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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

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FOR THE YEAR 1952

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

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# CONTENTS

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## REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

	PAGES
Births ... ..	7, 27, 52, 53
Building Bye-laws—Report of Building Inspector ... ..	103
Central Store ... ..	79
Chemical Laboratory—Report of County Chemist ... ..	108
Dairies ... ..	8, 92
Attested Herds Scheme ... ..	101
Cleanliness of Milk Supplies ... ..	92, 99
Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934 ... ..	101
Milk Officers ... ..	93
Milk (Special Designations) Orders ... ..	95
Milk supplied to School Children ... ..	97
Non-Graded Milk ... ..	99
Scottish Milk Testing Scheme ... ..	102
Tubercle in Milk Supply ... ..	100
Tuberculosis Order, 1938 ... ..	100
Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds ... ..	100
Deaths ... ..	7, 27, 28, 29
Dental—Report of Chief Dental Officer ... ..	113
Domestic Help ... ..	8, 17, 80
Domiciliary Midwifery ... ..	14, 64, 67
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs ... ..	126
Food and Drugs—Report of Inspector ... ..	117
Home Nursing ... ..	8, 16, 76, 78
Health Education ... ..	8, 25, 88
Infectious Diseases ... ..	7, 21, 30
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ..	22, 36
Acute Infective Jaundice ... ..	39
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	34
Diphtheria ... ..	22, 31
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	39
Enteric Group ... ..	33
Immunisation ... ..	18, 32
Notifiable ... ..	30
Non-notifiable ... ..	40
Pneumonia ... ..	34
Scabies ... ..	40
Scarlet Fever ... ..	32
Schools ... ..	40
Smallpox ... ..	31
Vaccination ... ..	18, 31
Venereal Diseases ... ..	41
Whooping Cough ... ..	39



# CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGES
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare</b> ... ..	11, 52
Analgesics ... ..	8, 74
Attendance at Confinement ... ..	53, 54
Births—Notification and Registration ... ..	52, 53
Child Welfare Centres ... ..	57, 58, 59
Consultations ... ..	59
Day Nurseries ... ..	63
Dental Treatment ... ..	60
District Nursing Associations ... ..	64
Domiciliary Midwifery ... ..	64, 67
Ear, Nose and Throat Ailments ... ..	61
Health Services—Addendum ... ..	68
Health Visitors—Visitation ... ..	8, 15, 53, 75
Infantile Mortality ... ..	7, 53, 54, 55, 56
Maternal Deaths ... ..	7, 56
Meals supplied to Mothers and Children ... ..	63
Medical Comforts ... ..	62
Nannie Scheme ... ..	77
Paediatric Clinic ... ..	61
Premature Babies ... ..	62
Squint ... ..	61
Still-births ... ..	54
<b>Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses—Report of Meat Inspector</b>	127
<b>Mental Health Services</b> ... ..	23, 42
<b>Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951</b> ... ..	64
<b>Nursing Homes</b> ... ..	25, 64
<b>Population</b> ... ..	7, 27
Occupied and Unoccupied Houses ... ..	27
<b>Review of Health Services</b> ... ..	9
<b>Rivers Pollution Prevention</b> ... ..	108
<b>Shops Act</b> ... ..	126
<b>Staff</b> ... ..	6
<b>Statistics</b> ... ..	7, 27
<b>Tuberculosis</b> ... ..	8, 19, 43
B.C.G. Vaccination ... ..	8, 20, 21, 50
Cases on Record ... ..	46
Domiciliary Treatment ... ..	49
Institutional Treatment ... ..	48
New Cases ... ..	44, 45
Rehabilitation ... ..	50
Rehousing of Affected Families ... ..	49

## REPORT OF COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

<b>Atmospheric Pollution</b> ... ..	166
Smoke Abatement ... ..	172
<b>Burgh of Biggar</b> ... ..	202



# CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGES
Burial Grounds ... ..	188
Cinemas ... ..	175
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	176
Dairies ... ..	180
Burgh of Biggar ... ..	181
Burgh of Lanark ... ..	181
Exempted Premises ... ..	181
Milk (Special Designations) Orders ... ..	181
New Byres ... ..	180
Registration ... ..	181
Drainage ... ..	160
Factories ... ..	177
Fire Escape Certificates ... ..	179
Outworkers ... ..	179
Fly Repression ... ..	174
Food Hygiene ... ..	185
Houses Let in Lodgings ... ..	176
Housing ... ..	144
Abandoned Properties ... ..	152
Accommodation for Seasonal Workers ... ..	157
Army Camps ... ..	156
East Kilbride New Town ... ..	155
Overcrowding ... ..	152
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts ... ..	156
Rural Housing ... ..	157
Slum Clearance ... ..	145, 152
Temporary Houses (Burnwood Camp, Maycrete Houses, Aluminium Houses) ... ..	155
Temporary Licences ... ..	155
Transfer of Miners ... ..	156
Voluntary Closures ... ..	151
Ice-Cream ... ..	183
Insanitary Dwellings ... ..	158
Interments ... ..	188
Nuisances ... ..	164
Prosecutions ... ..	164
Offensive Trades ... ..	179
Pigstyes ... ..	180
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ... ..	186
Private Streets ... ..	174
Public Cleansing ... ..	189
Costs ... ..	193
Disposal ... ..	191
East Kilbride New Town ... ..	193
Garaging ... ..	192
Provision of Dust Bins ... ..	194
Vehicles ... ..	190
Public Conveniences ... ..	194
Public Conveyances ... ..	175
Public Schools ... ..	175
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 ... ..	179
Rivers Pollution Prevention ... ..	196
Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings ... ..	159
Salvage ... ..	195
Street Traders ... ..	185
Tents and Vans ... ..	176
Unsound Food and Food Inspection ... ..	185
Water Supply ... ..	163
Water Samples ... ..	163

# STAFF.

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### County Medical Officer of Health.

ANDREW G. REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

G. MACLEOD MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DOUGLAS BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(a) CATHERINE B. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(e) J. MARGARET SCOTT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

ALICE M. INSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DUNCAN LIVINGSTONE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.P.H., D.I.H.

(d) WILLIAM R. PLEWS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.),  
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(c) JEAN L. WYBAR, M.D., D.C.H. (Temporary)

### Dental Surgeon.

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

### Public Analyst and Chemist.

ANDREW WILSON, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

### Sanitary Inspector.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK.

### Building Inspector.

ALEXANDER FRAME.

### Meat Inspector.

ALFRED NIMMO.

### Senior Food and Drugs Inspector.

WILLIAM J. IRONS.

### Senior Rivers Inspector.

ALEXANDER O. JENNINGS.

### Supervisor of Nurses.

C. D. LIGHTBODY, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

### Supervisor of Midwives.

MARY FRASER, R.G.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

### Supervisor of Home Helps.

MRS. F. MARGARET M'TAGGART, Dip. Social Science.

