory Old Age Pension. The other widows received all their support from National Assistance grant. (d) Eight men and one woman were in receipt of a Blind Pension. The income of this group is higher than of sighted persons because of Government concessions. They are granted 53/- per week plus the full amount paid for accommodation in the lodging-house less 1/6d. per week deducted for heating and lighting. Thus, on the assumption that their accommodation costs 11/6d. per week, their total income would be 63/-.

Maternity Benefit - One woman who had been recently confined was in receipt of Maternity Benefit as part of her income. In assessing her need the National Assistance Board disregarded the first £1 of the Maternity Benefit.

National Assistance Grant only - The entire income of 124 men and 98 women was derived from National Assistance grant, the majority being persons who had exhausted their Unemployment Benefit.

It was found, however, that many lodgers had a secret source of income, so that the sums just mentioned were not always the total income. Many did minor jobs on the side; for instance, some were part-time cleaners, bookie's runners, and a few were street beggars. Others again gathered small sums for services to less fortunate inmates or received occasional gifts from relatives or friends. There were also a number of thieves and prostitutes. It will be appreciated that it was difficult, and frequently impossible, to obtain information about the undeclared sources of income. However, one man stated that he augmented his 45/- National Assistance grant and Unemployment Benefit by at least £3 per week which he earned by making leather goods in the model and selling them to shops. He dressed well, spent 8/- a day on food, and bought 100 cigarettes a week. The balance of his money was spent on drink.

The National Assistance Board officers exercise considerable care to maintain a balance between perpetuating actual hardship and squandering public money. They dislike the voucher system and pay cash wherever possible. But to those whose veracity they doubt they issue money for one night only, and when very dubious they issue to the lodging-house keeper a

voucher which permits the recipient to receive a bed and some food for one or two nights only. Next day the inspector makes careful enquiries about the case. The principle adopted is to be generous to the absolutely destitute, but this tendency is readily taken advantage of by the indolent and the work-shy who under the present system appear to be able to draw basic relief indefinitely. It would appear that the utmost penalty which can be imposed on the most flagrantly lazy man is to reduce his National Assistance grant to 29/- for six weeks. If he spends it all and goes for a night or two to the casual wards to prove his destitution he is then in a strong position to re-apply for further National Assistance grant. Under present legislation it is not legal to enforce a sojourn in a training centre. The man must be persuaded to make the effort.

An interesting list of those enjoying long-term unemployment and subsisting on National Assistance grant could be compiled. An irresponsible man of 39 had a wife and six children. He visited home at the weekend to see his children and beat his wife. As he was strong and healthy there was no reason why he should not work, except that he received more when idle than he could earn. Under the present arrangements the National Assistance Board paid £3.19/- for his wife and children and 45/- for himself in the common lodging-house. His wife received the 40/- Children's Allowance, and the total of £8. 4/- was as much or more than the value of his work.

By judicious forging of National Assistance grant numbers and varying names and addresses, a few wily rogues cheat the Assistance Board by collecting money from several offices. Four men admitted to this, and public records reveal how few are penalised for such a practice but not how many attempt it.

EMPLOYED AT PRESENT

Ninety-four men and 19 women were employed. A further seven men were living on their savings. One of these was reputed to be writing a book and was living in the lodging-house to collect copy. Two others were young Irishmen enjoying a holiday without pay between jobs who were induced by the attractions of drink and women to return to Glasgow from remote hydro-electric schemes. They preferred to forego their Unemployment Benefit in order to have assured freedom to fritter away their savings and intended later to return to jobs found by themselves or apply to the Labour Exchange for employment.

Several groups of Irish labourers were seen who were not employed but not in receipt of any National help. They were travelling to work and using the lodging-houses as hotels. They were not included in the survey as it was felt that such large groups of similar character would upset its balance. Similarly, in the side investigations on methylated spirit drinkers, it was found that many were neither employed nor in receipt of any State help. Some of these and some of those who sedulously avoided interview probably were living on criminal earnings.

Included in the unemployed grouping were all those with part-time work who received grants from the National Assistance Board. Among the part-time work done were jobs on the lodging-house staff, watching vans, and acting as bookie's runners. Some confidentially admitted to part-time work on the understanding that nothing be said to the National Assistance Board. Filling in coupons and studying form was almost a full-time employment for some, but even when they occasionally won money they were

classified as unemployed.

Nine women were supported by their husbands and increased the number of women living on earnings to 28. There were also some women in part-time employment not earning enough to live without National Assistance grant who were not classified as employed. Most of these women were cleaners who assisted with the work of the lodging-houses, in return for which they received free food or accommodation.

NORMAL OCCUPATION

The normal occupations of the lodgers were classified according to the social class groupings defined in the 'Classification of Occupations, 1950,' compiled and used by the General Register Office, London. This form of classification was compiled primarily for Census purposes, but is also used for coding by registrars of births and deaths and in morbidity surveys. The social class grouping provides a convenient arrangement for the classification of occupations into five main social classes based on the general standing of the occupation. In the manual some of these main classes are subdivided, in particular Social Class III. The classification, as given in the manual, was simplified to suit the requirements of the survey, Classes IV and V not being subdivided. The following are examples of the type of occupations falling into the five social classes:-

Examples

Class I - Professional Occupations

Clergyman, lawyer, physician, civil engineer, qualified accountant, commissioned officers in H.M. Forces.

Class II - Intermediate Occupations

Trained nurse, teacher, chemist, draughtsman, manager of grocery or any retail shop, higher clerical officer, farmer.

Class III - Skilled Occupations

- (a) Mineworkers - Coal cutters, hewers and getters.
- (b) Transport - Engine driver, tram driver, bus driver, seaman and deck hand, engineer officer, steward and purser on board ship.
- (c) Clerical - Clerk, shorthand typist, secretary.
- (d) Armed Forces - Other than commissioned officers.
- (e) Others - Electrician, blacksmith, sheet-iron worker, metal spinner, riveter, plater, plumber, french polisher, dressmaker, cabinetmaker, joiner, printer and compositor, slater, glazier, bricklayer, shop assistant.

Class IV - Semi-skilled Occupations

Riveter's labourer, machine attendant, certain garment machinists, boiler scaler, sackmaker, bottler, farmworker, gardener.

Class V - Unskilled Occupations

Bricklayer's labourer, plasterer's labourer, labourers in engineering, electrical and allied trades, kitchen hands in restaurants, messengers and lift attendants.

The following table shows the normal occupations of the lodgers classified according to this method:-

<u>Social Class</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
I Professional Occupations	2	0.3	-	-
II Intermediate Occupations	9	1.5	3	1.4
III Skilled Occupations -				
(a) Mineworkers	29	5.0	-	-
(b) Transport Workers	26	4.5	1	0.4
(c) Clerical Workers	3	0.5	-	-
(d) Armed Forces	7	1.2	-	-
(e) Others, including Trades	118	20.3	38	17.4
IV Semi-skilled Occupations	110	19.0	54	24.8
V Unskilled Occupations	276	47.4	61	28.0
VI Not gainfully employed	2	0.3	61	28.0
	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Social Class I - Professional Occupations - This group contained only 2 men. One was a notary public and the other a mining engineer, both being University graduates.

Social Class II - Intermediate Occupations - There were 9 men and 3 women in this category. The men included 3 shop proprietors, 1 of whom claimed also to be a master craftsman, 1 first-aid worker, school master, inspector, local officer of the Salvation Army, estate agent, and sanitary inspector. Two of the women had owned shops, and 1 was a governess.

Social Class III - Skilled Occupations - This classification is subdivided into five. The first group, containing 29, were mineworkers. Twenty-seven lodgers were classified as transport workers, 1 woman tram

driver being included. Nine were seamen and the rest were engine, lorry, train and bus drivers. Three men were classified as clerical workers, 1 being a factor and the other 2 clerks. There were 7 professional soldiers. The final category included trades, and was by far the largest and most varied of the skilled group. There were 118 men and 38 women classified in this group. The long established crafts had fewer representatives than the newer specialties. There were 3 blacksmiths, 4 painters, 2 tailors, 3 joiners, 2 saddlers, 2 trunk makers, 1 cabinetmaker, carpenter, woodcarver, watchmaker, basketmaker, shoemaker, slater, and a bottle blower. Representing the food industries, there were 3 cooks, 4 bakers, 1 butcher, 6 shop assistants, and a roundsman. Representing the entertainment world were 7 showmen, 3 professional boxers, 2 professional footballers, and an actor. Among the skilled occupations mainly connected with the shipbuilding industry were 3 caulkers, 11 riveters, 4 shipwrights, 3 fitters, 3 steel erectors, 5 hammermen, 5 boilermakers, 3 ironmoulders, 1 wireworker, 1 welder, 3 platers, and 4 engineers. There were also 2 printers, 2 electricians, 6 bricklayers, 1 mason, 7 cranedrivers, 1 porter and 1 hairdresser.

Quite a variety of occupations were represented among the 38 skilled women, including 10 waitresses, 5 shop assistants, 4 dressmakers, 3 cooks, 3 spinners, 2 machinists, 2 seamstresses, 2 tailoresses, 1 actress, french polisher, laceweaver, post-office clerkess, dental mechanic's assistant, paper sorter and upholsterer.

Social Class IV - Semi-skilled Occupations - This group included 27 farm labourers and 8 gardeners. There were 24 carters and 2 grooms, who

all showed a gentle humanity of manner and a bland profanity of tongue which seemed a hallmark of their following. The typical occupations of a city were represented in a playground attendant, 4 coalmen, 1 hotel boots, 1 lamplighter, 2 window cleaners, 2 tram conductors and 1 paviour. The shipbuilding and heavy industries were represented by 7 iron foundry labourers, 4 plater's labourers, 6 drillers, 4 machine erector's mates, 2 fitter's mates, 1 brakesman, 8 firemen, 2 slingers, 2 galvanizers, and 1 riveter's mate.

This group included 54 women. There were 15 domestic servants, 13 pantry maids, 10 laundresses, 8 hospital maids, 3 farm workers, 2 chamber maids, 1 in the land army, 1 bottler, and 1 paper packer.

Social Class V - Unskilled Occupations - This group accounted for nearly half the males interviewed and more than a quarter of the females. The very large majority were engaged in casual labouring of one kind or another, principally on the roads, in the docks and at hydro-electric schemes, but a considerable number had occupations such as bricklayer's labourer and plasterer's labourer. The women were mainly cleaners.

Social Class VI - Not gainfully Employed - This group contained two tramps, one being a young mental defective. Sixty-one women were included because their only occupation was housewifery.

APPRENTICESHIP

Only 32 men and 10 women had served an apprenticeship, i.e., 14.1 per cent. of the men and 4.6 per cent. of the women interviewed. Apprenticeship is the most usual method of recruiting and training the skilled worker to become, for example, a plumber, joiner, bricklayer, slater, electrician, fitter, turner, sheet metal worker, butcher, baker, milliner, draper.

Apprenticeship has been defined as a mode of learning a craft from a master, but in recent years no longer extends to seven years' living in the household of the master without wages. Once appointed the apprentice is expected to remain until his training is completed. Women have less need to serve an apprenticeship, except in the clothing and distributive trades. Nowadays many employers dispense with formal apprenticeship but instruct the learners in the working of a machine, promotion in the factory taking place mainly by ability.

PRESENT OCCUPATION

The list of the present occupations of the lodgers differed quite considerably from that given as their normal occupation, because so many of them were unemployed, sick or retired. The same classification was used to tabulate the present occupation, but three further classifications were added, namely, VII Unemployed, VIII Sick, and IX Retired. It will be noted from the following table that four-fifths of the lodgers were included in the last mentioned classifications:-

<u>Social Class</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
I Professional Occupations	-	-	-	-
II Intermediate Occupations	3	0.5	-	-
III Skilled Occupations -				
(a) Mineworkers	-	-	-	-
(b) Transport Workers..	4	0.7	-	-
(c) Clerical Workers ..	1	0.2	-	-
(d) Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
(e) Others, including Trades	16	2.7	3	1.4
IV Semi-skilled Occupations	15	2.6	3	1.4
V Unskilled Occupations ...	55	9.4	13	5.9
VI Not gainfully employed ..	4	0.7	9	4.1
VII Unemployed	214	36.8	90	41.3
VIII Sick	59	10.1	17	7.8
IX Retired	<u>211</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>38.1</u>
	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Social Class I - Professional Occupations - No male or female lodger was included in this category.

Social Class II - Intermediate Occupations - Two scrap dealers and 1 bookkeeper were in this category.

Social Class III - Skilled Occupations - Under 'Transport Workers' were included 2 seamen and 2 lorry drivers, and under 'Clerical Workers' 1 clerk. Under 'Others' there were 16 men - 2 cranedrivers, 2 bricklayers, 1 steel erector, slater, blacksmith, caulker, cooper, plater, showman, salesman, warehouse assistant, cinema operator, riveter and brushwasher. This category included 3 skilled women, a seamstress, shop assistant and machinist.

Social Class IV - Semi-skilled Occupations - There were included in this category 15 men - 5 warders or porters in lodging-houses, 2 hall porters, 2 coalmen, 2 farm labourers, 1 gardener, fireman, dry cleaner worker and disinfecter. Three women were included, 2 being in domestic service and 1 in a factory canteen.

Social Class V - Unskilled Occupations - In this category were included 55 men - 25 general labourers, 8 watchmen, 4 dock labourers, 4 newspaper vendors, 2 pedlars, 2 railway porters, 2 workers with the Cleansing Department, 2 builder's labourers, 2 redleaders, 1 slater's labourer, slinger, loader and pavement artist. Thirteen unskilled women, all cleaners, were included.

Social Class VI - Not gainfully employed - Four men were placed in this category as they had no visible means of support but made no claims for National Assistance grant. All were tramps, one being mentally defective. Nine housewives were included in this category. Although they no longer did housework they were responsible for looking after their own children in the lodging-house.

Social Class VII - Unemployed - This group was the largest, comprising 214 men and 90 women. Even these numbers do not give a true picture of the state of unemployment in the lodging-houses, for it was found that many of those over pensionable age had been unemployed for considerable periods of time before retiral. It was therefore decided to include those pensioners who had been out of work for more than five years prior to reaching the age of 65 (60 in the case of women). Since work is increasingly difficult to

obtain as people get older, in judging the length of unemployment in this group only the years a man was unemployed before the age of 60 and a woman before the age of 55 were counted. For example, one man of 67 who had not worked since he was 58 was grouped as having been unemployed for two years. A woman who was now 63 had not worked since she was 48 and was considered to have been unemployed for seven years. This added 103 men and 43 women from the retired group to the 214 men and 90 women listed as unemployed on page 165. The record of the combined group is shown in the following table:-

<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Under 1 month ..	5	1.6	11	8.3
1-3 months	22	6.9	12	9.0
4-11 months	45	14.2	24	18.0
1-2 years	57	18.0	28	21.1
3-4 years	59	18.6	22	16.5
5-9 years	77	24.3	19	14.3
10-19 years	37	11.7	12	9.0
20-29 years	8	2.5	4	3.0
30 years and over	<u>7</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.8</u>
	<u>317</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>100.0</u>

It will be observed that only 5 men and 11 women had been unemployed less than a month. A further 67 men and 36 women had been unemployed for less than a year. The majority of these professed willingness to return to work although some had only held their last job for a very short time. 116 men and 50 women had been unemployed for 1-4 years, and this longer term of unemployment was accompanied by a definite reluctance to return to work. Many of these claimed that they were only fit to do light work. In this connection it is important to remember that those who had been idle for some time were bound to be stiff after their first day back at heavy

work. Many half-hearted labourers gave up the struggle at once and felt it afforded them real grounds for claiming they could only manage light labour. 129 men and 36 women had not worked for over 5 years, and of these 15 men and 5 women had done no work for over 20 years. The long term unemployed included a man of 57 who had not worked for 35 years and who had become extremely dirty and verminous. One, aged 69, had not worked for 31 years and another, aged 45, had a total of 27 years' unemployment. The histories of the 7 men and 1 woman having over 30 years' unemployment were studied. Three were persons of low mental calibre who were virtually unemployable; the others had all lost their work during the slump of the middle 'twenties and had allowed themselves to drift through life ever since. They had little appreciation of the fact that they had literally wasted a lifetime.

Social Class VIII - Sick - Fifty-nine men and 17 women were unfit to work because of sickness. Of these, only 33 men and 14 women were still entitled to Sickness Benefit, the other 26 men and 3 women receiving National Assistance grant.

Social Class IX - Retired - 211 men were retired. Actually there were 223 men over pensionable age, but 12 of these were employed. Under 'Source of Income' (page 152), only 181 men are shown as drawing either Contributory or Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions. The 30 men over 65 who were not drawing Old Age Pensions included 28 between 65 and 70 who had not qualified for a Contributory Old Age Pension and 2 naturalised citizens who had only lived in this country for 8 and 6 years respectively. This group obtained their money from the National Assistance Board. Of the

88 women who were over 60, only 5 were still at work, the remainder having retired; 46 received an Old Age Pension, and the other 37 received National Assistance grant as Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions are not available until 70.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

It was found that 240 men and 82 women had never had any other occupation than that given as the normal one. 218 men and 113 women had, however, tried one other type of job, while 117 men and 23 women had attempted two or more types of work. The percentage of lodgers falling into these groups is shown in the following table:-

	<u>No Other Occupation</u> %	<u>One Other Occupation</u> %	<u>Two or more Other Occupations</u> %
Males ...	41.2	38.7	20.1
Females ...	37.6	51.8	10.6

NUMBER OF JOBS IN PAST YEAR

Each of the lodgers interviewed was asked in how many jobs he had been employed during the past year. 116 men and 50 women admitted to only one job, while 40 men and 8 women had held two jobs or more. The remainder had been unemployed, sick or retired during the whole of this period.

WAR SERVICE

There were very few women with war service, only nine in each war. The greater number of men with service in the First War (239) compared with those having service in the Second War (151) shows up the high average age of the lodgers. Those men who were too young to have served in the Second War all claimed to have done their military service unless they were unfit. This was not true of all those still under 25, for some were known to be defaulters in this respect.

STATE OF HEALTH

Each person interviewed was asked about his state of health and, as will be noted from the following table, almost half made no complaint:-

		<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Good	...	285	49.0	105	48.2
Fair	...	224	38.5	96	44.0
Bad	...	73	12.5	17	7.8

Only 12 per cent. of the men and 8 per cent. of the women stated that they had bad health; 40 per cent. who had minor complaints of one kind or another were classified as being in fair health. It was not practicable to carry out a clinical examination of each person, although a number of those complaining of bad health were medically examined and assisted.

The disabilities of which they complained were classified according to the Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948. When a lodger had more than one

disability each was recorded unless interrelated. For example, a lodger suffering from a heart condition who also had a hernia would be classified under both categories, i.e., heart disease and hernia. On the other hand, a lodger whose blood pressure had been elevated as the result of chronic kidney disease would be recorded only as 'nephritis.'

The following list is a compilation of the disabilities. Some who considered they had good health are included, such as mental defectives or blind. Others who complained of having only fair health could not be classified, as no real evidence of illness was detected.

1. Mental Defectives	20
2. Blind	25
3. Deaf	1
4. Paralysis	41
5. Other Respiratory Diseases	1
6. Heart of Stomach and Bowels	50
7. Other Digestive Diseases	1
(a) Diabetes	7
(b) Hernia	22
8. Specific and Unknown Causes	12
9. Accident Causes (Accidents and War Wounds)	19
10. All Other Diseases	1
(a) Gripples	16
(b) Rheumatism and Arthritis	26
(c) Sore Feet	6

List of Disabilities complained of by Lodgers

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	31	4	35
2. Other Infectious Diseases	-	-	-
3. Cancer (All Forms)	6	1	7
4. Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	14	3	17
5. Mental Disorders -			
(a) Psychotic	14	5	19
(b) Mentally Defective or Character Disorders	27	7	34
(c) Alcoholics (including Methylated Spirit Drinkers)	22	6	28
6. Other Nervous Diseases -			
(a) Epilepsy	5	1	6
(b) Deafness	13	7	20
(c) Blind	8	2	10
(d) Partially Blind	12	10	22
(e) Disseminated Sclerosis	4	-	4
7. Diseases of Heart	58	9	67
8. Other Circulatory Diseases	15	4	19
9. Pneumonia	-	-	-
10. Bronchitis	62	12	74
11. Other Respiratory Diseases	8	3	11
12. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	2	12
13. Other Digestive Diseases -			
(a) Gastritis	9	3	12
(b) Hernia	12	2	14
14. Senility and Unknown Causes	31	7	38
15. Violent Causes (Accidents and War Wounds)	19	6	25
16. All Other Diseases -			
(a) Cripples	16	5	21
(b) Rheumatism and Arthritis	26	17	43
(c) Sore Feet	6	1	7
(d) Nephritis or Cystitis	6	5	11
(e) Skin Conditions	4	6	10
(f) Anaemia and Debility	14	8	22
(g) Malnutrition	6	-	6

The list shows that the most frequent complaints of the lodgers were bronchitis, heart disease, rheumatism, pulmonary tuberculosis and alcoholism. In addition, a fair proportion suffered from disabilities such as blindness, deafness and mental defect. The lodging-houses had also given shelter to a considerable number of cripples, either congenital or acquired as the result of accident or war wounds. Minor conditions, such as corns, flat feet and injuries to fingers, which had not affected working capacity were ignored.

1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System

Thirty-five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were seen. As this was the only infectious illness the sufferers from which were allowed to remain in residence, a complete assessment of all such cases resident in common lodging-houses was made. The findings of this separate survey are reported in Chapter IX.

2. Other Infectious Diseases

The almost complete freedom of the lodgers from other infectious diseases is an indication both of their infrequency and of their speedy admission to hospital. Apart from tuberculosis, influenza was the only infectious disease seen during the course of the survey.

3. Cancer (All Forms)

The seven cases of cancer seen were all admitted to hospital. Since this disease is rightly considered as a priority by both general practitioners and hospital authorities, the small number encountered is not surprising. Returns of the number of inmates admitted to hospital or recorded in the register of deaths as having died of this disease provide a much more accurate assessment of its prevalence. The hospitals are not anxious to retain inoperable or convalescent cases, and every endeavour is made to dismiss them to their own homes. When the residence is a lodging-house, difficulty frequently arises. Sometimes re-admission is pressed by the patient's own doctor; at other times vacancies for the sufferer are found in voluntary homes for incurables.

Of the seven cases seen, six were males, two being in a terminal condition. Neither of these had previously sought medical advice, and it was not until they were unable to rise from their bunks that the superintendent became aware that they were ill. One was suffering from extensive lung cancer and the other from cancer of the stomach with secondary involvement. Two of those dismissed from hospital were admitted to voluntary homes. Two other men who, after hospital investigation had been returned to the lodging-house as incurable, differed materially in their outlook. One who had a colostomy was very particular about himself and carried out his own dressings, while the other, aged 49, though still able to fend for himself, constantly appealed for re-admission to hospital and for disinfection. One day while waiting to see a Welfare Officer he slashed his throat, but only inflicted a minor wound which did not obtain him the

desired hospital bed. The only woman seen was elderly, and suffered from a slow growing cancer of the breast which she had concealed for many months

4. Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System

Fourteen men and three women with vascular lesions of the central nervous system were interviewed. Some suffered from a cerebral thrombosis and others from cerebral haemorrhage. In all cases, the lodgers were seen in their cubicles and arrangements made for admission to hospital. All were old age pensioners. Only four had previously sought medical advice despite the fact that the majority had complained for some time of dizziness and breathlessness.

5. Mental Disorders

Forty-one men and twelve women were classified as being either psychotic or mentally defective.

(a) Psychotics

Fourteen men and five women were classified as psychotic. The men were mainly middle aged, only two being over 60 and two under 40. The conditions from which most suffered were dementia praecox and schizophrenia. The majority sought consolation in alcohol. Two were known to have escaped from asylums, and four others had had treatment either as in-patients or at the out-patient departments of mental hospitals.

The five women included one aged 37 who had been in prison for attempted suicide but had repeated the attempt by taking tablets while living in the lodging-house. She had been divorced twelve years previously from a French husband and her three children had been left with the

Children's Officer. She had maintained herself by dressmaking and factory work until a year ago when she stopped work and went to live in the lodging-house. Two others suffered from melancholic dementia. Although they had good backgrounds, they had separated themselves voluntarily from their families. One of these had never been certified while the other had escaped from an asylum five weeks previously. The fourth woman, aged 47, had suffered from a manic depressive condition and, while undergoing treatment in hospital, had been divorced by her husband. She had lived in common lodging-houses for twelve years since dismissal from hospital but had required re-admission from time to time. Whenever she was discharged she returned to the lodging-house where the lady superintendent was very kind to her. The fifth woman, now aged 62, resided with her daughter until some ten years ago, when she developed involuntional melancholia. She quarrelled with her daughter and sought refuge in the lodging-house, where she has lived ever since, making no attempt to earn her living.

(b) Persons suffering from Mental Defect or Character Disorder

Twenty-seven men and seven women were placed in this group. The typical history of most of them was of loss of care and protection of parents, family or friends before they made their home in the lodging-house. Twenty-three of the men drank. Four drank wine and methylated spirit, three of whom frequented the brick kilns from time to time. Eighteen admitted to prison sentences for assault, drink, vagrancy, begging or theft.

Of the 27 men, 19 were under 40 years of age. Their employment record was extremely poor, most having been idle for many years. One, aged 33, had only worked three years in all his life. He had spent four

short spells in hospital for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, each time taking his own dismissal, and two terms in prison for theft. Another, aged 31, who had attended a special school, had not done a year's work in his whole life.

Some of the older men could not remember when they last worked, but four had served in the army for periods from three months to two years before their mental handicap was discovered, when they were promptly discharged as mentally unfit. Three men in this group were very difficult to manage when intoxicated and frequently changed lodging-houses. One actually tore up his bedclothes when drunk. Two were able to earn good wages as navvies but squandered every penny they earned. One feeble-minded man, aged 62, had deserted his wife and six children. His prison sentences for assault and failing to maintain his family were ineffectual. An illiterate mental defective, aged 21, had never worked. He drank and smoked heavily, and had been in prison for debt. Another mental defective, aged 31, had been certified but had escaped repeatedly. He had been in prison for theft and assault. Another, aged 38, was married at 20 and separated at 22, and though certified had also escaped repeatedly. He had a prison record for drink and theft. Only two had been fairly steadily employed, both on farm work, and even they had had many short term jobs. One rather amusing character was an elderly man of some 4 feet 4 inches in height who, when intoxicated, claimed to be the champion weight-lifter in Scotland and offered to show his prowess by lifting me above his head.

Of the seven women, four were mentally defective. Three had been married. One, aged 55, had escaped four times from mental hospitals and

had had three husbands, the last being still alive and living in another model. The unmarried mental defective, aged 32, had had an illegitimate child, now cared for by the Local Authority, and had lived in common lodging-houses for some years. The remaining three women were classified as moral delinquents and were all young prostitutes who had had illegitimate children. Two had good home backgrounds, but the third was daughter and granddaughter of prostitutes. All had run away from home and lived alternately in brothels and common lodging-houses.

It was found that sixteen of the problem cases supervised by the After-Care Section of the Department of Health for Scotland resided in common lodging-houses. These were, with one exception, men who had served in the Forces during the Second World War. Although each case was followed up they were not included in the sample survey, as special trouble had been taken to trace them, and they are reported here for general interest only.

The conditions from which they suffered can be briefly summarised as follows: Mentally defective (3); schizophrenic (3); psychopathic personality (3); psychoneurotic (5); and manic depressive (2). Of the sixteen, eight had received various periods of treatment in mental hospitals. Ten were single, six had been married but were now separated from their wives. As none of these individuals had been certified, it is difficult to know where otherwise they could have resided. Most of them were so restless that they tended to flit from one lodging-house to another, and their behaviour was such that no landlady would have tolerated them. This is confirmed by the fact that none of them could live in agreement with their relatives, who declined to give them permanent

accommodation. In several cases other members of the family had suffered from a mental disability, and in two the parents had committed suicide. In six of them the lack of mental balance had existed before the War service. One mental defective, now aged 46, who had served two years in the Pioneer Corps, had done no work since 1943. Another claimed that before his seven years' War service he could hold a job for as long as a year, but he had been employed for a total of less than three months since. A psychiatric casualty of the First World War was recently admitted to the Ex-Service Welfare Home at Reigate. Another, aged 44, whose disability was due to a head wound, had impaired memory and concentration but was eager to work. One schizophrenic had severe delusions, believing everyone around him was a German, and although he had received electrical treatment in hospital the psychiatrist felt that to certify him would only make his delusions worse. A dangerous paranoid schizophrenic drank heavily, and had been in prison several times for breaking up furniture. He said that he would rather go to prison than return to a mental hospital.

The one W.A.A.F. was psychopathic, had quarrelled with her relatives in Glasgow, and had become a prostitute.

(c) Alcoholics (including Methylated Spirit Drinkers)

Twenty-eight lodgers (22 men and 6 women) suffered from varying degrees of alcoholic poisoning. Seven had frequent bouts of intoxication, squandering their earnings or compensation money on whisky or beer. The remaining 21 admitted adding methylated spirit or eau de cologne to cheap wine or cider in order to increase the potency. They explained that they did so because they could not afford the more expensive alcoholic

beverages. One man had voluntarily entered an institution for treatment on the advice of Alcoholics Anonymous, but had relapsed on returning to the lodging-house. None of the rest had consulted a doctor or attempted in any way to break themselves of the habit.

Many of these addicts slept in the brick kilns to avoid paying for their beds. Visits to the brick kilns at night suggested that some seventy men who usually stayed in common lodging-houses were methylated spirit drinkers. This estimate is confirmed by the number of cases appearing in the courts and by general police experience. Frequently these addicts are middle aged men, but some young men are included. For example, when the police raided the brick works in Polmadie Road on the night of 16th April, 1953 ('Evening Citizen,' 17th April, 1953), they apprehended thirteen men, all under the influence of methylated spirit. The ages were 33, 35, 40, 43, 45, 47, 47, 48, 49, 53, 59 and 64. None had a fixed residence, but all had stayed in lodging-houses in recent months. They had all been employed at some time as labourers. Nine had previous convictions, extending from one to 22 convictions. When they appeared at the Central Police Court each was fined £1 or ten days' imprisonment for trespass. They were extremely dirty in person and clothing. Some actually obtained their food from the wastebins and from chip shops after closing time, while others begged a free breakfast from Missions such as the Tent Hall.

All the methylated spirit drinkers encountered had prison records, half of them for theft. Not one had a very high mental assessment. Several were well spoken and showed evidence of education. One quoted the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and another proclaimed his own merits as a

painter while mercilessly decrying the grammatical errors of his companions. One of the youngest addicts, aged 34, had deserted from the army, and after a few years as a labourer had taken up robbery as an easier living. He stayed in lodging-houses between prison sentences, but for the last few weeks he had slept in the brick kilns and consoled himself with cider laced with methylated spirit. A 45-year-old Irish labourer had only worked three years in his life. Although he had at least ten prison convictions and was so unreliable and drunken as to be unemployable, he was talking of marrying. This was unusual as most of the methylated spirit drinkers were not interested in the opposite sex. Half of the group were single, and the rest had been separated from their wives for lengths of time varying from eight to twenty-three years.

A visit to the brick kilns gives an illuminating lesson in the effects of drinking methylated spirit. The temperature used to dry out the bricks seems stifling to a more sober visitor, the coke fumes and the thick dust combining to irritate the mucous membrane. A certain toughness of constitution must be needed to sleep in this heat and go out into the winter cold in the same clothing. Any night one can see ten to twenty of the addicts sprawled on the bare floor without even a rolled coat for a pillow. The police periodically raid this haunt, charging the men found there with trespass, as to be found unconscious from drinking methylated spirit is not an offence. But for the most part the owners mercifully allow them this haven, and the watchmen ignore them. Such tolerance sometimes is too excessive. On one cold night I saw an unconscious man lying outside in the mud. The blood on his face indicated grazing due to

his fall. The watchman said he had been there two or three hours but did not consider it his job to drag him the three yards into shelter. He said the police would need to arrest six or more before they could send for the van. Their alternative choice was to put him into the road and take him from there as drunk and incapable. Two days later the same man was seen, having been moved into the oven room. His comrades had given him soup, but he was roused only with difficulty. Others who were drinking cider or beer and methylated spirit were polite and lucid, explaining their odd choice of drink as a means of forgetting their misery.

These methylated spirit drinkers are weak characters or work-shy, and the social misfits include some unexpected types. One woman escaped periodically from a respectable family and drank methylated spirit on Glasgow Green, sometimes sleeping in a nearby lodging-house. At last she would be found by her faithful husband and daughter and taken home in a dignified limousine. La nostalgie de la boue must be the reason for this yearning for the company of the riffraff who share her craving.

Lodging-house wardens claim to recognise the cracked lips and blue complexion and refuse the addicts admittance, but undoubtedly many are full-time or part-time lodgers. I have personally spoken to a man in the brick kilns and two months later had another most friendly conversation with him in a common lodging-house. However, even the most tolerant warden must in time deny them a bed. The degenerates who drink this cheap intoxicant would forego bed, food and certainly any expenditure on clothing to buy it. Some of them claim National Assistance grant and book beds in the common lodging-house for the nights when an inspector is due to call. On the other nights they 'sleep rough,' using the money they thus save to buy more methylated spirit.

6. Other Nervous Diseases

(a) Epilepsy

Six inmates were found to be suffering from epilepsy, and in four of these the condition was associated with some mental retardation. Not one of the epileptics had registered as a disabled person. They believed that registration handicapped them in obtaining work.

The following are excerpts of the case-histories of four of the epileptics interviewed:-

Male (64), Single: This man had frequent fits and was liable to cut his head. He had been in a model for 4 years since a quarrel with his sister, and had only worked for a total of 18 years. He had degenerated mentally and become dirty in his habits.

Male (20), Separated: This man frequently changed his lodgings. He worked in a dry cleaner's. He suffered from fits, and was of an unstable disposition.

Male (25), Single: Since the death of his parents 5 years ago he had lived in a lodging-house. At one time he had been a professional footballer, but later became a labourer. When seen he had been unemployed for 6 months, after serving a prison sentence of 2 years for theft.

Female (72), Single: This woman had worked 40 years as a cleaner in the model, and stayed there because it suited her work and she felt secure and comfortable. Her infirmity did not affect her daily life. Her main interest was in preparing meals, about which she was very particular.

(b) Deafness

Deafness did not appear to be as great a handicap as blindness. The general tendency in the lodging-house towards isolation made less noticeable the enforced solitude of the very deaf. Those hard of hearing could usually hear what was necessary, as very few of their fellows were soft-spoken. Twenty were deaf enough to be inconvenienced by their disability, but only one had considered applying for a hearing aid.

In the main, the deaf people were elderly. Seven, however, were under 50 and had found their disability a great disadvantage in maintaining a good work record. One man (39) had lost several short-time jobs in the past five years due to his deafness, and yet had not troubled to apply for an aid nor had he consulted his doctor. He was instructed to get a hearing aid by the National Assistance Supervisor. A woman (44) was completely deaf, and had retired from her work as a factory hand two years ago after steady employment for twenty years. She was quite contented, living quietly but isolated by her disability. Only one man (54) was deaf as the result of war service, for which he had a small pension. He had not worked since, although in other respects he was healthy.

(c) Blind

The crowded lodging-houses with their stone stairways, situated near busy streets, hardly seem ideal residences for the blind. It was therefore deemed advisable to carry out a complete review of every resident certified blind in a common lodging-house or working men's hotel in order to obtain an accurate assessment of how they fared rather than to draw conclusions from the findings of the ten cases seen in the sample survey.

An examination of the blind register elicited the information that in April, 1953, 29 inmates of lodging-houses or working men's hotels were certified as being blind. This number, of course, included the 10 already seen. The remaining 19 were then sought out and interviewed. The information obtained was most interesting and rather unexpected. Generally speaking, the members of this group showed a remarkably sturdy independence and a determination to live their lives as they wished. The majority

stated that they preferred the life in a lodging-house to that in private lodgings, and not one was anxious to enter a home for the blind. In fact, two had already lived for a short time in a blind men's home and had then decided to return to the lodging-house. This does not imply in any way that such homes are badly conducted, for visits show that the majority of the residents are settled and content. It does mean, however, that the type of individual who becomes blind while resident in a lodging-house is loth to change his mode of life.

The 29 blind persons (26 men and 3 women) were distributed among 10 common lodging-houses and 2 working men's hotels. Only 4 were found who had gone to the lodging-house after they had become blind, the rest having lived there, sometimes for very long periods, prior to being certified blind. The oldest blind lodger was 86. There were 7 aged between 76 and 80; 4 between 71 and 75; 4 between 66 and 70; 8 between 60 and 65; and 4 between 56 and 60. The youngest was 53. Seventeen were single, 10 widowed and 2 separated. Only 1 of the widowed group had married after becoming blind.

It was surprising to find how well the majority maintained themselves despite their disability. Most of the blind persons had made financial arrangements with other lodgers to assist them with cooking and serving their meals and running essential errands. Several went to a relative for their midday meal. One blind woman had arranged with the Superintendent for the provision of a cooked midday meal and with another inmate to provide breakfast and supper.

The cause of blindness was certified as follows:- Cataract either

primary or associated with other eye conditions (14); optic atrophy with associated cerebral vascular lesions (6); glaucoma (3); congenital abnormalities and developmental defects (2); myopia with associated corneal opacities or choroiditis (3); trachoma (1).

The following table shows the duration of blindness, the length of residence in a common lodging-house, and the time since the blind lodger was last employed:-

<u>Duration</u> <u>(5-Year Periods)</u>	<u>Number of Inmates</u>		
	<u>Certified</u> <u>Blind</u>	<u>Resident in</u> <u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>
Under 5	11	6	5
5-9	5	2	7
10-14	6	4	4
15-19	2	3	3
20-24	4	3	9
25 and Over ..	1	11	1

Failing eyesight prior to blindness caused 4 to give up work. Two had already retired before they became blind. Four had been unemployed for long periods due to other illnesses, one suffering from heart disease, another having chronic bronchitis, a third being crippled following a serious accident, and the fourth being an epileptic. Alcoholism was responsible for the unemployment of 1 man, 2 claimed that they were unable to find suitable work, while the remainder had made no apparent attempt to seek work. Not one of the 29 was employed when interviewed. In the case of 18, unemployment had preceded blindness, often by many years. In 7 cases unemployment and the onset of blindness corresponded very closely, and 4 actually continued at work for some little time after being certified blind.

It was found that the majority (19) were born in Glasgow, 4 else-

where in Scotland, and 6 came from Ireland (3 from Eire and 3 from Northern Ireland).

Most of the blind persons appeared on interview and on enquiry to be quite contented and well mannered; but the behaviour of 9 was not so satisfactory, 4 being definitely untidy, dirty in their habits and pugnacious, 3 being embittered, sarcastic and dissatisfied with their lot, and 2 being suspicious and taciturn.

The histories of this group seemed of sufficient interest to include a short summary of each. They have been classified according to sex and whether they lived in common lodging-houses or in working men's hotels.

Blind Men

1. (62) Widowed: This man, who was born in Glasgow, worked as a coalman. Shortly after the death of his wife he gave up his house and went to live in a lodging-house, but regretted this decision as he did not like the type of life. He was certified blind 3 years ago, his only other disability being slight deafness.
2. (73) Single: This man was born in Glasgow, and his normal occupation was a seaman. He gave up work 22 years ago, and stated that he had no alternative during the depression of the early 1920's but to reside in model lodging-houses. He had no desire to seek other accommodation. Despite a cardiac condition he was contented. He was certified blind 9 years ago.
3. (70) Single: He was born in Glasgow. His normal occupation was a cabinetmaker, and although he was certified blind 19 years ago he continued at work in the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind for a further 9 years. He had lived in a lodging-house for 20 years, and felt that the freedom there outweighed any advantages of private lodgings. His mental condition was still good, and his disposition genial.
4. (75) Widowed: This man was born in Greenock. He came to live in the lodging-house 6 years ago because he had lost his house due to the demolition of the property and was unable to obtain private lodgings. He retired from work as a building demolisher 5 years ago, and was certified blind 2 years ago. His disposition was quiet and taciturn.

5. (72) Separated: This man was born in Glasgow. He lived apart from his wife, having deserted her and his 5 boys and 5 girls 28 years ago. He stated that the separation was caused by his ill temper, and that when he lived in lodgings he could never agree with the landladies. He had resided in lodging-houses for 15 years, and was certified blind 13 years ago. Until the onset of blindness he worked as a house joiner. He emphasised, as did all the old men interviewed, that the sense of freedom experienced in the lodging-house could not be found in private lodgings.
6. (77) Widowed: A native of Stranraer, he had resided in common lodging-houses for 13 years following the death of his wife. His normal occupation was a general labourer until 4 years ago when certified blind. Although his daughter supplied midday meals, she could not offer him accommodation in her house. He was satisfied with the lodging-house and liked the freedom and lack of petty restrictions. When offered admission to a blind men's home he said he would only go there when no longer able to get about. He enjoyed good health, and was mentally alert. He kept himself clean and well groomed.
7. (86) Widowed: This man was born in Northern Ireland. His normal occupation was a dock labourer, and he only ceased work at the age of 82 owing to failing sight. He had been a widower for 43 years, and had resided in lodging-houses for 30 years, choosing these abodes because they were mainly situated near the docks. He had no desire for private lodgings, and refused to consider admission to a blind men's home. He was still physically and mentally fit, pleasant natured, and neat in appearance.
8. (70) Single: He was born in Glasgow. He worked as a ship's fireman until 25 years ago when he lost his right eye through an accident. He appeared to have made no attempt to obtain any other job, and was fundamentally lazy. His remaining eye began to give trouble 13 years ago, and the following year he was certified blind. He had resided in lodging-houses for over 20 years and was quite content, having no desire to enter private lodgings.
9. (64) Single: He was born in Belfast. He worked as a shipyard labourer, but had been unemployed since 1916 when he was discharged from the army with gunshot wounds of the right hand. He was certified blind 22 years ago, and had resided in common lodging-houses for 25 years. His War Pension and Assistance grants were supplemented by begging. While mentally alert, he had developed a low cunning from a long habit of soliciting alms. In general appearance he was filthy. His disposition was pugnacious and unpleasant, and he was not averse to striking out with his stick on the least provocation.

10. (77) Single: This man was born in County Mayo, Eire. He had lived in Scotland since the age of 3. Following the death of his mother 30 years ago he had resided continuously in common lodging-houses. He had no living relatives. Until 5 years ago he was fairly constantly employed as a navvy and later as a sawmill labourer. He was certified blind 4 years ago, and refused to enter a blind men's home.
11. (63) Single: A native of Glasgow, he worked as a shipwright until 2 years ago when he was certified blind. He then entered a lodging-house because he could no longer afford private lodgings which he preferred. His health was good and he was mentally alert. He had developed an embittered disposition, being emotionally distressed by the onset of his disability.
12. (58) Widowed: He was born in Belfast. His normal occupation was a handyman with Glasgow Corporation Transport Department. When certified blind 12 years ago he ceased work. Four years ago he lost his lodgings and entered a common lodging-house. Recently when his sister obtained a Corporation house he left the lodging-house and went to reside with her. His appearance was well groomed and tidy, and his disposition genial.
13. (76) Single: This man was born in Glasgow. He ceased work as a general labourer with the railway 11 years ago owing to failing eyesight, and was certified blind later in the year. He had resided in both private lodgings and lodging-houses, but since becoming blind had lived in the latter for economic reasons. His general health was poor, and he suffered from bronchitis and myocarditis. He was still mentally alert, and had a pleasant disposition.
14. (70) Single: He was born in Glasgow. When certified blind 17 years ago he ceased work as a porter. He had resided in lodging-houses for 25 years, and stated that there were too many restrictions in private lodgings. Ten years ago he entered a blind men's home but left after 4 weeks, complaining bitterly of the food and management, and had no desire to change his present abode. His physical condition was good, and he showed no mental impairment. He was dogmatic and bad tempered, and dirty and untidy in appearance.
15. (79) Widowed: He was born in Eire. Seventeen years ago he was certified blind and ceased work as a general labourer. He had resided in lodging-houses for 37 years following separation from his wife on his return from the Services. She was of a different religious persuasion, and he found that she had removed his 2 girls from a Catholic to a Protestant School. He had no idea of the present whereabouts of his family, but believed his wife died some years ago. He appeared to be entirely self sufficient and would not consider admission

to a blind men's home. He was in good health and mentally alert and intelligent.

16. (56) Single: This man was born in Glasgow. His normal occupation was a furniture porter, but he had been unemployed for 22 years. He was certified blind 12 years ago while he stayed with his sister. Following her death 8 years ago he entered a lodging-house, and now had no living relatives. He refused admission to Foresthall or a blind men's home, stating that he was contented with his lot. He was extremely deaf, frail, and inclined to take fits.
17. (65) Widowed: He was born in Glasgow. Till a year ago, when he was certified blind, he worked as a news vendor. He had resided in lodging-houses for 15 years, and did not desire to change. Although he was frail and suffered from chronic bronchitis he declined admission to Foresthall or a blind men's home. His appearance was dirty, and from all accounts he had always been a shiftless character.
18. (70) Single: He was born in Glasgow. His normal occupation was a labourer with the railway company, but he had not worked for 22 years. He was certified blind 7 years ago. For 30 years he had resided in common lodging-houses, preferring this life to private lodgings. He had no relatives alive. Admission to a blind men's home did not appeal to him. His general health was good, and his disposition quiet but lazy.
19. (80) Widowed: A native of Glasgow, this man worked as a builder's labourer until 21 years ago, since when he had been unemployed. He was certified blind 16 years ago. He stated that there was hardly a model in Scotland in which he had not lived. For 5 years he was an inmate of a blind men's home, but left after a quarrel with the Superintendent and refused re-admission.
20. (64) Single: This man was born in Glasgow. Till 8 years ago he worked as a boiler fireman. He was certified blind a year ago. He had no living relatives, and had resided in common lodging-houses most of his life. He would not consider any change, and seemed perfectly contented with his life. His health was excellent, his disposition pleasant, and he was mentally alert.
21. (80) Single: He was born in Glasgow. Until he retired 7 years ago he was employed as a ship's fireman. A year ago he was certified blind. He had no living relatives, had resided in the lodging-house for over 20 years, and did not wish to change his mode of living. His disposition was pleasant, and he was happy and contented. Physically he was very fit, and mentally alert. His appearance was clean and tidy.

22. (63) Single: A native of Maybole, this man had been blind since infancy. After being educated at a Special School for the Blind he entered the Blind Asylum and trained as a mat maker, retiring 23 years ago. He chose to live in a common lodging-house because of the freedom from petty restrictions experienced in private lodgings. Later he lived in a working men's hotel, where the good restaurant service appealed to him. He spent his summer holidays with his brother in Ayrshire, and when away he paid for his room in order to retain it. He was healthy, mentally alert, and spent most of his time reading Braille books. His disposition was pleasant and polite.
23. (53) Single: This man was born in Glasgow. He worked as a clerk until 6 years ago when he was certified blind. He had no living relatives, and had always resided in private lodgings until 9 months ago when the landlady requested his room for a relative. As he found difficulty in obtaining other private lodgings he had gone to live in a working men's hotel. He was fit, mentally alert, and had been a hard-working diligent man.
24. (63) Separated: He was born in Glasgow. His normal occupation was a ship's foreman, but he had been unemployed for 26 years. He was certified blind 23 years ago. He resided in private lodgings until 11 years ago when he married a woman who lived in the same house. She left the house 3 weeks after the marriage, and he had not seen her since. Regarding his marriage experience in a jocular manner, he admitted that he knew her only 2 weeks prior to the marriage. He also left the lodgings and had since resided for short periods in most of the lodging-houses in Glasgow. He had good health, and was clean in his habits.
25. (62) Single: He was born in Glasgow. Until 23 years ago he worked as a steel holder in travelling fairs. He was certified blind 13 years ago while in private lodgings. When the house became bug infested he left to live in a working men's hotel where he had remained for the past 12 years. He admitted he would prefer good lodgings if he could obtain them. He was frail and extremely nervous, quiet and mentally alert.
26. (58) Single: This man was born in Stranraer, where he visited his sister occasionally. He had worked as a builder's labourer, but had been unemployed for 8 years. Seven years ago he was certified blind, and in addition he was deaf. Since moving to Glasgow 2 years ago he had lived in a working men's hotel.

Blind Women

27. (73) Widowed: This woman was born in Glasgow. She had been a widow for 42 years, and had supported herself as a clothes and dish hawker until 2 years ago when her sight began to fail. She was certified blind a year ago. Her 4 children were dead, and there were no living relatives. After residing for over 20 years in her own house in Edinburgh she came to Glasgow to live with a friend. This arrangement lasted for a year, and the friend then asked her to leave and she was forced to go to a lodging-house. She refused to enter Foresthall. Although frail, she was still very alert mentally.
28. (59) Single: She was born in Glasgow. Until 7 years ago she was employed as a paper sorter. When she was certified blind 2 years ago she came to live in a lodging-house as she could not obtain private lodgings because of blindness and addiction to drink. Though physically undersized, her health was good. Her disposition was quarrelsome and improvident.
29. (76) Widowed: This woman was born in Eire. She was a hawker, but had not worked for over 20 years. When certified blind 15 years ago she came to live in common lodging-houses. She had no living relatives. She appeared to be very fit, mentally alert, and was quiet and well mannered.

(d) Partially Blind

During the review twelve men and ten women complained of poor eyesight but were not blind. About half had been seen at the Regional Blind Clinic and certified not blind; six others had sought advice at the Eye Infirmary or Ophthalmic Institute, but four had defaulted, only two still attending for advice.

Their disabilities were as might be anticipated. Nine had varying degrees of early cataract, two had corneal ulcers, two were developing glaucoma, and four had lost the sight of one eye through accident or cerebral haemorrhage. The majority of the group (sixteen) were aged 65-75, two were over 75, and of the four who were 50-65 three had lost the sight of one eye.

(e) Disseminated Sclerosis

Four men were seen who suffered from this disability. One was still able to work as a newsboy; the others were unemployed. One man, aged 50, had lived in a model since he became unemployed because of his illness four years ago. He was widowed and his parents had too small a house to accommodate him, though he visited them weekly. He considered the other modellers were kind to him. Although he sedulously maintained his own standards by dressing carefully and was very eager to work, he was physically unable to do so.

7. Diseases of the Heart

Fifty-eight men and nine women complained of heart disease. Some were attending out-patient clinics, while others had received periods of hospital treatment but had been dismissed as 'improved'. When they returned to the lodging-house some relapsed and required re-admission as often as four times in the year. Several stated the hospital of their preference. In a number of cases the lodger had not consulted a medical practitioner, some indeed having failed to register with any doctor. There were some very odd cures; for example, one cardiac sat with four camphor cubes in his cap.

8. Other Circulatory Diseases

Fifteen men and four women were classified under this head. Their disabilities consisted principally of hypertension, varicose conditions or haemorrhoids.

9. Pneumonia

No case of pneumonia was seen in the survey group.

10. Bronchitis

Sixty-two men and twelve women suffered from bronchitis. Apart from pains in the joints this was the most frequent complaint of the elderly inmates, in whom it was often associated with a degree of myocarditis. Bronchitis was commonly used as an excuse for not seeking employment by young and middle aged men. An example of this was a man, aged 47, who used a mild degree of bronchial asthma as a cloak for long periods of unemployment. As he did not trouble to see his own doctor and was little discommoded, it was evident that laziness and not bronchitis was his real trouble. After living without employment for 36 years in a common lodging-house, another man, aged 67, had been in and out of institutions for the past few years because of bronchitis and asthma. He was dirty and careless in his habits, and most ungrateful for the monetary benefits given to him.

11. Other Respiratory Diseases

Eight men and three women were classified under this head. Two suffered from pleurisy, six from influenzal chills, one from laryngitis and two from bronchiectasis.

12. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum

Ten men and two women were classified under this head. The relatively small number of those suffering from gastric troubles was surprising, particularly as so many of the inmates subsisted on monotonous diets and fried foods. Perhaps the fact that they mostly prepared their own meals and had only themselves to blame if the cooking was poor prevented them admitting minor degrees of gastric discomfort or flatulence. As

the amount of food is limited by income, this may partly explain the lack of complaints.

13. Other Digestive Diseases

(a) Gastritis

Twelve inmates complained of indefinite stomach upset. Eventually two were diagnosed as gall bladder conditions, one as an early carcinoma of the stomach, and the remaining nine as indigestion, probably due to eating too much starchy and fried food or drinking too much alcohol.

(b) Hernia

Fourteen complained of being unable to work on account of hernia, but few had taken the trouble to consult their doctor or have their name placed on the list for operative treatment. Not one wore a truss nor had thought of applying for such.

14. Senility and Unknown Causes

A surprising feature was that of the 800 inmates only 31 men and 7 women could be assessed as suffering from senility, although 286 were over 65 years. The youngest lodger showing senile changes was a man, aged 62, whose mental deterioration had been accentuated by alcoholism. Of the other 37, 4 were in age group 65-69; 27 in age group 70-79; 5 in age group 80-84; and the oldest was a man, aged 90, who had retained his intellectual faculties until quite recently.

Among the men, 10 were heavy drinkers, and only 3 were teetotal. Two had allowed themselves to become dirty and verminous.

Of the 7 women, 3 had been imprisoned for drink, and 4 were verminous.

The general standard of health was low. Only 2 had good health. Seven of the men and 3 of the women suffered from myocarditis; 2 men and 2 women were debilitated; while 2 men suffered from cancer.

Most had resided in lodging-houses for many years, 1 for as long as 50 years, 1 for 35 years, 5 for 30 years, 7 from 20-30 years, and 12 from 10-20 years. Only 3 had been in residence for less than a year.

The senile women had degenerated to a greater degree than the men, but as a group they did not seem to be unhappy in the lodging-house, although 4 were cantankerous and quarrelsome. One had delusions of grandeur which she satisfied by an interest in spiritualism. Another was eccentric, and felt herself superior to the others. She had quarrelled with her relatives, but her four children sent her money and she was able to live in reasonable comfort. Another old lady who had been well educated was verminous and incontinent but did not appreciate her condition.

15. Violent Causes

Nineteen men and six women had disabilities resulting from violent causes, which included accidents, operations and war wounds.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
<u>Accidents -</u>		
Leg injuries ...	2	1
Arm injuries ...	2	-
Head injuries ..	3	1
<u>Operations -</u>		
Abdominal	-	2
Foot	-	1
<u>War Wounds -</u>		
Leg injuries ...	4	-
Arm injuries ...	7	-
Abdominal	1	-
Spinal injury ..	-	1
	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

Eight men had Disablement Pensions for injuries received during wartime, seven in the First World War. None of these was working, though all had worked since their injury. Two had leg injuries, five had arm injuries, and the eighth had such severe abdominal wounds that he could not lift weights.

Five had war wounds but no Disablement Pension, two having arm and two leg injuries, and the fifth being partly paralysed. Four were injured during the First World War, and the fifth, a woman, during the Second War. None was working, though all save the woman had worked since the injury.

Seven had had accidents but received no compensation. One, aged 63, had a head wound as a result of a car accident and had never previously been unemployed. He was too independent to claim National Assistance grant. Another fretted at remaining idle since a block of wood fell on his head a year ago; he suffered from severe headaches.

Some more remote accidents still affected the lodgers. For example, an injury in 1948 to one man's shoulder had hampered his choice of work. A carter who had a compound fracture of the leg from a horse-kick 16 years previously had not worked since. One woman had fractured her leg as the result of a car accident, and lost her job as a machinist in consequence.

Several accidents were due to drink. One man fractured his skull through falling downstairs when drunk. He was only aged 38 but had no intention of working again, though deafness was the only evident remaining disability. A woman who had a cut head as the result of a drunken brawl had been dismissed from her work. One man had received £175 in compensation for a broken ankle and industrial disablement gratuities of £72,

but still had no money for anything save drink.

Three women were suffering from the after effects of operations.

The four who had lost a leg as a result of war wound or accident were classified as cripples.

16. All Other Diseases

(a) Cripples

Sixteen men and five women were classified as cripples.

<u>Cause of Condition</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
<u>Congenital</u> -		
Shrivelled arm	2	-
Retracted head	1	-
Cretinism	1	2
<u>Disease</u> -		
Osteomyelitis	2	1
Poliomyelitis	2	-
Tubercular hip	3	1
Hemiplegia	1	-
<u>Accident</u> -		
Amputated leg	3	1
<u>War wound</u> -		
Amputated leg	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	16	5
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Six had congenital deformities. A man, now 78, had worked till 73 in spite of a shrivelled arm. Another, aged 58, had congenital deformities of the left arm and foot, but managed to work as a coalman's assistant and a fruit hawker until he became much lamer following an abscess on his foot in 1937. A young man, aged 23, had such severe retraction of the head that he had only worked for 18 months. A middle aged man and two elderly women, aged 72 and 79, were dwarfs. Both women were widows who had retired to the lodging-house.

One woman and two men had chronic osteomyelitis. One, a carter, had continued in his work for ten years following the injury which caused the condition, but the other gave up work shortly after the onset of his disability. Two suffered from the aftermath of poliomyelitis, each having one leg paralysed. One of these managed to earn £8 per week selling newspapers, but the other had a very poor work record. Three men and a woman had shortening of a leg as the result of healed tuberculosis of the hip. One had worked as a jobbing tailor, but drink had led to his downfall. The second, a docker, had not worked since he was 44. The third had held a job as a shipyard storeman until his firm disbanded. The woman had never worked outside her home. One man, aged 74, had both legs paralysed as a result of a stroke. He was able to move about on sticks and managed to fend for himself. Another had lost his leg as a result of an injury received in the First World War. Three had lost a leg as a result of accidents. One who had lost his leg in a mining accident in 1899 had worked till his normal retiral age. Another who had lost his leg in an accident 18 years ago had not worked since. The third, who had received £180 compensation for losing his leg, had spent on drink not only this money but also £800 he had saved as a miner. One woman had lost her leg as the result of a bus accident, and had not worked since.

(b) Rheumatism and Arthritis

Twenty-six men and seventeen women suffered from rheumatism or arthritis. Two cleaners had given up work while still in their fifties due to arthritis affecting the joints of the hands. Several elderly men were lame as the result of osteo-arthritis of the spine or hip joints,

and one miner had developed a chronic arthritis of his right elbow and wrist which failed to respond to treatment. Many other inmates complained of transitory neuralgia, neuritis or fibrositis, but as these conditions were of short duration and difficult to confirm they were disregarded from the point of view of the survey, and only those cases recorded where the condition had resulted in loss of employment, visible damage to joints or impairment of locomotion.

(c) Sore Feet

Only six men and one woman had such painful feet that the condition could be considered a disability. One man displayed dirt encrusted feet, with uncut nails curving back into the flesh and torn socks not protecting the foot from laceration by the battered boots. After a pedicure and the gift of good footwear his corns and blisters gradually disappeared. The others had bunions or flat feet causing discomfort enough for the person to hobble. Many had corns and callouses caused by ill-fitting footwear, and several had chilblains in winter, no doubt resulting partly from their casual dietary and partly from standing about on stone floors in thin boots. However, these minor foot ailments were dealt with as they occurred and were sufficiently speedily cured as to be disregarded as disabilities. The laziness of many about attending to their feet extended to a reluctance to keep appointments made with chiropodists. As so many spend hours a day standing around, the general lack of interest in foot comfort was remarkable.

(d) Nephritis or Cystitis

Six men and five women suffered from nephritis or cystitis, for which they had received hospital treatment. All but two were attending their own doctors or the out-patient department of the hospital.

(e) Skin Conditions

Few cases of skin disease were seen. Many lodgers suffered from pediculosis, which was rarely associated with skin disease. Four men and six women were being treated for skin conditions. Of these, three suffered from varicose eczema. A debilitated senile man had scabies, a woman of 47 had psoriasis which greatly handicapped her in a choice of work, and two men suffered from lupus but were responding well to treatment. The remaining three suffered from types of eczema.

(f) Anaemia and Debility

Fourteen men and eight women suffered from anaemia and debility, but many more suffered from a mild degree of debility due to an inadequate dietary. The survey did not permit of the carrying out of haemoglobin estimation, but a general impression was formed that many suffered from some degree of anaemia.

(g) Malnutrition

It was interesting to note that no one in a lodging-house for females suffered from malnutrition. In fact, many of the women there were very well nourished and of healthy appearance. In the lodging-houses for males, on the other hand, most of the old men were thin, and though no inmate suffering from scurvy was seen six men were found with varying degrees of malnutrition which required institutional care, four in hospital and two

in voluntary homes. All six recovered their physical health following a good mixed diet, vitamin and tonic treatment, although one required, owing to his frailty, to remain in the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor. When the diet of many of the lodgers was studied, the rarity of deficiency disease at first seemed surprising until it was noted how universal was the use of potatoes which contain the essential anti-scorbutic vitamin.

The cardinal nutritional principle for old people is moderation. Excesses, especially of alcohol, are as dangerous to their health as deficiencies in their diet. The elderly lodgers were, in the main, limited by their pension to a very temperate régime. As most of them exercised little and rested much, they used little energy, and thus it is likely that they could retain reasonable health with less than the average daily quota of vitamins and protein. In any case, without full medical and biochemical examination the lack of vitamins could not be accurately assessed. If premature senility be regarded as a symptom of vitamin deficiency there cannot be a great deal in the lodging-houses, for far fewer seniles among the inmates were found in the survey than was anticipated (see p. 195).

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

In assessing the duration of residence, the fact that the lodger had changed from one lodging-house to another, as was often the case, was disregarded, and the aggregate time was recorded. The information was tabulated under nine periods of time selected to provide the best over-all picture.

<u>Duration of Residence</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Under 1 month ...	23	3.9	23	10.6
1-2 months	31	5.3	10	4.6
3-11 months	30	5.2	25	11.5
1-2 years	55	9.4	26	11.9
3-4 years	62	10.7	28	12.8
5-9 years	125	21.5	42	19.3
10-19 years	125	21.5	43	19.7
20-29 years	67	11.5	10	4.6
30 years and over	<u>64</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5.0</u>
	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

As will be seen from the above table, relatively few used the lodging-house for short stays. Indeed, most of the lodgers had resided there for long periods of time - 44 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women for more than ten years compared with 14.4 per cent. of the men and 26.7 per cent. of the women for less than a year.

The average duration of stay has greatly increased since the end of the last century. Fyfe assessed the duration of stay of the lodgers in the seven Corporation lodging-houses in 1888 as one year nine months and one week. In Greendyke Street the average at that time was eleven months and three weeks, while in 1954 it was seven years.

One of the reasons for the longer average residence is the decline

in casual labour in the country as a whole which has taken place as a result of trade unionism. Lorry drivers requiring only one night's accommodation now tend to favour those special hostels and working men's hotels which cater particularly for them. Casual Irish labourers also have preferences for certain lodging-houses. In addition, some superintendents endeavour to improve the standard of lodger in their establishment by discouraging bookings of less than a week.

Particulars of the 64 men who had resided for over 30 years in a model lodging-house showed that 42 had lived there from 30-35 years, 14 from 36-40 years, 6 from 40-50 years, 1 for 60 years, and 1 for 75 years. The last mentioned was aged 91, and had resided in lodging-houses since the age of 15. He was proud of his position as the senior modeller, and was a decent pleasant old man, well liked and well treated by the others. An Irishman, aged 86, who had been 50 years in the lodging-house still did some work. He was rightly regarded as a character, and though dirty and ill-clad had a sound mental capacity and a strong personality. Another lodger, aged 73, had been 44 years in the same lodging-house. A man, aged 74, came for one night and stayed 30 years, while a seaman of the same age had 39 years' residence.

[illegible]

REASON FOR LIVING IN COMMON LODGING-HOUSE

The enquiry form listed nine reasons for residence in a common lodging-house. In every case the assessment was considered, so that when several reasons were given only the principal one was noted. 'For economic reasons' was applicable to the majority as a supplementary reason.

The following table shows the nine reasons and the numbers and percentages which fell into these various groups:-

<u>Reason for living in Common Lodging-house</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Percentage of Entire Group</u>
1. Old age pensioner making model his/her home	61	20	10.1
2. Gave up house after death of <u>wife</u> husband	33	20	6.6
3. Likes the free and easy life	183	42	28.2
4. Doing casual work in Glasgow	17	2	2.4
5. Vagrant	20	1	2.6
6. Lost lodgings while in hospital	8	5	1.6
7. For economic reasons	144	65	26.1
8. Suitable for occupation	46	21	8.4
9. Homeless for social reasons	<u>70</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>14.0</u>
	<u>582</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

This is such an interesting section that some illustrations of each group are given.

(1) Old Age Pensioner making Model his/her Home - Although 223 men and 88 women of pensionable age were interviewed, only 81 were included in this group. Those individuals who had resided in a common lodging-house for long periods prior to retirement were classified under the reason which first caused them to live there. This was usually the desire for a carefree existence without the responsibility of maintaining a home or because of economic reasons.

There were several interesting people in this group. One man, aged 78, had lived in the lodging-house since he retired 14 years ago, as he could not get on with his third wife. He had lost his second wife and six of his family in the blitz, and said that it was easy to get rid of a good wife but difficult to get rid of a bad one. Another pawky individual, aged 77, was born on a troopship. His father wanted him to be a soldier, but he ran away at the age of ten to work as a rivet boy for five years. Then he became a miner for forty years till he hurt his back. After eight years of peaceful retirement he made his only headlines in the press when he suddenly died in the model two hours after he had been sent home from hospital. An agreeable man, aged 78, had been seven years in residence and affably gave as his reason that it was nice to finish one's days in a place where one's mind was superior to the others'. Another, who was now 80, had been in a model since he retired seven years ago. He had tried living with his daughter, but he did not like her husband. The first hostel he tried turned him out for coughing and not taking the meals prepared. Not all the old age pensioners liked the lodging-houses. One retired sailor had been turned out of the Sailors' Home for fighting and was unhappy in the model.

(2) Gave up House after Death of Wife or Husband - Although 166 of those living in lodging-houses were bereft of their spouses, only 53 gave this as their reason for entering a lodging-house. A few widowers had resided in lodging-houses while their wives were living, and four of the women had lived in lodging-houses for longer than the duration of their widowhood. The widowers who gave up their home upon the death of their wife

included several decent men. One wished he had a home of his own. He had given his own house to his daughter because she had three children, and now she would not help him. Another had tried living with a friend after his wife's death, but when she also died he entered a lodging-house though he was really too old to look after himself. Among those making the model their home was a young widow who was obviously intent on doing no more work. In contrast, another widow in the same hostel scrubbed floors to supplement her pension.

(3) Likes the free and easy Life - This was the favourite reason among the men, though none in the more strictly conducted lodging-houses gave this explanation. One indolent man, who had been unemployed for 31 years and indeed had a total of only 6 years' work to his credit at the age of 69, had been in a model for 18 years and enjoyed its free and easy ways. Another acted as an agent between the Roman Catholic priests and the modellers who appealed to the Church for assistance. A better type, who liked the freedom of model life, was one who supplemented his Contributory Old Age Pension by working as a gateman in his model because he was too independent to ask for National Assistance supplement. Although one man, aged 52, had been 20 years in a model, he became so degraded with methylated spirit drinking that he was refused admittance and began living in the brick kilns, earning a little by rag-picking to buy his drink.

(4) Doing Casual Work in Glasgow - Relatively few (19) chose to live in the lodging-house because they were doing casual work. One labourer who had come into Glasgow on a job was using the model as a home, while his wife also was living in a lodging-house. A lorry driver who

noticed the sign and stopped at 3 a.m. to snatch a few hours' sleep was rather an unusual case. Some of the lodgers in this category were now unemployed but had originally come to the lodging-house while working nearby, usually at unskilled work,

(5) Vagrant - Only 20 men were classified as vagrants. In spite of the efforts of the National Assistance Board to persuade them to settle, the wanderlust was in their blood and they would only stay in lodgings during the winter or when they became too old for the road. A vagrant, aged 64, had always been a hawker, following in his father's footsteps. He had obviously shelved his responsibilities early in life as, though he had four children, he had been separated 30 years and had always lived in lodgings or on the road. He used to make 25/- a day as a hawker, but now that he was dependent on National Assistance grant his family were willing to help him, such as by buying a suit. However, they did not want to give him a home. Another, aged 54, had been a year in the model, suffering from hernia, but had hitherto done very little work in his life and had wandered the country begging. The true vagrant infected with wanderlust was represented by one, aged 57, who had wandered through England and Scotland, sampling many models and mainly subsisting on a 24/- Army Pension supplemented by begging. Another vagrant, aged 53, who had occasionally made short stays in models during his life, preferred the road. He had chronic rheumatism and was undergoing treatment for varicose veins.

(6) Lost lodgings while in Hospital - Only 13 lost their lodgings while in hospital. Some of these were in delicate health, and their landladies shirked the responsibility of looking after them. Some had

been so long in hospital that the landladies could not keep their room unoccupied. One person who had satisfactory lodgings after his wife's death lost them after 11 years while in hospital. He had worked until 78, and quite enjoyed cooking for himself and the freedom to drink when he wished. Another, aged 73, who had lost the lodgings he had been in since his wife's death 19 years ago would like to get private lodgings again, but his age made this difficult.

(7) For Economic Reasons - Many of those who were unable to hold down a job because of mental, moral or physical weakness sought refuge in common lodging-houses for economic reasons as well as those temporarily unemployed because of sickness. Others who earned small wages chose to live there, and one miser was encountered who grudged every penny not saved. A newsvendor struggling along on earnings of £2 a week explained that he could afford nothing better, but as he had lived there 28 years and had never tried any other occupation or residence one is not surprised that his mental capacity was not high and his disposition happy and care-free. Another, who was a jobbing tailor, declared the model he had lived in for 10 years was dirty and uncomfortable, but admitted he had only himself to blame for getting into it. A kindly man, aged 47, had been in the model since an accident had lost him his employment. He had previously never been out of a job, and he intended to get work and lodgings as soon as he was fit. Another who had lived mainly in lodgings was impoverished by a long illness and was obliged to come to the model, although in a very poor state of health. A middle aged woman had followed her tinker husband around for 30 years. Because of ill-health she was wintering in one of the lodging-houses. She had chosen one with

a canteen and central heating, and was so evidently enjoying its comfort that the open road had little attraction for her and she confessed she did not care whether she saw her husband again or not. Several compared the relative merits of the working men's hotels with the common lodging-house. One earning £5.10/- declared he could not manage to drink and smoke on that amount if he lived in a working men's hotel, but he managed well in a common lodging-house. Another earning £7 sent £4.15/- home to his parents, and lived adequately on the remainder in a common lodging-house.

(8) Suitable for Occupation - Those who found the lodging-houses suited their occupation included lodgers with irregular hours like news-vendors, night watchmen, and persons employed in the lodging-houses. One man, aged 66, declared the models were just as good as the working men's hotels, and by living in these while he worked as a steel erector nearby he had managed to save £2,000 which he intended to use to enjoy a comfortable retiral in a few years' time with his sister. Another hard-working man was a bookkeeper who found the model suited both purse and occupation. Most of those, however, who found that the model suited their occupations were labourers, though there were several beggars and tinkers. One old man with a part-time job of watching a baker's van early in the morning found it very convenient to be roused at his requested hour. Several workers also used the lodging-houses as hotels between jobs, living on their savings.

(9) Homeless for Social Reasons - This classification covered a wide grouping. It accounted for most of the alcoholics and persons of low habits unacceptable in private lodgings. Mothers with illegitimate

children and those quarrelling with their relatives were in this group. Dirty and verminous people, those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, psychotics, mental defectives and petty criminals sought refuge here. One young man who had lived with his wife's people had retreated there because of family quarrels, and though he was in steady employment he could not find a home for his wife. An unhappy frightened old man who worked till he was 73 was refused a home by both his daughters, and no landlady would undertake to care for this frail and senescent ex-carter.

Many of those homeless for social reasons are alcoholics. Not all of them are old. One crippled young man, aged 23, had been brought up in an orphanage and had lived in a model for three years, extending his National Assistance money by sponging on a blind man who had £4 a week. A 50-year old methylated spirit drinker had been for 10 years in a model. He was mentally weak and was undergoing treatment. One of the women, homeless because of moral delinquency, was even refused refuge in the common lodging-house where she had previously lived because she was so quarrelsome in drink. Daughter and granddaughter of prostitutes, she herself had recently had a second illegitimate child. Another woman lost her house through non-payment of rent, and was so improvident and easy-going that she had made very little effort in three years to find another and was thus separated from her husband who was living in another model. A very dirty lethargic old woman who had never worked and whose child was taken away because of neglect had been 20 years in a model. A man who had been 17 years in models since his wife died had tried living with his daughter-in-law. He had had an operation for colostomy, and she

complained of seeing used cotton wool, so he left in annoyance. He found that he had privacy in the model where he occupied the same room for fourteen years.