(a) Resigned	12/6/52	(d) Appointed	1/3/52
(b) "	29/5/52	(e) "	26/5/52
(c) "	29/2/52		



## COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

## ANNUAL REPORT

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Introduction to the Report on Health Conditions in the County  
during the year 1952

IN view of the provisions of Department of Health for Scotland Circular 98/1952 calling for a review of the Health Services in the County (which review follows this introduction), I do not propose to give the usual introductory summary and am substituting therefore the salient comparative statistical information as follows:—

	1951	1952	Quin- quennium 1948-1952
Estimated population (Registrar General's figures) ... ..	314,955	311,443	316,345
Deaths from all causes ... ..	3,644	3,587	3,584
Death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.6	11.5	11.3
Infantile mortality rate ... ..	39.8	38.9	43.1
Maternal mortality rate ... ..	1.62	1.63	1.73
<i>Infectious Diseases</i> (confirmed cases).			
Diphtheria ... ..	10	—	18
Scarlet Fever ... ..	492	673	633
Typhoid Group ... ..	5	6	10
Infantile Paralysis ... ..	22	12	20
Dysentery ... ..	312	209	188
Health visitations ... ..	11,259	<del>18,587</del> 12,053	<del>*13,160</del> *10,998
<i>Total Births.</i>			
Domiciliary ... ..	2,873	2,881	3,267
Hospital ... ..	3,284	3,225	3,072
Total ... ..	6,157	6,106	6,339



Number of women availing themselves of gas and air analgesia ...	1,770	2,105	*1,920
Percentage to total domiciliary confinements ... ..	63%	74.4%	*65.8%

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Cases notified ... ..	527	501	596
Cases verified ... ..	500	474	578
B.C.G. vaccinations ... ..	215	255	†235
<i>Tuberculosis</i> —Health visitations	31,673	36,700	31,194

*Domestic Help Scheme.*

Cases dealt with :—

(a) Aged ... ..	284	555	*331
(b) Tuberculous ... ..	145	120	*130
(c) Maternity ... ..	435	301	*476

*Care of Mother and Child.*

Health visitations ... ..	91,845	<del>100,516</del>	<del>79,730</del>
		107,000	81,027

*Home Nursing.*

Cases visited ... ..	5,769	6,214	5,547
Total visits ... ..	123,956	135,933	121,412

*Health Education.*

Lectures ... ..	40	34	24
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*Dairy Herds.*

Ordinary herds ... ..	292	205	335
Certified herds ... ..	38	34	33
Tuberculin-tested herds ...	845	857	766
Standard herds ... ..	26	10	46
Attested herds ... ..	1,042	930	924

\* Triennium 1950-1952

† Average for years 1951 and 1952

As previously, I have pleasure in acknowledging the help and encouragement granted to me by the County Council and by the Committees, and my thanks are also due to all members of the staff for their loyal support and assistance.

ANDREW G. REEKIE,  
*County Medical Officer.*



REVIEW OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COUNTY AS  
REQUIRED BY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND  
CIRCULAR 98/1952

For the year under review a special report in conformity with Department of Health for Scotland Circular 98/1952 has been requested by the Secretary of State. The form which this should take is laid down in the Appendix to the circular.

With regard to the services in this County I propose to make a factual statement as to what is being done, and as is required also under the above-mentioned circular to comment on the co-ordination of the work of the Local Health Authority with that of the Regional Hospital Board and the Executive Council.

It can surely be agreed that health is not divisible into compartments—*Preventive* and *Curative*; the two must obviously be closely linked if results are to be achieved. The National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, appears to me to suggest that there is a separation of these functions and not an integration. While it can be said that there is excellent co-operation at high official level with the Regional Board, the Executive Council and the Local Health Authority, the first two mentioned bodies and particularly the Regional Hospital Board do not appear always to have the "epidemiological" aspect in mind.

The suggestion that there is in fact this separation of functions is given point to by the fact that neither the Regional Hospital Board nor the Executive Council in this area have a Medical Officer of Health as such in their number. While I take the view that it is not necessary that a Medical Officer of Health should be on either Board as a voting member, i.e., a full member, one should be present at each meeting in an official and advisory capacity, and especially if and when matters pertaining to the preventive side are liable to be discussed. It is true that on some local Hospital Management Boards a Medical Officer of Health is a full member. Here again I consider he would be more influential in an official and advisory capacity.

It was very early apparent here that owing to the close interdependence of the services in many respects some financial arrangement between the Regional Hospital Board and the Local Health Authority was well nigh essential. Suggestions for such agreement were, therefore, drawn up at official level and thereafter submitted both to the Regional Board and to the Local Health Authority, and agreement was arrived



at. This agreement covers many points on which comment is invited in the Department's circular, e.g., joint use of premises, staff requirements, records, postages, telephones, etc. This simple procedure has obviated much needless confusion and irritation and has proved to be of supreme importance in achieving a not inconsiderable degree of co-operation.

There is in existence a co-ordinating committee but this committee very rarely meets. I personally hold the view that under the present legislation co-operation can best be achieved and is, in fact, so achieved, at official level rather than through the cumbersome machinery of a general committee such as the one in this area must of necessity be by reason of the number of Bodies requiring to be represented, viz., the Regional Hospital Board itself, the Executive Council, the four Local Hospital Management Boards and the Local Health Authority. If I may be permitted a purely personal opinion, I consider it most unfortunate that no one from the staff of the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the Regional Hospital Board attends.

I propose to review the question of the co-operation with the other two bodies under the various headings enumerated in the Appendix to the circular, but I hold the view that whether we are dealing with the control of Infectious Disease, the Control of Tuberculosis, or the Maternity Services, irrespective of personnel—apart from the control of these three services reverting entirely to the Local Health Authority—no legislation can ever ensure in the absence of goodwill that co-operation which is essential in an effective service.

### **1. Administration.**

A list of the Local Health Authority's medical and other staff under the control of the County Medical Officer is given at the commencement of the Annual Report.

### **2. Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.**

Co-ordination with practitioners in this County is good. This, I think, is due chiefly to the fact that two senior members of the profession have been duly appointed by the B.M.A. Branch as liaison officers between practitioners and the County Medical Officer. Matters arising which might cause difficulty or perhaps dissatisfaction in the practitioner service are thereby fully discussed and all aspects of the matter



investigated before any decision as to a line of procedure is adopted. The County Medical Officer at present is a member of the Lanarkshire Local Medical Committee and here opportunity is taken to iron out difficulties after consultation with the above-mentioned liaison practitioners. I propose to show the results of this liaison under the appropriate headings below.

With regard to the steps taken to inform the General Practitioners and the public a brochure entitled "Your Health Services in Lanarkshire—Guide as to what they are and how to get them" was issued to *every household* in the area of the County Council in 1949.

### **3. Joint use of staff.**

General practitioners in this area give no service of a part-time nature or on a sessional basis in normal times nor have we any arrangements for using County Council Medical Officers part-time in hospitals or for hospital specialists to work in our service directly. Examples of the joint use of premises will be given under the appropriate headings.