MEALS

The lodgers have three alternatives, to prepare their own meals on the hot-plate, to use the canteen, or to go outside. The numbers in each category are as follows:-

Preparation of Meals

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Hot-plate	...	492	127
Canteen	...	63	76
Outside	...	88	33

Most preferred to use the hot-plate. The reasons given included economy, freedom of choice, and that it occupied time. This last reason was often given by retired people or the more energetic unemployed.

Those choosing the canteen were resident in the Salvation Army hostels, which do not provide a hot-plate. The men's hostels make an inclusive charge for bed and breakfast. The ninepenny meal provided usually consists of bread, jam, and tea. The choice in all three Salvation Army hostels is between using the canteen or going out for meals, as no food may be taken in to eat.

Only 27 men had all their meals outside the lodging-house. Twelve used works' canteens and restaurants. Nine were alcoholics who could spare neither the energy nor the money to cook for themselves and collected scraps of food, and six had all their meals with relatives. Fifteen women had all their meals outside, eight receiving meals as

part of their remuneration. None of the women had all their meals with relatives, and even the alcoholics made some use of the hot-plate. The remaining 61 men and 18 women grouped as having meals outside had regularly as many meals in the lodging-house as outside and were counted in each category. This group included those using works' canteens for some meals and the hot-plate for others.

The method of cooking is of some importance in considering the value of the diet. The possibility of theft necessitates guarding the pans. This puts a premium on frying, the speediest method of cooking, and 90 per cent. of the food is fried in shallow fat. Stewing, being slow, is not a popular means. Potatoes and carrots are usually boiled. The hot-plate is not an ideal medium for grilling, but toast and kippers are prepared by a crude form of grilling. Baking is not attempted. Even in the women's lodging-houses no contrivance of the Dutch oven type is employed. However, bought baked foods, particularly bread and pies, form a major part of the dietary.

The cost of the meals varies quite considerably, as the following table shows:-

<u>Amount spent on Meals per Day</u>							
<u>Cost</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Cost</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
2/-	...	12	4	6/6	...	4	-
2/6	...	18	15	7/-	...	4	1
3/-	...	116	64	7/6	...	5	2
3/6	...	196	54	8/-	...	6	-
4/-	...	117	41	8/6	...	2	2
4/6	...	30	12	9/6	...	1	-
5/-	...	26	17	10/-	...	1	-
5/6	...	11	1	10/6	...	1	-
6/-	...	27	2	12/-	...	2	-
				15/-	...	1	-

The variation in the amount spent on food is partly explained by income. Those who spent 2/- or less were mainly alcoholics who considered food a waste of money. Those who spent more than 5/- a day were earning or had some supplement to their subsistence allowance. One man, aged 63, who spent 10/- a day on bed and food had been ill for six months as a result of a car accident. He would not apply for National Assistance allowance and was longing to return to his work of bricklaying as his savings were nearly exhausted. A labourer who spent 5/6d. a day on meals had as his main meal six sausages, eight potatoes and four slices of bread. As he was well dressed and managed to smoke fifteen cigarettes a day and drink he also must have had unadmitted resources other than his £2. 3. 6d. National Assistance allowance. A middle aged man who consumed six chops and two lbs. potatoes at a meal was in employment and admitted he could save nothing. Potatoes are a mainstay of those with large appetites and little money. One labourer, aged 68, who had been unemployed for fourteen years ate twelve large potatoes for his lunch, and I saw a woman tackling three lbs. potatoes for supper. That potatoes not only provided food at a cheap price but were also a useful preventive of scurvy was recognised by Sir John Sinclair as long ago as 1831.

Many of the older people get meat only in the form of pies or sausages. They often choose an unsuitable diet, partly to save trouble, partly to save money, and sometimes because dental problems make them avoid anything difficult to chew. One septuagenarian who was questioned about his weekend shopping opened a paper bag and displayed a dozen buns, a small loaf and four ounces of margarine. This unbalanced diet is

relatively cheap and easy. However, only one case of flagrant starvation came to my notice, and though the man died of malnutrition it was found that he had quite a substantial sum in the Savings Bank. It was more usual to find that malnutrition was the result of spending too much of a limited income on drink or tobacco. The women were less prone to this than the men. Not many drink milk or eat fruit, mainly because of the expense. Most accepted sweets when offered, but few bought them.

Many of the lodgers used the shop which was on the premises and open at hours convenient to them. Complaints about the high prices in the shop were frequent but not confirmed on enquiry. Standard groceries, such as tinned goods, were sold at the usual prices. It was the small portions, newspaper 'pokes' of sugar and tea, slices of bread, half-gills of milk, that were evidently dearer. It must be remembered that to divide a commodity into packets of a fraction of an ounce takes time, and serving innumerable pennyworths is a slow way of making a fortune. Also these small quantities are prepared for the convenience of the lodger who finds difficulty in storing packets of sugar and other foodstuffs. The lockers are very small and not very secure, as apparently one key will open several. The locked cubicles are considered safe, but those who live four stairs up may be excused for eating in excess of their appetites to save a long climb to store left-overs. The usual hiding place, under the bed, often also contains the illicit substitute for a chamber, a milk bottle being quite popular.

Sharing is not very usual. There is a well-marked tendency towards isolation, and each individual has his own preferred meal times, dietary

and mode of cooking. The 'staggered' meal times make it possible for all to have access to the hot-plate. Those who fancy their culinary skill are scornful of the methods of others but not often willing to share. A few have a private arrangement to alternate in making tea, stews, porridge and the like, usually in pairs, no doubt because of ease in division. The respect for privacy is a basic essential of the common lodging-house code of behaviour, and it would be possible for a man to miss several meals and the fact be unobserved. However, I noticed several cases of those who were too ill to cook being fed by others and of those temporarily affluent sharing a 'treat.'

Some common lodging-houses have a kitchen in which soup, tea, beans, porridge and such foods are prepared, and the men may purchase a bowl of soup, a cup of tea, and cook the rest of their meal on the hot-plate. With ready cooked pies, bread and tinned foods, it would be possible to have all meals without resorting to the hot-plate even in lodging-houses not officially equipped with canteens. These cooked items are also priced to make a profit, but here there is not the obvious cause for complaint, as it is cheaper to cook in bulk, particularly where several ingredients are needed.

Price lists from each of the lodging-houses compare fairly closely. A list of articles most in demand is therefore given with a composite price list instead of a repetitive list showing prices in each lodging-house.

Beans, boiled (portion)	2d.
Bread (slice)	1d., 1½d.
Cheese (portion)	3d.
Cooking fat (portion)	1d., 2d.
Corned beef (4 ozs.)	1/-
Jam (to cover slice of bread)	1d.
Margarine (pat)	1d., 2d.
Milk (one eighth pint)	1d.
Mince (plateful)	8d., 1/-
Onion (1 lb.)	5d.
Pickles (serving)	2d.
Pie	5d.
Porridge, with milk (serving)	5d.
Potatoes, boiled (two large)	2d.
Pudding, roly-poly	4d., 5d.
Sausage (4 ozs.)	8d.
Scone (sweet milk)	2½d.
Soup	3d., 4d.
Tea, with milk (1-2 cups) ...	2d.
Tea and sugar (dry)	2d., 3d.

A day's food, ready cooked for 3/10d., could be selected as follows:-

Breakfast: Porridge (5d.), tea (2d.), bread (3d.).
Lunch: Soup (4d.), mince (8d.), potatoes (2d.),
bread (3d.), sweet (4d.), tea (2d.).
Tea: Bread (3d.), cheese (3d.), tea (2d.).
Supper: Bread (3d.), tea (2d.).

The same quantities could be prepared for 3/- by the lodger who cooks on the hot-plate. The quantity usually prepared from a 2d. 'poke' of tea and sugar is a half-pint can, and strength is obtained by well stewing the mixture. A sweet is seldom included, and a 4½d. loaf is enough for the day.

The Salvation Army were willing to supply sample menus, but could not assess the actual cost of the meal. In order to have a standard of comparison, and to show the relative cost of food and labour, a sample

menu provided for schools is given. The cost works out at 8.3d. for the food, 6.18d. for the labour of preparing and transporting the food, and 2.3d. for the cost of upkeep of premises, that is, 16.78 per meal.

School Menu - Week ending 14th March, 1953.

Monday	Assorted Cold Meats; Beetroot, Potatoes; Swiss Apple Pudding, Custard.	Tuesday	Mince, Potatoes, Butter Beans; Lemon Meringue Pie, Custard.
Wednesday	Baked Sausage, Gravy, Green Peas, Potatoes; Semolina Pudding, Stewed Peaches.	Thursday	Meat Pie, Cabbage, Potatoes; Iced Sponges, Sweet Sauce.
Friday	Lentil Soup, Bread; Creamed Butter and Cheese, Biscuits; Chocolate Crispies, Custard.	Saturday	Vegetable Soup, Bread; Milk Pudding, Sweet Biscuits.

For comparison the following shows six typical lunches provided by the Salvation Army:-

Monday	Soup (3d. a plate); Fillet of fish and 2 Veg. (1/4d.); Macaroni Pudding (4d.)	Tuesday	Links or Bridie (7d.); Chips (5d.); Fruit and Custard (6d.).
Wednesday	Mutton Pie and Mash (10d.); Cabinet Pudding and Custard (6d.).	Thursday	Pie and Mash (10d.); Rice Pudding (4d.).
Friday	Finnan Haddock (9d.), Mash (3d.); Tea (3d.), Cake (3d.).	Saturday	Steak and Kidney Pie and 2 Veg. (1/4d.); Fruit Pudding and Custard (6d.).

The courses are priced separately, so that at any mealtime a snack or a full meal could be taken. A choice of other items available included portions of boiled ham (9d.), porridge and milk (4d.), pilchards (6d.), boiled egg (7d. when retail price 3½d.), cocoa and tea (3d. small cup

with sugar and milk), cake (3d.) and bread spread with margarine (1½d.).

A cup of tea is given free to those attending the daily service.

A possible day's meals in a Salvation Army lodging-house might be -

Breakfast:	Kipper	7d.
	2 Rolls, Jam, Tea	9d.
Dinner:	Meat and 2 Veg.	1/4d.
	Sweet	4d.
	Tea	3d.
Tea:	Cheese	6d.
	Bread and Tea	6d.
Supper:	Cocoa	3d.
	Teabread or Biscuits	3d.
	Total per day	<u>4/9d.</u>

Without having a big appetite or choosing particular delicacies an unemployed man would need to devote practically the whole of his National Assistance money to his food in the Salvation Army models.

Although values have changed a great deal since before the war, it is interesting to look at the food provided in a Glasgow common lodging-house in 1938 as given in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for that year. Bread is the only item not noticeably cheaper, and the types of food chosen are quite similar -

Breakfast:	Bacon and Egg	4½d.
	Sausages (2)	1½d.
	Sausage (1 slice)	1d.
	Tea, Rolls (2) and	
	Margarine	2d.

Dinner:	Stewed Steak and Potatoes	
	with Peas or Beans	4d.
	Irish Stew	3d.
	Sausages and Potatoes	2½d.
	Fried Fish and Potatoes	3d.
	Boiled Fish and Potatoes	3d.
	Broth	2d.
	Steamed Pudding	1d.
	Rice and Prunes	2d.
Tea or Supper:	Bacon and Egg	4½d.
	Black Pudding	1½d.
	Egg (1), boiled or fried	2d.
	Bread and Margarine (1 slice)	1d.
	Teabread (each)	½d.
	Kippers (2)	1½d.
	Fried Herring (1)	1½d.

AMOUNT OF TOBACCO SMOKED PER WEEK

Most of the lodgers smoke, and some consider tobacco more important than food. The following table summarises the position:-

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Pipe Smokers	218	37.5	7	3.2
Cigarette Smokers	307	52.7	72	33.0
Non-smokers	<u>57</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>63.8</u>
	582	100.0	218	100.0

The high proportion of pipe smokers was largely due to the fact that so many of the lodgers were elderly; the few women who smoked pipes were all elderly. There were few non-smokers among the men, although the majority of the women were non-smokers. It was commonly found that as much, or more, money was spent on tobacco and drink as on food.

One wastrel, aged 40, who had done very little work and had been in prison several times, divided his National Assistance money into 11/8d. for bed, 15/- for food, and the remaining 18/6d. for cigarettes. Several

pensioners complained that 1/4d. a day on Woodbines was too expensive; indeed, some collected cigarette ends, re-made them, and sold any surplus to other lodgers at a penny each.

ALCOHOL

The answer to this question was not always accepted from the lodger himself, as few admitted being heavy drinkers, and enquiries were tactfully made from the superintendent and sometimes from the other residents. The following table gives a summary of the results of the assessments made in this respect:-

<u>Consumption of Alcohol</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Heavy	143	24.6	26	11.9
Moderate ..	307	52.7	62	28.5
None	<u>132</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>59.6</u>
	582	100.0	218	100.0
	—	—	—	—

Those who drank rarely were included in the category of non-drinkers. The moderate drinkers included those who had a few drinks whenever they had the money, and probably several who would have drunk heavily if they could have afforded it. No attempt was made in this assessment to exclude the methylated spirit drinkers from the other chronic alcoholics, all being recorded as heavy drinkers. The very considerable proportion of heavy drinkers is supported by police records of arrests for drunkenness.

Some of the chronic alcoholics were comparatively young; for example, one, aged 38, had been unemployed for 12 years, 9 of which he had spent in prison. Another, aged 69, had at one time been a regular soldier but had degenerated after leaving the service and had become a

methyated spirit addict. Several were found who had squandered their disablement or compensation money on drink instead of applying it to better their circumstances.

PRISON RECORD

The majority of prison convictions are on account of drunkenness. The Glasgow Police Department reported that from January to October, 1954, the total number of lodging-house inmates arrested for crime of any other type was 414 men and 45 women, whereas the number arrested for drunkenness was 537 men and 86 women.

No attempt was made in the survey to do more than ascertain from the lodgers whether they had at any time had a prison conviction. Some of those interviewed were in no way reticent concerning this matter and gave full details of their misdemeanours. One man, aged 54, admitted to 30 convictions with sentences totalling 15 years, mainly for shopbreaking and theft.

As will be seen from the following table, 28.5 per cent. of the men and 13.3 per cent. of the women admitted to prison convictions at some time in their life:-

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Prison Record ...	166	28.5	29	13.3

ESTIMATE OF MENTAL CAPACITY

In assessing the mental capacity of the lodgers interviewed an endeavour was made to place each of them into one of four groups. Group 2 was taken as 'normal' for the type of mental capacity found generally in labourers, and it was from this standard that the others were evolved as follows: group 1, those whose mental capacity was above this level and who could be considered alert; group 3, those who were slow witted either due to approaching senility or to a degree of mental retardation; group 4, those definitely psychotic or mentally defective. The findings were tabulated as follows:-

<u>Group</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Alert	45	7.7	15	6.9
2. Normal	376	64.6	144	66.0
3. Slow witted or senile	120	20.6	47	21.6
4. Mentally defective or psychotic	<u>41</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5.5</u>
	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Approximately one-fifth of the lodgers, both male and female, were classified as either mentally retarded or becoming senile. Two out of three of the inmates of both sexes were regarded as of normal mentality. Approximately 7 per cent. were classified as above this level, and 7 per cent. of the men and 5.5 per cent. of the women were found to be either mentally defective or psychotic. These findings indicate that the inmates of the lodging-houses are of a lower mental standard than the general population. Without doubt the freedom and lack of restraint in these abodes attract the social misfits, mentally retarded, and those

whose general behaviour precludes them from living elsewhere.

An assessment of the seniles, psychotics and mental defectives has been considered under the subsection 'State of Health' (see p. 170). Little need be said about the normal and alert groups, but the slow witted comprise a problem group worthy of special consideration.

Lodgers with Intelligence Quotients 70-90

Quite apart from the more extreme forms of mental retardation of psychological upset there is a large group of lodgers of mental calibre below the average. Even when every allowance is made for the effects of somewhat deficient dietary, the depressing effect of loss of work or of home, there still remain a very substantial number with intelligence quotients of from 70 to 90, a group which in practice provide a greater social problem than the more severely handicapped. So many of these men and women are virtually unemployable, because they are incapable of holding down a job for any length of time, and the large majority are in permanent receipt of National Assistance allowance. They exhibit no responsibility towards their families or the State in which they live. Many in this category become petty thieves, serving numerous short terms of imprisonment which minimises the possibility of future employment. A total of 94 men and 35 women were placed in this category, more than half of whom were under 50, the age distribution being as follows:-

Number and Ages of Lodgers
with Intelligence Quotients 70-90

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
20-29 years	9	8
30-39 ,,	13	5
40-49 ,,	31	6
50-59 ,,	20	9
60-69 ,,	18	6
70 years and over	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
	94	35

Ninety of the 94 men and 34 of the 35 women were unemployed. Twelve men and 7 women were over pensionable age, and in their case only the period of unemployment in excess of 5 years prior to retirement was counted (see page 167). Most of the women were employed as cleaners, hospital and kitchen maids, laundry workers, farm servants, waitresses, mill girls, factory hands, shop girls and part-time cleaners. Of the 12 housewives in the group, 6 were now over pensionable age. The remaining 6 younger women were regarded as being unemployed from the date of their widowhood unless they had obtained work.

The following table shows the duration of unemployment of both men and women:-

Duration of Unemployment of Lodgers
with Intelligence Quotients 70-90

<u>Years</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under 1	17	8
-2	14	6
-3	12	1
-4	5	3
-5	10	-
6-9	17	5
10-19	9	8
20-29	4	2
30 and over.	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	90	34

When the duration of residence in common lodging-houses was ascertained it was found that most of the men had resided there for periods well over five years -

Duration of Residence in Common Lodging-houses
of Lodgers with Intelligence Quotients 70-90

<u>Years</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under 1	7	12
-2	10	4
-3	7	3
-4	5	1
-5	11	4
6-9	17	5
10-19	23	4
20-29	12	1
30 and over.	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	94	35
	—	—

A study of the case-histories of the 94 men showed that 42 were heavy drinkers and that 17 were in addition methylated spirit addicts. Only 18 claimed that they did not drink. No fewer than 60 admitted to prison sentences. Many had been in prison several times, a few having over 10 sentences to their discredit; one indeed had 30 convictions. These poor personalities contribute nothing to the national economy. They give additional work to the police and the superintendents of the lodging-houses and their poor behaviour and dirty habits are a serious hindrance to any endeavour to upgrade the premises. Together with the psychotics and mentally retarded they comprise a quarter of the total inmates.

As these lodgers with low intelligence quotients constitute such a serious social problem, several short case-histories have been included -

Aged 33. This man was brought up in a good home and speaks well, but is facile and easily led astray. Not being able to get on with his parents he has lived in a lodging-house for 3 years. He has had over 20 jobs, but has been unemployed for over 3 years, though he claims he is a field worker for Jehovah's Witnesses.

Aged 51. This man has only worked for 5 years, as a railway porter, in his life. He has lived for over 12 years in a common lodging-house, and has a prison record for drink.

Aged 54. This lodger has been in the model for 25 years. Although he has held several jobs for a few months he has not worked for a total of 5 years in his lifetime. He is a heavy drinker, and has served 30 sentences for shop-breaking and theft.

Aged 25. This man, who has a heart condition, has tried farm work but found it unsuitable. He has been imprisoned for drink and attempted theft.

Aged 42. This lodger has only worked a total of 3 years in his life, apart from war service. He has been in prison for assault and for failing to maintain his family of 6 children. He separated from his wife 6 years ago. One child is now in a certified institution, and the remaining 5 in the care of the Children's Department.

Aged 39. This man has been unemployed for 8 years and supplements his National Assistance money by begging, using a tremor of his hand to gain sympathy. He has been in prison 3 times for begging.

A study of the case histories of the 35 women showed that the group included some very bad types. Eight were evident prostitutes; 4 were dirty and verminous; 9 admitted to prison sentences; 12 were heavy drinkers, of whom 2 were also addicted to methylated spirit.

Two were widowed. Ten were separated, and in 6 of these cases the husband also resided in a common lodging-house. Two others were married with husbands living in lodging-houses, and 6 of the unmarried women had children.

One quarrelsome woman, aged 66, had rarely worked and was suffering

from chronic intoxication. She declared that she would do anything for a drink. Another drinker, aged 60, was more mellowed and good natured, and although she had been in prison several times for drink she was without a care in the world. A third woman, aged 61, inherited a fortune and proved that simplicity does not always lead to badness for she repaid all the money she had received from the Government in National Assistance grant. She had been a farm housekeeper for 40 years and had retired 5 years previously. Another of the same age had a different attitude to work. She had not worked since the age of 40, inventing a different malady each time a job was suggested.

Fifteen expressed their satisfaction with model life, and only 3 disliked it. Most were apathetic and muddled along in the easiest way.

Six had abandoned their children, who were looked after by the Local Authority, and 3 had left their children to the care of relatives.

One, aged 24, had quarrelled with her mother-in-law and walked out, leaving her husband and 4 young children.

DISPOSITION

It was an agreeable surprise to find that the majority of the lodgers were so friendly and unresentful of questioning. Every endeavour was made to sum up the individual's disposition fairly, and attention was paid to the attitude taken towards him by the superintendent and by the other lodgers. The following table classifies disposition under four headings:-

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Pleasant, respectable ..	308	52.9	107	49.1
Lazy, inoffensive	111	19.1	59	27.1
Self indulgent, cunning, unstable, unreliable	101	17.4	26	11.9
Unpleasant, disgruntled, miserable	62	10.6	26	11.9
	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>100.0</u>

More than half the lodgers were placed in the first category, largely due to the fact that so many pleasant, respectable old people were encountered. The decent likeable lodgers often had their own philosophy for enjoying life. One said, 'It is all right in models if you mind your own business,' an opinion which was frequently endorsed. Many claimed that it was up to the individual to make the best of lodging-house life. The gregarious considered that models were sociable and the reserved kept aloof. A dignified man, aged 76, who had only recently retired, had resided in a religious house but felt that he was too much of a prisoner there. Some very superior characters were encountered. Two claimed that they only resided there as students of human nature, while another was reputed to be living in a model in order to write a book.

The inoffensive but lazy group included far too many who were young and fit enough to work but who did not attempt to find work or retain it if found for them. They were frankly too lazy to do the work that was available, lacking the energy for heavy work and the intelligence for skilled work. Most of these claimed to be in the self-contradictory classification of 'light labourer.'

About one-fifth were in the unsatisfactory third category. They were self indulgent to the exclusion of all sense of responsibility. One man who earned £16 a week saved nothing, and another who earned £8 a week spent 12/- a day on food and £3 a week on drink. Those lacking in a sense of responsibility included several who had deserted their wives. One, aged 29, who had been imprisoned twice for failing to maintain his wife and child had been three years in a model. He earned £6.15/- and spent it all on himself. The cunning ones were often plausible and soft spoken, and particularly difficult to interview because a habit of dishonesty had made the simplest truth suspect. It often took three or four meetings to get a reliable history which matched with the warden's knowledge. Many of these were beggars and tricksters who did not hesitate to prey on their fellow lodgers. The unstable and undesirable groups contained many with subnormal mentality. It was not surprising to note that not one of these had a satisfactory work record and that many of them had served prison sentences.

Some in the fourth group were actually more admirable characters than those in groups two and three. One very disgruntled old man had worked all his days and would be beholden to no one. His fierce ill-temper made him feared and secured for him the desired privacy. On the other hand, some were so spineless and miserable that they lacked the ability to find any happiness in their life and were avoided by the others because of their depressing attitude. A few were only unpleasant when drunk and were classified according to their sober disposition. It was significant of the 'live and let live' attitude in the lodging-houses that such a

contradictory set of dispositions only clashed on drinking days.

The women were as diverse in disposition. Nearly half were quiet, respectable women who lived contentedly in these economical lodgings. Over a quarter were lazy, and though causing little anxiety to the staff were not prepared to work for their livelihood. Some of these were young mothers whose indolence extended to the supervision of their children. One-ninth of the women were self indulgent and unreliable, most of these having a very poor employment record. All the prostitutes and most of those who had served prison sentences were classified as unstable. One in nine of the women could be regarded as unpleasant, disgruntled or miserable. Some of these felt they had sunk in the world, some had an inarticulate grievance against society, and only one in this group was employed.

(4) CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY OF SAMPLE

It has already been emphasised that when carrying out the sample survey every care was taken to obtain a fair cross-section of the residents of each lodging-house, and altogether over a fifth of the men and more than half of the women were interviewed. To cross check the accuracy of the findings based on this sample, a comparison was made between the percentage of lodgers in receipt of (a) National Assistance grant, whether sole source of income or supplementary, (b) Old Age Pension or Sickness Benefit and National Assistance grant, and (c) Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance grant, among those interviewed and among the total number of inmates of common lodging-houses on the registers of the National

Assistance Board on 7th April, 1954. The latter figures were extracted by the Area Officers of the National Assistance Board by permission of the Controller for Scotland and the following table constructed:-

	Inmates		Income derived from National Assistance Grant					
			Group 1		Group 2		Group 3	
			Totally or partially		Plus Old Age Pension or Sick Benefit		Plus Unemployment Benefit	
	Sex	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Common Lodging-houses	Males	3,163	2,482	78	1,246	39	941	30
	Females	384	279	73	134	35	28	7
Sample Survey	Males	582	418	72	242	41	102	16
	Females	218	161	74	82	38	21	10

The number of female inmates recorded excludes the 48 children in the Salvation Army Women's Hostel in Clyde Street. It will be appreciated that group 1, 'Income derived from National Assistance totally or partially', is a comprehensive group including not only those for whom National Assistance is the only source of income but everyone who makes application for a supplementary grant; hence all groups 2 and 3 are included in group 1. As the table shows, the percentage of inmates in these three groups in the sample survey and in the total lodging-house population approximated closely enough to regard the findings of the survey as typical of the lodging-house population as a whole. The lower proportion of men in receipt of Unemployment Benefit seen in the sample survey can be explained by the fact that the survey was carried out over three years while the

National Assistance Board count was for one specific day, and that many of the unemployed men interviewed had run out of benefit and were drawing all their money from the National Assistance Board.

It was hoped that the figures of the National Assistance Board would be of assistance in calculating the number of employed persons in lodging-houses by the simple method of subtracting the number in receipt of National Assistance grant from the total number of residents. This, however, was found to give slightly inaccurate returns, as some old age pensioners did not claim the supplementary National Assistance grant and certain men who were unemployed made no claim for assistance. As has already been explained, some of the latter were temporary residents while others were in hiding from the police and did not wish to draw attention to themselves. In the sample survey the number of employed men was 16 per cent. and women 8 per cent., but this figure was found to be somewhat low, for when the register of each establishment was examined along with the superintendent it was found that the proportion of employed men in the lodging-house was 20 per cent. and women 15 per cent.

(5) SUMMARY

The sample having been shown to be a sound one, the following conclusions and estimates concerning the 3,600 inmates of the 19 common lodging-houses can be reasonably made:-

- (1) At least 1,400 persons of pensionable age are included in the total.

The proportion of elderly lodgers who had become senile was surprisingly small. There was a higher proportion of young women than young men, partly due to mothers with young children.

- (2) Half the inmates had been born in Glasgow, and a further quarter elsewhere in Scotland. One-fifth of the men came from Ireland, though fewer women were Irish.

- (3) The great majority of the lodgers had been reared by their parents.

Members of the family had brought up 5 per cent. of the men and 8 per cent. of the women. A Local Authority or other voluntary agency had brought up 3 per cent. of the men and 5 per cent. of the women; the record of these compared badly with the average, partly because they had been problem children.

- (4) In the men's lodging-houses, 65 per cent. were single, 15 per cent. widowed, and 16 per cent. separated. A few married men were living temporarily in the lodging-house, being unable to obtain accommodation elsewhere to live with their wives. In the women's lodging-houses, 33 per cent. claimed to be single, 34 per cent. widowed, 17 per cent. separated, and 12 per cent. married.

- (5) Three-quarters of the lodgers had relatives alive, but only half made any attempt to contact them. Among the lodgers making occasional

contact with their relatives were separated husbands who kept in touch with their own relatives.

- (6) The women reached a higher standard of personal cleanliness and clothing than the men, though in both sexes there were a few dirty and verminous persons. Those who were badly dressed were often alcoholics and the particularly dirty characters usually elderly as well.
- (7) About 700 of the total inmates were in employment, i.e., 20 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the women.
- (8) Thirty-one per cent. of the men and 21 per cent. of the women were in receipt of Contributory or Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions. Seventeen per cent. of the men and 10 per cent. of the women were drawing Unemployment Benefit, although many others had run out of benefit and were obtaining their money direct from the National Assistance Board. Slightly less than 6 per cent. of all the lodgers were receiving Sick Benefit. Approximately 78 per cent. were in receipt of National Assistance grant either as their sole source of income or supplementary to Old Age Pension, Unemployment or Sick Benefit. Over 7 per cent. of the men received Disability, War or Blind Pensions, and over 5 per cent. of the women received Disability, Blind or Widow's Pensions, most also receiving National Assistance grant.
- (9) The normal occupations of the men covered a wide range, one-third being skilled workers, one-fifth semi-skilled and nearly one-half unskilled.
- (10) Eight out of ten of the present lodgers were unemployed, retired or sick, and of the fifth in employment only a quarter were doing

skilled work.

- (11) Fourteen per cent. of the men and 5 per cent. of the women claimed to have served an apprenticeship.
- (12) Approximately 40 per cent. had had only one occupation during their lives. A slightly higher percentage had had one other job in addition, and only 20 per cent. of the men and 10 per cent. of the women had had two or more other occupations.
- (13) Few women claimed war service. The number of men with service in the First War was much higher than in the Second War, thus emphasising the high average age of the lodgers.
- (14) Almost 50 per cent. of the lodgers stated they were in good health, but 12 per cent. of the men and 8 per cent. of the women complained of bad health. The most frequent illnesses were bronchitis, heart disease, rheumatism, pulmonary tuberculosis and alcoholism, while the most frequent disabilities were mental defect, blindness and deafness. Influenza was the only infectious disease seen, apart from pulmonary tuberculosis. Few lodgers suffering from cancer were encountered owing to prompt admission to hospital. The survey showed that a quarter of the lodgers suffered from varying degrees of mental disorder. Of the 800 seen, 248 were so classified (mental illness, 19; mental defect or character disorder, 34; chronic alcoholic poisoning, 28; senile or mentally retarded, 167). This, in fact, means that 1,116 of the 3,600 lodgers fall into this category, most of these being unemployed. It was estimated that at least 70 lodgers were methylated spirit addicts. Deafness did not

appear to be as great a handicap as blindness, the general tendency in the lodging-house making less noticeable the enforced solitude of the very deaf. Twenty-nine blind men and women resided permanently in the lodging-houses. Some had been in residence for many years, and all were unemployed. None desired to enter a home for the blind.

- (15) None of the women suffered from malnutrition. The men were less well nourished than the women and less able to care for themselves. Six men suffered from varying degrees of malnutrition. No true case of scurvy was seen. Many elderly people lived mainly on tea and bread to save trouble, while some were quite efficient cooks. Most of the lodgers spent three or four shillings a day on food. This sum was adequate if the food was cooked on the hot-plate but did not allow a full diet if a canteen was used. A few employed men satisfied their hearty appetites on large quantities of meat and potatoes, but even these rarely ate fruit or other vegetables.
- (16) Relatively few used the lodging-house for short stays, apart from the casuals; 44 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women had been in residence for more than 10 years. Whereas in 1888 the average duration of residence of the lodgers was less than two years, in 1954 it was seven years.
- (17) Of the nine reasons given for living in the lodging-house, 28 per cent. liked the free and easy life; 26 per cent. were there for economic reasons; 14 per cent. were homeless for social reasons; 10 per cent. were old age pensioners making the model their home; 8 per cent. found it suitable for their occupation; nearly 7 per

cent. gave up their own homes on the death of their spouse; less than 3 per cent. found it convenient for casual work in Glasgow; less than 3 per cent. were vagrants; and 2 per cent. lost their lodgings while in hospital.

- (18) Only a tenth of the men were non-smokers, and of the smokers three smoked cigarettes for every two who preferred a pipe. The majority of the women were non-smokers. A large proportion of the pipe smokers were elderly.
- (19) A quarter of the men were assessed as heavy drinkers, half as moderate drinkers, and the remaining quarter as non-drinkers. Among the women almost 60 per cent. drank no alcohol and only 12 per cent. were recorded as heavy drinkers. Some of the chronic alcoholics were comparatively young.
- (20) Three out of every ten men but only one out of every eight women had a prison record. Police records show that drunkenness predominates among the lodging-house population as the principal cause of prison conviction, exceeding in number charges for all other crimes.
- (21) Two-thirds of the lodgers were of normal intelligence. There were a few alert men and women, but the rest of the lodgers were mentally subnormal or mentally ill.
- (22) More than half the men were of a pleasant respectable disposition, the greater number of these being elderly. Young men preponderated in the lazy inoffensive group, which comprised one-fifth of the

male lodgers. One in six could be considered self indulgent, cunning, unstable or unreliable, many of these being mentally subnormal. One-tenth of the men were unpleasant, disgruntled or miserable. Nearly half of the women were respectable and agreeable and many were most likeable. Over a quarter of the women were lazy but inoffensive, not contributing to the common weal save by their law abiding conduct. Half the remainder were self indulgent and unreliable, and the rest unpleasant and disgruntled.

In April, 1934, 2,500 men were in residence in the six working men's hostels. 34.3 or 21.6 per cent, were interviewed. Care being taken to get a representative cross-section of the inmates. No attempt was made to get the background of each person in any detail. It was more difficult to get samples of residents than those in the common lodging-houses. Interviews were mainly interviewed during mealtimes. The younger men, who had money to spend on themselves, usually went out after a meal. The older and the elderly were to be found in the hotel during the evening. Many of the people had been resident for several years prior to arrival and they on the permission of the management, sometimes at reduced terms.

The main enquiries were concerned with age, health, type of work, the proportion in employment or the unemployed, and the proportion in the various age groups.

Chapter VIII

REVIEW OF RESIDENTS OF WORKING MEN'S HOTELS AND COMPARISON WITH INMATES OF COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

The survey would be incomplete without a review of the inmates of the working men's hotels, for these establishments have drawn away from the lodging-houses many of the best of the artisans and working men. The nearest approach to a working women's hotel is the accommodation provided by the Young Women's Christian Association, but this differs so materially in type and price that comparison with the lodging-houses for women would not be useful.

In April, 1954, 1,586 men were in residence in the six working men's hotels; 343 or 21.6 per cent. were interviewed, care being taken to select a representative cross-section of the inmates. No attempt was made to study the background of each person in any detail. It was more difficult to contact the residents than those in the common lodging-houses, and they were mainly interviewed during mealtimes. The younger men, who had more money to spend on themselves, usually went out after a meal, and few but the elderly were to be found in the hotel during the evening. Many of the old people had been resident for several years prior to retiral and stayed on by permission of the management, sometimes at reduced terms.

The main enquiries were concerned with age, health, type of occupation, the proportion in employment or sick, and the attitude of the management to old age pensioners.

Age Distribution - The age distribution of the 343 residents interviewed is shown in the following table:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
-25 ...	14	4.1)
-35 ...	49	14.3)
-45 ...	58	16.9)
		35.3
-55 ...	83	24.2)
-65 ...	84	24.5)
		48.7
-75 ...	37	10.8)
-85 ...	18	5.2)
		16.0
	<u>343</u>	<u>100.0</u>

It will be seen that 35.3 per cent. were under 45, nearly half, 48.7 per cent., between 45 and 65, and 16 per cent. of pensionable age.

Health - Most of the residents were healthy, only 4 per cent. being on the sick list. There were comparatively few with permanent disability, and these in the main were old men. No attempt was made to investigate the complaints of the elderly residents, as they were similar to those found among the retired inmates of common lodging-houses.

Employment - Of those interviewed, 241 or 70.3 per cent. were employed; 55 or 16 per cent. were old age pensioners; 34 or 9.9 per cent. were unemployed; and 13 or 3.8 per cent. were sick.

In order to test the reliability of the cross-section of residents interviewed, the help of the Area Officers of the National Assistance Board was sought. Returns were obtained from them of the total number of residents in working men's hotels in receipt of National Assistance grant supplementary to the Old Age Pension, Sick or Unemployment Benefit on 7th April, 1954, and used for comparison with the survey group. In

addition, while the survey was in progress the Area Officers reported that the number of old age pensioners resident in these hotels was approximately 16 per cent. This figure was used as a guide in checking the survey figures from time to time in order to ensure that the sample did not exceed this percentage. The following table shows that the sample selected was in every way a sound one:-

Working Men's Hotel	Number in Residence	Income derived from National Assistance Grant			Percentage Employed
		plus Old Age Pension	plus Sick Benefit	plus Unemployment Benefit	
(Bellgrove ..	202	10	1	4	93%
A (Monteith Row	65	8	3	1	82%
(Gt. Eastern.	429	51	11	28	79%
(Exhibition .	253	23	36	33	64%
B (Tontine	260	70	8	33	57%
(Popular	377	91	7	79	53%
Total	1,586	253	66	178	
Percentage..		16%	4%	11%	69%
Number of Residents interviewed	343	55	13	34	
Percentage..		16%	3.8%	9.9%	70.3%

Group A - Old age pensioners and unemployed discouraged

Group B - Accommodation provided for old age pensioners and unemployed so long as they are well behaved.

The occupations of the 241 employed men were listed according to the 'Classification of Occupations, 1950,' as follows:-

<u>Social Class</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
I Professional Occupations ...	1	0.4
II Intermediate Occupations ...	8	3.3
III Skilled Occupations -		
(a) Mineworkers	-	-
(b) Transport Workers	22	9.1
(c) Clerical Workers	6	2.6
(d) Armed Forces	-	-
(e) Others, including Trades.	119	49.3
IV Semi-skilled Occupations	31	12.9
V Unskilled Occupations	<u>54</u>	<u>22.4</u>
	<u>241</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The table shows that few were included in the professional and intermediate occupations. The majority (61 per cent.) were skilled artisans of one kind or another. This group included a high proportion of tradesmen (49.3 per cent.), and transport workers (9.1 per cent.) were well represented. There were few clerks. A small proportion (12.9 per cent.) were in semi-skilled occupations, while unskilled occupations accounted for 22.4 per cent.

Comparison with Inmates of Common Lodging-houses

One of the noticeable features is the difference in age distribution in the common lodging-houses and working men's hotels. This is well illustrated by the following comparison:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Common Lodging-houses</u>	<u>Working Men's Hotels</u>
Under 45	24%	35%
45-64	38%	49%
65 and over	38%	16%

It will be seen that in the working men's hotels there is an appreciably higher percentage of men in the younger age groups and less than half as many retired persons.

The contrast between the proportion of men employed in the working men's hotels and common lodging-houses is very marked, and would have been even more striking if an assessment had been made of only the three hotels discouraging old age pensioners. In these three working men's hotels, the proportion of residents working was high, namely, 92, 82 and 78 per cent., whereas in those which provided considerable accommodation for old men the proportion was only 58, 57 and 53 per cent. In contrast the highest percentages of employed persons recorded in individual lodging-houses were 46, 44 and 42, while five lodging-houses gave the low figures of 16, 14, 8, 5 and 4 per cent. Taking the total residents in the working men's hotels and common lodging-houses, the proportion of employed persons in the working men's hotels is more than three times as great as in the common lodging-houses.

The social class groups in the common lodging-house and working men's hotels are compared in the following table, only those inmates found to be employed at the time of the surveys being included:-

<u>Social Class</u>	<u>Common Lodging-houses</u>		<u>Working Men's Hotels</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
I Professional Occupations	-	-	1	0.4
II Intermediate Occupations	3	3.2	8	3.3
III Skilled Occupations	21	22.3	147	61.0
IV Semi-skilled Occupations	15	16.0	31	12.9
V Unskilled Occupations ..	<u>55</u>	<u>58.5</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>22.4</u>
	94	100.0	241	100.0

The table shows that neither group of establishments attracts to any extent men in the professional or intermediate occupations; that preference for the working men's hotels is shown by men in the skilled occupation group; and that the proportion of employed unskilled workers who choose to reside in the lodging-houses is three times as great as in the working men's hotels. It would appear that the semi-skilled and unskilled inmate of the common lodging-house, who is often employed on casual work and therefore has frequent periods of unemployment, is compelled to reside in the poorer type of accommodation and never accumulates resources to provide for sickness or retirement.

Among the occupations found in the working men's hotels and not in the lodging-house were postman, telephonist, commissionaire, journalist, barman, dispatch worker, grave digger, art dealer and hospital orderly.

A comparison of the estimated proportion of employed, unemployed, aged and sick persons in the fifteen men's common lodging-houses and the six working men's hotels is made in the following table. The proportion of the total accommodation utilised is also included -

	<u>Men's Common Lodging- houses</u>	<u>Working Men's Hotels</u>
Total available accommodation ..	4,358	1,746
Average number in residence during 1954	3,163	1,586
Proportion of accommodation utilised	73%	91%
Proportion of -		
Employed persons	20%	69%
Unemployed persons	39%	11%
Sick persons)	41%	20%
Old age pensioners)		

It will be noted that the accommodation in the working men's hotels is much more fully utilised than in the common lodging-houses; that the percentage of employed persons is more than three times as great and the percentage of unemployed less than one-third; and that old age pensioners and sick persons are only half as frequent.

The working men's hotels mainly accommodate men in steady employment. The charges in these hotels are such that unless a man is working it is difficult for him to maintain himself in reasonable comfort. Men relying on their Old Age Pension and National Assistance grant find particular difficulty owing to the lack of hot-plate facilities and the necessity to use the hotel restaurant or go outside for meals. It is not surprising, therefore, that few old age pensioners are to be found in the three more expensive premises.

The meals in the working men's hotels vary in price. In group B the prices are comparable with those in common lodging-house canteens, a few items being the same price and most a little dearer, as the following list shows:-

Porridge and milk	4d.	Pies and bridies (each) ..	6d.
Ham, egg, tea and bread	1/9½d.	Chips (portion)	4d.
Egg, tea and roll	10½d.	Chips, tea and bread	10½d.
Ham, tea and bread	1/3½d.	Sausage sandwich and tea.	10½d.
Soup	5d.	Fish, sausage, mince or	
Soup, potatoes and veg.	11d.	stew teas	1/7½d.
Sausage, fish and stew		Roast or gammon teas.....	1/7½d.
dinners	1/9d.	Bread and jam (slice) ...	2½d.
Pudding	5d.	Scones and buns (each) ..	1½d.
Steam pudding	3d.	Cheese piece	10d.
Spam	10d.	Ham or sausage piece	1/-
		Tea (cup)	2½d.
		Coffee (cup)	4d.

These prices are just within the reach of old age pensioners who

are prepared to spend most of their basic allowance on food.

The group A hotels, which discourage old age pensioners, charge 2/6d. or more for a lunch of meat, chips, tea and bread. Although tea and vegetables are cheap, the meat course is more expensive, as the following excerpt from a menu shows:-

Potato soup	4d.	Mutton pie	1/-
Gammon	2/-	Cold roast lamb	2/-
Stewed steak	2/-	Potatoes and one other veg.	3d.
Cold roast pork and apple sauce	2/3d.	Semolina	6d.
Sausage and onions ..	1/4d.	Jelly and custard	6d.
Steak mince	2/-	Tea	2d.
		Bread	2d.

These prices, however, compare favourably with outside restaurants, and as the dining rooms are open to the public the lunch clientele consists chiefly of office workers and shop assistants. Relatively few of the residents are present at lunchtime, as most are at work and the unemployed and retired group cannot afford to dine there daily.

Chapter IX

ANALYSIS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND WORKING MEN'S HOTELS

In the sample survey the state of health of each of the lodgers interviewed was recorded. It was considered that a more accurate picture of the morbidity in lodging-houses and working men's hotels would be obtained by including all the inmates. In making this assessment, minor illnesses were of necessity ignored and only those of a more serious nature were recorded. The list was compiled from the following sources:-

- (a) Cases notified by general practitioners to the Hospital Admissions Department.
- (b) Cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health as infectious disease.
- (c) Cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health as tuberculosis.
- (d) Cases notified as requiring certification for mental illness or admission to hospital for mental observation.
- (e) Hospital gate admissions, street accidents, or urgent removals from the Hospital Admissions Department.
- (f) Hospital admissions from police stations or prisons.

From all these sources there were requests during the year 1953 for the removal of 672 male and 55 female lodgers. In each case the diagnosis was recorded according to the Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death as follows:-

REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL, 1953.

MALES

	Age in Years										Not Stated	Total
	-30	-40	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	+75			
1. Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	1	4	5	7	7	11	2	4	-	-	41	
2. Other Infectious Diseases	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	7	
3. Cancer (All Forms)	-	-	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	-	16	
4. Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System..	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	3	6	1	21	
5. Mental Disorders	7	15	18	6	4	3	1	1	1	-	56	
6. Other Nervous Diseases ..	1	5	5	8	2	8	4	7	3	-	43	
7. Diseases of Heart	-	3	1	9	4	10	18	25	28	2	100	
8. Other Circulatory Diseases	-	2	1	3	1	5	3	1	5	-	21	
9. Pneumonia	-	-	8	5	6	8	6	6	10	-	49	
10. Bronchitis	-	-	7	5	6	15	12	10	13	1	69	
11. Other Respiratory Diseases	-	1	4	2	2	5	2	3	4	-	23	
12. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	2	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	8	
13. Other Digestive Diseases.	1	6	6	3	2	6	1	8	5	-	38	
14. Senility and Unknown Causes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	-	17	
15. Violent Causes	2	6	13	6	8	6	18	12	16	5	92	
16. All Other Diseases	-	2	4	6	3	13	11	13	18	1	71	
Total	13	47	80	66	50	97	91	98	120	10	672	

FEMALES

	Age in Years										Not Stated	Total
	-30	-40	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	+75			
1. Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
2. Other Infectious Diseases	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	
3. Cancer (All Forms)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	
4. Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Mental Disorders	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	7	
6. Other Nervous Diseases ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
7. Diseases of Heart	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	
8. Other Circulatory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
9. Pneumonia	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	
10. Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	
11. Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
12. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Other Digestive Diseases.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	
14. Senility and Unknown Causes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
15. Violent Causes	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	
16. All other Diseases	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	11	
Total	10	4	9	10	4	4	5	5	4	-	55	

Information regarding the number and causes of death among the lodgers was extracted from the returns of the City Registrar, and the following tables compiled. Table I enumerates the number and causes of death among the inmates of common lodging-houses and working men's hotels during 1953, while Table II gives similar particulars for the four years 1950-53 (inclusive) -

Table I

Deaths among Inmates of Common Lodging-houses and
Working Men's Hotels during 1953

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Place of Death</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	5	16	21
Infectious disease	-	2	2
Cancer	1	35	36
Cerebral haemorrhage	2	15	17
Mental disease	1	-	1
Nervous disease	2	1	3
Heart disease	42	39	81
Circulatory disease	2	8	10
Pneumonia	3	18	21
Bronchitis	12	14	26
Other respiratory diseases.	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach	-	4	4
Other digestive diseases ..	1	2	3
Senility	2	-	2
Violence	-	20	20
All other causes	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>74</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>259</u>

Table II

**Deaths among Inmates of Common Lodging-houses and
Working Men's Hotels, 1950-53 (inclusive)**

<u>Cause</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Pulmonary tuberculosis	20	33	30	21	104	9.27
Infectious disease	3	2	4	2	11	0.98
Cancer	38	42	34	36	150	13.37
Cerebral haemorrhage	25	42	33	17	117	10.43
Mental disease	-	-	-	1	1	0.09
Nervous disease	-	1	-	3	4	0.36
Heart disease	93	97	69	81	340	30.30
Circulatory disease	6	10	8	10	34	3.03
Pneumonia	18	15	12	21	66	5.88
Bronchitis	22	29	9	26	86	7.67
Other respiratory diseases.	6	2	5	1	14	1.25
Ulcer of stomach	1	4	13	4	22	1.96
Other digestive diseases ..	4	3	2	3	12	1.07
Senility	3	3	2	2	10	0.89
Violence	7	13	13	20	53	4.72
All other causes	<u>33</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>8.73</u>
	<u>279</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>100.00</u>

It will be noted that the number and causes of death among the lodgers during the period under review remained remarkably consistent.

Considering the population at risk is some 5,000 persons, the large majority of whom are relatively permanent residents, the death rate per thousand during 1953 would approximate to 52 or about four times that of the city as a whole. This is only to be expected when the age constitution of the inmates is taken into account.

It should be noted that the majority of deaths among the inmates of common lodging-houses and working men's hotels are due to diseases which are not communicable and which are not preventable by any special measures. The only exception to this is the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, which is a communicable disease and which can be prevented by the use of B.C.G. vaccine.

Some of the inmates of common lodging-houses and working men's hotels are of advanced age and are liable to die of natural causes.

It should be noted that the majority of deaths among the inmates of common lodging-houses and working men's hotels are due to diseases which are not communicable and which are not preventable by any special measures. The only exception to this is the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, which is a communicable disease and which can be prevented by the use of B.C.G. vaccine.

1. Tuberculosis

During the year 41 men and 2 women resident in common lodging-houses were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the 21 deaths, 5 occurred in the lodging-house. Tuberculosis is the only infectious disease persistently present now among the lodging-house population. In view of its infectivity and the fact that a proportion of those seen were erratic in their attendance at the dispensary or had left hospital against medical advice, a separate investigation was made of the total number of known cases resident in lodging-houses. A scrutiny of the tuberculosis register showed that in May, 1954, 125 persons were recorded as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who gave as their place of residence a common lodging-house or a working men's hotel. Case-records and hospital particulars of the 118 males and 7 females were studied and classified as follows:-

- Group 1: 34 had not been seen since notification, having refused to co-operate in any way. Most still resided in a lodging-house, but a few had left the lodging-house from which they had been notified and could not be traced.
- Group 2: 29 had been admitted to hospital and were still there.
- Group 3: 26 who had received hospital treatment had returned to the lodging-house and were attending the chest dispensary regularly for out-patient treatment or observation.
- Group 4: 18 who had received hospital treatment failed to attend the dispensary for follow-up purposes. In the majority of these cases it was found that they had taken their own dismissal from hospital and in some cases had remained there for only a few days.
- Group 5: 9 were residing in common lodging-houses and awaiting admission to hospital.
- Group 6: 9 had been advised to attend the dispensary for observation purposes or out-patient treatment, but only appeared at irregular intervals.

The clinical and X-ray examinations of every case were assessed, each being classified as early, intermediate or advanced. It was found that of the 29 cases in hospital 17 were in the intermediate category and 12 in the advanced. In the remaining 96 the disease was early in 14, intermediate in 61 and advanced in 8. There was insufficient information regarding 13 for classification.

The sputum findings of the six groups were as follows:-

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Not Tested</u>	<u>Total</u>
Group 1 ...	12	6	16	34
Group 2 ...	23	4	2	29
Group 3 ...	17	8	1	26
Group 4 ...	12	6	-	18
Group 5 ...	7	2	-	9
Group 6 ...	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>77</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>125</u>

It must be stressed that the danger of passing on infection to other inmates or to the public only exists when the sputum contains living tubercle bacilli. The two important factors in the spread of tuberculosis are the lowering of the resistance of the individual and the opportunity of receiving frequent doses of infection. The physical condition of many of the lodgers is poor, and contact in the lodging-house is often close. Spitting is prevalent, and the dissemination of tubercle bacilli is very wide. Elderly men suffering from chronic phthisis are frequent offenders in this respect. It is found that following notification as a case of pulmonary tuberculosis the average length of survival is some three years, ten months of which are spent in hospital and over two years in the lodging-house. Thus opportunities for the spread of infection abound. The following table shows what long intervals had elapsed since the

notification of the 77 cases who are known to have a positive sputum, only 23 of whom are at present receiving hospital treatment.

77 Cases:
Time since Notification of Cases with Positive Sputum
in Common Lodging-houses, May, 1954.

	<u>Number</u>
Under 1 year	27
Between 1 and 2 years.	20
Between 2 and 5 years.	14
Between 5 and 10 years	12
Over 10 years	<u>4</u>
	<u>77</u>

In addition, tubercular patients notified from their home address sometimes find their way to a lodging-house, especially when they were in private lodgings prior to hospital treatment. Twelve such cases were found during the three-year investigation, 10 of whom had at one time a positive sputum. There must, of course, be others still undetected. It would be no exaggeration to estimate the number of inmates in common lodging-houses and working men's hotels who have a positive sputum as exceeding 100. Although every effort is made by the dispensary clerical staff to insert the new address on the case-sheet, this cannot always be done unless the patients attend the dispensary for follow-up treatment or advice.

The group as a whole are bad dispensary attenders. Many refuse to attend at all and decline hospital treatment until they approach extremity. Others whose condition has improved with hospital treatment relapse on their return to the lodging-house.

The following table shows the age distribution of the 125 cases:-

125 Cases:
Age Distribution in Years

<u>Years</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
-25	2	-	2
-35	8	2	10
-45	4	-	4
-55	33	3	36
-65	44	-	44
-75	21	2	23
+75	6	-	6
	<u>118</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>125</u>

It will be noted that the majority were over 55, and only 14 men and 2 women were under 45.

The dissemination of tubercle bacilli is not confined to the lodging-house for many of these men wander about the city. Dr. Chalmers pointed out that phthisis had long been associated with overcrowding and poverty. He described the excessive prevalence of phthisis in the older portions of the city, and especially in the Bridgegate, the Wynds and the Closes entering off High Street. In 1904 he instituted a social and sanitary enquiry into the cases resident north of the Clyde. Dr. Currie, later Professor of Public Health at Glasgow University, undertook this enquiry and visited each case. Advice was given on the precautionary measures against the dissemination of infection and suggestions made as to the forms of relief available when home conditions seemed unsuitable. It was found that the precautions regarding sputum disposal were ineffectually carried out among the lodging-house population and that neglect of precautions was seen to increase as the available house room diminished until it reached 65 per cent. of the cases with positive sputum in

lodging-houses (Chalmers, 1930b). These findings show an interesting similarity with the state of affairs at the present time. Despite the regulations promiscuous spitting is still very common in lodging-houses, and it is doubtful if any real improvement has occurred.

It is quite impossible to determine the part played by this reservoir of chronically infectious cases with careless habits in the production of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. It may be considerable, especially as the common lodging-houses are situated in the midst of congested areas. Old men complaining of bronchitis are frequently cases of chronic fibroid phthisis, an experience commonly confirmed by post-mortem examination. No simple solution presents itself. Certainly the re-introduction of the original Section 51 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, by which any tubercular person who uses a hotel, inn, or common lodging-house is exposed to a penalty, would be of no assistance. That this section proved unhelpful was shown by the fact that it was amended in 1907. In any case, it would be difficult for a public authority to prosecute under this section, especially as the lodger would be the focus of public sympathy. Mass miniature radiography, even if made compulsory, would neither ensure that advantage would be generally taken of hospital provision or other methods of isolation nor even that the essential precaution of utilising a sputum flask was employed. Men and women who will not trouble to attend the dispensary or remain in hospital while undergoing treatment are unlikely to be considerate in these matters. During the four years 1950-53 (inclusive) 103 inmates of common lodging-houses were recorded as dying of pulmonary tuberculosis, 16 of whom died in the lodging-house itself.

2. Other Infectious Diseases

Apart from tuberculosis and pneumonia there was little infectious disease in any of the lodging-houses during 1953. Only 14 cases were notified, the conditions being as follows:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Place of Death</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Chickenpox	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	2	2	-	-
Erysipelas	-	2	-	-
Infective hepatatis	1	-	-	-
Meningitis	1	-	-	1
Septic abortion ...	-	1	-	-
Syphilis	1	-	-	1
Tubercular adenitis	1	1	-	-
Tubercular abdomen.	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

3. Cancer

Thirty-six lodgers died of cancer during 1953, only one actually in the lodging-house and the rest in hospital or other institutions. Nineteen lodgers were admitted to hospital suffering from this disease, while several returned to the lodging-house following treatment. During the four years 1950-53, 32 died from carcinoma of the lung. The great majority were pipe-smokers.

4. Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System

Twenty-one men were admitted to hospital suffering from cerebral haemorrhage or thrombosis, resulting in partial paralysis. The majority of these were elderly men, 17 being old age pensioners. No woman was admitted under this category during 1953.

5. Mental Disorders

Sixty-three requests for hospital admission were received on account of mental upset. Of these, 40 were requests for mental observation, 19 for immediate certification, 3 for alcoholism and 1 for hysteria. The table on page 249 shows that more than two-thirds of the cases were under 50 years, and suggests that the lodging-house has a strong attraction for persons of unstable mentality whose behaviour could not be tolerated in private lodgings. Some of the cases for whom certification was requested had escaped from asylums and taken refuge in the lodging-house.

6. Other Nervous Diseases

This classification contained 15 sub-headings with a total of 44 admissions and 3 deaths, as listed below. Epilepsy accounted for 8 cases, hemiplegia for 8, and disseminated sclerosis for 5. Considering the large proportion of elderly men and women in the lodging-houses, the number of cases of hemiplegia was low.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Place of Death</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Amnesia	2	-	-	-
Coma	3	-	-	-
Depression	3	-	-	-
Disseminated sclerosis.	4	-	1	-
Epilepsy	8	-	1	-
Eye (diplopia)	1	-	-	-
Hemiplegia	8	-	-	-
Nervous debility	1	-	-	-
Paralysis (unspecified)	2	-	-	-
Parkinsonism	2	-	-	-
Sciatica	4	-	-	-
Senile dementia	1	-	-	-
Vertigo	4	1	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	1
	<u>43</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

7. Diseases of the Heart

A study of the tables on page 249 shows that heart disease was the principal condition for which admission to hospital was sought. Requests for admission were made in respect of 100 men and 4 women, many of whom were extremely ill; indeed, some died before the arrival of the ambulance. Heart disease is the principal cause of mortality among the lodging-house population, accounting for almost one-third of all deaths. During 1953, 81 lodgers died of heart disease, 42 in lodging-houses and 39 in hospital. Many sudden deaths are due to this condition. In the majority the death certificate attributes the cause to myocarditis or coronary disease, while others are recorded merely as cardiac failure. Details of the diagnosis on admission and the cause of death are given in the following table:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Place of Death</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Angina pectoris	1	-	-	-
Auricular fibrillation ...	5	-	-	-
Cardiac asthma	2	-	-	-
Cardiac failure	27	-	11	8
Collapse	21	2	-	-
Congestive cardiac failure	8	1	-	-
Coronary	14	-	7	12
Myocarditis	13	1	23	12
Oedema of leg	1	-	-	-
Valvular disease of heart.	1	-	1	6
Heart disease (unspecified)	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>39</u>

Of the 104 cases removed to hospital, more than half were over 70 years, while the age distribution of the 81 deaths shows that 75 per cent. were over pensionable age, 28 being over 75 years.

The cause of death and age of each of the 81 lodgers who died from heart disease are listed in the following table:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Age</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>-30</u>	<u>-50</u>	<u>-55</u>	<u>-60</u>	<u>-65</u>	<u>-70</u>	<u>-75</u>	<u>75+</u>	
Coronary thrombosis, &c. ..	-	-	1	3	3	3	5	4	19
Valvular diseases	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	7
Myocardial degeneration, &c.	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	20	35
Cardiac failure, &c.,	-	-	2	1	2	7	5	2	19
Other heart diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>81</u>

8. Other Circulatory Diseases

Twenty-two requests were made for admission to hospital, as follows:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Place of Death</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Arterio-sclerosis	1	1	-	5
Gangrene	3	-	-	-
Hypertension	6	-	2	3
Intermittent claudication	1	-	-	-
Internal haemorrhage	1	-	-	-
Phlebitis	4	-	-	-
Thrombosis (of leg).....	2	-	-	-
Varicose conditions....	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>21</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>

In this group six requests for removal of cases of hypertension were made. Five deaths occurred under this head. These cases were all seized by sudden unconsciousness or paralysis and might well have been labelled 'coma' or 'cerebral haemorrhage'. Nine men were admitted with phlebitis or varicose conditions of the veins of the leg and three suffering from gangrene of the feet, two of whom were later found to be undetected diabetics.

9. Pneumonia

Forty-nine males and four females were admitted to hospital diagnosed as pneumonia. Only one, a woman, was under 40 years of age, most being over pensionable age.

The 21 deaths attributed to this cause occurred mainly in elderly lodgers, who frequently had an associated myocarditis. Many of these were admitted in a terminal condition. As the diagnosis 'pneumonia' ensured rapid removal of a very ill lodger from the lodging-house, it was used on occasion to obtain a hospital bed for cases of pulmonary oedema due to heart failure.

10. Bronchitis

Next to heart disease bronchitis was the most common reason for seeking admission to hospital, and it was by far the most usual complaint from which the lodgers suffered. The majority of the old men had some degree of bronchitis, but generally ignored it unless the symptoms became aggravated, when they sought medical advice. The general practitioner usually advised rest for a day or two in the cubicle with hot drinks and a cough mixture. This treatment frequently sufficed to tide the sufferer over the acute phase. If this was ineffective, admission to hospital was sought. Ten per cent. of the total deaths were attributable to bronchitis, which in elderly persons is frequently accompanied by a degree of heart failure due to the effort of coughing and exhaustion from broken sleep.

11. Other Respiratory Diseases

This group accounted for 24 admissions, but only one death. The classification, as shown below, indicates that the physician is frequently in some doubt as to the exact diagnosis but realises that treatment in hospital is essential -

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Place of Death</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Bronchiectasis	2	-	-	1
Chest condition	7	1	-	-
Epistaxis	2	-	-	-
Haemoptysis	2	-	-	-
Influenza	1	-	-	-
Fleurisy	4	-	-	-
Pulmonary congestion.	2	-	-	-
Peritonsillar abscess	1	-	-	-
Throat condition	2	-	-	-
	<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

12. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum

Eight men were admitted with a diagnosis of gastric or duodenal ulcer. This figure is an under statement of the number of sufferers from this condition, as some patients with gastric ulcer were admitted with a diagnosis of haematemesis, gastritis, perforation and acute abdomen. Four deaths were recorded.

13. Other Digestive Diseases

Forty-two requests were made for hospital admission, as follows:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Place of Death</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Acute abdomen	13	-	-	-
Appendicitis	3	-	-	-
Ascites	1	-	-	-
Enteritis	1	-	-	-
Gastritis	2	1	-	-
Haematemesis	5	1	-	-
Hernia	5	1	1	-
Obstructive jaundice ..	1	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction.	3	1	-	1
Perforation	2	-	-	-
Pyloric stenosis	1	-	-	-
Vomiting	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	-	1
	38	4	1	2

The most frequent condition mentioned in the list is acute abdomen, which accounts for 13 of the 42 requests. This diagnosis is made when the cause of the acute abdominal condition is uncertain. Also included in the list are such conditions as hernia, obstructive jaundice, and intestinal obstruction, the two last conditions being frequently due to cancer. It is a credit to hospital treatment that in such a variety of conditions only three deaths were recorded.

14. Senility and Unknown Causes

There were 19 admissions, of which 10 were on account of advanced senility. This is an unexpectedly small number considering the large proportion of elderly inmates (40 per cent. over pensionable age). A possible explanation is that senility does not occur so readily when men

and women look after themselves, prepare their own meals and are free to come and go in the community. There is so frequently a mental deterioration after retiral from active business life, especially when this results in semi-isolation in rural areas with a complete break with the active life which preceded it. Retirement makes little or no difference to the mode of life of the majority of these lodgers. In fact, large numbers who are unemployed still continue to draw exactly the same sum from the National Assistance Board, though this may now include a Contributory Old Age Pension

15. Violent Causes

Ninety-seven admissions were due to violence, and were mainly gate admissions, particularly at the Royal Infirmary. Almost one-third were due to fractures, principally of the head, humerus or femur. Most of the fractures of the femur occurred in elderly men as the result of falls or being knocked down while under the influence of alcohol. Among the 57 classified as 'other injuries', head injuries and lacerations of the face due to fighting were the most common causes apart from alcohol. Six cases were admitted on account of poisoning (lysol, carbital, winter green, barbiturates (two), and paraldehyde). In this group 17 lodgers died in hospital, while the records show that 3 further inmates of lodging-houses ended their lives by drowning. The following table details the number of cases and deaths due to violence among the lodging-house population during 1953:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Place of Death</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Alcoholic poisoning ..	3	-	-	-
Burns	1	-	-	1
Fractures	28	2	-	9
Other injuries	54	3	-	4
Other poisoning	6	-	-	3
Drowning	-	-	-	3
	92	5	-	20
	-	-	-	-

16. All Other Diseases

Admissions to hospital in this classification contain a variety of conditions, some serious and others relatively minor. Seventy-one men and eleven women were admitted as follows:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Place of Death</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Lodging-house</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
<u>Diseases of the Blood -</u>				
Anaemia	4	1	-	-
Purpura	1	-	-	-
<u>Diseases of the Bone -</u>				
Arthritis	5	-	-	-
Osteomyelitis	1	1	-	-
Paget's disease	1	-	-	-
Pathological fractures..	1	-	-	-
Rheumatism	6	-	-	-
<u>Diseases of Genito-Urinary System</u>				
Cystitis	-	1	-	-
Enlarged prostate	3	-	-	2
Hematuria	2	-	-	-
Hydrocele	1	-	-	-
Nephritis	2	-	-	2
Pyelitis	1	-	-	-
Renal colic	-	1	-	-
Retention	8	-	-	2
Uterine haemorrhage	-	2	-	-
<u>Diseases of the Skin -</u>				
Abscess, axillary	1	-	-	-
Cellulitis	7	3	-	-
Dermatitis	3	-	-	-
Eczema	1	-	-	-
Unspecified skin disease	4	-	-	-
<u>Malnutrition and Other Diseases</u>				
Malnutrition	6	-	-	2
Scurvy	2	-	-	-
Avitaminosis	1	-	-	-
Angio-neurotic oedema ..	-	1	-	-
Asthma	2	1	1	-
Diabetes	2	-	-	1
Tumours, benign and unspecified	6	-	-	1
	<u>71</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>

Of particular interest were requests for admission on account of malnutrition (6), scurvy (2), avitaminosis (1), all indications of inadequate dietary. When the diets of the lodgers are examined (see pages 212-220) the surprising fact is that more deficiency disease does not occur. It is known that large numbers of people, especially old people, are living on inadequate self-imposed diets, and in the meals taken by those lodgers who use the hot-plate fresh fruit is practically never seen, while the favourite vegetables are boiled or fried potatoes, onions and carrots.

Some authorities give full credit to the potato for the absence of deficiency disease. Riches (1954) wrote an article on scurvy in the 'British Medical Journal,' in which he stated, "Frank scurvy is now almost a clinical curiosity in this country." Professor Alstead of Glasgow challenged this conclusion, stating that it may be true of England but North of the Border scurvy is a fairly common disease. In support of his contention he stated that in the nine-year period February, 1939, to March, 1948, 58 cases of florid scurvy were admitted to the wards of one medical unit in Stobhill General Hospital, Glasgow, that he had checked the clinical details of 40 of these from the case records, and that all but one of these patients had extensive subcutaneous haemorrhages in the legs and about 75 per cent. of them had gross anaemia. He went on to say that during the past six years 17 cases of scurvy had been admitted and that all the patients recovered. One of these was a man, aged 56, from a common lodging-house. Enquiry showed that he had sustained himself for many months on an inadequate diet of bread, jam and tea in order to purchase tobacco and beer at the weekends. Sub-clinical deficiency

of vitamin C is not uncommon in this country, although scurvy is relatively infrequent.

Gate Admissions

During 1953, gate admissions accounted for 36 per cent. of all admissions to hospital from common lodging-houses, 261 lodgers being admitted in this way. Apart from violence, the principal reasons for emergency gate admission were 'collapse' (23), heart failure and coronary thrombosis (22), pneumonia (15), surgical emergencies (14), cerebral thrombosis (8), malnutrition (7), epileptic fits (5), mental observation (5), senility (5), and retention of urine (4).

Chapter X

COMPARISON OF PAST AND PRESENT DAY INMATES
OF COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

The findings of the sample survey show the different types of inmate at present frequenting the common lodging-house. The question may well be asked, What changes have taken place over the years in the type, age, occupation and civil status of the lodgers?

In 1888 Peter Fyfe, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Glasgow, attempted to ascertain some of the social facts underlying the use of these establishments by collecting statistics, but his survey was very brief, occupying merely one page of his Annual Report. It answered only a few of the questions which one would like to ask. Fyfe reviewed nine of the largest men's lodging-houses in the city, six municipal and three private, and obtained data regarding the number of inmates, the average age and the average duration of stay. He also made enquiries about the civil status of the inmates and the proportion of tradesmen and labourers, but made no reference to unemployed or retired men, recording all as if employed. The reasons for living in a common lodging-house were poorly ascertained, no reason other than 'drink' or 'disgrace' being given. He averaged the length of residence of the lodgers, but this is of limited value and may be quite misleading. Nevertheless, the figures from his report have been extracted and contrasted with the findings of the sample survey. The following table shows the change in the constitution of the lodgers occurring over the years:-

	<u>1888:</u>	<u>1954:</u>
	<u>Nine</u>	<u>Fifteen</u>
	<u>Lodging-houses</u>	<u>Lodging-houses</u>
	<u>for Males</u>	<u>for Males</u>
Number of lodgers	2,723	3,200
Average age	39 years	60 years
Oldest resident	73 years	91 years
Youngest resident	15 years	18 years
Maximum time of occupancy	20 years	50 years
Minimum time of occupancy	1 night	1 night
Average length of stay	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ years	7 years
Proportion of single men	76%	65%
Proportion of old age pensioners	-	40%
Normal occupation - skilled	40%	33%
Normal occupation - unskilled ..	60%	48%
Normal occupation - semi-skilled	-	19%

Fyfe remarked that the lodgers were not so migratory as one would naturally be led to imagine. This is borne out by even earlier figures. In 1875 the Model Lodging House Association assessed the length of residence of inmates of their three lodging-houses, and the following table shows that even then many made permanent homes in lodging-houses:-

<u>Greendyke Street</u>			<u>McAlpine Street</u>			<u>Carrick Street</u>		
<u>(Male)</u>			<u>(Male)</u>			<u>(Female)</u>		
<u>Years</u>			<u>Years</u>			<u>Years</u>		
<u>Lodged</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Lodged</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Lodged</u>		<u>Number</u>
25	..	1	19	..	1	15	..	1
18	..	1	15	..	1	13	..	1
17	..	1	16	..	1	8	..	1
15	..	1	13	..	3	5	..	1
14	..	2	12	..	1	4	..	1
13	..	5	9	..	1	3	..	1
12	..	1	7	..	3	2	..	1
10	..	2	6	..	1	1	..	1
9	..	3	5	..	1			
8	..	2	4	..	1			
7	..	2	3	..	1			
6	..	2	2	..	1			
5	..	3	1	..	1			
4	..	2						
3	..	8						
2	..	7						
1	..	15						

The tendency to remain in the one lodging-house has persisted throughout the intervening years, and has been accentuated by the increasing number of elderly inmates.

The proportion of skilled to unskilled workers cannot be truly compared by considering the present occupation of the lodgers of today, for three-quarters of these are unemployed, sick or retired, and according to Fyfe's survey none of the lodgers in 1888 was other than employed. The normal occupation of the lodgers of today is thus compared with what was probably the normal occupation of the lodgers in 1888.

A poet tramp's viewpoint might well be considered here. Roger Quin, born in 1850, left his clerk's desk to tramp the hills and vales of Dumfriesshire. The winter cold drove him into the towns, and he often resided in Glasgow models. He wrote bitterly of these -

"They are called 'Homes for Working Men,' because, as I presume, they lack every element of comfort which is associated with the word 'Home,' and because 'Working Men' (with singularly few exceptions) give them a wide berth. These huge Caravanseries of Misery, which constitute no mean asset in the Corporation's financial receipts, are so many plague-spots on the boasted fame of Glasgow as a City of Light and Leading - stumbling-blocks which have been deliberately set down in the path of the City's progress. . . .

And what of the denizens of these 'Homes?' It would take the pen of a Jack London or the brush of a Doré to depict them. Seen through the fetid fumes which serve to make darkness visible, the human shapes which wander listlessly about or stumble against each other through sheer 'driftage,' resemble nothing so much as a 'living picture' of Dante's Inferno. Here are no touches of colour - all is one dread kaleidoscope - one drab nocturne of hopeless, torpid inanity.

There are those in Glasgow today (every day, and every night) whose vitality has reached such an appallingly low ebb through hunger and privation - that they are on the very borderland of being.

Physical and mental atrophy - the fungoid decay of their natural forces - have slowly but surely sapped the springs of action. They are gradually losing touch with their humanity, and are festering in the city's undergrowth like monstrous toadstools.

Even despair (which sometimes prompts to action) has - with other nobler emotions - pined away and died, through innutrition."

How inhospitable he found them may be gauged from his allegory
'The Butterfly and the Rose' -

'Ah! why?' but here a rose he spied,
And gave a gasp of pleasure -
'Oh! rose, my beauteous one, my pride,
My life - for sure I must have died
Had I not seen my treasure.