### **4. Care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age.**

(a) *Expectant and nursing mothers.*—We have, in collaboration with the Regional Hospital Board, a very full ante-natal and post-natal clinic service. These clinics are held in County Council premises and the Local Health Authority is responsible not only for the premises but also the equipment and clerical staff, the Regional Hospital Board in turn providing the medical and nursing personnel required. A woman opting for a hospital confinement is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and such women may directly attend the ante-natal clinics. Women opting for a domiciliary confinement are entitled and do, in fact, attend these clinics, taking with them a note from their "booked" practitioner asking for specialist opinion. Post-natal clinics are similarly organised. At said clinics routine blood examinations are done with particular reference to Wassermann and Rh factors. Haemoglobin and full blood estimates can be carried out. If practitioners desire help in ante-natal and post-natal sessions in their own premises an endeavour is made to allow midwives to attend.

Mothercraft training is given by a person appointed by the Regional Hospital Board (the original appointment having been a County Council one) and instruction is given at all the ante-natal clinics.



The service available to *unmarried mothers* is on all fours with that given to married women, but should they elect for any reason not to avail themselves of these facilities the Local Health Authority has an arrangement with two Homes in Glasgow catering for this particular type of case. Application for admission to these is made directly to the Medical Officer of Health.

*Maternity outfits* are available free of charge to any woman living in the area booking a Local Health Authority domiciliary midwife for her confinement. Women desiring a domiciliary confinement but to be conducted in a private capacity have the outfit made available to them at cost price.

(b) *Child Welfare*.—We hold 20 major Child Welfare Centres at which there is in attendance regularly an Assistant Medical Officer and health visiting staff. In addition we have 22 Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres staffed regularly by Health Visitors. The latter are held on such days as to enable any patient seen by the Health Visitor and for whom she wishes medical advice, to be referred to the major centre within a day or two days' time at most. None of these centres, it will be noted, is staffed by a general practitioner and in no case have we been asked for help where a practitioner is holding a special session in his own premises.

The Paediatric Clinic, operated by the Local Authority before the "appointed day," continues in collaboration with the Regional Hospital Board to function in Strathclyde Hospital weekly. Any child may be referred either from a Child Welfare Centre or directly from a practitioner, and arrangements are in force for copies of reports of all cases to be sent both to the practitioner and to the Medical Officer of Health.

Similarly Physiotherapy work and clinics which were inaugurated by the Local Authority are still conducted regularly; consultants of the Regional Hospital Board attend, and the patients there seen if in need of further care are transferred to the care of physiotherapists who keep the children under special treatment and observation in mostly County Council premises, e.g., Cambuslang, Blantyre, Larkhall, Shotts, Uddingston, Bellshill and Baillieston. One is conducted in the Lockhart hospital.

(c) *Care of premature infants*.—We have, in this County, a nurse specially trained in the care of premature infants who, on the requisition of a practitioner, attends any such child in its own home at the earliest



possible moment. She is granted a motor car allowance and is provided with appropriate equipment, consisting of cot, mattress, blankets, hot-water bags, oxygen cylinder and fittings, and a bag containing the usual bowls, gallipots, forceps, scissors, hypodermic syringe, thermometers, masks, gown, dressings, etc. I have recently asked that she be supplied with an oxygen tent. Her results are extremely good and her work is highly commended by the Regional Hospital Board specialist, to whom she has access in conjunction with the practitioner in any case where it is necessary to seek specialist advice. She attends weekly the Paediatric Clinic.

(d) *Supply of dried milks, etc.*—Under the Government Welfare Food Scheme, dried milk is distributed at the Child Welfare Centres in co-operation with the Ministry of Food. The clerkesses accept payment in stamps from the recipients and thereafter forward the stamps and the necessary returns to the Central Food Office.

The Local Health Authority does not supply vitamin preparations which are available through the Ministry of Food scheme. We do, however, make available alternative vitamin preparations such as cod liver oil, emulsion and Adexolin when the Medical Officer is satisfied that the child does not tolerate the Ministry of Food preparations. Other preparations may be supplied, e.g., maltoline and iron, colliron, virol, virolax, syrup, minadex, etc., when these are indicated on medical grounds and when the Medical Officer feels that the patient will not attend her doctor with a view to obtaining these. This point may now be arising more acutely since the imposition of 1s. per prescription.

(e) *Dental care.*—Mothers and children when the Medical Officer of the clinic considers that dental treatment is required, are sent forward to the dental staff. Dentures are supplied to any expectant mothers and nursing mothers within a year of confinement free of cost when application is made at the centre.

(f) *Other provisions.*—We in this County still—by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board—admit for convalescent treatment expectant and nursing mothers along with their children to Lanark County hospital, where they remain, if willing, for a minimum period of a fortnight. Their medical care is now undertaken by the Registrar of the William Smellie Hospital. The admissions are controlled through this office. Last year 267 mothers and 449 children were admitted under this scheme.



## 5. Domiciliary midwifery.

(a) *General arrangements.*—The whole area of the Local Health Authority is covered by the Domiciliary Midwifery Service. These midwives may be (a) full-time midwives who are State Registered Nurses and hold the S.C.M. certificate; (b) so called part-time private-practising midwives who are State Certified Midwives only; and (c) in the rural districts Domiciliary Nurse-midwives, these last by arrangement with the various local Nursing Associations who, as will be seen later, have had delegated to them the Domiciliary Nursing in this area. The arrangement for medical and non-medical supervision of these midwives and such others as have notified their intention to practise, is carried out by a Senior Medical member of my staff and by two full-time Supervisors, the senior of whom in addition to being a State Registered Nurse with the S.C.M. Certificate also holds the Midwife Teacher's Diploma. In the case of Queen's Nurses doing midwifery work, supervision is undertaken by the County Superintendent of Queen's Nurses, always bearing in mind that the above-mentioned Supervisor of Midwives has under my direction over-riding authority.

Each midwife in the area has been supplied with a Minnitt Gas and Air Apparatus, and is trained in its use, and as will be seen from my annual report for the year 1951, 63 per cent. of women having a domiciliary confinement availed themselves thereof. In the year 1952 the figure has risen to 78 per cent. The co-operation with medical practitioners in the Domiciliary Midwifery service is good. Practitioners agreed that under this Act they would still provide the service exactly as they had under the Maternity Service (Scotland) Act, 1937, and while I no longer routinely receive copies of their medical findings I have no reason to doubt that these would be forthcoming if I applied for same in a recognised manner, viz., through the Lanarkshire Local Medical Committee.

Women desiring hospital confinement and for whom the Regional Hospital Board find difficulty in providing a bed are referred to me, and my Senior Assistant—after full investigation of the social circumstances—reports on the need or otherwise for admission. In no case recommended by my officer has a bed been refused.