Just take me 'neath thy sheltering leaves,
And nurse me till I'm stronger,
For sure thy gentle heart it grieves
To see the plight of one who weaves
His poor, tired wings no longer!

Here let me shelter for a time -
I'll very soon get better,
And, as I rove from clime to clime,
Sipping the sweets of summer-time,
I'll ever feel your debtor!"

'Chuck it, and git,' the rose replied;
'I'm sick of loafing larkers,
Who lounge in here from far and wide
To wash their fleshbags¹ - get 'em dried,
And cook their clag² and sparkers³.

Come, pay yer kip⁴, or out you trot,
I'll harbour no cheap bummers⁵;
I do not tumble to yer rot -
'Bout shelt'ring leaves ye've gassed a lot,
I've sheltered you three summers!

No rest for you here - take my tip -
Until you've squared yer scratcher⁶;
If you're too poor to pay yer kip
Sling it at once⁷, or else I'll slip
One of my warders at yer!"

¹Fleshbags - Anglice, shirts.

²Clag - The bedrock of cheapness in the dietary of the common lodging-house, viz., a basin of pease meal brose and sour milk - cost 3d.

³Sparkers is an expressive term to denote the playful behaviour in the frying-pan of the common lodging-house sausage (3d. per lb.)

⁴Kip - Anglice, bed.

⁵Bummers - Beggars, mouchers - et hoc genus omne.

⁶Scratcher - Another elegant lodging-houseism for bed.

⁷Sling it - 'Take yourself off.' 'Get out of this.'

The bare statistics collected by Fyfe give a very sketchy picture of the inmates of lodging-houses at the end of the 19th century. To add a little colour we must refer to more general descriptions. The earliest account of such a group was given in 'The Jolly Beggars,' written in 1785 by Robert Burns after a visit to a beggars' lodging-house in Mauchline (described thus in the Kilmarnock edition of Burns' Works) - The motley assembly of vagrants included a 'son of Mars' with his 'doxie,' a 'raucle carlin,' late the consort of a Highland beggar who becomes the object of rivalry between 'a pigmy scraper with his fiddle' and 'a sturdy caird' who wins her by threatening the fiddler with his 'roosty rapier' and a wandering ballad singer with a brace of 'doxies.' Their attitude to the world is summed up thus -

"A fig for those by law protected!
Liberty's a glorious feast!
Courts for cowards were erected,
Churches built to please the priest."

These same types were described, though less poetically, by Hawkie, and a century later another Robert Burns wrote of the contemporary low common lodging-houses that they were "tramps' nests and thieves' haunts." He went on to say, "These places are essentially the home of the rough and the loafer who are perpetually shouting in excuse for their black-guardism and laziness that the world owes them a living, ignoring altogether the Apostle Paul's injunction "that if any man will not work neither shall he eat" (A Social Reformer, 1894').

A journalist's impression of the women is given in the following excerpt from the 'North British Daily Mail' (29th August, 1871), written after a visit to the recently opened Model Lodging-house for Women in

East Russell Street -

"The company was a motley one, composed of all ages from the first stage of infancy down almost to the latest term of life. Mill-girls, in fancy petticoats and bedgowns; basket women, with shawls drawn over their heads; charwomen, draggled and dirty; mothers, with heavy eyed infants drooping on their shoulders - Children of tender years; aged women, wrinkled and frail; women, careworn and broken-down; women, old before their time with dissipation; women timid and shrinking; women with only a small remnant of respectability still clinging to them; women bold and coarse and shameless with their character stamped upon their bloated features - all huddled up together, an incongruous lot, as diverse in mind and disposition as in form and appearance. Those who were strangers sat apart, silent and thoughtful. I was struck by the melancholy aspect of a modest looking young girl, who sat away from her boisterous neighbours, her cheek resting on her hand, and her dark eyes bent mournfully on the ground. She said she was an orphan, her mother had died a short time ago, and had no home. . . . Her nearest companion was a needle woman. There was a look of faded gentility about her, and she kept aloof from companionship. She complained of bad payments, and in illustration stated that she had given three days' work and only got a shilling. Of a different stamp were those in front, rude, coarse and violent, and it was sad to see tender children in their sweet morning freshness mixed up like fair spring blossoms with those noxious weeds of humanity. Doubled up on a bench near me lay a drunk woman, snoring apoplectically."

Fyfe was describing conditions in the relatively new model lodging-houses. In the middle of the century when Glasgow had built no municipal lodging-houses and the Model Lodging House Association was only beginning its pioneer work, conditions in Glasgow were very much worse. Watson (1860), addressing the Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science held in Glasgow, strongly advocated the erection of model lodging-houses to replace the numerous common lodging-houses of a low standard existing throughout the central part of the city. He pointed out that between 6,000 and 8,000 persons nightly were lodged in these places, and described them as dens of iniquity. The charges made in the new model lodging-house for males were 3d., 4d. and

6d. per night according to the berth taken, or 1/6d., 2/- and 3/- per week; and in the female house 3d. per night or 1/- per week. This small sum entitled the inmates to lodgings, fire and gas, soap and towels, books and newspapers, a clean bed, security against annoyance from improper persons and safety in health and morals. Watson stated that the new model lodging-houses not only paid their way, but made 10 per cent. profit, and recommended the erection of such houses on a much wider scale. We know now that his advice was taken by both municipal and private enterprise.

No comprehensive report on the constitution of lodging-houses in Glasgow in those days can be traced, although both Hawkie and the District Surgeons described individual lodging-houses. Mayhew, however, visited several of the London common lodging-houses between 1851 and 1862 while writing 'London Labour and the London Poor,' and actually carried out a survey in one of these. There is a similarity between conditions in the two cities. London attracted to itself tramps from a wide area because of its various charities and provision of refuges for the homeless poor which gave free bread and shelter. Glasgow, too, attracted vagrants from all over Scotland. Genuine seekers after work were also drawn to the large cities where they thought opportunity existed. The report of the Constabulary Force Commissioners in 1839 stated that there were in London 221 common lodging-houses of the type described by Mayhew with a complement of 2,431 vagrants and pickpockets, the average number of inmates in each of these lodging-houses being 50-60 per night, and the charge twopence. Smith (1846) stated that in Glasgow at this time there were 600-700 twopenny and threepenny lodging-houses with accommodation for 5-10,000.

The Poor Law Commission Reports indicated that the conditions of the poor in Glasgow in 1844 were worse than anywhere else, but Mayhew's descriptions of London's poor were sufficiently harrowing. It was thought worth while, therefore, to extract the particulars of his report on a typical London lodging-house of 1853 and compare it with one of the least attractive of the Glasgow lodging-houses of 1953.

Mayhew had an interviewing technique of his own. Having provided a meal for all the lodgers and thus established their goodwill, he interviewed the 55 inmates together, trusting that the presence of the others would increase the honesty of the replies which he received from the individual. His account of how the lodgers sat round in a large circle and willingly answered his queries makes interesting reading. They appeared proud of the fact that their exploits were receiving the notice of the press. The men he interviewed seemed to be naturally of an erratic and self-willed temperament, objecting to the restraint of home and incapable of continuous application to any one occupation whatsoever. They were essentially the idle and the vagabond, and seemed generally to attribute the commencement of their career to harsh regimen at home. In one cheap lodging-house he reported that the inmates included 30 pick-pockets, 10 street beggars, 10-15 dock labourers, and 10-15 in low and precarious callings such as bone collectors and dogs' dung collectors. There were in addition a few infirm old people dependent on Parish relief or private charity.

In the particular lodging-house in which he carried out the survey he interviewed 55 men, and tabulated the answers to such questions as age,

place of origin, occupation, prison record and the crime for which convicted, and length of time unemployed. This information is given in the following tables and a comparison made with 55 inmates in a Glasgow lodging-house. Interesting details that Mayhew also included about the father's occupation, the way of spending spare time and the reasons for leaving home are omitted, as it is impossible to compare these with Glasgow since such questions were not asked in the sample survey.

<u>Age</u> <u>Distribution</u>		<u>Common Lodging-houses:</u>	
		<u>London,</u> <u>1853</u>	<u>Glasgow,</u> <u>1953</u>
-20	...	18	-
-30	...	16	4
-40	...	15	10
-50	...	1	14
-60	...	4	12
-70	...	1	5
+70	...	-	10

The age distribution of the London inmates differed materially from the Glasgow findings. No fewer than 34 of the 55 inmates interviewed by Mayhew were under 30 years of age as contrasted with 4 in the Glasgow series. In fact, 2 were only aged 15, 1 aged 16, and 2 aged 17, while 19 was the most common age. At the other end of the scale there was no one over 70 in the London lodging-house, whereas in Glasgow there were 10, 2 of whom were aged 82 and 1 aged 80. In the younger ages part of this difference is due to the fact that today's legal age of admission to common lodging-houses is 18. The elderly balance is in part explained by the change in the general distribution of the population. The percentage of persons over 60 in 1853 was less than 5 per cent., whereas in 1951 it approximated to 12 per cent. Another reason is the fact that the Old Age Pension makes it possible for old people to manage for themselves today

whereas a century ago indoor relief was more frequent and the amount given in outdoor relief a mere pittance.

<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Common Lodging-houses:</u>	
	<u>London,</u> <u>1853</u>	<u>Glasgow,</u> <u>1953</u>
Local (i.e., London, Glasgow) ..	16	38
In same country (i.e., England, Scotland)	26	11
Ireland (North and South)	9	8
Elsewhere	4	3

There is a striking similarity between the number of lodgers born in Ireland and elsewhere. Over two-thirds of the lodgers were from Glasgow in today's lodging-houses and under one-third were from London in 1853. A fifth of the Glasgow lodgers were from elsewhere in Scotland and half the London lodgers were from elsewhere in England. This is a reminder of the former tendency to keep vagrants moving in contrast with today's endeavour to persuade the casuals to settle.

<u>Normal Occupation</u>	<u>Common Lodging-houses:</u>	
	<u>London,</u> <u>1853</u>	<u>Glasgow,</u> <u>1953</u>
Labourer	17	36
Mariner	7	2
Bricklayer ..	2	1
Weaver	3	-
Shoemaker ...	2	-
Others	24	16

A greater variety of occupations were represented a hundred years ago. Among 'others' in the above list were included silversmith, dyer, blacksmith, woodturner, tailor, farrier, caulker, french polisher, shopman, brickmaker, sweep, ivory turner, cowboy, stereotype maker, miner, bone grubber, engineer, coal porter, errand boy, beggar and 'a prig.' Today's

list is quite dull in comparison. 'Others' included a lamplighter, 3 railway porters, 2 farm workers, 4 miners, 1 coal porter, docker, waiter, pavior, scrap dealer and clerk. There is, however, a simplicity about the present occupation in both cases. Out of 55, 50 were unemployed in 1853; out of 55, 54 were unemployed today, including 10 retired.

<u>Length of Time since employed full-time</u>	<u>Common Lodging-houses:</u>	
	<u>London, 1853</u>	<u>Glasgow, 1953</u>
Under 1 year ..	4	2
1 year	5	1
2 years	10	7
3 years	9	4
4 years	6	3
5 years	5	8
6 years	4	4
7 years	2	4
8 years	3	5
9 years	1	2
10 years	1	2
Over 10 years..	-	4
Retired	-	10
Employed	5	1

In 1853 there was no Unemployment Benefit, and those not in full-time employment required to do any odd jobs they could find or steal in order to obtain food. The odd jobs described by Mayhew included a peculiar assortment. 'Mud-larking' or collecting jetsam from the shore sometimes provided unexpected delicacies which were sold among the lodgers. Collecting dog dung was another favoured occupation. Many occupations were seasonal. For example, the bricklayers were usually out of work during the winter.

It is apparent that the two groups have much in common in that instability of character and inability to hold down a job are the most frequent characteristics. The impetus to steal is not so strong today

when assistance can be readily obtained from the National Assistance Board; yet the following table shows a striking parallel in prison records:-

<u>Prison</u> <u>Record</u>		<u>Common Lodging-houses:</u>	
		<u>London,</u> <u>1853</u>	<u>Glasgow,</u> <u>1953</u>
Yes	...	34	33
No	...	21	22

Mayhew in assessing the prison sentences attempted to distinguish between vagrancy and theft, and found that 17 had been imprisoned as vagrants, 7 only once. Of the 28 who were imprisoned for theft, 11 had only been in prison once. Today's list contains but 3 convictions for vagrancy and 10 for theft. Assault (4), breach of the peace and drunkenness (7) were admitted, and two new offences appear, that of making false statements to the National Assistance Board and of failing to maintain family.

<u>Drink</u>		<u>Common Lodging-houses:</u>	
		<u>London,</u> <u>1853</u>	<u>Glasgow,</u> <u>1953</u>
Yes	...	53	50
No	...	2	5

Only two of Mayhew's group had signed the pledge and kept to it, but he found that drunkenness was not prevalent. Drink was still relatively cheap, but the pickpockets were more inclined to spend their spare money on prostitutes. However, in the places they cited as favourite haunts, saloons rank high in the list. Drinking is certainly prevalent in today's lodging-houses, and several in this group drink methylated spirit, eau de cologne, even odd cocktails made of metal polish.

Smoking was also common to both. When Mahew called he found some drying the ends of cigars which they had found in the street. Today's

equivalent is remaking the stubs of cigarettes.

Mayhew described the lodgers kneeling by the fire toasting herrings. Today there is often a fine aroma of herrings around the hot-plate. In Mayhew's day stolen food was speedily divided amongst the lodgers, and the beggars also sold the food they begged from houses.

As regards cleanliness, 16 of today's 55 were dirty and 20 badly dressed. The conditions were worse in Mayhew's day. "Their hair was matted like flocks of wool, and their chins were grimy with unshorn beards" (Mayhew, p. 325). Their clothes were a dirty collection of oddments, 14 had no shirts, 5 had no shoes, and 42 had shoes that scarcely held together. This was not surprising, as their average earnings were 4/11d. a week and the highest only 18/-.

Mayhew's description showed a remarkable contrast with today's sanitary conveniences and washing facilities. He stated that all the lodgers were verminous and no proper washing utensils were provided, neither towels nor basins nor bowls. The lodgers never thought of washing themselves. Some rinsed their faces or hands in the bucket used for washing the floor and dried themselves on rags used as pocket handkerchiefs or the tails of their shirts. The lodging-houses were poorly constructed, and there was little ventilation in the sleeping quarters. The bunks were 7 feet long, 1 foot 10 inches wide, and 12 inches from the ground. Straw mattresses were provided. The coverings were of leather called a 'basil' or a rug, the former generally being preferred on account of its resistance to vermin. Between the bunks were wooden partitions, 4 feet high. The bunks were arranged in five rows of about 24 deep, two

rows being placed head to head with a gangway between each of such two rows and the other row against the wall.

The question Mayhew asked (p. 328) - "Does the uncertainty of dock labour generate thieves and vagabonds or do the thieves and vagabonds crowd round the docks so as to be able to gain a day's work when unable to thief?" - cannot be asked in today's Welfare State, but a variant equally unanswerable can - "Does the certainty of National Assistance allowance encourage indolence?"

Probably the most striking difference between the past and present inmates is in the proportion of vagrants. The earliest lodging-houses were occupied by a floating population, consisting mainly of vagrants, beggars, and persons with such limited means that they were unable to seek better accommodation. Among the last mentioned group were those who had become homeless through misfortune, old age or loss of employment, and also those who had recently come to the city to find work and could only afford the cheapest possible accommodation.

The true vagrant is a nomad, a descendant of the primitive wanderer in search of pastures new. Even today some individuals find it quite impossible to settle in one place or retain permanent employment. Most genuine nomads chose to spend the summer months in the countryside, where they slept behind hayricks, in barns and in sheltered spots. Roger Quin may be quoted as an example of the true vagabond who defied the Vagrancy Act by tramping during the summer and sought winter quarters in Glasgow models at the end of the 19th century.

In Scotland today the genuine tramp is becoming a rarity. No longer has he to rely upon charity either private or public, for under

the provisions of modern legislation penniless persons can make application to the National Assistance Board for relief. The Board are also obliged to maintain reception centres whereby persons without a settled way of living may be influenced to lead a more settled way of life. In Glasgow the Local Authority have made available to the National Assistance Board reception centre accommodation in Foresthall. Some use the reception centres regularly, and others go there occasionally. The Board report that in December, 1953, the average nightly number of persons without a settled way of living, accommodated in their centres throughout Great Britain, was 2,300. This number has remained fairly constant since 1948, and contrasts with the 115,108 vagabonds counted in England and Wales alone on 1st July, 1848, by the Poor Law Commissioners. It is of interest that no Scottish reception centre is recorded as giving average accommodation recently for more than ten such persons per night. In Glasgow the average figure is seven.

There is no doubt that in many reception centres the number of casuals would be higher if no work were insisted upon. Making the casuals work is troublesome, but insistence that they shall help with domestic duties, such as keeping the centre clean, is the most effective way of discouraging abuse. Homeless wanderers are sometimes heard to remark when begging that they are not allowed to stay at a reception centre for more than one night. It is true that, whereas under the Poor Law a vagrant was ordinarily compelled to stay for two nights, he may now leave the centre the morning after his arrival after being interviewed by the National Assistance Board officer, but he is not under any obligation to leave. However, he is discouraged to re-apply for admission within the month,

and so if he leaves the centre and does not go to a common lodging-house or find another 'fixed address' from which to apply for National Assistance grant he must move to another centre. The National Assistance Board's policy throughout has been to encourage the casual to stay at a centre while efforts are being made to induce him to take work and settle down to a normal life. This is just what some of these wanderers do not desire. Quite frequently, when a job has been secured for a casual he has been unable to resist the call of the road. Few today, however, walk the roads: most ride. Lorry drivers become lonely driving long distances, and in a desire for company pick up a passenger, ignoring their employers' instructions not to give lifts. In this way, the vagrant can cover considerable distances and does not need to visit the same reception centre often.

Twenty men and one woman were classified as vagrants in the sample survey. The woman was a tinker and travelled with her husband. The regulations enforced them to stay in separate lodging-houses when residing in Glasgow. In addition to these two, four others were regarded as tinkers, four as tramps, two as rag and bone men, while the remaining ten were chronic alcoholics, principally methylated spirit drinkers who drifted from one place to another making no attempt to seek work. Thus, of the ninety vagrants estimated to be living in lodging-houses, probably only forty or so can be regarded as vagrants of the old type, tinkers, hawkers and tramps, the remainder being made up of mental and moral defectives, alcoholics, petty thieves and such like, who are in reality parasites of society.

Throughout their history, common lodging-houses have been the refuge of the lowest stratum of the population. It is indisputable that

the standards of comfort and cleanliness of the lodging-houses have improved, largely due to Health and Welfare legislation. This comparison with the past has proved that the standard of the lodgers has also improved, partly due to economic and evangelistic factors and partly due to the exclusion of the worst characters. The rowdiest trouble makers and the more recalcitrant methylated spirit drinkers are refused admittance and seek refuge elsewhere, often in the brick kilns. The prostitutes are often excluded from the more respectable women's lodging-houses by the fact that early hours are insisted upon, as well as by more direct efforts at reforming them. Thus, the majority of these are now in private lodgings.

The mere fact that vagrancy has diminished has raised the standard of the lodgers. The decrease in drunkenness, due mainly to economic reasons, plays its part in the improvement. The elderly retired lodgers, living on pensions and National Assistance grant, would formerly have been excluded from lodging-houses because they were in receipt of assistance and compelled to live in a poorhouse. Today they can please themselves and refuse comparatively luxurious Welfare homes, finding the advantages of a common lodging-house outweigh its disadvantages. The variation of quality within the lodging-houses makes them suit the variety of lodgers.

Chapter XI

SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF THE LODGERS

The spiritual needs of the lodgers were remembered by the Model Lodging House Association which appointed two Chaplains to their lodging-houses as long ago as 1856. When these Chaplains resigned in 1874 Mr. Scott, Superintendent of the Evangelistic Meetings in Ewing Place Chapel, took over and the "services on Sunday were attended by all the lodgers instead of only a few" (Annual General Report of Model Lodging House Association, 1875). This attention to "the preaching of the word" was followed by the Municipality, which arranged for Sunday services to be held in each lodging-house as it was opened and also provided a supply of Bibles. The welfare of the whole district in which lodging-houses abounded was the aim of Dr. Robert Buchanan in founding the Mission which built the Wynd Free Church in 1854. This flourished until the City Improvement Scheme closed the Church in 1878, though daughter churches like the Bridgegate Church (opened 1860) still served the area. In 1877 the Glasgow United Evangelistic Association was started as a result of the visit of the great Evangelist, D.L. Moodie. As the Tent Hall was for those who had no connection with churches, no doubt then, as now, many modellers participated in prayer meetings and the free meal which followed. The Salvation Army opened two hostels for men in 1906 and 1907, and held daily services within.

In 1908, however, a Presbytery enquiry into the lodging-houses concluded that the Church should supply Sunday services. Although somewhat belated with this provision, the Church of Scotland began its

Lodging House Mission that same year. The Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Church of Scotland Lodging House Mission, 1953, describes the work of the Institute. Meetings are held on Sunday afternoons in eleven lodging-houses and on Wednesday and Sunday evenings in the Mission Hall. A Men's Club and Bible Class and a Women's Guild of Friendship help to form the nucleus of a Church of Scotland congregation. Each year various social activities are arranged - for example, a steamer outing, a Christmas dinner and a Hallowe'en party. In addition, about 35 men and 15 women are given a holiday at the coast. Facilities are available in the Institute for free hair cutting, cheap shoe repairing and learning crafts, and clothes are given to the needy. Bread and butter and tea are served at the meetings, and a guide to the number attending is given in the fact that 46,000 free teas were served in the year. The Mission is financed by Church Guilds, legacies, and even by the radio 'Good Cause Appeal.'

The Evangelistic Association holds a Sunday prayer meeting at 7 a.m. in the Tent Hall, Saltmarket, followed at 8 a.m. by a free breakfast of two rolls and a pie and as much tea as desired. About 300 attend, the majority being modellers, and a number from the brick kilns are also present. A few women attend this Sunday breakfast, and on Thursday a special meeting for women is held. Free clothes are provided from time to time. Lay preachers visit the lodging-houses.

The Salvation Army hold daily services in their three lodging-houses. Those who attend are given tea, and the residents who do not wish to be present must go outside when the common room is used for the

prayer meeting. Clothes are distributed at prices which are purely nominal.

The Roman Catholic Mission is under the auspices of the Legion of Mary. This was founded in Dublin in 1921, and the Glasgow branch has been in operation for 26 years. No clothing is distributed, though needy persons are referred to the charitable organisation of St. Vincent de Paul. A meeting place is open nightly from 8-10 p.m., but no prayers are held and no services provided in the lodging-house. The lay members of the Legion visit the lodging-houses and by friendly conversation with the inmates attempt to help each, no matter what his religion, to find peace of heart.

There are no Jewesses and hardly any Jews in the lodging-houses. The Jewish community is particularly well organised in caring for poorer brethren, and it is rare to find any who refuse to work, apart from the physically or mentally defective. The Jewish Board of Guardians is responsible for the welfare work to the poor, and attempts to keep them in their own homes or lodgings. Provision has been made for the indigent elderly Jews in an independant Old Persons' Home.

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Chapter XII

LODGING-HOUSES ELSEWHERE IN SCOTLAND

No attempt has been made to compare Glasgow's lodging-houses exhaustively with those in other towns in Scotland, but the general points of difference may be noted from the following brief accounts.

EDINBURGH

(Population 468,800)

Edinburgh can claim to be the pioneer city in Scotland in the building of model lodging-houses. In 1818 the construction of the Union Canal created a demand for labour, and "the Irish came over in such numbers as to drive the native labourer out of the market. The first settlers occupied the lowest description of houses. Old byres, stables, and out-houses never before considered habitable were used by them, and every family kept a pig. The native artisans and labourers were driven away, as they found it impossible to live in the midst of filth, vermin, quarrelling and fighting, to which the immigrants were addicted in a remarkable degree. Among this new class there was little attempt to furnish a home, their time and money were spent in taverns and public-houses, and these Irish settlements marked an epoch in the history of the town when a definite deterioration began in manners, morals and health. . . Of all the dwellings the worst were lodging-houses, which frequently were devoid of light and ventilation, were not subject to any regulation, and were haunted by the worst type of criminals. In one case it was the practice of the owner to pack each room or cellar with men and women,

to lock the door, then to turn his back on this small purgatory until the morning" ('Edinburgh, 1329-1929').

The lodging-houses were located generally in the overcrowded districts and were so badly conducted that prominent citizens instituted a public meeting on 8th March, 1841, chiefly at the instance of the City ministers, and after discussing the condition of the lodging-houses for the poor and working-classes in the city established the Edinburgh Lodging House Association. The underlying purpose of this Association was similar to its counterpart in Glasgow in that it was intended to erect 'model' lodging-houses as examples of the standard which should be aspired to. It was hoped that these new establishments would counteract to some extent the existing state of affairs.

Thus two 'Victoria Lodging-houses' were built by the Edinburgh Lodging House Association. The Cowgate Lodging-house, which has since disappeared, and 85 West Port which is still functioning as a lodging-house. When the latter was opened in September, 1844, it accommodated 70 at 3d. per night. Today it houses 78 at 1/6d. a night or 8/6d. weekly, and 70 of the lodgers are permanent.

An attempt was next made to control lodging-houses under the Edinburgh Police Act, 1848, which improved to some extent the worst of the existing premises. That matters still remained generally unsatisfactory is shown by Dr. Littlejohn's well known report on the sanitary conditions of Edinburgh, 1865, which more than all others prepared the way for the Town Council to seek powers to control these establishments. This resulted in the Edinburgh Municipal and Police Act, 1879, in which the

definition 'common lodging-house' first appears. From then onwards the lodging-house legislation in Edinburgh followed very much the same lines as in Glasgow.

In 1953 there were six lodging-houses for men and three for women, containing the following accommodation:-

	<u>Accommodation</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
<u>Edinburgh</u>		
75 Grassmarket	374	-
3 Guthrie Street ...	332	-
1 Fleasance	144	-
85 West Port	78	-
17 James Court	-	34
3 Merchant Street ..	-	73
5 and 7 Vennel	-	119
<u>Leith</u>		
5 Parliament Street	180	-
57 Tolbooth Wynd ...	<u>128</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,236</u>	<u>226</u>

The table shows that accommodation is provided for 1,236 men and 226 women. During 1953 it was estimated that 860 of the lodgers were permanent residents. The charges vary from 1/4d. to 2/6d. a night or 8/6d. to 15/6d. a week.

It will be noted that the original lodging-house at 85 West Port is listed. Internally it has changed a great deal. It is now equipped with modern sanitary appliances, has five dormitories, a dining room with hot-plate and food lockers on the ground floor and a sitting room with a television set gifted by the Directors in 1952.

In one of the women's lodging-houses a five year plan to effect improvements has been begun. A self-operated lift was first introduced

to serve the five flats. The second stage was the modernisation of the toilet facilities involving the construction of new accommodation. This included the tiling of the bathroom walls to a height of 6 feet and the introduction of spray baths, modern washhand basins, foot-baths, water-closets and composite flooring. The third step was redecorating the rooms. The two plans yet to be completed are the re-designing of the kitchen and cafe and the installation of modern cooking and cleaning apparatus.

ABERDEEN

(Population 186,200)

The one lodging-house in East North Street is administered by the Corporation and has accommodation for 252 men at 2/- per night. The building is well constructed and is heated by hot air ducts. Shower baths are provided on each floor. In addition, there is an ablution room containing 20 washhand basins and 3 foot-baths. Towels are supplied, and any person genuinely unable to provide soap is given some. Each lodger has a cubicle with a small window. The sheets and blankets are clean. The inside of the building has recently been re-painted, and the premises are well maintained. There is no hot-plate, but 28 small gas cookers are provided for the use of the lodgers, and boiling water is constantly available by a water geyser. Pots, pans, cups and plates are provided, the lodger being expected to supply his own knife, fork and spoon.

I visited the premises at 10 p.m. on 19th August, 1953. The inmates were very orderly, and comprised 40 old age pensioners, 40 men in employment, and 172 unemployed or sick. The old age pensioners are

accommodated on the first floor and are given the privilege of an afternoon nap from 2-5 o'clock, but the other lodgers must vacate the dormitories between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. My impression of this lodging-house was very favourable. The standard of accommodation is similar to that provided in the Glasgow working men's hotels.

DUNDEE

(Population 177,100)

The two lodging-houses, which are privately owned, are registered with the Local Authority. Both provide accommodation for men. The main difference between the lodging-houses in Dundee and those in Glasgow is the lack of central heating, bathroom and observation room in the former. The Dundee bye-laws do not insist upon the provision of an observation room. The type of lodger is much the same. The larger lodging-house in Craig Street accommodates 80, and the charge is 1/6d. per night or 9/- per week. Eight of the lodgers were employed, ten were old age pensioners, and the remainder unemployed or on the sick list. At the weekends there are often six to eight casuals.

The other lodging-house is a converted tenement in fair repair. Conditions are very similar, the charges being the same and no provision being made for central heating, bathroom and observation room. The lodgers sleep in small dormitories of three to four beds, which are reasonably clean. There are no separate cubicles.

PAISLEY

(Population 94,700)

There is one Corporation lodging-house at 2 Arthur Street, built in 1890. It has accommodation for 191 men, mainly in cubicles at 1/6d. a night or 10/6d. a week. There are also two double-bedded rooms at 12/6d. a week which have a basin with hot and cold water; two double rooms at 11/- without a basin; and nine single rooms at 12/6d. a week with no basin. All rooms and cubicles contain a bed, built-in wardrobe with lock, and a three-legged stool; a card-table is provided in each room. The beds are provided with a spring mattress, hair mattress, two pillows, two blankets, two sheets, one bed-cover, and one pillow-case. The sheets and pillow-cases are changed fortnightly and the blankets and bed-mats once per year unless soiled.

The charges include baths, and a towel is supplied on request. Six tubs with hot and cold water are provided in a separate washhouse for washing clothes. A scrubbing table and scrubbing brushes are supplied. A drying room with heater is also available.

There is central heating throughout. The cooking facilities consist of a gas-fired hot-plate in a tiled kitchen off the dining hall. A large number of communal pots, frying pans and tea pans are available, and an enamelled plate and bowl are supplied for the use of each lodger. In the kitchen there are four sinks with hot and cold water for washing up. A metal surface table and wooden forms are provided in the dining room. The superintendent runs a well stocked shop for the convenience of the lodgers.

A feature reminiscent of the early days of the Glasgow models is

the provision of a piano, an organ, draughts, cards and dominoes in the common room. The rules are similar to those in force in Glasgow, and strict discipline ensures that no difficulties arise. Only 5 per cent. of the inmates under pensionable age are unemployed, most of the lodgers (65 per cent.) being Irish labourers. Old age pensioners comprise 25 per cent. of the total, and 5 per cent. are itinerant workers.

The Salvation Army Hostel in Paisley has accommodation for 160, but recently only 100 beds have been filled. Most of the employed lodgers are labourers, and there are 30 old age pensioners, 10 unemployed, and 10 casuals on an average. There are 111 beds in open dormitories at 2/2d. per night or 15/2d. per week, including an 8d. breakfast, 33 in cubicles at 19/8d. a week; and 16 private rooms, with dressing table and two chairs at 25/- a week, also including breakfast. A common room is set aside for old age pensioners. This establishment is very clean and well conducted, and is centrally heated.

MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW

(Population 69,500)

During the 1914-18 War Motherwell and Wishaw had seven lodging-houses with accommodation for 1,320 lodgers. In recent years there has been a decreased demand, and as in Glasgow private owners have been tempted to sell their premises for conversion into industrial premises. Two of the original lodging-houses were converted into factories in 1946 and 1953, one was converted into offices in 1939, and one into ten private houses in 1941. The fifth, which catered for married couples at 18/- per

couple per week, was closed as recently as May, 1953. There are at present two lodging-houses, the Craig Hotel opened in 1900 and Alexander Street Lodging-house opened in 1899.

The Craig Hotel accommodated, in April, 1953, 109 lodgers, 53 of whom were old age pensioners, 41 employed and 15 unemployed. There were no vagrants. The charge was 8/6d. per week for single cubicles, 10/- per week for double cubicles, and 1/6d. per night for either. This lodging-house was well conducted.

Several of the older men were still working. One aged 70 was earning £14 per week in steady employment at a local works, while another of the same age, also employed, was proud of the fact that he was a Master Mason. Some of the old people had relatives in the neighbourhood who were in quite a good position. A few very old men had been persuaded by their relatives to make their home with them, but after two or three months they found their way back to the lodging-house. This establishment specialised in supplying each morning a large plateful of porridge and half-a-pint of milk for 5d. The manageress was strongly of the opinion that the old people found life easier while maintaining their own independence, that they liked the company of their contemporaries, and appreciated the fact that they were not institutionalised in any way.

Alexander Street Lodging-house accommodated 80 lodgers, 45 of whom were old age pensioners, 8 being over 80 years. The charge was 2/- per night or 10/- per week. This shows that even in county areas old age pensioners are tending to make lodging-houses their permanent home.

KILMARNOCK

(Population 43,100)

The Corporation Lodging-house in Ladeside Street has been established for 60 years, and has accommodation for 84 men and 24 women. The premises are fully occupied, 5 to 10 per cent. being casuals.

There are six dormitories for men and one for women. One of the dormitories is subdivided into 24 cubicles, but the others have open beds. The charge for men in employment is 1/5d. per night for the open dormitories, 1/8d. for cubicles, and 1/- per night if not working. The charge for women is 1/4d. per night and 1ld. if not working. A concession is made for some old age pensioners by which they pay 1ld.

There is central heating throughout. In the day room there is a coal fire and in the dining room a coal-fired hot-plate. Cooking utensils are supplied. Two large sinks and individual lockers are provided. The towels are changed daily in the ablution room, and facilities are available for the washing and drying of personal clothes. The superintendent runs a shop.

AYR

(Population 42,800)

There are two common lodging-houses in Ayr, one for men and the other for women.

The Trades Hotel accommodates 320 males, and usually houses 200-230 a night, of whom 100 are employed and the remainder old age pensioners. Very few casuals are accommodated except during the summer race weeks. The charge is 2/- a night on the first floor, and 1/9d. on the second

floor, and 12/6d. and 10/6d. a week. Each bed is in a separate cubicle. The sheets are changed weekly. Central heating, bath and showers, a hot-plate, gas rings, and a shop are among the amenities provided. Pans and cooking utensils are supplied by the lodgers. The premises are clean and in good repair.

The Women's Shelter in Elba Street is run by the Corporation, and accommodates 12. Of the eight usually residing there, three are old age pensioners, one is employed, and the rest unemployed. The charge for dormitory beds and two single rooms is 1/1d. a night. The sheets are changed fortnightly. The premises are kept very clean, and central heating, a bath and a gas stove are provided. Each resident supplies her own cooking utensils.

It is a well-known fact that in certain districts of London, where the population is very dense, the conditions of life are very poor, and the health of the population is suffering. The Corporation of London has taken steps to improve the conditions of life in these districts, and has established a number of shelters for the homeless. The Women's Shelter in Elba Street is one of these. It is a very well-kept and comfortable place, and the charges are very low. The Corporation of London has also established a number of other shelters, and it is hoped that these will be able to accommodate all the homeless in London. The Corporation of London has also established a number of other shelters, and it is hoped that these will be able to accommodate all the homeless in London. The Corporation of London has also established a number of other shelters, and it is hoped that these will be able to accommodate all the homeless in London.

CONCLUSIONS AND REFLECTIONS

Necessity for Lodging-houses

The history of the development of the common lodging-house has shown that in crowded urban communities there is always a demand for cheap lodgings. Over the past century social reformers have endeavoured to improve the conditions in cheap lodging-houses, with considerable effect. The building of model lodging-houses was the most important step in this upgrading. In 1851 and 1853 Lord Shaftesbury promoted legislation "to encourage the establishment of lodging-houses for the labouring classes." Watson (1860), describing the three models built by the Model Lodging House Association, quoted specific instances of lodgers who had been reformed by the improved conditions. He emphasised that the good lodging-house was an essential part of an industrial community, a view also held by Peter Fyfe (1888) in his statement "I wish to record my belief that these institutions are working for health and good in Glasgow." Further support for this opinion was given by Russell, who considered that the casual lodger was a very real danger to the happiness and moral structure of the small household, and that it was much to the advantage of society to accommodate single and separated men in clean well conducted lodging-houses. In the National Assistance Board's Report on Reception Centres for Persons without a Settled Way of Living (1952) it is stated that the shortage of good communal lodging-houses contributes to the difficulties of persuading casuels to settle down. Glasgow today is still grossly overcrowded. Forty-eight per cent. of its houses are of two apartments or less, and the need for lodging-house accommodation is indisputable.

Registration of Lodging-houses

The original and present methods of registration of lodging-houses are based on the charge made. If this were strictly applied, the only Glasgow common lodging-house within the legal definition was demolished during the survey. Use and wont, however, have continued the registration of those in the original group without extending inspection to the newer working men's hotels. There is no doubt that registration of lodging-houses should be on a functional rather than on a financial basis. The onus of deciding what premises are to be regarded as a common lodging-house should rest with the Local Authority, with power of Appeal to the Secretary of State in borderline cases. If this method were adopted, certain of the working men's hotels might well be included in the list, but as these are in general adequately maintained no resentment should be felt by the management. Obviously premises belonging to the Youth Hostels Association or the Local Authority residential accommodation would be excluded.

Inmates of Common Lodging-houses and Working Men's Hotels

One of the principal findings of the survey was that the better type of employed artisan chose to reside in a working men's hotel rather than in a common lodging-house. The working men's hotels attract the best of the employed persons from the lodging-house community in much the same way as the newly built model lodging-houses in the past removed the better type of inmate from the older common lodging-house. The accommodation in the working men's hotels is more fully utilised than in the common lodging-houses; the residents are appreciably younger; and relatively three times as many are employed. In proportion to their population, the common

lodging-houses have twice as many sick and old age pensioners as the working men's hotels and more than three times as many unemployed. Over the years the lodging-house population has fluctuated, increasing in bad times when trade and industry were slack, and decreasing, as at present, when employment is plentiful. Today, few who are fit and willing need be out of work for long.

It was found in the survey that the inmates of common lodging-houses could be classified in several ways. For example, they could be grouped as employed and unemployed, and when this was done it was found that less than 20 per cent. of both sexes were working. The estimate was made that of the 3,600 inmates only 720 men and women were in employment, while 2,880 were unemployed, nearly half of these being over retiral age. It might be asked whether this employed group could be accommodated in working men's hotels or in private lodgings, the argument being that the money earned while in employment was sufficient to justify a higher standard of accommodation. These solutions, however, were not practicable, as those in employment included heavy drinkers, some with rough manners, and others whose sole object was to spend their earnings on drink, tobacco and gambling. These persons claimed that the position and conditions of the lodging-house suited their employment. They did not wish to pay for better accommodation, as this would only result in having less money for themselves, neither would they make satisfactory lodgers in private lodgings. In addition, semi-skilled and unskilled inmates employed on casual work resided in the cheapest type of accommodation because they were subject to periodic spells of unemployment. The central position

of the lodging-house and nearness to the docks appealed to many labourers. For example, young Irish casual labourers had a distinct preference for lodging-houses situated near the river. They appeared quite satisfied with the conditions of the lodging-houses and contrasted them favourably with those in Dublin or Belfast.

The 2,880 who were not employed (80 per cent. of all the inmates) were made up of old age pensioners, mentally handicapped persons, sick and physically handicapped lodgers, and fit men out of work for one reason or another. There was considerable overlapping in these groups, as old age pensioners contributed more than half the cases in the sick category, while the mentally handicapped were largely permanently unemployed. The lodging-house attracts those living on a minimal allowance. The superintendents accept many who would be unacceptable elsewhere, alcoholics, ex-prisoners, dirty and unkempt persons, and many with rough manners and bad habits. These facts must be borne in mind when considering the following estimates.

The elderly formed by far the largest group of the unemployed, at least 1,400 persons of pensionable age residing in the 19 common lodging-houses. On the whole, these old people were contented, and many refused to avail themselves of Local Authority residential accommodation. Those who had resided in the lodging-house for years prior to reaching retiral age looked upon it as their home. They appreciated the privacy of an individual cubicle and the lack of restrictions and rules. Many of them enjoyed preparing their own meals as it helped to pass the time. They welcomed the company of the other inmates, and the majority had no wish to change their mode of life. It was surprising to find that only 170 of

the 1,400 old age pensioners suffered from senility despite the fact that 432 were over 75 years of age.

The next largest group consisted of lodgers who suffered from varying degrees of mental disorder. This category comprised those who suffered from mental illness (85), mental defect or character disorder (154), chronic alcoholic poisoning (126), the senile (170), and those with intelligence quotients of 70 to 90 (581) - a total of 1,116. Among the 126 alcoholics were included at least 70 methylated spirit drinkers.

The general instability of this group was further shown by the large number addicted to drink and with prison records. The facts that they were mentally unstable and that so many had served terms of imprisonment for breach of the peace, assault or housebreaking made it difficult to find them employment. In addition, most were classified as light labourer, a category in which there are few vacancies in Glasgow. It is not surprising to find that the group as a whole contributed largely to the number of unemployed lodgers. The Review Committees of the National Assistance Board spend much time in endeavouring to help this class of inmate, with most unfruitful results, and many feel that the cost to the State of accommodating them in the lodging-house is as economical as any other method. Over the years many attempts have been made to assist these weak characters, with negligible improvement as measured by better work or social records. The cost per head of maintaining them in the lodging-house at the time of the survey was approximately 45/- per week (increased to 47/6d. in February, 1955).

The survey showed that slightly less than 6 per cent. of all the

lodgers were receiving Sick Benefit. This, however, underestimated the proportion who were sick or disabled, as some who had run out of benefit were supported solely by National Assistance grant while others received Disability or Blind Pensions. It was estimated that 432 or 12 per cent. of the lodgers were either sick or disabled. A number of these were of pensionable age, and some were mentally handicapped. The small proportion of sick persons residing in lodging-houses indicates that the conditions under which they live are not prejudicial to health.

It is interesting to note the relative freedom of the lodgers from infectious disease, with the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis. The extent of pulmonary tuberculosis in lodging-houses is difficult to assess, as no mass miniature radiography survey has ever been carried out there. It is known, however, that about 100 of the lodgers have a positive sputum and are capable of conveying the infection to others, and also that many old men who complain of their chests are in reality cases of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. When assessing the degree of danger, many factors require to be considered. The tendency for isolation, the commodious common rooms, the high average age of the inmates, and the separate sleeping cubicles all tend to minimise the danger. Perhaps the greatest risk lies not within the lodging-house itself but in the dissemination of sputum in the immediate vicinity by promiscuous spitting.

Apart from old age pensioners, mentally and physically handicapped persons and sick lodgers, the unemployed included a number of healthy persons who were either temporarily unemployed or of such a lazy disposition that they had no intention of working while the National Assistance

Board supplied grants. No obvious method presents itself of dealing with persistently lazy persons who though fit either refuse work or give it up on the slightest pretext. The officials of the National Assistance Board believe that the withholding of allowances frequently drives these men to crime, particularly petty theft. Labour camps or enforced work on the roads would have political repercussions far outweighing the advantages which might accrue. In any case, the cost of the machinery to administer such schemes might well exceed the present expenditure. Prosecutions under Section 51 of the National Assistance Act are maintained for the sake of discipline for those persistently refusing to maintain themselves.

The extent of unemployment among the lodging-house population is a serious social problem. Those with a record of only a few months' unemployment were few, while several were found not to have worked for over 25 years. Based on the findings of the sample survey, 40 per cent. of the men and 27 per cent. of the women who were unemployed and under pensionable age had not worked for over 5 years, and 16 per cent. of the men and 13 per cent. of the women for over 10 years.

In recent years there has been a remarkable diminution in the number of vagrants. It was estimated that 90 vagrants reside in Glasgow lodging-houses, 13 being genuine licensed pedlars. The National Assistance Board report that in December, 1953, the average number of persons without a settled way of living dealt with in their centres throughout Great Britain numbered 2,300. This contrasts with 115,108 vagabonds counted in England and Wales alone in 1848 by the Poor Law Commissioners. Apart from real vagrants there are some who use the lodging-houses as

hotels while in transit. Many groups of Irish labourers stay for a night or two while on their way to work on hydro-electric schemes or on farms, and many individuals use them while taking holidays to spend the pay accumulated on work away from towns.

It is argued that the existence of the lodging-houses encourages dissatisfied husbands to desert their families. The Rev. David Watson (1907) strongly condemned them on this basis. There are certainly many runaway husbands and wives in today's models, but it is doubtful whether the absence of such places would have contributed to the greater happiness of these marriages or to their longer continuance.

Advantages of the Common Lodging-house.

The primary advantage of the common lodging-house is its cheapness. The payment for bed includes also facilities for cooking, locker for food, facilities for washing and laundering clothes. No extra charge is made for services such as cleaning the pots and pans and making the beds. Most of the lodging-houses have wireless loudspeakers in the recreation rooms, and all have central heating. These extra amenities are included in the charge of 1/6d. to 2/- a night.

Although the lodging-houses have raised their terms lately they are still the cheapest accommodation available. For comparison it is interesting to note that a quarter of a century ago the experiment of providing cheap holiday accommodation for walkers and cyclists was begun with the Youth Hostels Association. Today, as well as a membership fee, a nightly charge of 2/- is made. The double bunks are in dormitories, and though blankets are issued the hosteller has to bring his own sleeping bag to save

the expense of sheets and pillow-cases. In addition, a quota of work is allocated, so that the hostels require only the warden and his wife as staff. Meals where provided are more expensive than in the Salvation Army canteens, and the hosteller, like the lodger, who needs to be economical, cooks for himself.

The next greatest advantage of the lodging-house is the respect for privacy. The superintendent only asks the name of the lodger as he pays his lodging money. The lodger is given a private cubicle, locked and protected by a wire-netting top from illicit entry. If he does not wish to speak to his fellow inmates he is left in peace.

Liberty is the third main advantage. The free and easy atmosphere, the minimum of rules, and the absence of set meal times and of any fixed routine make lodging-houses seem very attractive to those who resent restrictions. Some like to go to bed at 2 or 3 a.m.; some like to be called at 4 or 5 a.m. They can please themselves. There is a discreet disregard of certain of the rules. Probably the freedom most appreciated by the lodger is that of apportioning his money as he wishes. Although some of the lodgers spend their money unwisely, the choice is their own and they dislike the idea of paying most of it for board and lodgings in a Welfare Home.

The general sanitary supervision of the lodging-houses ensures adequate cleanliness. The bed-clothing is changed reasonably often, and the rooms are swept daily.

The early model lodging-houses had reading rooms supplied with newspapers and billiard rooms. The common room contained a piano or organ

Today, apart from entertainments and concerts supplied by the Missions, the wireless forms the only diversion. Some lodgers visit the reading rooms of the city libraries. Anyone is free to join a Church and take part in the various activities.

Disadvantages of the Common Lodging-house

The most frequent criticisms levelled against lodging-houses, particularly by occasional visitors, are concerned with the depressing atmosphere and the lack of comfort. The most frequent unsubstantiated complaints are of verminous beds and lack of hot water. Modern methods of dealing with infestation, such as gammexane and D.D.T., have greatly reduced the risk of dirty beds, while the lodgers themselves sometimes cause a temporary shortage of hot water by leaving the tap turned on.

Probably the dimness of the lighting is the largest contributory cause to a gloomy atmosphere. This economy is understandable when the high cost of upkeep is considered. However, more generosity in lighting the recreation rooms would add greatly to the comfort of the elderly struggling to read newsprint. The general untidiness, spilt food on tables, newspapers and cigarette ends on the floors are but the debris of a few hours' carelessness by the lodgers themselves, who do not seem to mind. Every room is cleaned daily. The paintwork is not generally very frequently refreshed, and the colours chosen are practical rather than cheerful. The tonic effect of gay colours and clean paint would probably be much greater on visitors than upon the resident, who would resent the increase of cost that such expenditure would necessitate.

The lack of comfort is rarely a complaint of the lodgers. Visitors

may comment on the bare floors, usually of wood but occasionally of stone. The cost of putting down and keeping in repair linoleum would be considerable, and would not add to the comfort. Carpets, of course, are out of the question. The benches may be uncomfortable, but separate chairs would be far too convenient as weapons to the type of person who becomes aggressive when drunk. This disadvantage of misuse in brawls applies to the small light tables for four, which, significantly, are only to be found in the Salvation Army houses. There is probably very little difference in comfort between the lodging-house benches and trestle tables and the refectory tables and benches used by the Dons and students at our ancient Universities. The smallness of the cubicles is another criticism often made. However, the independence of a room to oneself compensates for lack of size. In fact, several old men who had tried living with relatives gave as a reason for returning to a lodging-house that they found ordinary beds and bedrooms too large and draughty.

The accusations that used to be made about the immorality in women's lodging-houses are untrue today. Most are strictly supervised, and there are very few prostitutes living in lodging-houses.

Theft by other lodgers was perhaps the most frequent complaint heard from the modellers. Constant supervision of food while it was cooking was essential, and without the wire-netting over the cubicles property was often stolen. One lodging-house with back windows overlooking an alley-way had a considerable loss of blankets, dropped down to confederates waiting below. However, this possibility of dishonesty was well recognised, and the lodgers considered it was up to themselves to protect their own property. Few complained of noisiness, though the late hours kept by

some and the drunken habits of others must be disturbing. Those who found rowdy behaviour annoying no doubt moved to lodging-houses where the discipline was stricter.

Hot-plate v. Canteen

One of the suggestions for upgrading lodging-houses is the substitution of a canteen for the hot-plate. Canteens are now available in the hostels run by the Salvation Army as well as in all the working men's hotels. In none do the residents take most of their meals in the canteen except in the one which includes all meals in a weekly charge. Some lodging-houses supply cooked meals from the shop kitchen, but the demand for these is very limited, though the price charged is less than in the lodging-houses providing canteen meals only. Many lodgers complain that canteen meals become very monotonous, that the tea is weak and a poor bargain at 3d. a cup.

The accommodation in the two men's common lodging-houses with a canteen is only 59 per cent. and 37 per cent. utilised compared with the average of 70 per cent. in the remaining 13 lodging-houses for men. The Salvation Army women's lodging-house, however, is practically full compared with an average of 69 per cent. in the remaining three lodging-houses for women which have no canteens. It has the advantage of a good central position and is well maintained. The lodgers are free to choose whether or not they use the canteen, as the nightly and weekly charges do not include breakfast. In addition, the fact that children with their mothers are welcomed is probably a most important factor.

The main argument against a canteen is expense. On a very limited

budget canteen meals extract that small surplus which the lodgers prefer to spend on amusement. Those who are in regular employment usually prefer canteen meals, being able to afford them and not wishing to spend time shopping and cooking, but these are adequately catered for in the working men's hotels.

Improved Accommodation for Old Age Pensioners

So many old age pensioners live in common lodging-houses that it has frequently been suggested that one or more of these establishments should be adapted to suit their needs. The majority of the old men interviewed did not wish to move from their well known surroundings and friends, and were reluctant to enter an old persons' home. Their main requirements are cheap lodgings, a degree of privacy, warmth, a clean comfortable bed with adequate bedclothes and the privilege of an afternoon nap, a varied diet at low cost, freedom to come and go at will, and no restrictions on having an occasional drink and smoking a pipe.

The conversion of mansion-houses in residential districts is not the solution to this problem; nor is it realistic to plan expensive new buildings on the lines of the best working men's hotels. These old men have never been accustomed to luxury, and most are quite satisfied with the present conditions. Adaptation of one of the existing buildings would adequately meet their requirements. In this respect, Edinburgh has set a good example, for in one of the lodging-houses for women a five-year plan has been adopted to effect improvements. The provision of a television set by the Directors of another Edinburgh lodging-house indicates a similar interest in improving the amenities.

Improvements might include the provision of a lift where the building exceeded three storeys, and the enlarging of the cubicles. Each cubicle should be big enough to hold a bed, a chair and a small wardrobe, and wherever possible provided with at least a part of a window and individual electric light. The bedding should consist of a hair mattress on a spring, two sheets, two pillows, at least two blankets, and a bedcover.

The present facilities for cooking could be improved by the substitution of gas-jets for the hot-plate. Enquiry showed that most of the retired men preferred to do their own cooking. Besides the relative cheapness of catering for themselves, it is important to realise that cooking is an occupation and an interest, and the individual enjoys choosing the details of the meal and the time when it is taken. This is probably as satisfactory a hobby as any. It would perhaps be possible to extend the school meals service to provide a midday meal cheaply at, say, 1/6d., for elderly lodgers, as one well balanced cooked meal a day would supply the major dietary needs of an elderly person. However, the fact that so few avail themselves of shop-kitchen meals suggests that they would be difficult to wean from their present habits.

The reduction in the charge for old age pensioners is a good feature of the Kilmarnock Lodging-house. A similar concession has been given for some years in certain of the Glasgow common lodging-houses, but is not universal.

Bye-law 21 prohibits the use of night conveniences in cubicles. Elderly men frequently disregard this rule and use a miscellaneous collection of unsuitable receptacles. It would be more hygienic if

enamelled pots were provided.

Small sitz baths such as are frequently installed in old persons' homes would give greater confidence to frail old men as well as effect a certain economy in the use of hot water. Showers are not likely to be popular with the elderly.

Old men find the replacement of clothing very difficult unless they have any savings. The various Missions help in this respect, and this is certainly a field where social work could be extended. The National Assistance Board also help on occasion, but consider that the supplementary National Assistance grant is sufficient to cover the replacement of clothing.

Information about the nearest old persons' club should readily be available. There is a possibility that the lodgers might consider segregation from young people the greatest disadvantage of an old persons' lodging-house, and the Missions could help to mitigate this by encouraging visits to lonely old people.

The comparative rarity of applications for admission to Local Authority residential accommodation is a reminder that independence is the essence of life to the old modeller. Only 25 applied in the 15½ months 1st April, 1953, to 14th July, 1954. When superintendents considered lodgers were no longer fit to cope with model life they could ask a Welfare worker to interview them with a view to offering residential accommodation.

The Problem of Sick, Frail and Convalescent Lodgers

The mortality in the lodging-houses was about four times that of the city as a whole, largely owing to the high proportion of elderly lodgers.

During the four years 1950-53, three out of every ten deaths among the lodgers were from heart disease. The other most common causes of death were cerebral haemorrhage, cancer, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis and violence. There were few admissions or deaths from ulcer of the stomach or duodenum. Over a third of the lodgers admitted to hospital were gate admissions. Violence was the principal reason for gate admission, and collapse, heart failure, coronary thrombosis, pneumonia and surgical emergencies were the other most frequent reasons.

Glasgow bye-laws insist upon each lodging-house providing an 'observation room' to which any sick lodger must be removed if he needs medical attention. This was primarily to isolate suspected cases of infectious disease, but today such cases are rare. Bye-law 18 permits, by implication, the lodging-house keeper to allow a lodger who is unwell to remain in his cubicle, and Bye-law 26 makes provision for the disinfection of a cubicle in which there had been an infectious case too ill to be safely moved. Nursing such invalids is the greatest problem. Not one case was encountered where the relatives assumed responsibility, though it must be remembered that as half the lodgers refused to contact their relatives this was sometimes due to ignorance of the illness, not always to lack of charity. In many cases friends in the lodging-house took charge, though occasionally their sick nursing only amounted to serving cups of tea. The superintendents were often very considerate, and the cleaning staff sometimes gave help to sick people. However, it is very clear that lodging-houses are not places for the sick.

Many elderly lodgers need little expert nursing, but require bed rest. This is very difficult to obtain in the lodging-houses, as no

staff is available to wait on invalids. Hospitals have a long waiting list, and admissions are usually only possible for those requiring specific treatment. Some elderly frail lodgers are admitted to hospital, often several times within the year, because they never become really fit enough to cope with lodging-house life. There is certainly need for better provision for cases of this kind. The Glasgow Local Authority provides residential accommodation for frail ambulant cases. Even if this were extended, however, it is doubtful if the independent lodgers would be readily persuaded to enter Welfare Homes. The majority believe that they would lose their independence, and indeed they would be expected to conform to a more regulated existence. They also grudge losing the control of their money. A few quite enjoy a rest, and would find little difference between the hospital bed and that in a hostel for frail ambulants, but not many would agree to enter such a home permanently.

Welfare and charitable organisations provide convalescent homes in which younger lodgers can regain enough strength to return to model life after a sojourn in hospital, and almoners can advise them about such homes.

Moral Welfare of the Lodgers

Various religious organisations endeavour to help the lodgers. They have to be satisfied with rare conversions, and the material gains seem to have more weight than spiritual salvation even with these saved souls. It is much to the credit of the visitors that they persevere in the uphill struggle.

Comparison with Other Towns

The standard of model lodging-house varies throughout Glasgow.

The best are above the average for the country as a whole, but, mainly because of their age, not one can be selected as a pattern on which to base future construction. On the other hand, several of the working men's hotels are examples of their kind, but their higher charges place them in a different category. One of the best model lodging-houses outwith Glasgow is in Aberdeen, which may be regarded as setting a reasonable standard.

It is interesting to note the differences in the bye-laws of other towns, especially with regard to the provision of accommodation for married couples. In Edinburgh the bye-laws permit the keeper to make provision for married couples, and in Motherwell there was until recently a lodging-house which catered for married persons. Since the institution of bye-laws for lodging-houses, Glasgow has never had this provision, so that married couples require to reside in separate lodging-houses. The city, however, at one time did provide accommodation for widows or widowers with children in the Family Home, St. Andrew's Street, now part of the Central Police Station.

The setting aside of an 'observation room' for the segregation of an ill lodger is insisted upon in Glasgow but not generally elsewhere.

The cooking facilities vary. Glasgow lodging-houses still rely on the coal-fired hot-plate. An electrically heated hot-plate was tried out in Greendyke Street, but found so expensive that it was removed six years ago. Gas cookers are provided in Aberdeen, while in Paisley the hot-plate is heated by gas instead of coal. A gas geyser providing boiling water for tea-making is provided in Aberdeen. This is convenient but needs education in its use, as it could cause scalding, for which the lodging-

house proprietor would be held responsible. Some lodging-houses supply pots and pans, cups and plates, but others provide no cooking utensils.

Towels are supplied for bathing in both Aberdeen and Paisley but not in Glasgow where many of the lodgers prefer to take advantage of the facilities offered by the public baths. In these establishments, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on a Wednesday, unemployed persons and old age pensioners can have a hot bath and a clean towel for the price of one penny.

Other Improvements possible in the Lodging-house

None of Glasgow's lodging-houses is new, and as long ago as 1938 it was considered that it would be more economical to rebuild the Corporation lodging-houses one by one than to spend money yearly on alterations and improvements. Such a major decision is more difficult to make today with the vastly increased costs. There are many smaller improvements that seem within economic possibility. Steel vermin-proof lockers, movable in blocks for easy cleaning of the walls, are preferable to wooden food-lockers. Hair mattresses on a spring are much better than flock mattresses which require regular re-teasing. Two sheets, two pillows, two or three blankets and a bed cover are minimal requirements. Several beds inspected had only one blanket in winter. Two sheets are needed unless blankets are laundered as often as the sheets. There could be more space for storing clothing and personal possessions. Showers could be provided for the younger lodgers.

The type of superintendent is probably as vital as the quality of the accommodation. A decided improvement has taken place since the days

of Roger Quin (see p. 271), and much of the discipline, economy and comfort of the lodging-house now depends on the capacity of the superintendent, who should be selected with care.

The Lodging-house and the Future

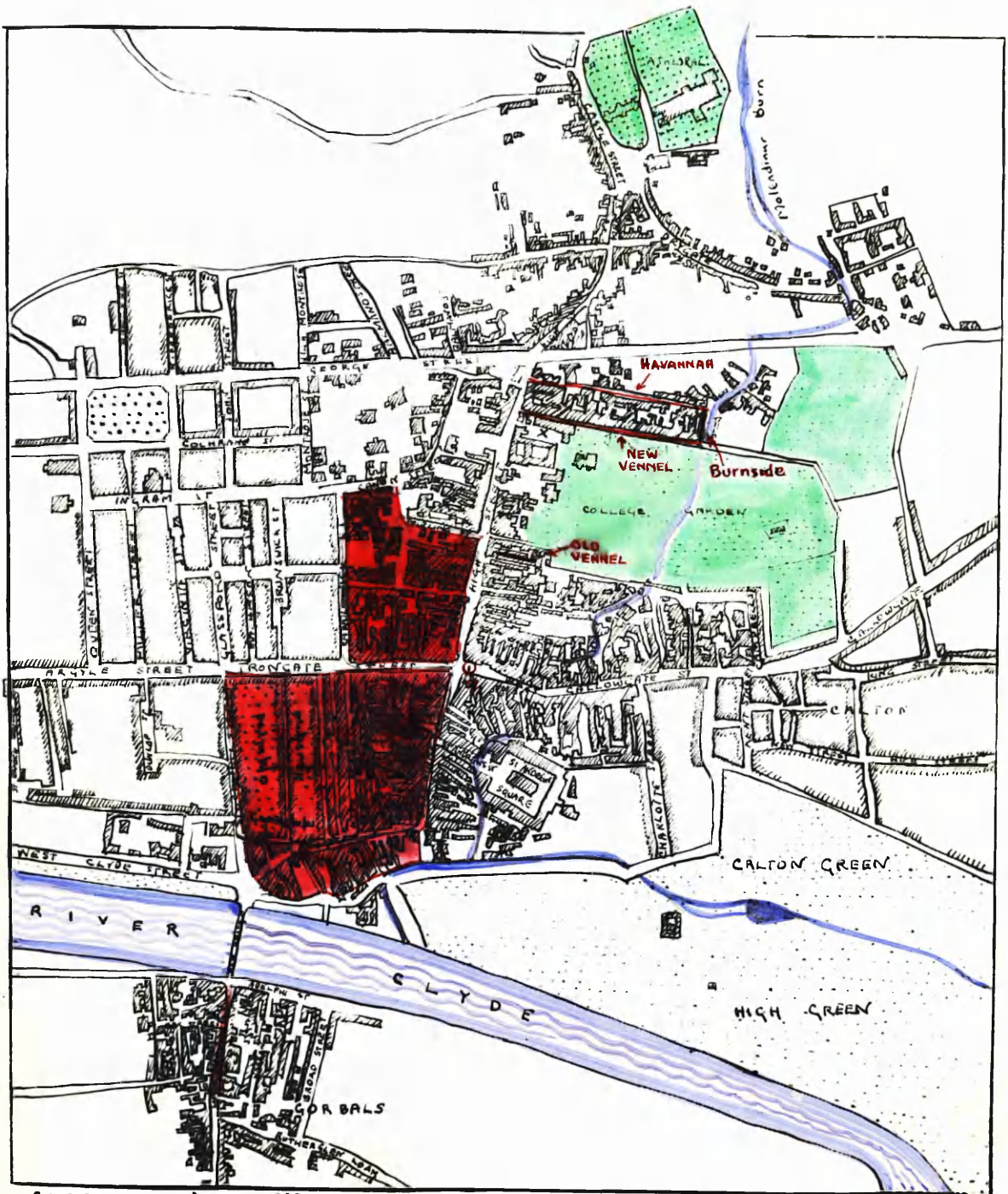
It has been shown that in large centres of population the common lodging-house is a necessity. It is here the flotsam and jetsam of society drift together. The misfits of our social fabric mingle with the unemployed decent labourer, workers in need, and those who cannot work because of age or disability. The survey has shown that the majority of residents make the lodging-house their home, and this must be borne in mind when plans for the future are made.

The accommodation today is filled to the extent of 70 per cent. in the common lodging-houses and to 90 per cent. in the working men's hotels. It would take very little depression in trade to fill these houses to capacity. Very little reduction in the present accommodation can be permitted if the normal demand for cheap lodgings is to be met. With higher maintenance costs private owners having their houses only three-quarters filled may well be tempted to sell the premises for other purposes. This would throw more responsibility on the municipality. New building is very expensive; the estimates of 1938 are now quadrupled. It is doubtful if a common lodging-house specially built today could be regarded as a paying proposition. Should it be regarded as a social obligation, as something which the more fortunate citizens provide to help those incompetents who fail to make good, the disabled, the elderly, and those decent working men who are temporarily unemployed? No case can

be made for providing subsidised accommodation for working men who can afford to pay the economic rates of working men's hotels.

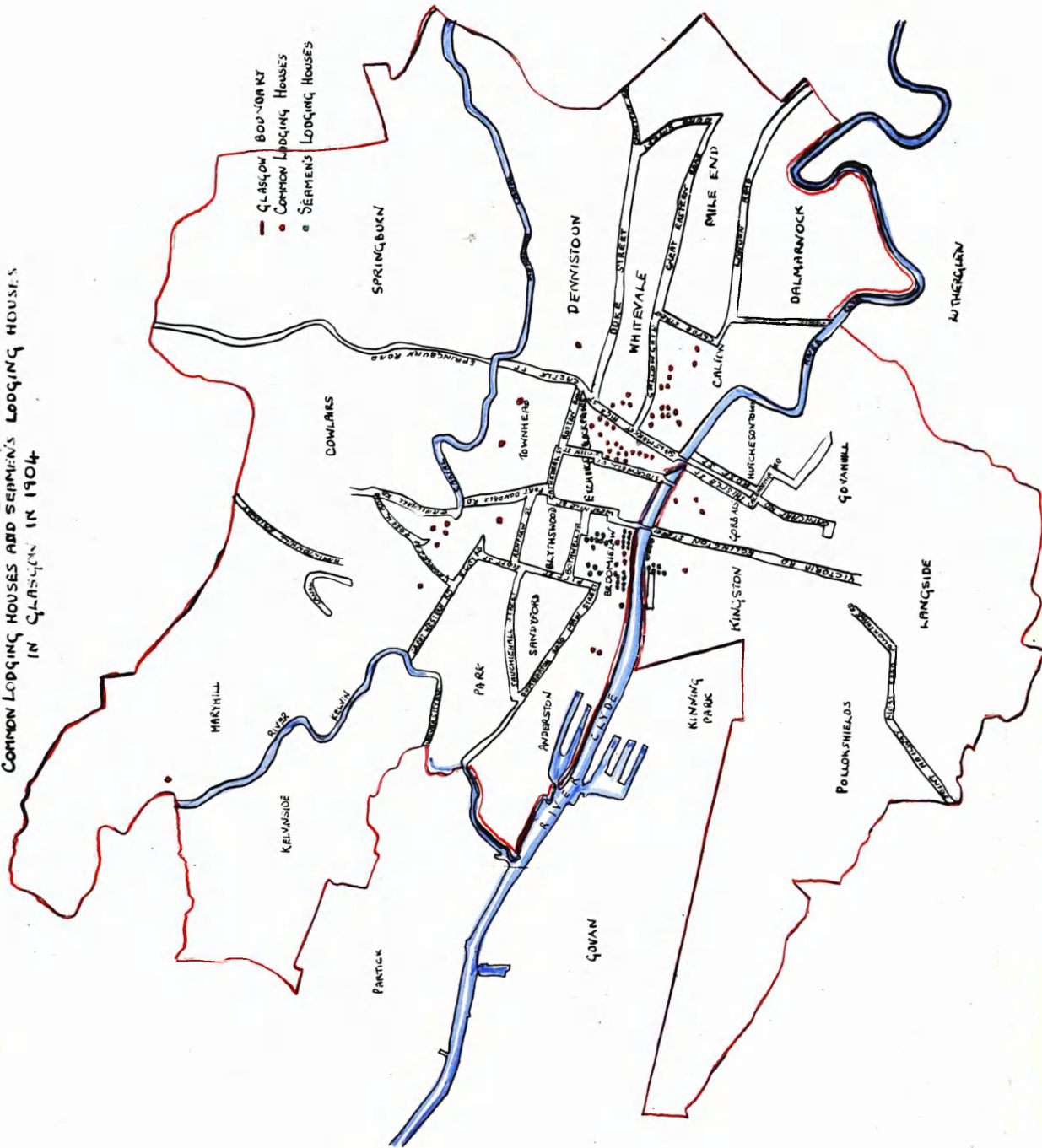
Britain today stands foremost in its humanitarian approach to the needs of mankind, and its laws seek to ensure that no section of the community shall be neglected or forgotten. No nation which aspires to greatness must despise even the lowliest of its citizens. Its aim must be to raise them on "stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things."

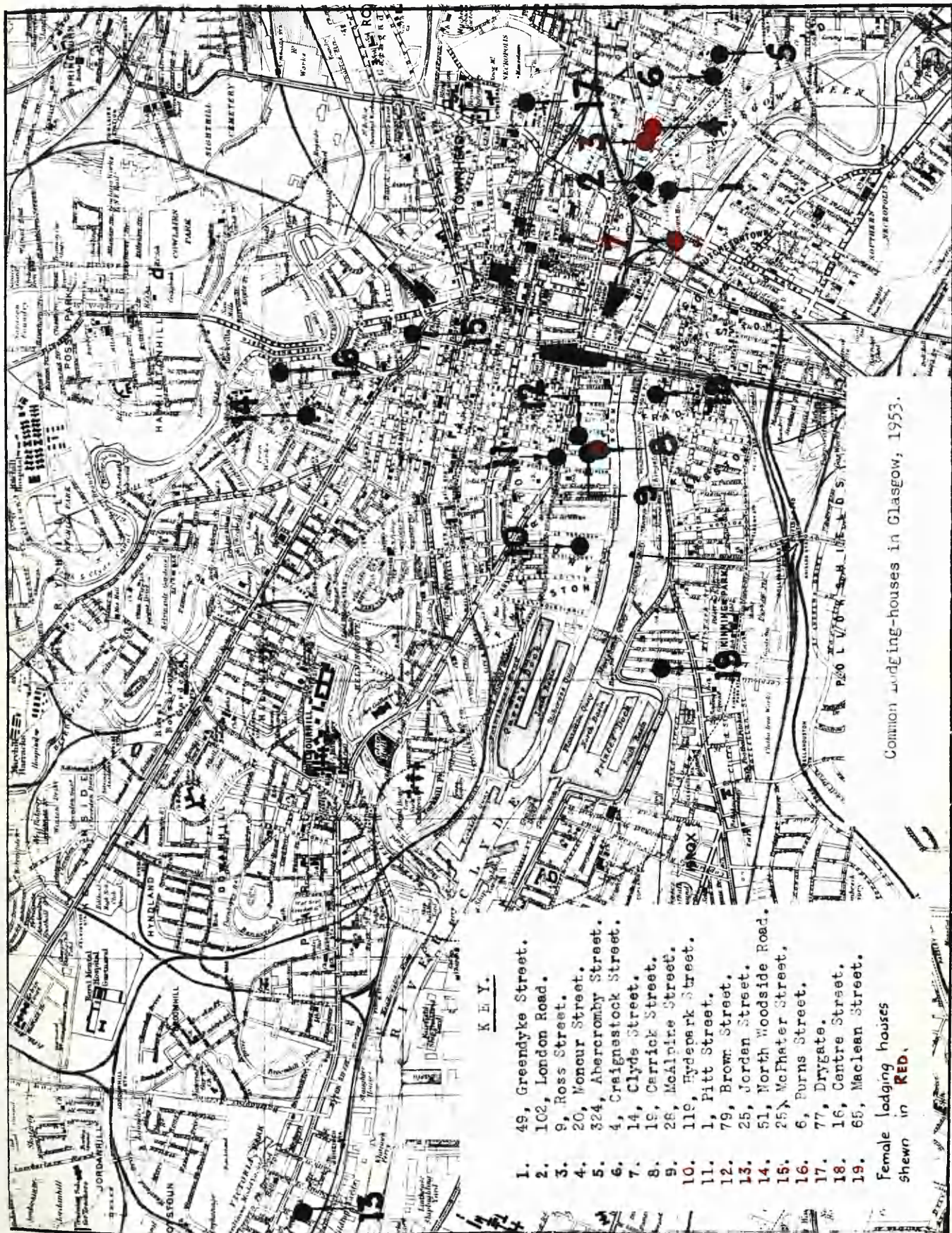




GLASGOW IN "HAWKIE'S" DAY, SHOWING THE MAIN AREA OF LODGING HOUSES ■

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND SEYMEN'S LODGING HOUSES
IN GLASGOW IN 1904





Towns Hospital.