That the care of the expectant mother should be trichotomous, i.e., her domiciliary midwife being obtained from the Local Authority, her practitioner from the Executive Council and her consultant and hospital needs from the Regional Hospital Board, on the face of it seems cumbersome. In this area, owing to the set-up which we had



prior to the "appointed day," and also due to the fact that there was in operation a complete service under the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, there has been no particular difficulty in co-ordinating the services and it can be said that in spite of the trichotomy the service is running satisfactorily.

(b) *Pupil midwives*.—We have 7 domiciliary midwives approved as teachers of pupil midwives. Our first endeavour is to ensure that pupil midwives from maternity hospitals in this area are provided for. The Hospital Board are not, at the moment, taking full advantage of such teachers and accordingly, after full discussion with the Matron of Bellshill Maternity Hospital, we are now taking pupils from outside areas, e.g., Edinburgh.

## 6. Health visiting.

We have at the moment 54 Health Visitors attached to this Department, but six of that number are designated Matrons of our Health Institutes and Day Nurseries; thus there are only 48 directly occupied in the field. The establishment agreed upon by the County Council is 60. With the shortage of qualified Health Visitors, it is obvious that they cannot undertake the extended health visiting work as envisaged in Section 24 of the Act, viz., visitation of persons in their homes "for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, *persons suffering from illness*, and expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to promote health and to prevent the spread of infection." Their work is still largely that in connection with the care of young children and nursing mothers, tuberculosis health visiting and the investigation and control of infectious disease.

Liaison with the general practitioners in all spheres is good, an arrangement having been officially come to with the Medical Committee whereby the Health Visitor, when she feels a particular patient is not making the progress which she would expect, has the right to and in fact does, directly contact the medical practitioner or meet him in the house, whereafter the nurse loyally endeavours to ensure that the practitioner's wishes with regard to treatment are faithfully carried out by the mother.

With regard to co-ordination in this matter with the Hospital Authorities we do regularly receive requests from almoners, and in every instance the Health Visitor visits and endeavours to make the



circumstances of the patient as satisfactory as possible, at the same time advising of any further facilities available from the Local Health Authority, e.g., the Home Help Service.

Owing to the shortage of fully qualified Health Visitors we do appoint as Temporary Health Visitors, nurses who are State Registered General Nurses holding the S.C.M. Certificate on the understanding that such officers will, whenever arrangements can be made, attend a Health Visitors' Training Course in Aberdeen, Edinburgh or Glasgow, and that having obtained the H.V. Certificate they will give us two further years' service. They are paid at the rate of £360 per annum while working in the district and at the rate of £3 10s. per week during the training period. We also accept responsibility for the course and examination fees. These temporary Health Visitors are included in the 54.

Two of our Health Visitors in rotation attend a Refresher Course each year at the expense of the Local Authority.

I hold the view that the equalisation of salaries and conditions of service, etc., under the Whitley Council awards militate against County areas as compared with Burghs in obtaining Health Visitors. In County districts the work is very much more arduous as there are often long distances to travel between cases whereas in Burghs the area is compact and there is a good transport service. This is a very difficult problem and one which it is hoped will, in time, be overcome by the provision of an adequate transport service.

## **7. Home nursing.**

The general arrangements in this area are that the Home Nursing Service is delegated to the existing Nursing Associations—they in every respect functioning as they did prior to the coming into force of the 1947 Act but with the over-riding proviso that no nurse shall be appointed to any district by the Local Committee without the approval of the County Medical Officer. The Local Health Authority accept responsibility for the payment of the inclusive salary, telephone, postage and transport expenses. Where for any reason the Local Association is disbanded (there have been three such since 1948) the continuance of the service is undertaken through the Lanarkshire Association for Nurses, the parent body to which all Local Associations are affiliated. Where an Association, in view of the fact that the Committee no longer solicits donations locally, finds itself in financial



difficulties, help is obtained by application to the Secretary of the parent body, this body receiving annually from the County Council a grant up to £1,200 to meet the extraordinary expenditure.

Liaison with the hospital is through the Almoner Service, almoners contacting very frequently the Superintendent of Queen's Nurses for the area.

The classification and proportions of main types of cases attended by Home Nurses will be found in the Statistical part of this report. With regard to the question of night service it can be said that there are no special arrangements made therefor, but nurses are on call twenty-four hours a day, and their services are available as and when requested. As with the Health Visitors, two members of the Home Nursing staff in rotation attend a Refresher Course each year at the expense of the Local Health Authority.

In very few of the nurses' houses is there a "District Room." This is a factor which might well be fostered and would I am confident be of great benefit to practitioners in the treatment of cuts and bruises, and minor ailments generally. Queen's Nurses who are also midwives actually do the booking at their own residence of a large number of cases for domiciliary confinement.

## 8. Domestic help.

At the beginning of the year under review this service was available for providing domestic helps "for householders where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, mental defective, aged or a child not over school age within the meaning of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946," on medical certification that the housewife for a medical reason is unable to undertake the work or who by so doing over-taxes herself. During the year—and as a temporary measure of economy—the scheme has been modified and now embraces three main groups:—

- (1) The aged (i.e., those over pensionable age),
- (2) The tuberculous,
- (3) Pregnant women,

with the rider that any case outwith these categories and who is in need of the service might be granted it in emergency for a period of one week if the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that it is necessary. Applications for further attendance and for non-emergency cases are submitted for the decision of a special appeals committee appointed



by the County Council. The scale of charges will be seen in the statistical section of the report.

This service is controlled by the Supervisor and two assistants. The work accruing to these officers particularly in the new circumstances is extremely arduous. There is no training scheme for applicants for appointment as home helps, the women being chosen only after interview in their own homes by the Supervisor, and in the case of women undertaking to give service in tuberculous households, only provided they are over 45 years of age, skin positive and X-ray negative. Regular X-ray supervision is maintained.

Under this heading co-operation with the practitioners is good and many cases are fully discussed by the Supervisor with the practitioner. So far as co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board is concerned we receive regular requests from the almoners for the services of domestic helps for patients due to be discharged from hospital and these are attended to.

## **9. Vaccination and immunisation.**

The organisation for securing the vaccination and immunisation of the child population in this area is as follows :—

- (1) Every parent on registering the birth of a child receives from the local Registrar a pamphlet urging the value of vaccination and immunisation of children.
- (2) Stress is chiefly laid on the advising and persuasive powers of the Health Visitor during her contacts with parents in the home.
- (3) Every endeavour is made to stimulate the interest of practitioners in an endeavour to get them to use their persuasive powers and give the appropriate treatment—antigen being made available to them free of charge on application to the Health Department. As will be seen in the statistical part of this report, we hold regular sessions in our Health Institutes and Child Welfare Centres, and school children, through the collaboration of the Director of Education and with the very greatly appreciated help of headmasters, are dealt with in sessions on school premises during school hours. In the case of schools with over 250 names on the roll, the Assistant Medical Officer attends, and in the case of the smaller school, the Assistant School Medical Officer—either at his routine



visit of inspection or at some other time mutually suitable to the medical and teaching staffs—deals with the matter.