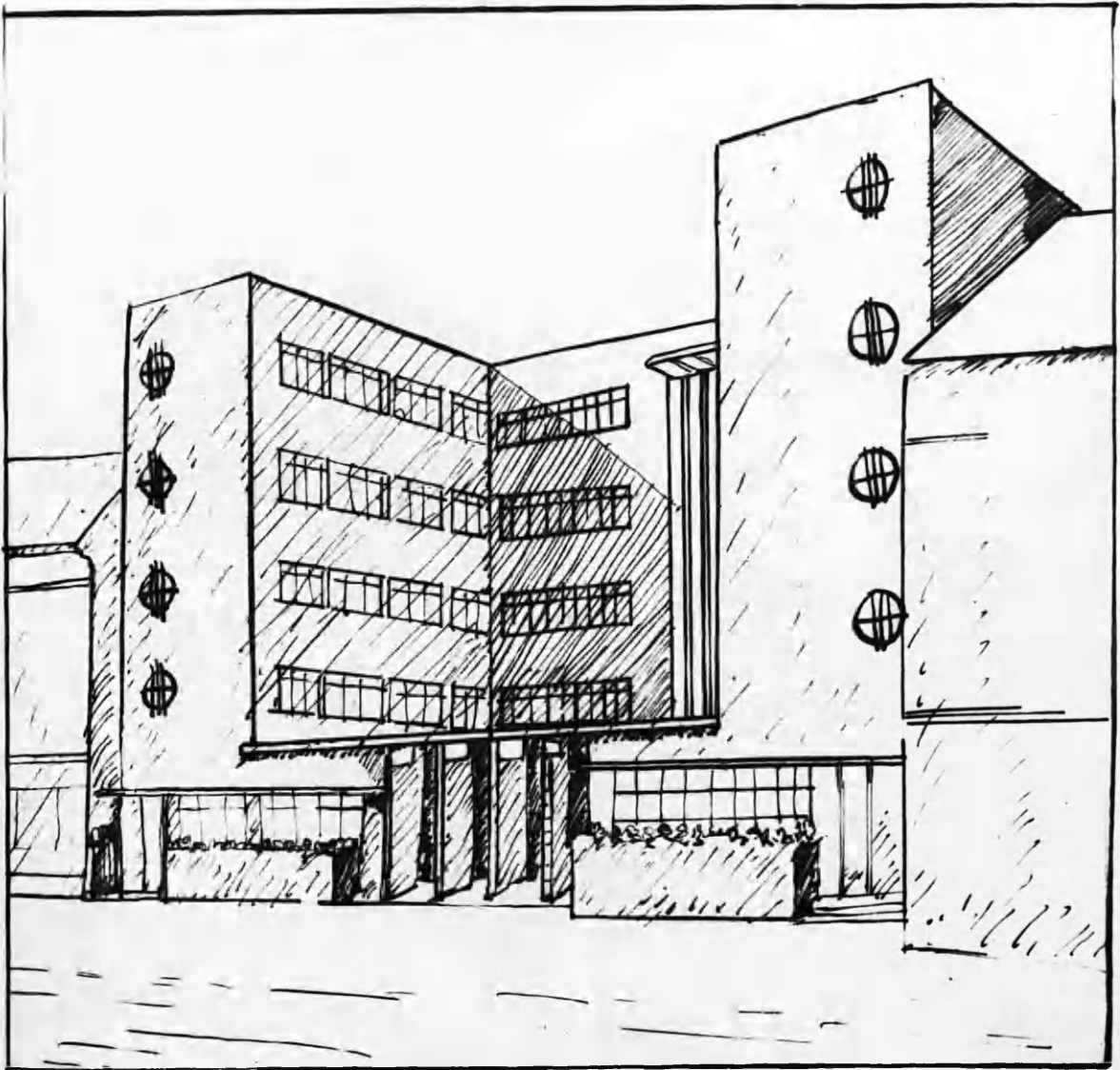
33

The Diet for all Persons above Fifteen Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST,	DINNER,	SUPPER,
SUNDAY,	Oat-meal Pot- tage and Ale.	Bread and Ale.	Broth with Flesh & Bread.
MUNDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Butter, or Cheefe.	Oat-meal Pot- tage and Ale.
TUESDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Herring.	<i>Ditto.</i>
WEDNESDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made with Flesh, and Bread.	<i>Ditto.</i>
THURSDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Cheefe.	<i>Ditto.</i>
FRIDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made with Flesh, and Bread.	<i>Ditto.</i>
SATURDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread with Herring or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>

C

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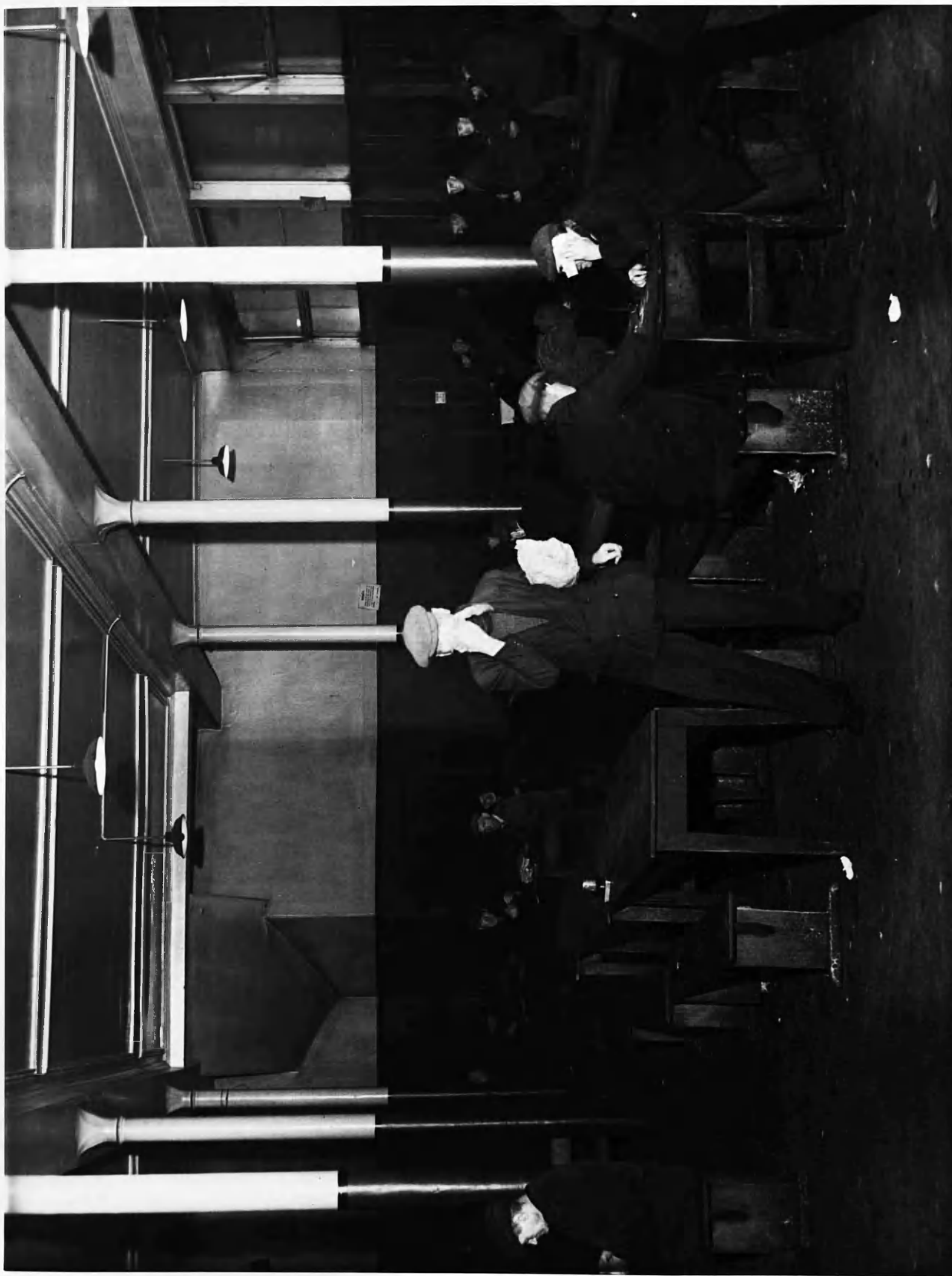
PROPOSED WORKING MENS HOME 1938 From the Glasgow Herald.



Exterior of a Glasgow Common Lodging-house.



Shop in a Common Lodging-house.



Day Room in a Common Lodging-house.

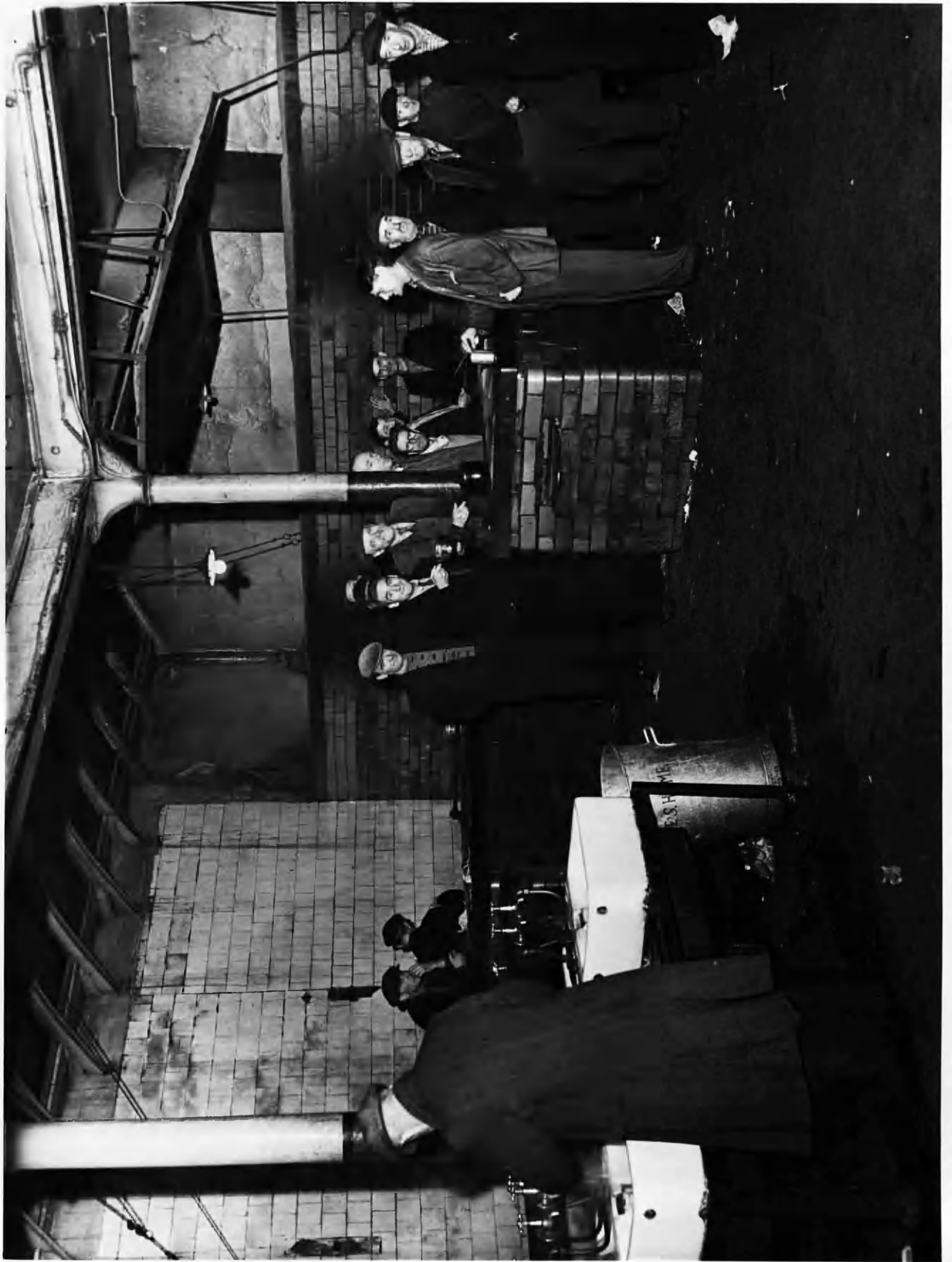


Dining Room showing Lockers in the background.

329



Lodgers at the Hot-plate.



Lodgers preparing Meals.



A Dormitory in a Lodging-house for Women.



Lower Bunk Bed.



Upper Bunk Bed.



Exterior of Ross Street Common Lodging-house for Women.



Canteen in a Working Men's Hotel.

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(1) The hall will be closed by 10.30 p.m. in the evening, except in special cases, which will be decided by the Committee.

(2) Any clothes, shoes, or hats, should be removed to the house.

(3) No swearing, disorderly, or improper conduct permitted on pain of expulsion and forfeiture of ticket.

(4) Lodgers are requested to use the spittoons in order to keep the floors clean and tidy.

(5) The doors will be opened each morning at 9 a.m. and closed at 10.30 p.m. Lodgers arriving after the above time should call on the Committee after that hour.

William Paterson, Lord Provost.

Appendix I

Rules of East Russell Street Lodging-house for Women, 1871.

- (1) Lodgers will be received into the house between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
- (2) No one will be admitted to the hall or kitchen unless provided with a ticket, which will be given by the superintendent.
- (3) Lodgers will be admitted to their beds at stated times by showing their tickets, beginning at 8 p.m. until 10.30 p.m.
- (4) The beds must be cleared by lodgers at 8 o'clock in the morning, except in special cases, which will be judged by the superintendent.
- (5) Body clothes, etc., are not allowed to be washed in the house.
- (6) No swearing, disorderly, or improper conduct permitted on pain of expulsion and forfeiture of ticket.
- (7) Lodgers are requested to use the spittoons in order to keep the floors clean and tidy.
- (8) The doors will be opened each morning at 5 a.m. and closed at 10.30 p.m. Lodgers arranging with the superintendent beforehand can be admitted after that hour.

William Rae Arthur, Lord Provost.

Appendix II
GLASGOW: DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODEL LODGING-HOUSES IN DECADES, 1851-1951.

Address	Date Opened	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911*	1921	1931	1941	1951	Date Closed	Remarks
<u>LODGING-HOUSES FOR MALES</u>														
<u>Privately owned</u>														
26 Malgpie Street	1856	-	162	303	361	337	316	287	149	199	220	-	-	Edgar's Lodging House
34 Stirling Street	1876	-	-	-	-	-	195	146	-	-	-	1929	-	
14 Nelson Street	1886	-	-	-	-	121	111	95	-	-	-	1915	-	
39 Watson Street	1886	-	-	-	-	427	352	350	-	-	-	1921	-	
21 Watson Street	1886	-	-	-	-	558	520	417	-	-	-	1921	-	
Govan Lodging House, Napier Street	1887	-	-	-	-	209	-	-	304	265	191	1951	-	Formerly Clyde Place
Kingspan House, 16 Centre Street	1889	-	-	-	-	179	311	260	162	152	191	1919	-	Formerly Great
Clydesdale House, 144 Hydepark Street	1889	-	-	-	-	76	136	96	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton Street
4 Craigmack Street	1890	-	-	-	-	297	700	635	426	400	308	-	-	
66 Mercer Street	1890	-	-	-	-	111	193	159	-	-	-	1920	-	Formerly College House
175 High Street	1892	-	-	-	-	-	170	150	-	-	-	1919	-	Formerly College House
29 Kelvin Street	1892	-	-	-	-	-	102	102	-	-	-	1929	-	Formerly College House
6 Burns Street	1892	-	-	-	-	-	401	655	371	303	300	1939	-	Formerly College House
22 James Watt Street	1894	-	-	-	-	-	379	473	210	194	-	1951	-	Formerly College House
Orient House, 16 Garraube Lane	1895	-	-	-	-	-	255	253	213	194	-	1951	-	Formerly College House
39 Buchanan Street	1896	-	-	-	-	-	403	371	276	197	-	1947	-	Formerly College House
St. Andrew's House, 25 McPherson Street	1901	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	101	180	212	-	-	
Anderson House, 1 Pitt Street	1906	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	201	340	304	-	-	
City House, 137 Irvingdale	1908	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	275	198	-	1947	-	
Jordan House, 25 Jordan Street	1910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	314	233	-	-	
Rutland House, 45 Green Road	1912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	1940	-	
76 Charlotte Street	1919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	48	34	1952	-	
31 Quarryway Street	1927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	105	-	1946	-	
Argyle Boarding House, 79 Brown Street	1931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	81	78	-	-	
Salvation Army														
102 London Road	1906	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	318	354	129	-	-	
65 Nelson Street	1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	93	102	-	-	

Address	Date Opened	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911*	1931	1941	1951	Date Closed	Remarks
<u>Corporation</u>													
77 Drygate	1870	-	-	148	301	296	369	320	294	295	293	-	Rebuilt 1876
49 Greenyke Street	1847	129	132	164	291	294	286	268	253	232	202	-	
119 Hydepark Street	1879	-	-	-	305	361	349	226	233	195	249	-	
55 Portugal Street	1876	-	-	-	317	345	429	462	372	368	260	1952	
51 North Woodside Road ...	1878	-	-	-	315	352	358	245	279	363	245	-	
324 Abercromby Street	1878	-	-	-	269	360	369	323	288	267	249	-	Formerly Clyde Street, Calton. The Featly House
21 St. Andrew's Street ...		-	-	-	-	-	375	296	-	-	-	-	
<u>LODGING-HOUSES FOR FEMALES</u>													
19 Carrick Street	1856	-	86	89	73	88	70	72	62	63	83	-	Privately owned.
20 Moncur Street	1870	-	-	63	124	133	267	269	148	144	113	-	Corporation. Formerly East Russell Street.
193-207 High Street	1899	-	-	-	-	-	146	135	131	115	-	1943	Salvation Army
5 Charlotte Street	1902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	1936	Privately owned
9 Ross Street	1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50	58	1954	Privately owned
24 Charlotte Street	1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	-	1946	Privately owned
13 Canning Place	1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	1941	Church of Scotland
Hope House, 14 Clyde Street	1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	179	-	Salvation Army
Total Number of Residents ...	...	129	380	767	2,356	4,644	7,560	8,089	6,194	5,711	4,233		
Total Number of Registered Motel Lodging-houses ...	...	1	3	5	9	17	25	29	31	28	22		

* Information for 1921 not available.

© This was the original lodging-house of Old Govan. It was rebuilt, in 1899, in Clydebrae Street, and the original house demolished to make way for Princess Dock.

Note: (1) This table is based on information obtained from the Census Reports (Volume I) of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1871-1891, supplemented by the more detailed local information given in special reports by the Medical Officers of Health and others on the Censuses of 1851 to 1911 (inclusive). From 1931 to date the information is that obtained at the annual local Census of institutional population carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors and supplemented by a study of the Glasgow Post-Office Directories.

Note (2) In 1901 Census returns, 48 Duke Street (203 inmates) and 6-14 Miller's Place (114 inmates) were listed but have been omitted as they could not be traced in the Glasgow Post-Office Directory.

Appendix III

Model Lodging-houses listed in
the Parochial Street Directory of Glasgow and Suburbs, 1894.

	<u>Parish</u>
Glasgow Corporation	
(Clyde Street, Calton	Barony
(Drygate	Glasgow
(Green dyke Street	Glasgow
(Hydepark Street	Barony
(Portugal Street	Govan
(Russell Street (East) for Women . .	Glasgow
(Woodside Road (North).	Glasgow
Broomielaw Lodging House (202)	Glasgow
Carrick Street for Women (19)	Glasgow
Centre Street, S.S.	Govan
Charlotte Street, City (41)	Glasgow
Clydesdale Home, Hydepark Street	Barony
College Home, 173 High Street	Glasgow
Cross Home, 30 High Street	Glasgow
Garscube Road Home, Burns Street	Glasgow
Govan Model, Helen Street, Govan	Govan
Great Hamilton Street Home	Glasgow
McAlpine Street Model	Glasgow
Moncur Street Home	Barony and Glasgow
Orient Boarding House, Garscube Lane	Barony
Parliamentary Road Home (243)	Barony
Partick Model, Douglas Street	Govan
Plantation Model, 83 Craigiehall Street	Govan
Watson Street Homes, 3 (numbers 16, 21 and 39)	Glasgow
York Street (64)	Glasgow

Appendix IV

(A)

Average Number of Inmates per Night for Week ending
Saturday, 23rd August, 1902.

Common Lodging-houses for Males

<u>Address of Lodging-house</u>	<u>Average Number per Night</u>
<u>50 Inmates and Over</u>	
324 Abercromby Street (60 Clyde Street, Calton)	358
202 Broomielaw	50
39 Buchan Street, S.S.	392
1 Burns Street	509
16 Centre Street	278
179 Craignestock Street (Gt. Hamilton Street)	683
77 Drygate	358
46 Duke Street	187
49 Greendyke Street	276
173 High Street	121
30 High Street	84
103 Hydepark Street	334
112 Hydepark Street	124
22 James Watt Street	348
29 Kelvin Street, Maryhill	71
Main Street, S.S.	69
28 McAlpine Street	280
25 McPhater Street	154
16 McPhater Street	250
8-10 Miller's Place	73
50 Moncur Street	62
66 Moncur Street	123
57 North Woodside Road	123
243 Parliamentary Road	82
57 Portugal Street	468
34 Stirling Street	163
16 Watson Street	110
39 Watson Street	338

Males (Contd.)

<u>Address of Lodging-house</u>	<u>Average Number per Night</u>
<u>Under 50 Inmates</u>	
23 Adelphi Street, 1st Right	8
23 Adelphi Street, 1st Left	7
23 Adelphi Street, 2nd Right	4
202 Broomielaw	14
85 Candleriggs	30
6 Charlotte Street	9
35 Charlotte Street	9
46 Duke Street	21
36 Gallowgate	21
3 Gibson Street	10
55 High Street	12
7 Miller's Place	10
16 Miller's Place	32
20 Miller's Place	31
5 Miller's Place	11
62 South Albion Street	16
44 Trongate	11
44 Trongate	31
132 Trongate	25
114 Trongate, 3 up, Right Front Land .	26
114 Trongate, Left	8
114 Trongate, Right	32
21 Watson Street	21

Common Lodging-houses for Females

<u>Address of Lodging-house</u>	<u>Average Number per Night</u>
<u>50 Inmates and Over</u>	
19 Carrick Street	76
20 Moncur Street	248
<u>Under 50 Inmates</u>	
67 Bell Street	16
15 Candleriggs	17
5 Charlotte Street, 1 up	13
5 Charlotte Street, 2 up	14
5 Charlotte Street, 3 up	18
36 Gallowgate	21
10 McPherson Street	42
17 Miller's Place	25
6 Mase Lane	37
114 Trongate, Back Land	7
124 Trongate	25
10 Wilson Street	10
24 Wilson Street	13

Special Houses

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>
73 North Frederick Street (Night Shelter)	536	422	196
193 High Street (Salvation Army Metropole)	-	856	92
78 Kyle Street (Industrial Shelter)	166	-	-
22 Market Street, City (Newsboys' Boarding-house)	105	-	-
21 St. Andrew's Street (Family Home)	661	-	1,197

The above statements show that in 1902 there were registered in Glasgow 67 lodging-houses, 51 for males and 16 for females; and that during the week ending 23rd August, 1902, the average number of inmates per night was 6,904 males and 582 females. In addition, the 5 special houses gave shelter to 224 males, 182 females and 212 children (Fyfe, 1902).

Average Number of Inmates per Night for Week ending
Saturday, 23rd August, 1902.

Seamen's Boarding Houses

<u>Address of Boarding-house</u>	<u>Average Number per Night</u>
182 Broomielaw	-
3 Robertson Street, 2 up, left, . . .	32
3 Robertson Street, 2 up, right, . . .	13
134 Broomielaw	21
11 James Watt Street	3
46 Clyde Place	18
54 Clyde Place, 3 up, left,	8
15 West Street, 1 up, right,	-
54 Clyde Place, 2 up, right,	21
25 Clyde Place	28
130 Broomielaw	9
108 Broomielaw	14
8½ Anderston Quay	18
15 West Street, 3 up, left,	55
7 West Street	14
60 Clyde Place	-
54 Clyde Place, 1 up, left,	36
54 Clyde Place, 1 up, right,	18
3 McAlpine Street,	56
220 Broomielaw	14
13½ Brown Street	35
6 Brown Street	7
182 Broomielaw, 3 up, left,	18
182 Broomielaw, 3 up, mid,	16
182 Broomielaw, 2 up, left,	40
182 Broomielaw, 1 up, mid,	4
3 James Watt Street, 2 up, left.	6
140 Broomielaw	-
150 Broomielaw	335
3 James Watt Street, 1 up	63
3 James Watt Street, 2 up, right, . . .	49
34 York Street	45
120½ Broomielaw	82
102 Broomielaw	130

The above list shows that in 1902 there were registered in Glasgow 34 Seamen's Boarding-houses; and that during the week ending 23rd August, 1902, the average number of inmates per night was 172.

(B)

Average Number of Inmates per Night for Week ending
Saturday, 21st December, 1912.

Common Lodging-houses for Males

<u>Address of Lodging-house</u>	<u>Average Number</u> <u>per Night</u>	
<u>50 Inmates and Over</u>		
324 Abercromby Street	342	(Clyde Street, Calton)
12A Anderston Quay	85	
39 Buchan Street	367	
1 Burns Street	634	(Garscube House)
16 Centre Street	320	
4-10 Commerce Street	541	
4 Craignestock Street	634	(Gt. Hamilton Street)
83 Douglas Street	288	(Partick Home)
77 Drygate	359	
45 Govan Road	456	(Rutland House)
49 Greendyke Street	239	
30 High Street	76	
173 High Street	115	
133 Holm Street	387	
144 Hydepark Street	84	
119 Hydepark Street	157	
22 James Watt Street	477	
25 Jordan Street	368	
29 Kelvin Street	111	
102 London Road	406	
28 McAlpine Street	284	
65 Maclean Street	187	(83-85 Craigiehall Street)
16 McPhater Street	353	(Orient Home)
25 McPhater Street	147	(St. Andrew's Home)
35 Main Street, S.S.	68	
35 Main Street, Govan	353	
12 Miller Street	164	
66 Moncur Street	90	
273 North Woodside Road	273	
243 Parliamentary Road	84	
1 Pitt Street	344	
55 Portugal Street	422	
31 Quarrybrae Street	327	
34 Stirling Street	108	
132 Trongate	70	
157 Trongate	161	
16 Watson Street	113	
21 Watson Street	363	
39 Watson Street	326	

Males (Contd.)

<u>Address of Lodging-house</u>	<u>Average Number per Night</u>
<u>Under 50 Inmates</u>	
202 Broomielaw	47
85 Candleriggs	26
35 Charlotte Street	6
36 Gallowgate	10
3 Gibson Street	7
9 Miller's Place	23
50 Moncur Street	48
114 Trongate, Left Stair	30
114 Trongate, Right Stair	21

Common Lodging-houses for Females

50 Inmates and Over

19 Carrick Street	84
20 Moncur Street	236
193 High Street	92
23 St. Andrew's Square	50

Under 50 Inmates

120 Albion Street	34
5 Charlotte Street	41
12 Charlotte Street	43
36 Gallowgate, 1 up	22
6 Muse Lane	36
7 Park Place	6
5 Schipka Pass, 1 up	31
5 Schipka Pass, 3 up	14
10 Wilson Street	17

The above statements show that in 1912 there were registered in Glasgow 61 lodging-houses, 48 for males and 13 for females; and that during the week ending 21st December, 1912, the average number of inmates per night was 10,801 males and 706 females (Fyfe, 1912).

(C)

Average Number of Inmates per Night for Weeks ending
27th June, 1953, and 3rd July, 1954.

<u>Address of Common Lodging-house</u>	<u>Week ending</u> <u>27th June,</u> <u>1953.</u>	<u>Week ending</u> <u>3rd July,</u> <u>1954.</u>
<u>Males -</u>		
324 Abercromby Street	254	245
79 Brown Street	91	93
6 Burns Street	224	218
16 Centre Street	187	111
4 Craignestock Street	266	262
77 Drygate	285	293
49 Greendyke Street	243	160
119 Hydepark Street	244	227
25 Jordan Street	231	225
102 London Road	104	119
28 McAlpine Street	237	236
65 Maclean Street	74	86
25 McPhater Street	212	201
51 North Woodside Road . . .	275	271
1 Pitt Street	237	240
<u>Females -</u>		
19 Carrick Street	80	82
14 Clyde Street	220	200
20 Moncur Street	113	101
9 Ross Street	56	(Closed)

The above statement shows that in 1953 there were registered in Glasgow 19 common lodging-houses, 15 for males and 4 for females; and that during the week ending 27th June, 1953, the average number of inmates per night was 3,164 males and 469 females. Comparative figures for 1954 were 18 lodging-houses, 15 for males and 3 for females; during the week ending 3rd July, 1954, the average number of inmates per night was 2,987 males and 383 females.

Appendix V

GLASGOW: BOUNDARY EXTENSIONS

The areas added to the City at various dates were as follows:-

	<u>Acres</u>
Original Area	1,768
Added in	
1800 Part of the Green and part of the present centre of the City between Ramshorn Church and St. Enoch's Burn	<u>96</u>
	1,864
1830 The Necropolis and the lands of Blythwood, and adjacent lands	<u>317</u>
	2,181
1843 The portion of the City between Castle Street and Garscube Road, south of the Canal	<u>192</u>
	2,373
1846 Areas, including the burghs of Anderston, and Calton, the major portion of the barony of Gorbals, and parts of the counties adjoining, making the municipal boundaries correspond with the parliamentary boundaries	<u>3,418</u>
	5,791
1872 Areas, including Glasgow University, Hundredacrehill, Keppochhill, and part of Alexandra Park, etc. ...	<u>242</u>
	6,033
1878 Coplawhill and the remainder of the barony of Gorbals	<u>78</u>
	6,111
1891 Burghs of Govanhill, Crosshill, Pollokshields East, Pollokshields, Hillhead, and Maryhill, the districts of Mount Florida, Langside, Shawlands, Kelvinside, Fossilpark, Springburn, and extensions of Belvidere, etc.	<u>5,750</u>
	11,861
1896 Bellahouston Park, Craigton, etc.	<u>450</u>
	12,311
1899 Blackhill and Shawfield areas	<u>377</u>
	12,688

1905/

									Acres
									12,688
1905	Burgh of Kinning Park	...	...	...	...	...	...		<u>108</u>
									12,796
1909	Moss park	...	...	...	...	...	...		<u>179</u>
									12,975
1912	Burghs of Govan, Partick, and Pollokshaws; Lanarkshire - Shettleston and Tollcross, West of Govan; Renfrewshire - Cathcart and Newlands, West of Partick; Dunbartonshire - Dawsholm, Temple, and Knightswood (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...		<u>6,208</u>
									19,183
1926	Lanarkshire - Lambhill, Robroyston, Millerston, Carntyne, and Aikenhead; Renfrewshire - Mansewood, Kennishead, Nitshill, Hurlet, Crookston, Cardonald, Scotstoun and Yoker; Dunbartonshire - Knightswood								<u>10,326</u>
									29,509
1931	Hogganfield, Carntyne (East)	...	...	...	...	...	...		<u>535</u>
									30,044
1938	Lanarkshire - Balmuildy; Auchinairn, Cardowan, Gartloch, Easterhouse, and Queenslie; Renfrewshire - Linn Park, Jenny Lind, Darnley, and Penilee; Dunbartonshire - Drumry, Drumchapel, Westerton, and Summerston	...	...	...	...	...	...		<u>9,681</u>
	Total area of City	...	...	...	...	...	...		<u>39,725</u>

of the United States. The United States is a country of immigrants, and it is the duty of every citizen to respect the rights of all people. The United States is a country of freedom, and it is the duty of every citizen to protect the rights of all people. The United States is a country of justice, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold the rights of all people. The United States is a country of peace, and it is the duty of every citizen to maintain the rights of all people. The United States is a country of hope, and it is the duty of every citizen to build a better future for all people.

Appendix VI

CALTON ACT, 1840.

Cap. xxxviii

An Act to continue the Term and amend and alter the Powers of an Act for regulating the Police of the Burgh of Calton and Village and Lands of Mile-End in the County of Lanark, 1840.

For the Regulation and Inspection of Lodging Houses.

XX. And whereas the Keepers of Lodging Houses of an Inferior Description for the Accommodation of Mendicants, Strangers, and other Persons, for the Night or other short Periods, allow the same to be crowded by receiving more Lodgers than such Lodging Houses are adapted to contain with a due Regard to Health, and allow Persons affected with Fever and other Diseases of a contagious Nature to remain in them till Infection has been communicated to other Lodgers, and receive other Lodgers into the Apartments and Beds from which diseased Persons have been removed without any purifying or other disinfecting Process; be it enacted, That no Keeper of such Lodging House within the said District shall accommodate or receive such Lodgers without such House having been inspected and approved of for that Purpose by the Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector to be appointed by the said Commissioners, which Superintendent or Inspector shall have Power and is hereby authorized from Time to Time to fix and determine the Number of Lodgers who may be accommodated in each such Lodging House; and the Names of the Keepers of such Lodging Houses shall be recorded by the said Commissioners in a Register to be kept for the Purpose, and may order that a Ticket containing the Number of Lodgers for which the House is registered, and any Rules or Instructions of the said Commissioners regarding Health, Cleanliness, or Ventilation, shall be hung up or placed in a conspicuous Part of each Room into which Lodgers are received; and Keepers of all such Lodging Houses shall at all Times give Access thereto when required by the said Superintendent or Inspector, or other Officer of Police, for the Purpose of Inspection and Inquiry, or for the Purpose of any disinfecting Process, which the Magistrates or any One of them may order; and if any Keeper of such Lodging House shall offend against any of these Provisions, he or she shall be liable for each such Offence in a Penalty not exceeding Two Pounds, to be recovered in the summary Manner provided by the said first-recited Act and this Act.

Keepers
of Lodging
Houses to
give Notice
if any
Inmates
are ill.

XXI. And be it enacted, That all Keepers of such Lodging Houses shall, in the event of any Person in their respective Houses becoming ill of Fever or any other Disease, be bound to make Intimation thereof to the Superintendent of Police or Inspector, in order that the Nature of the Complaint of such Person may, if he think fit, be ascertained, and that the Complaint may be treated; and the said Provost, Bailies, and Dean of Guild, or any One of them, are hereby authorized to order such Persons to be removed, and if any Lodger or other Person in any such Lodging House shall have been confined to Bed for Forty-eight Hours by Illness without the Keeper of such House making Intimation as aforesaid, such Keeper shall for such Neglect be liable in a Penalty not exceeding Two Pounds, to be recovered in the summary Manner provided by the said first-recited Act and this Act.

For the Pre-
vention of
Infectious
Diseases in
Lodging
Houses.

XXII. And be it enacted, That on its being ascertained that any contagious or infectious Disease has occurred in any such Lodging House, or in any House or Apartment in any common Tenement, or in any narrow, densely-inhabited, or ill-ventilated Situation, or in any other Place where there may be reasonable Apprehension of such Disease spreading or continuing, it shall be lawful to the said Magistrates or any One of them, not only to cause the remaining Lodgers to be removed from such Lodging Houses, but to cause and direct all proper Measures to be taken, and all Matters or Things to be done, for disinfecting and cleaning of such Houses or Apartments, and for the washing and purifying of the Persons and Clothes of the Inhabitants thereof, as shall appear to the said Magistrates, or any One of them, as aforesaid, to be indispensably necessary for the Preservation and Security of the Inhabitants in the Neighbourhood and others against the Danger of Contagion or Infection, unless due Precaution shall appear to have previously been taken for such Purposes by the Inhabitants of such Houses or Apartments; and in order to the Measures hereby authorized being carried into effect, it shall be lawful to any Officer of Police, or other Person appointed by such Magistrates, to enter any such House or Apartment, and to do or assist in doing all Matters and Things for the Purposes aforesaid; and in the event of Access to such House or Apartment for such Purposes being refused, it shall be lawful to the said Magistrates, or any One of them, to grant Warrant for entering such House or Apartment by Force, if necessary.

Proceedings
for the Pre-
vention of
infectious
Diseases to
be summary.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all judicial Proceedings to be adopted for executing the foregoing Powers for the Prevention of infectious Diseases, shall be conducted in the summary Form, without written Proceedings, prescribed by the said first-recited Act and this Act.

(These Sections were repeated in a similar Act, applicable to the Barony of Gorbals, of 10th August, 1843 - Sections 95-98.)

Appendix VII

GLASGOW POLICE AND STATUTE LABOUR ACT,

17th August, 1843.