Full co-operation is maintained with the Department of Health's national publicity efforts and those of the Scottish Council for Health Education.

Whooping-cough immunisation has not in this County been made general as in the case of vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria. We have, however, immunised against whooping-cough all children attending our Day Nurseries, and it can be said that, while this procedure has not prevented the occurrence of whooping-cough in all children so treated, so far as I am aware there has been no case of severe whooping-cough in any immunised child. As the children attending at Day Nurseries are at varying ages from a few months to over 4 years, I have no records of any definite age group, but the babies in the Nursery are done at the age of six months. Antigen is made available on application to this office free of charge to any practitioner desiring so to treat a family in his care.

#### 10. Prevention, care and after-care.

1. *Tuberculosis*.—On the "appointed day" the organisation set up under this heading was as follows:—

- (a) My then Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Tuberculosis) was appointed Area Supervising Chest Physician.
- (b) Three of my Assistant Medical Officers were appointed assistants to the Area Supervising Chest Physician and shortly thereafter another was so appointed. Particulars of the medical staff, now appointed by the Regional Hospital Board, to cover the whole of geographical Lanarkshire, exclusive of Glasgow, will be found in the Chest Physician's report.

The first point to be made in connection with co-operation between the Local Health Authority and the Regional Hospital Board is that these officers continue to operate from this office—the Regional Hospital Board agreeing to pay a rent to the Local Health Authority—and other matters such as records, telephone costs, etc., were amicably settled under the already mentioned general financial agreement.

The Tuberculosis Service in the Landward area of the County and the two small Burghs continues to function broadly on the lines in being prior to the "appointed day" and I should like to put it on record



that the collaboration has remained exceedingly good. The Area Supervising Chest Physician and myself are in regular consultation with regard to all aspects of the scheme for which I, as Medical Officer of Health, have any responsibility. Each member of the staff undertakes in his appropriate area, and on my behalf, the work in connection with prevention, care and after-care and, it may be added, the staff works, so far as the domiciliary treatment is concerned, in close co-operation with the practitioners. It may be that the happy co-operation which exists here is based largely on the personal relations of the Physician and the County Medical Officer, but the foundations of a satisfactory set-up are, in fact, here in operation. There is nothing inherent in the scheme which—even with alterations in personnel—given goodwill, should militate against the best interests of the service.

With regard to the supply of extra nourishment this continues exactly as set forth in the proposals submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State under Section 27 of the Act.

Measures for the medical investigation and follow-up of tuberculosis contacts (including B.C.G. vaccination) and which are the province of the Medical Officer of Health, have continued in active operation since the "appointed day," the work being undertaken on my behalf by the Tuberculosis Officers of the Regional Hospital Board. All contacts of established pulmonary cases and of other cases as recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer, in affected households, and, as far as is indicated and practicable, other contacts, e.g., at work, or visitors to the households, are offered X-ray examination, tuberculin test (routinely if under 15 years : if over 15 years, on the instruction of the Tuberculosis Officer), have their medical history investigated, and when considered necessary, medical examination by the Tuberculosis Officer. On the results of these investigations the Tuberculosis Officer advises what present and/or future action is required in each contact.

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out when medically indicated and when circumstances allow the necessary segregation of those agreeable. No Preventorium is as yet available and segregation is achieved by :—

- (a) the affected case being out of the house.
- (b) the vaccinee being out of the infected house.
- (c) the vaccinee being in hospital for some other reason, i.e., when isolation so necessary in this work is possible within the potentialities of each individual family.



Special arrangements, in co-operation with maternity hospitals, have been made to achieve the vaccination of infants of tuberculous mothers or those of women from tuberculous households soon after their birth without initial tuberculin testing.

Special clinics for contact and B.C.G. work were established in 1950 at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Strathaven, Shotts, Blantyre, Lanark, Carluke and Bellshill. These give a reasonably convenient service in the whole area.

X-ray examinations are carried out at the most convenient units. Miniature radiography sessions are provided fortnightly at Strathclyde Chest Clinic, for routine contact examinations.

The large volume of X-ray and medical work required by these arrangements has been adequately carried out by Regional Hospital Board staff.

The most important single requirement in ensuring efficient contact and B.C.G. services is considered to be an adequate Health Visitor Service. The present Health Visitor staff is as I have commented on elsewhere, under establishment, and it is becoming progressively more difficult for them to carry out all the work required in these arrangements. B.C.G. work has meantime been limited—apart from the vaccination of nurses in hospital—to the contact group. No extension of B.C.G. vaccination or of epidemiological work involving much routine tuberculin testing will be possible without an adequate Health Visitor staff.

*2. Illness generally.*—In so far as this section is concerned we have as yet no special scheme, but the services under other sections, e.g., Home Nursing, Domiciliary Help, etc., are invoked.

In this County *Health* and *Welfare* are separate although in the case of the aged there is at official level good co-operation.

## **11. Control of infectious disease.**

A point which may at any time cause Medical Officers some concern is that, prior to this Act coming into operation, consultations in the case of suspected infectious diseases were requested by practitioners from the Public Health staff. In this way the Medical Officer of Health was at the earliest possible moment brought into the picture and until such time as the diagnosis was established was able to take such preventive measures as he thought necessary on the clinical findings.



We find to-day gradually less and less of this work is coming our way. We have had experience of a consultant seeing a para-typhoid case and removing it to hospital and such information reaching me the following day through the normal hospital channels. That double control is detrimental and moreover is going to lead to a stage when Medical Officers of Health have no intimate knowledge of the entire course of an infectious disease in all its aspects. It does happen that a general medical consultant is called in by a practitioner and it may well be that valuable time in the preventive sphere is lost. When the Superintendents of the infectious disease hospitals are called out no difficulty arises, they at present being knowledgeable persons in the requirements of the Public Health Department. This is a point which calls for closer collaboration between general hospitals and the Public Health Department.

The removal of fever hospitals from the control of Local Health Authorities may well be a retrograde step, prevention and care here being so intimately co-related.

During the year under review we were particularly free of any major outbreak. Admittedly we had two cases of typhoid fever and four of Para B. confirmed, but these were scattered cases both in area and in time and no secondary infections arose therefrom. No satisfactory conclusion was come to as to their origin. Diphtheria notifications numbered 27, but in not a single case was the diagnosis established, the first year on record when this County had no case of the disease. Poliomyelitis notifications numbered 23, of which 12 were confirmed, a number which may now be considered a not unsatisfactory figure. The position with regard to dysentery requires special mention. While the number of confirmed cases in the County in the year under review was 209 this is substantially lower than the corresponding figure in the two previous years, but the control and prevention of this disease remains extremely difficult. In following up outbreaks particular attention is paid to family contacts, and the figures shown above are very greatly swollen by the number of positive results obtained in these families, many members having neither clinical sign nor symptom of any illness though throwing positive results. This causes considerable administrative difficulty particularly where any affected member of the household is engaged in work which brings him in contact with children or is in a food occupation. Such cases are excluded from work until bacteriological results are satisfactory. Every endeavour is made, not only by Health Visitors but by members of my medical staff who



visit each house, to impress upon all concerned that the successful control of this disease depends primarily on themselves adopting scrupulously hygienic measures. In no instance have we been able to trace the illness to a specific article of food.

The primary source of notifications continues to be general practitioners. The Regional Hospital Board are now responsible for the Bacteriological Laboratory which is still situated in its original premises here.

With regard to hospital isolation it can be said that the hospitals have continued to take all cases which I considered it essential should be moved. The attitude with regard to the hospitalisation of scarlet fever is gradually undergoing a change, many of the younger practitioners now desiring to keep their patients at home and treat them there. The arguments for and against this need not be stressed here, but as above indicated where I cannot agree to home isolation, the patient has been removed.

Observations on the control of infectious disease with special reference to co-operation between the Local Health Authority and the Regional Hospital Board, have been made earlier in this review.

## **12. Mental Health.**

### *Administration.*

The Committees responsible for the service are the Health Landward-Burghal Committee through the Health Landward-Burghal (Health Services) Sub-Committee, and the Education (Health Services) Sub-Committee.

The number of duly authorised officers is 11, these being the Director of Welfare Services, his Deputy and each of the nine District Council Clerks. Prior to the "appointed day" these were the officers who undertook work in connection with the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts. In each of 51 areas a practitioner approved by the Board of Control as a Certifying Medical Officer is available to the Authorised Officer.

Other mental workers employed directly by the Education Committee are a principal Psychologist and three assistants who work in close collaboration with my Senior Assistant M.O.H. (Schools).

Dr. Chapman, Superintendent of Hartwood Mental Hospital, is the Consultant Psychiatrist for the area, and my Senior Assistant



M.O.H. (Schools) undertakes the ascertainment in connection with mental defectives.

An arrangement under the scheme was that we with the Regional Hospital Board would employ a Psychiatric Social Worker whose duties would be equally divided between the Board and the Local Health Authority. To date we have not been successful in obtaining a qualified worker in this sphere.

### **13. Work under Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act.**

We have no premises registered in this County under the Act nor is any Child Minder so registered.

### **School Health Service.**

Details of the work of this service are contained in the Annual Report prepared and issued separately by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Schools).

### **Food supply.**

Particulars with regard to Food Supply (1) Milk ; (2) Ice-Cream ; (3) Meat and other foods and ; (4) Food Hygiene, are contained in the relevant sections of the Annual Report, i.e., those of the Sanitary Inspector, the Meat Inspector, and the Food and Drugs Inspector. There is full co-operation in these matters between the County Medical Officer and the officers concerned. Two occurrences of suspected food poisoning were investigated during the year, and these were the subject of report to the Department on 27th November and 30th December, respectively.

### **Miscellaneous.**

#### **(1) *National Assistance Act, 1948.***

It is to be remembered that in this County welfare matters are dealt with by a Director of Welfare Services, responsible to the Welfare Committee. Duties under Section 47 of the Act do fall within the province of the Medical Officer of Health. These cases are referred to me from many sources, e.g., the Welfare Department, the National Assistance Board, general practitioners, ministers of religion, and presumably interested private persons. These cases are all investigated by one of my Senior Assistant Medical Officers detailed for that duty. We have a very keen sense of the responsibility involved in incarcer-



ating old people, realising that this section of the Act is sometimes invoked by persons endeavouring to shed their responsibility, when a case can be dealt with by other means. Procedure for compulsory removal to an institution is only put in train when the patient rigidly meets the following conditions ; “ (a) is suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, and (b) is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.” During the year under review 2 cases were removed to an institution under the powers contained in this section.

### (2) *Nursing Homes Registration Act.*

There are in this County eight Registered Nursing Homes. One of these deals entirely with mental cases and another provides for medical and surgical convalescent cases and some aged, the others being for the reception of aged who are unable for one reason or another to look after themselves. The total number of beds so utilised is 195.

These Nursing Homes are all registered in accordance with the Act and are visited periodically by myself and my Senior Assistant. Stress is laid on the adequacy of the floor accommodation, lighting, ventilation, etc. The adequacy of the nursing staff is carefully enquired into and an effort is made to maintain the proportion of one nurse to four patients, and a proportion of trained nurses to other nursing staff of one in four. The domestic staff is similarly enquired into, special attention being paid to cooking facilities, kitchen space, etc., laundry, fire precautions and lavatory and bathroom accommodation, as well as recreation, day-rooms and dining-room, bedroom and sitting-room accommodation for staff. It is felt thereby that a reasonably high standard of attention is provided and it can be said that the inmates are happy, well fed and contented, and clean in person and bed clothing.

### (3) *Health education.*

We have a Gebescope Sound Projector which is in use regularly at all our Child Welfare Centres, where films are shown and talks bearing on the subject of the films given by the Medical Officer in attendance. As will be seen from the text of the report, many talks were given by myself or members of my staff to such bodies as Women's Guilds of all kinds, Men's Clubs and Youth Organisations, the subjects having some reference to the preventive aspects of the work of the



Department, e.g., Food Hygiene, Accidents in the Home, or being an explanation or exposition of the County Council's services under the scheme. These lectures or talks which are given in the evening impose a very considerable extra burden on the staff, but they are gladly undertaken in the interests of the people and of the Department. Very close collaboration is maintained with the Scottish Council for Health Education and we have yearly an intensive period of lectures covering a week or a fortnight in various parts of the County. On these occasions meetings are held in schools during school hours in addition to the evening meetings. It should be noted that the apparatus is still used in Lightburn, Longriggend and Shotts hospitals for the entertainment of long-term patients, the Regional Hospital Board bearing the cost of hire of films and transport.

(4) *Accidents in the home.*

Every endeavour has been made—bearing in mind that more people die by reason of accidents in the home than are killed in street accidents—to stimulate interest in this subject and advise the public by means of talks, pamphlets, etc. The pamphlets are issued at all our Centres, and Health Visitors are instructed to discuss the contents of these with mothers in an endeavour to make them aware of the pitfalls in home life.