180. Lodging-houses for the reception of mendicants and others - And whereas the keepers of lodging-houses, for the accommodation of mendicants, labourers, strangers, and other persons, for the night, or other short periods, frequently allow the same to be crowded, by receiving greater numbers of persons than such lodging-houses are adapted to contain, with a due regard to health; and likewise receive and allow persons affected with fever and other contagious diseases to remain in such houses, till infection has been communicated to other lodgers, and also receive other lodgers into the apartments and beds from which diseased persons have been removed, without any purifying or disinfecting process: Be it enacted, That no keeper of any such lodging-house within the limits of this Act, shall accommodate or receive such lodgers, without such house having been inspected, and approved of for that purpose, by the Superintendent, Lieutenant, or other officer of police, specially authorised, and it shall be lawful to the said Superintendent, from time to time, to fix and determine the number of lodgers who shall be accommodated in each such lodging-house, and by a written or printed certificate signed by him to license such lodging-house accordingly; and to order that a ticket containing the number of lodgers for which the house is licensed, and any rules or instructions made by the Magistrates, or Board of Commissioners, regarding health, cleanliness, or ventilation, shall be hung up or placed in a conspicuous part of each room into which lodgers are received; and keepers of all such lodging-houses, shall, at all times, allow access thereto, when required by the district surgeon, in the discharge of his professional duty, as such, or by any medical practitioner, who may be called to attend any lodger or any other person therein; and shall also, at all reasonable times, give access when required to the said Superintendent, or the police officer for the district, or any other officer appointed by the said Magistrates, or by the said Board, or Superintendent, for the purpose of inspection and inquiry, or for the purpose of any disinfecting process, which the Magistrates, or any two of them, or said Board, upon the advice and recommendation of any two medical practitioners, may order, or which the said Board may deem necessary: and if any keeper of any such lodging-house shall offend against any of the said provisions, he shall be liable for each such offence in a penalty not exceeding Two pounds; And the name of the keepers of all such lodging-houses, the name and number of the street or place where the same are situated, the number and dimensions of the apartments, and the number of lodgers, for whom each such house is adapted, and is licensed to contain, shall be inserted in a book to be kept for the purpose in the police office.

181. Keepers of such lodging-houses to report cases of fever, &c. - And be it enacted, That all keepers of such lodging-houses shall, in the event of any person in their respective houses becoming ill of fever, or

any other disease, be bound forthwith to make intimation thereof to one of the district surgeons or public dispensaries, or to some medical practitioner, in order that the nature of the complaint of such person may be ascertained, and the proper medical attendance and treatment insured; and if any lodger, or other person in any such lodging-house, shall have been confined to bed for forty-eight hours, by illness, without the keeper of such house making intimation, as aforesaid, such keeper shall, for such neglect, be liable in a penalty not exceeding Two pounds.

182. When infectious diseases occur in houses, Magistrates may adopt measures for cleaning, &c. - And be it enacted, That on its being ascertained that any contagious, or infectious, or epidemic disease has occurred in any such lodging-house, or in any house or apartment, in any common tenement, or in any narrow, densely inhabited, or ill ventilated situation, or in any other place, where the inhabitants of such houses or apartments shall not have taken due precaution against such disease, and where there may be reasonable apprehension of its spreading or continuing, it shall be lawful to the said Magistrates, or any two of them, or to the said Board of Commissioners, to cause and direct all proper measures to be taken for the fumigating, disinfecting, and cleansing such houses or apartments, and for the washing and purifying the persons and clothes of the inhabitants thereof, as shall appear to the said Magistrates, or any two of them, or to the said Board, to be necessary for the preservation and security of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood and others, against the danger of contagion or infection: And it shall be lawful to any superintendent inspector, or other person appointed by such Magistrates, or by the said Board, to enter any such house or apartment, and to do, or assist in doing, or causing to be done, all matters and things for the purposes aforesaid: And in the event of access to such house or apartment for such purposes being refused, it shall be lawful to the said Magistrates, or any of them, to grant warrant for entering such house or apartment, by force, if necessary.

183. Keepers of lodging-houses for mendicant persons to report persons resorting thereto - And be it enacted, That all persons letting lodgings, or giving accommodation for the night or day, to mendicant, or idle persons, within the limits of this Act, shall, if required by any general order of the Magistrates, or any special order of any one of them, or on the application of the Superintendent of police, or other officer, acting by his directions, be bound to report each and every day at the police office, or to the police officer of the district, at any hour appointed, every person who has resorted to such house during the preceding night or day; and if any person, as aforesaid, shall fail to comply with any such order or application, he shall for each offence be liable in a penalty not exceeding Twenty shillings.

Appendix VIII

CITY OF GLASGOW POLICE ACT, 1866.

XX (4) Regulation of Lodging Houses

Interpre-
tation of
provisions
relating to
Certifi-
cates and
Licences.

CCLXII. In this Act the expression "Lodging House" shall mean any building or part of a building in which any person is lodged by the night or other short period not exceeding a fortnight, at a rate for lodging not exceeding fourpence per night; the expression "Lodging House Keeper" shall mean the occupier of such lodging house who lodges such person; and the word "Lodger" shall mean any person so lodged.

Penalty on
Lodging
House
Keepers
for offences
herein
stated.

CCXIII. Every Lodging House Keeper within the City shall, in respect of any of the following acts or omissions, be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings:-

- (1) If he does not keep at all times hung up or placed in a conspicuous part of each apartment used by his lodgers a printed copy of any Bye-laws made with respect to lodging houses:
- (2) If he contravenes any Bye-laws of the Board applicable to him:
- (3) If he does not give immediate notice, in manner hereinafter provided, to the Inspector of Lodging Houses, of any case of fever or other serious disease which occurs in his house, or any illness which causes any lodger to be confined to his bed for twenty-four hours.
- (4) If at any time, without reasonable excuse, he does not on demand permit the Medical Officer or the Inspector of Lodging Houses to enter and inspect any apartment in his house or to visit the lodgers therein.

Providing
for Medi-
cal Relief
to Lodgers
in case of
illness.

CCLXIV. The Inspector of Lodging Houses shall enter in a book to be kept by him, and which shall at all reasonable hours be accessible to the Medical Officer, and shall forthwith report to him the particulars of every notice which he receives of a case of fever or other contagious disease in any lodging-house; and the Medical Officer shall thereupon cause the person suffering from such disease to be visited by a qualified medical man, and may cause him either to be removed to the Hospital and maintained by the Board, or should his removal be dangerous, the Medical Officer may supply medical attendance or such other temporary relief in articles of absolute necessity as the case shall require, but not in money; and the Medical Officer may cause the room occupied by such person and his clothes to be cleansed and disinfected.

Inspector
of Lodging
Houses
may re-
quire them
to be
cleansed.

CCLXV. It shall be lawful for the Medical Officer on the occurrence of any case of epidemic, endemic or contagious disease in any lodging house, to require any Lodging House Keeper, by notice given to him in manner hereinafter provided, to comply with and carry into effect any directions and regulations for preventing the occurrence of further cases, or for mitigating the said disease, which he considers expedient, and which may be issued to the proprietor or occupier of a dwelling-house in any district, street or court in which the Medical Officer has reported that it appears to him desirable to use special sanitary measures; and every such notice may be enforced in the same way and under the same penalty as are provided with respect to the enforcement of similar notices by the Inspector of Nuisances.

* * * * *

Power to
make bye-
laws for
regulating
Lodging
Houses

CCLXVII. The Magistrates Committee may from time to time (subject to the provisions of this Act) make Bye-laws for all or any of the purposes following, namely:-

For securing that every lodging house, and the common stair, lobbies and staircases thereof, shall be periodically whitewashed and cleaned;

For promoting ventilation therein;

For separating the sexes and enforcing order and good conduct therein.

Lodging-houses shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and the premises shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Section 21 of the Act provides that the Magistrates Committee may from time to time make bye-laws for all or any of the purposes following, namely:-

Section 21 gives power to the local authority to make bye-laws and regulations with regard to every lodging-house, to take effect when confirmed by the Council. These regulations include provision for the giving of the names of the persons who are the proprietors or occupiers of the houses, and for the giving of the names of the persons who are the proprietors or occupiers of the houses, and for the giving of the names of the persons who are the proprietors or occupiers of the houses.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1867.

Summary of Provisions.

In this Act Part V is devoted to the regulation of common lodging-houses, which are outlined in the twelve sections 59-70 (inclusive).

Section 59 states that the Local Authority shall cause a register to be kept in which shall be entered the names and residences of the keepers of all common lodging-houses within their area. This register must specify the address of each house and the number of lodgers authorised. The Local Authority may refuse to register as the keeper of a common lodging-house any person who does not produce a satisfactory certificate of character, and the Local Authority may from time to time, with the approval of the Board raise or diminish the sum payable per night but so as not to exceed sixpence per night.

Section 60 specifies that no lodger is to be received into a common lodging-house until it has been inspected and registered by the Local Authority.

Section 61 gives details of the method by which evidence of the register may be submitted to the courts.

Section 62 gives power to the Local Authority to make rules and regulations with regard to common lodging-houses, to take effect when confirmed by the Board. These regulations include provisions for the fixing of the number of lodgers; separation of the sexes; cleanliness and ventilation; and arrangements with regard to inspection.

Section 63 provides that when such rules and regulations have been confirmed and printed they should be furnished gratis to the keepers of common lodging-houses.

Section 64 - Where it appears to the Local Authority that the common lodging-house is without an adequate supply of water, power is given to the Local Authority to insist that an additional supply be provided for the use of the lodgers, and should this request not be complied with authority is given to the Local Authority to remove the lodging-house from the register.

Section 65 gives power to the Local Authority to require the keeper to furnish, if required, a list of every person who resided in the lodging-house during the preceding day or night.

Section 66 authorises the Local Authority to remove to hospital from the lodging-house any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease and, to prevent the further spread of disease, destroy or disinfect any clothing or bedding used by such a person, and to compensate the owner for any articles destroyed in the process.

Section 67 makes obligatory that the keeper of a lodging-house shall give immediate notice of any case of infectious disease residing within the lodging-house to the Medical Officer or Inspector of Common Lodging-houses or the Inspector of Poor of the Parish. Upon notice being received the Medical Officer is required to visit and report on the case forthwith.

Section 68 states that the keeper of a lodging-house shall at all times, if required, give free access to any officer of the Local Authority to inspect the lodging-house.

Section 69 states that the keeper shall thoroughly cleanse every part of the lodging-house, and privies, ashpits, cesspools and drains shall be attended to as required by the Inspector.

Section 70 - In the case of a keeper of a lodging-house being convicted for a third or subsequent offence under this Act the Local Authority is empowered to disqualify him from acting in this capacity for a period up to five years.

Appendix X

Glasgow: Rules and Regulations referring to
Common Lodging-houses, 1880.

Under the heading of "Lodgings," new rules and regulations for the guidance of keepers of common lodgings were framed under powers contained in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, by a committee consisting of Bailies Ure, Thomson, and Farquhar, and adopted with unanimous consent of the Council on the 12th day of April, 1880. These rules are preferable to those formerly in use under the Glasgow Police Act, in respect that no person can now open a lodging not formerly registered, until he first satisfies the Local Authority as to the respectability of his character and as to the proper sanitary arrangement of his house. The model lodgings are also placed under these rules, with consent of the Committee of Management.

The rules and regulations number in all twenty-three, and are under the following six heads, viz.:-

- 1st, For the well-ordering of common lodging-houses.
- 2nd, For the separation of the sexes.
- 3rd, For fixing the number of lodgers which may be received in each such house, and in each room therein.
- 4th, For promoting cleanliness and ventilation of such houses.
- 5th, For the inspection of such houses, and the conditions and restrictions under which such inspections may be made.
- 6th, Penalties.

These, with the following copy of the preamble - the interpretation of the term "Common Lodging-houses" - the first and second Rules - the authorization by the Lord Provost, and the confirmation by the Board of Supervision - will give a pretty clear idea of the comfort secured for the lodgers whose circumstances necessitate their resorting to these places.

Rules and Regulations

Rules and Regulations respecting Common Lodging-houses, made in virtue and in terms of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," by the Magistrates and Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Glasgow, acting under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, Order Confirmation (Glasgow) Act, 1877," in execution of the powers and duties of "The Glasgow Police Acts, 1866, 1872, 1873, 1875, and 1877," and "The Glasgow Municipal Act, 1878," being the Local Authority for Glasgow under the said "Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867."

As defined by said Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, "Common Lodging-house" signifies a house or part thereof where lodgers are housed at an amount not exceeding fourpence per night for each person, whether the same be payable nightly or weekly, or at any period not longer than a

fortnight, or where the house is licensed to lodge more than twelve persons; the Local Authority being also empowered from time to time, on the approval of the Board of Supervision, to raise or diminish said sum payable per night, but so as not to exceed sixpence per night; and the "Keeper of a Common Lodging-house" includes any person having or acting in the care and management of a Common Lodging-house, as above defined.

I. - For the Well-ordering of Common Lodging-houses

1. Before any person can become Keeper of a Common Lodging-house, an application to the Local Authority for registration shall be lodged with the Sanitary Inspector, appointed by the Local Authority, at his office, setting forth the situation of the house, the number of rooms purposed to be set apart for lodgers, the number of applicant's family, and the space set apart for them, and must be accompanied with a certificate of character by three inhabitant householders of the city, respectively assessed for poor's rates, in terms of the 59th section of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and for this purpose a schedule or form will be furnished by the Sanitary Inspector.

2. When the Local Authority are satisfied with the character of the applicant for registration, and the suitability of the premises intended to be used as a Common Lodging-house, its conveniences and general requirements, they may register accordingly, and furnish a registration ticket to the party registered, setting forth the number of lodgers to be received into each separate room of the house, with copies of the Rules and Regulations confirmed under said Act, and said Rules and Regulations, as directed in the 63rd Section of the said Act, shall at all times be placed, or hung up and kept legible in a conspicuous part of each room in which lodgers are received, and any person or persons wilfully destroying or defacing such Rules and Regulations and Register Ticket, or either of them, shall be liable in the penalty provided for in Article 23 hereof, and the keeper shall cause the said Rules and Regulations to be observed within his Common Lodging-house.

Signed by me, Chairman, and on behalf of, and as authorised by, the said Local Authority of Glasgow, at Glasgow, this Twelfth day of April, Eighteen hundred and Eighty years.

J. Lang, Clerk.

William Collins,
Lord Provost.

Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh, 1st July, 1880.

Confirmed by the Board of Supervision, ad interim, and under this reservation, that these Regulations are to be held to be confirmed without prejudice to the power of the Board to require the adoption of such other Rules and Regulations as may from time to time be deemed necessary by them.

John Skelton,
Secretary.

(Report on the Operations of the Sanitary Department carried out within the Five Years ended 30th April, 1882, by Kenneth M. Macleod, Sanitary Inspector (page 5).)

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Part V

Regulation of Common Lodging-houses

89. Common lodging-houses to be registered - The local authority shall cause a register to be kept, in which shall be entered the names and residences of the keepers of all common lodging-houses within the district of the local authority, and the situation of every such house, and the number of lodgers authorised according to this Act to be kept therein, and in each apartment thereof; provided that the keeper of every common lodging-house shall apply to the local authority at or previous to the fifteenth day of May in every year for a renewal of such registration; and the local authority may refuse to register any house which they do not consider suitable for the purposes of a common lodging-house, and as the keeper of a common lodging-house any person who does not produce to the local authority a certificate of character in such form as the local authority shall direct, but not withstanding such certificate the local authority may, if they see fit, make further inquiry and may thereafter refuse to register, if they are satisfied that the person applying is not qualified to be the keeper of a common lodging-house; and the local authority may from time to time, with the approval of the Board, raise or diminish the sum payable per night, according to which, as in this Act mentioned, it is ascertained whether a house or part thereof is a common lodging-house, but so as not to exceed sixpence per night.

90. No lodger to be received in common lodging-house till it has been inspected and registered - It shall not be lawful to keep or use as a common lodging-house any house, or to receive or retain any lodgers therein, unless such house shall have been inspected for that purpose by the inspector of common lodging-houses for the district, and approved by the local authority, and shall have been and be registered as by this Act provided: and if any person shall contravene this enactment he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and if, in the opinion of the local authority, any common lodging-house on the register, or the keeper thereof, shall cease to be suitable for the purpose, the local authority may present a petition to the sheriff for authority to remove such house from the register either permanently or until there is a change of circumstances, and the sheriff, if he thinks fit, may grant warrant accordingly.

91. Evidence of register - A copy of an entry made in a register kept under this Act, purporting to be certified by the person having the charge of such register to be a true copy, shall be received in all courts and on all occasions whatsoever as evidence, and shall be prima facie proof of all things therein registered, without the production of the register, or of any document, act, or thing, on which the entry is founded, or proof of the signature; and every person applying at a

reasonable time shall be furnished by the person having such charge with a certified copy of any such entry for payment of twopence.

92. Power to local authority to make byelaws - The local authority may from time to time make byelaws respecting common lodging-houses within its jurisdiction for the keeping and well ordering of such houses, and for the separation of the sexes therein, and for fixing the number of lodgers which may be received in each such house, and in each room therein, and for enforcing sufficient privy or watercloset accommodation and other appliances and means of cleanliness in proportion to the number of lodgers and occupiers, as also proper drainage and ashpits for such houses, and for promoting the cleanliness and ventilation of such houses, and with respect to the inspection thereof, and the conditions and restrictions under which such inspection may be made.

93. Copy of byelaws, to be furnished gratis to keepers - A copy of all such byelaws made by the local authority in pursuance of this Act, when confirmed as herein-after provided and printed, shall be furnished gratis to every keeper of a common lodging-house, and such keeper shall be bound to keep a copy thereof hung up in some conspicuous place in each room in which lodgers are received.

94. Power to local authority to require additional supply of water - Where it appears to the local authority that a common lodging-house is without a proper supply of water or without sufficient privy or water-closet accommodation for the use of the lodgers, and that such a supply of water can be furnished thereto at a reasonable rate, the local authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of the common lodging-house, within a time specified therein, to obtain such supply, and to execute all works necessary for those purposes; and if such notice be not complied with accordingly, the local authority may remove the common lodging-house from the register until it be complied with. It shall be competent to any person interested to appeal to the sheriff against any resolution of the local authority removing a common lodging-house from the register under this section; but in the case of a district other than a burgh the appeal to the sheriff shall only arise after the county council has disposed of any appeal which may have been brought before them.

95. Power to local authority to order reports from keepers - The keeper of a common lodging-house shall from time to time if required by any order of the local authority served on such keeper, report to the local authority, or to such person or persons as the said local authority shall direct, every person who resorted to such house during the preceding day or night, and for that purpose schedules shall be furnished by the local authority to the persons so ordered to report, which schedules they shall fill up with the information required, and transmit to the local authority.

96. Local authority may remove sick persons to hospitals, &c. - When a person in a common lodging-house is ill of any infectious disease, the local authority may, without further warrant than this Act, cause such person to be removed to a hospital or infirmary, with the consent of

the authorities thereof, where different from the local authority, and on the certificate of the medical officer, or of any legally qualified medical practitioner, that the disease is infectious and that the patient may be safely removed, but if removal be considered dangerous to life by such officer or medical practitioner and is so certified, no lodger shall be admitted to such lodging-house until it is certified free from infection; and the local authority may, so far as they think requisite for preventing the spread of disease, cause any clothes or bedding used by such person to be disinfected or destroyed, and may pay to the owners of the clothes and bedding so disinfected or destroyed reasonable compensation for the injury or destruction thereof.

97. As to giving notice of fever, &c., occurring - The keeper of a common lodging-house shall, when a person in such house is ill of any infectious disease, give immediate notice thereof either to the medical officer or to the inspector of common lodging houses, who shall forthwith inform the medical officer, and if he is satisfied that the person is suffering from an infectious disease, he shall cause the patient to be removed without delay, and shall cause the premises to be disinfected.

Provided always, that if the medical officer considers the patient not fit to be removed with safety, until it is certified by him that the premises are free from infection the house shall not be used as a common lodging-house, except such part thereof as may be certified by the medical officer to be free from infection, and the local authority may make provision for the temporary shelter or house accommodation, and, if necessary, maintenance at a rate not exceeding the same payment per night as usually paid by persons frequenting said lodging-house while such persons are prevented from returning to such common lodging-house.

98. Inspection - The keeper of a common lodging-house shall, at all times when required by any officer of the local authority, give him free access to such house and every part thereof.

99. Cleansing - The keeper of a common lodging-house shall thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, waterclosets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, cesspools, and drains thereof, to the satisfaction of the inspector, and so often as shall be required by or in accordance with any regulation or byelaw of the local authority, and shall well and sufficiently, and to the like satisfaction, lime-wash the walls and ceilings thereof in the first week of each of the months of April and October in every year, and at such other times as the local authority may by special order appoint or direct.

100. Conviction for third offence, &c., to disqualify persons from keeping common lodging-houses - Where a keeper of a common lodging-house is convicted of a third or any subsequent offence under this Act, it may be adjudged as the punishment or part of the punishment for such offence that he shall not, at any time within five years, or any shorter period after such conviction, keep or have or act in the care or management of a common lodging-house.

Appendix XII

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

BYE - LAWS

For "Common Lodging-houses" in the City and Royal Burgh of Glasgow, made under and in virtue of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897," by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow (Police Department), being the Local Authority for Glasgow under that Act.

Interpretation of Terms

In these Bye-laws the following expressions have the meanings assigned to them in the said Act; that is to say:-

"Common Lodging-house" means a house, or part thereof, where Lodgers are housed at an amount not exceeding sixpence* per night for each person, whether the same be payable nightly or weekly, or for any period not longer than a fortnight, and shall include any place where Emigrants are lodged, and all Boarding-houses for Seamen, irrespective of the rate charged for lodging or boarding.

"Keeper of a Common Lodging-house" includes any person having or acting in the care and management of a Common Lodging-house.

I. - For the keeping and well-ordering of
Common Lodging-houses

1. All applications to have a House registered by the Local Authority as a Common Lodging-house shall be in writing, in the form or schedule which will be furnished by the Inspector of Common Lodging-houses appointed by the Local Authority at his Office, No. 23 Montrose Street, and shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Character in such form as the Local Authority shall direct; but notwithstanding such Certificate, the Local Authority may, if they see fit, make further inquiry, and may thereafter refuse to register, if they are satisfied that the person applying is not qualified to be the Keeper of a Common Lodging-house.

*Changed to 1/- by the Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1923.

2. If the Local Authority are satisfied with the Applicant for Registration, and the fitness of the premises intended to be used as a Common Lodging-house, and register accordingly, and furnish a Registration Ticket to the party registered setting forth the number of Lodgers to be received into each separate sleeping-room of the House, with copies of the Bye-laws made and confirmed under said Act, the Keeper of such Lodging-house shall at all times keep said Bye-laws hung up in some conspicuous place in each room in which Lodgers are received, so that these may be easily read, and the Keeper shall not wilfully deface or destroy, or permit the same to be defaced or destroyed.

3. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall apply to the Local Authority at, or previous to, the 15th day of May in every year for a renewal of such Registration, and the Local Authority may refuse to register any house which they do not consider suitable for the purposes of a Common Lodging-house.

4. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall supply proper and adequate accommodation for the cooking of food and for the cleansing of dishes and cooking utensils. No sink used for the washing of dishes and culinary utensils shall be used for any other purpose.

5. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall have fitted up for the Lodgers proper and adequate wash-hand basin accommodation supplied with water, in the proportion of one wash-hand basin to every twenty Lodgers on the Register of such House, and shall cause such basins to be kept thoroughly clean and in good working order.

6. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall have within such House, convenient to the Lodgers, adequate and proper water-closet accommodation, in the proportion of one water-closet to every twenty Lodgers. Each water-closet shall be supplied for flushing purposes with not less than three gallons of water per flush, so distributed as to thoroughly cleanse out the basin at each discharge.

7. The drains of every Common Lodging-house shall be trapped off from the common sewer and ventilated by means of a ventilating trap, and shall be kept in a state of thorough repair. Before Registration, the drains of every Common Lodging-house shall be tested by the Inspector with the smoke or other test.

8. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall maintain and see to the enforcement of good order and decorum within such House, and shall prevent any persons occupying or resorting to such House for illegal or immoral purposes.

9. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall lock up his Common Lodging-house at or before 12 o'clock midnight.

II. - For the Separation of the Sexes

10. No Keeper of a Common Lodging-house for Males shall permit Females (excepting servants employed in the House) to lodge therein; and no Keeper of a Common Lodging-house for Females shall permit Males (excepting Children under ten years of age with Mothers or Guardians) to lodge therein. This Bye-law shall not apply to Boarding-houses for Emigrants and Seamen.

III. - For fixing the number of Lodgers in each such House and in each Room therein.

11. No Keeper of a Common Lodging-house shall permit any room in such House to be occupied by a greater number of persons than the number specified in the Register Ticket, which shall be in the proportion of not more than one person for every four hundred cubic feet of air-space contained in such room (exclusive of lobbies and closets, and of recesses not perfectly clear from the floor to within two feet of the ceiling, and from wall to wall). Two children under ten years of age may be counted as one person.

12. No Keeper of a Common Lodging-house shall permit in any room in such House a greater number of beds, bedsteads, or bunk-beds than one for each one person, as regulated in the immediately preceding Bye-law. All beds found in a Common Lodging-house in excess of the number of Lodgers on the Register shall be removed.

IV. - For promoting the Cleanliness and Ventilation of such Houses

13. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall cause the plaster of the walls and ceilings to be kept in thorough repair, and shall thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, lockers, tables, forms, bedsteads, bunk-beds, water-closets, urinals, sinks, wash-hand basins, &c., to the satisfaction of the Inspector or his Assistants, and that as often as the Inspector may deem it necessary. The floors of every apartment, lobby, closet, passage, and bunk shall be regularly swept every day before 12 o'clock noon, and shall be thoroughly scrubbed and washed at least twice in each week, viz., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, before 2 o'clock p.m.

14. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall thoroughly white-wash the walls and ceilings thereof during the first week of each of the months of April and October in every year, as provided in the Statute, and at such other times as may be required by the Local Authority or the Inspector.

15. The Keeper of a Common Lodging-house in which "bunk-beds" are used shall cause the wood work of the bunk-beds to be thoroughly washed at least once in every month, or as often as the Inspector or his Assistants may direct.

16. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall cause the window or windows of each apartment therein to be kept thoroughly clean, and, unless the state of the weather, the illness of any lodger, or day-sleepers being in bed, shall prevent it, such Keeper shall also cause each such window to be kept open at the top and the bottom for the admission of fresh air from 9 o'clock a.m. until 6 o'clock p.m. All lobbies, passages, stairs, water-closets, stores, &c., shall be sufficiently ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector or his Assistants.

17. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall cause all beds, when occupied the night previous, to be vacated by the sleepers, and the apartments shall be cleared of night-sleepers not later than 9 o'clock a.m., excepting in the case of illness or for other sufficient reason; and shall not suffer or permit the beds to be again used for the purpose of sleeping in for a period of not less than ten hours thereafter, and the bed and bedding thereof shall be turned over and exposed to the action of the air from 9 o'clock a.m. until 1 o'clock p.m.

18. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall, on the vacating by the Lodgers of the beds or bunks in the morning, cause each apartment to be locked, and no person, except servants at work, Lodgers unwell, or day-sleepers, shall be allowed within the apartments during the interval for ventilation.

19. Every Lodging-house Keeper shall, for the accommodation of Lodgers working during the night, set apart a special sleeping apartment, or apartments, or bunks, for their use during the day and such apartment, apartments, or bunks shall not be used by sleepers during the night; and the Keeper of the Common Lodging-house shall cause all beds occupied during the day to be vacated by sleepers not later than 6 o'clock p.m., except in the case of illness or for other sufficient reason, and shall not suffer or permit them to be again used for the purpose of sleeping in for a period of not less than ten hours thereafter, and the bed and bedding thereof shall be turned over and exposed to the action of the air for a period of not less than four hours.

20. The Keeper of a Common Lodging-house shall not suffer or permit ropes or strings whereon clothes may be suspended, to be stretched across any sleeping apartment, nor shall he suffer or permit any wet or damp clothing to be suspended by nails or otherwise in any sleeping apartment.

21. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall cause all offensive matters or things in such House to be removed therefrom every morning not later than half-past eight o'clock, and every evening not later than eight o'clock, and shall not permit the use of urine pails or receptacles within any sleeping apartments.

22. The Keeper of a Common Lodging-house shall cause every room occupied as a sleeping apartment to be well and sufficiently furnished with bedsteads, bedding, and bed clothing, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or his Assistants. The bedsteads, bunk-beds, bedding, ticks, pillow-cases, sheets, blankets, and bed covers shall always be kept thoroughly clean. The bedsteads, where open, shall be iron camp beds

for one person only. Where the height of the apartment exceeds 11 feet, the form known as "bunk-beds" may be used under the following restrictions, viz.:— (1st) That the height of the partitions shall not exceed 6 feet in the case of new Lodging-houses, and 7 feet in the case of Lodging-houses already in existence; (2nd) that the bottom of every door shall be at least 1 inch above the floor level; (3rd) that the bottom of the lower beds be raised at least 3 inches above the floor level; (4th) that no passage between the said "bunks" be less than 3 feet 6 inches; and (5th) that where bunk-beds are adopted, suitable and adequate provision shall be made for cross-ventilation.

23. The Keeper of a Common Lodging-house shall not suffer or permit any carpets, bed curtains, or hangings to be used in any sleeping apartment, nor allow the storing of furniture, baggage, bundles, or other articles likely to harbour dirt, vermin, or disease.

24. The Keeper of a Common Lodging-house in which "lockers" are used may cause the same to be examined at least once a week, in order to ascertain whether there exists therein any accumulation of offensive matter, and, if such accumulation exists, shall forthwith remove the same.

25. If any person or persons in a Common Lodging-house shall become ill, the Lodging-house Keeper shall at once ascertain from a legally qualified medical practitioner whether the said person or persons are affected with fever or other infectious disease, and, if so, the Lodging-house Keeper shall give immediate notice thereof either to the Medical Officer of Health, or to the Inspector, at the Office of the Sanitary Department, 23 Montrose Street, and shall permit the blankets, bed clothing, and other articles used by such person or persons, or which might probably have become infected by them, to be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed by the Local Authority, and the house and bedding to be thereafter properly fumigated and disinfected by the Officers of the Local Authority, and the Local Authority shall cause any clothing and bedding so infected to be destroyed when such is required by them.

26. When any person or persons within a Common Lodging-house shall have been certified by any legally qualified medical practitioner to be dangerously ill of an infectious disease, and unable safely to be removed, no Lodger shall be admitted by the Keeper of the Lodging-house to the apartment or section used or occupied by such person or persons until it has been certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be free from infection.

27. The Keeper of a Common Lodging-house shall, if required by an order of the Local Authority served on him, report to the Local Authority, or to the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector, every person who resorted to such House during the preceding day or night; and for that purpose shall fill up Schedules, furnished by the Local Authority, with the information required, and transmit the same to the Local Authority.

28. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house in which Milk is sold shall, when required by the Local Authority, cease to sell the same for such period as may be required by the Local Authority or their Officers.

29. Where, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, it is necessary for the public safety that any Common Lodging-house shall be temporarily closed on account of the outbreak of infectious disease therein, the Keeper, upon being notified in writing by the Inspector, shall cease to house Lodgers therein during the period specified in the said notice.

V. - For the Inspection of such Houses, and the Conditions and Restrictions under which such Inspection may be made.

30. The Keeper of every Common Lodging-house shall at all times give free access to such House, and every part thereof, including any apartment or apartments used by the Keeper and his family, to all the Officers of the Local Authority, and shall not wilfully obstruct, or cause, or permit to be obstructed, any Officer or other person authorised by the Local Authority to inspect the House or perform any disinfecting process therein.

VI. - Penalties

31. Any person offending against any of these Bye-laws shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds for each offence; and in the case of a continuing offence, in a further penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Local Authority; and in the event of the offender being convicted, and failing to make immediate payment of the penalty which may have been imposed, he shall be liable to imprisonment, in accordance with the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, without prejudice to diligence by poinding or arrestment if no imprisonment has followed on the conviction.

32. When any Keeper of a Common Lodging-house is convicted in a Court of Law of a third or any subsequent offence, it may be adjudged as the punishment or part of the punishment for such offence that he shall not at any time within five years, or any shorter period after such conviction, keep or have or act in the care or management of a Common Lodging-house.

33. If, in the opinion of the Local Authority, any Common Lodging-house on the Register, or the Keeper thereof, shall cease to be suitable therefor, the Local Authority may present a petition to the Sheriff for authority to remove such House from the Register, either permanently or until there is a change of circumstances, and the Sheriff, if he thinks fit, may grant warrant accordingly.

Appendix XIII

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Additional Bye-law confirmed on
10th December, 1913.

In every common lodging-house containing fifty beds, and over that number, other than common lodging-houses of the nature and mode of construction of the Glasgow Sailors' Home, there shall be set apart an apartment (hereinafter called an 'Observation Room') to which any person in said lodging-house for whom medical attention is necessary or desirable shall be removed, and in which he shall be detained until examined by a doctor, and, if need be, till removed to an hospital or other suitable place for treatment; and such Observation Room shall have all its walls reaching to the ceiling, and be of such construction as to prevent anyone therein being seen from the outside, and be well-lit and ventilated, and in every way suitable for the reception and examination by a doctor of a person for whom medical attention is necessary or desirable. Said Observation Room shall not be used for any other purpose, and the words 'Observation Room' shall be painted in legible characters on the door of such room.

Appendix XIV

(A) CITY OF GLASGOW.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, 60 & 61 Vic., Cap. 38, Section 89.

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF A COMMON LODGING-HOUSE.

To the Health Committee of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow (Police Department), the said Corporation being the Local Authority for said City and Royal Burgh under that Act, and having duly appointed the said Committee to execute, inter alia, Section 89 thereof.

¹ Insert full name, address, and occupation.
do hereby apply to you to register the premises hereinafter described, as a Common Lodging-house for², and to register me as the Keeper thereof, and that for the period from the day of until the 15th day of May. ; and I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the following Schedule contains a true statement of the particulars therein set forth with regard to said premises:-

SCHEDULE WITH STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS.

Is the Applicant at present, or has he ever been, Keeper of a Common Lodging-house?	
Where is the proposed Common Lodging-house situated?	
How many Apartments are in said House?	
Is it at present, or has it recently been, used as a Common Lodging-house?	
How many Rooms or Dormitories are proposed to be set apart for Lodgers?	
State the charge for each adult person,	
State if said charge is to be Nightly or Weekly,	
State if any Apartment is to be set aside for Day Sleepers, and, if so, which,	
State number and ages of Applicant's Family, if resident on the Premises,	
State number of Apartments to be set apart for Family, if any,	
State Rent of Premises, and Proprietor's or Factor's Name and Address,	

Witness my hand this day of

Name,

Address,

(B)

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

**CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER
of**

APPLICANT FOR LICENCE TO KEEP A COMMON LODGING-HOUSE

We, residing at

..... residing at

and residing at

Householders and Ratepayers in the City of Glasgow, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that

..... residing at

an Applicant for a Licence to keep a Common Lodging-House within the City, is personally known to each of us; that he is of good character; and is, in our opinion, a suitable person to be registered as the Keeper of a Common Lodging-House.

Glasgow, 190 ..

(C)

CITY OF GLASGOW.
"Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897."

COMMON LODGING-HOUSE for

REGISTRATION

TICKET

Name of Keeper of Common Lodging-House,
Number and Street in which Lodging-House situated,
Date of Registration,
No. of Registration in Register Book,
No. of Rooms set apart for Lodgers,
No. of Rooms set apart for own Family,

Adults allowed in Sleeping Apartments									
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30
No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40

I hereby certify that the Local Authority of the Royal Burgh and City of Glasgow have this
day of Registered the above Common Lodging-House to
accommodate Lodgers, as set forth in this Table, in terms of the Bye-laws sanctioned
by the Local Government Board for Scotland, dated 15th March, 1898.

.....
Inspector of Common Lodging-Houses.

(D)
CITY OF GLASGOW.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, 60 & 61 Vic., Cap. 38, Section 89.

APPLICATION FOR THE RENEWAL OF
REGISTRATION OF A COMMON LODGING-HOUSE.

To the Health Committee of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow (Police Department), the said Corporation being the Local Authority for said City and Royal Burgh under that Act, and having duly appointed the said Committee to execute, inter alia, Section 89 thereof.

¹ Insert full name, address, and occupation. I, do hereby apply to you to renew the Registration of the premises situated at
² Insert whether for males or females. as a Common Lodging-house for² and to re-register me as the Keeper thereof, and that for one year from the 15th day of May, to the 15th day of May, ; and I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Schedule attached to this Application is a true statement of the particulars therein set forth with regard to the said premises.

SCHEDULE WITH STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS

Where is the Common Lodging-house situated?	
How many Apartments are in said House?	
How many Rooms are proposed to be set apart for Lodgers?	
State the charge for each adult person.	
State if said charge is to be Nightly or Weekly.	
State if any Apartment is to be set aside for Day Sleepers, and, if so, which.	
State number and ages of Applicant's Family, if resident on the Premises.	
State number of Apartments to be set apart for Family, if any.	
State Rent of Premises, and Proprietor's or Factor's Name and Address.	

Witness my hand this day of

Name,

Address,