ANDREW G. REEKIE,  
*County Medical Officer.*



## STATISTICS

	Lanark County (Landward).	Lanark Burgh.	Biggar Burgh.	Total.
Population estimated, 1952 (June)	302,055	7,959	1,429	311,443
Live Births (corrected) ...	5,765	141	27	5,933
Illegitimate Births (corrected) ...	206	5	3	214
Still Births (corrected) ...	169	4	—	173
Deaths (corrected) ...	3,472	97	18	3,587
Infantile Deaths (corrected) ...	222	9	—	231
Marriages Registered ...	2,060	94	16	2,170

The numbers of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, were 82,110 and 641 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows:—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward) ...	79,353	599
Burgh of Biggar ...	509	9
Burgh of Lanark ...	2,248	33
	<hr/> 82,110 <hr/>	<hr/> 641 <hr/>

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

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

Year.	Births.	Birth- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Infants under 1 year.	
					Deaths.	Death- rate.
<i>Quinquennial</i>						
<i>Average—</i>						
1936-40	5,866	19.26	3,632	12.01	450	76
1941-45	6,184	19.3	3,564	12.0	425	68
1946-50	6,500	20.6	3,584	11.4	315	48
1951	5,962	18.9	3,644	11.6	237	40
1952	5,933	19.1	3,587	11.5	231	39



The following is a summary of the principal causes of deaths, extracted from the Registrar-General's return :—

Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	88
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	13
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	552

Heart Diseases—

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	50	
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	...	996	
Other Diseases of Heart	...	84	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	50	
			1,180

Respiratory Diseases—

Influenza	...	23	
Pneumonia	...	129	
Bronchitis	...	137	
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	67	
			356

Digestive System—

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	36	
Appendicitis	...	18	
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	25	
Gastritis and Duodenitis	...	—	
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	...	13	
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	9	
Other Diseases of Liver	...	12	
Other Digestive Diseases	...	9	
			122

Nervous System—

Vascular lesions affecting central Nervous System	...	450	
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	...	6	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	63	
			519

### Cancer

During 1952 the number of deaths attributed to Malignant Neoplasms was 552 compared with 490 in 1951. This total comprised males and females in equal numbers.

Details of the age and sex distribution with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the following page.



DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE DIFFERENT SITES AS GIVEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

SITE OF LESION	MALES									FEMALES									Both Total Sexes
	-15	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Total	-15	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Total	
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	8	15	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	6	21
Digestive Organs and Perito- neum—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5	13
(a) Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Stomach and Small Intes- tine incl.	—	—	—	3	8	15	15	12	53	—	—	1	1	2	8	24	11	47	100
Duodenum	—	—	—	1	4	2	11	4	22	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	2	14	36
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Liver and Biliary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passage ...	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	5	16	23
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	7	15
(f) Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(g) Large Intes- tine incl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Bowel Un- specified"	—	—	—	—	3	6	10	15	34	—	1	—	1	2	8	9	20	41	75
Respiratory Organs	—	—	—	5	35	19	13	1	73	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	7	80
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	5	5	26	26
Other Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	8	5	22	22
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	6	9	10	10	39	40
Male Genito- Urinary Organs	1	—	—	1	2	4	7	16	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Other or Unspeci- fied Sites ...	2	1	1	2	1	5	4	6	22	1	2	3	9	9	9	5	6	44	66
TOTALS ...	4	1	1	13	58	63	70	66	276	1	4	5	17	36	62	79	72	276	552



## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED  
DURING 1952.

				Notified.	Confirmed.	Died.
Anthrax	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	34	24	4
Chickenpox	...	...	...	587	587	—
Cholera	...	...	...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	5	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	29	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	320	209	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	2	2	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	62	51	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	3	1	—
Leprosy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	6	5	—
Measles	...	...	...	405	405	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	53	50	—
Plague	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	35	30	6
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	1,167	888	129
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	...	...	...	23	12	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	29	28	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	22	21	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	729	673	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	1	1	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	501	474	88
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	104	90	13
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	2	2	1
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	6	4	—
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	602	598	4
Total	...	...	...	4,727	4,156	257



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

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

**Vaccination against Smallpox.**

The records submitted to this Department show that the number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows :—

	Primary Vaccination	Re- Vaccination
Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day ...	2,311	353
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th-7th day	—	167
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day ...	—	193
No local Reaction ...	40	90
Total ...	2,351	803

In addition to the above figures four persons were vaccinated (one primary vaccination and three re-vaccinations), but did not return for inspection.

**Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.**

Table D1 shows the number of cases notified and deaths registered during the past two years and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50, with relative rates.

— TABLE D1.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45 ...	645	19	2.9	2.20	0.63
1946-50 ...	175	3	1.72	0.56	0.109
1951 ...	58	—	—	0.18	—
1952 ...	29	—	—	0.09	—

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in all cases as follows :—tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 23; laryngitis, 3; sore throat, 2; tracheitis, 1.



All notified patients were removed to hospital.

No antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to cases prior to admission to hospital.

During the year 88,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition to this one practitioner was supplied with 4,000 units direct from the County Health Department.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

		Pre-school Children.	Scholars.	Total.
Immunised for first time	...	3,263	1,879	5,142
Reactivating doses	...	99	8,932	9,031

### Scarlet Fever.

Table D II shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past two years and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50 with relative rates.

TABLE D II.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial</i>					
<i>Average—</i>					
1941-45	999	2	0.2	3.23	0.05
1946-50	718	1	0.14	2.27	0.012
1951	519	—	—	1.64	—
1952	729	—	—	2.34	—

The number of cases removed to hospital was 588 or 80.66 per cent. of all the cases notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages
Cases	...	4	274	416	27	7	1	—	729

Altered diagnosis :—After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 56 cases as follows :—tonsillitis, 6 ; rubella, 9 ; measles, 8 ; pneumonia, 1 ; chickenpox, 1 ; urticaria, 1 ; doubtful scarlet fever, 2 ; other conditions, 4. In 24 other cases no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected.



## NOTIFICATION in Relation to Housing Accommodation.

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

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	...	55	128	203	139	30	12	21	588
Home	...	4	20	51	36	10	20	—	141
Total	...	59	148	254	175	40	32	21	729

## Enteric Group.

Table D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past two years and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50, with relative rates.

TABLE D III.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45 ...	20	1	5.0	0.06	0.03
1946-50 ...	13	1	7.73	0.04	0.025
1951 ...	6	—	—	0.019	—
1952 ...	8	1	12.5	0.02	0.03

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

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	8
Deaths ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ages ...	...	—1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.				
Cases ...	...	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	8				
Deaths ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1				

With one exception all cases were removed to hospital. No established diagnosis was arrived at in respect of the case nursed at home, all specimens being reported "negative". In one other case the diagnosis was found to require revision to cholecystitis.



### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Thirty-four notifications were received. Cases confirmed amounted to 24 with 4 deaths. All but one of the patients were treated in hospital. After observation, the diagnosis was revised in 10 cases as follows :— bronchitis, 2 ; gastro-enteritis, 1 ; meningitis, 4 ; sub-acute appendicitis, 1 ; upper respiratory infection, 1 ; erythema nodosum, 1.

### Pneumonia.

Twelve hundred and two cases were brought to the notice of the Department, 1,108 cases being notified, and 94 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

Seven hundred and seventy-three cases, or 64·31 per cent., were removed to hospital.

Table D IV shows the prevalence of pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal) during the past two years and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50, with relative rates. It should be remembered that deaths from influenzal pneumonia are not included in these figures.

TABLE D IV.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45 ...	1,092	161	14·8	3·69	5·46
1946-50 ...	948	133	14·03	3·01	4·23
1951 ...	1,120	124	11·07	3·55	3·93
1952 ...	1,202	129	10·73	3·86	4·14

MORTALITY.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered \*129, giving a fatality-rate of 10·73, and a death-rate of 0·414 per 1,000 of the population.

\*This figure does not include 6 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia, these deaths, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, being included in the Influenzal Group.



The monthly distribution of cases and deaths throughout the year is as follows :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	91	194	161	92	81	57	32	54	81	84	110	165	1,202
Deaths ...	16	22	15	10	8	2	8	6	7	7	13	15	129

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

	All ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.
Cases—Primary ...	1,167	224	222	152	77	179	176	137
Influenzal ...	35	1	3	2	1	5	14	9
Total ...	1,202	225	225	154	78	184	190	146
Deaths ...	129	45	5	2	2	7	26	42
Fatality-rate ...	10.73	20.0	2.22	1.3	2.56	3.8	13.68	28.76

Of the 129 deaths from pneumonia, 13 had taken place before notification was received, 91 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, and of the remaining 25 the following tabular statement shows the day of illness on which notification was obtained :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	Over Not stated.	Total.
Day of illness ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12		
Fatal Cases Notified ...	—	3	1	4	2	3	3	—	2	1	3	—	2	1	25

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 1,049 cases, as follows :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	Over Died before notification.
Day of illness ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	
Cases Notified...	14	44	132	147	151	109	90	69	53	34	28	30	130	18

Facilities for the treatment of Pneumonia :—

Cases treated at home, 429 ; 78 deaths. Cases treated in hospital, 773 ; 51 deaths. Total cases, 1,202 ; 129 deaths.



## HOUSING CONDITIONS.—Number of Apartments.

	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	Others	Total.
Home ...	42	76	145	104	20	15	27	429
Hospital ...	124	180	221	167	45	11	25	773
Total ...	166	256	366	271	65	26	52	1,202

## Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

During the year under review, the incidence showed a substantial reduction from that of last year.

With the exception of March, cases were notified during each month with an increase in notifications during April and June, the last case being notified in October. In all a total of 23 cases was reached, of which 12 were confirmed.

Table D V. shows the prevalence of poliomyelitis during the past two years and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50, with relative rates.

TABLE D V.

Year	Cases Notified	Deaths Registered	Deaths per 100 Cases	Cases per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 10,000 Population
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45 ...	34	2	5.88	0.11	0.06
1946-50 ...	41	2	4.88	0.13	0.06
1951 ...	35	1	2.85	0.11	0.03
1952 ...	23	2	8.69	0.07	0.06

## INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Table I shows the monthly and geographical distribution of the 12 confirmed cases.



POLIOMYELITIS—1952. TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>Lesmahagow Parish</i>													
Lesmahagow ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Avondale Parish</i>													
Strathaven ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Dalserf Parish</i>													
Larkhall ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Blantyre Parish</i>													
Blantyre ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Bethwell Parish</i>													
New Stevenston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Shotts Parish</i>													
Shotts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Cambuslang Parish</i>													
Cambuslang ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Carmunnock Parish</i>													
Carmunnock ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
<i>Old Monkland Parish</i>													
Carmyle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	2	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	12

It will be observed that as in 1951 the cases were spread throughout the County.

The greatest number of cases occurred during the months of June and September.

#### AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Table II shows the distribution of the cases according to age and sex.



# POLIOMYELITIS—1952.

TABLE II.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
5-15 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25-35 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 plus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5

The preponderance of males over females in the ratio of 7 to 5 was not so marked as in previous years. Only one case was under the age of one year. The greatest number, namely 4, occurred in the 5-15 age-group and there was a marked decline in each succeeding decennial group.



Two cases ended fatally, giving a death rate of 16.66 per cent. of the total confirmed cases. The fatal cases were two males, aged 5 years and 33 years respectively. Eleven of the confirmed cases were removed to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, and the remaining one in the post-acute stage to Stonehouse Hospital.

In the 11 cases admitted to hospital and proved not to be suffering from Poliomyelitis, the diagnosis was revised as follows:—clinically negative, 4; chickenpox, 1; benign lymphocytic meningitis, 1; miliary T.B., 1; rheumatic carditis, 1; tetanus, 1; transverse myelitis, 1; arthritis, 1.

### Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases were discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths, one having been notified during a previous year. No information was available regarding the other.

### Acute Infective Jaundice.

Three cases—one confirmed.

On 17th July notification was received from Law Hospital that a patient (D.C.), who had been admitted to the hospital on 7th July, was suffering from Acute Infective Jaundice and that the diagnosis had been confirmed by agglutination test. He was transferred to Strathclyde Hospital on 18/7/52. The patient, who is a tinker, did casual work at farms in various parts of the country.

No other cases of suspicious illness were discovered among patient's family.

### Whooping Cough.

During the year 602 notifications were received and of these cases 22 or 3.65 per cent. were removed to hospital. No information was available to the County Health Department regarding two patients.

Table D VI shows the prevalence of whooping cough during the past three years with relative rates.

TABLE D VI.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases,	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1950	1,042	8	0.769	3.27	0.25
1951	1,572	7	0.445	4.99	0.22
1952	602	4	0.664	1.92	0.12



After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 4 cases as follows :—pneumonia, 1 ; scarlet fever, 1 ; measles, 1 ; negative, 1.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages
Cases	...	74	343	174	—	6	—	1	598

Condition of the patients was stated to be :—

Severe, 99 ; medium, 169 ; mild, 302 ; not stated, 26 ; not whooping cough, 4 ; no information, 2.

Particulars received in respect of immunisation against whooping cough were :—

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.
44	31	525

Four deaths were registered. None of these was immunised. In 30 of the immunised cases coming to our knowledge 8 were classified as severe and 22 as medium.

### Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 1,679 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters, as follows :—

Measles	...	...	405	Ringworm	...	...	25
Scabies	...	...	78	Itch	...	...	—
Conjunctivitis	...	...	—	Impetigo	...	...	19
Eczema	...	...	—	German Measles	...	...	67
Mumps	...	...	498	Chickenpox	...	...	587

### Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Treatment given (a) at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
(b) Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	...	—



### Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is a function of the Western Regional Hospital Board, and clinics are held at four centres, viz., Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge; Oak Lodge, Hamilton; Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell; and Wishaw Hospital.

The following figures, furnished by the Executive Medical Officer, V.D. Services, give the number of new cases from the County dealt with during the past seven years :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific Condition		Total
				venereal infection	other than venereal	
1946 ...	156	190	2	75	86	509
1947 ...	107	138	—	49	60	354
1948 ...	44	144	—	43	62	293
1949 ...	34	106	1	52	64	257
1950 ...	38	39	—	38	84	199
Quinquennial						
Average—						
1946-50	76	123	1	51	71	322
1951 ...	20	14	—	28	68	130
1952 ...	17	28	—	37	67	149



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

### *Lunacy.*

Throughout the year, the Authorised Officers dealt with 276 cases who required to be admitted to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of this number, 155 entered on a voluntary basis and did not require certification. The total number given here has not to be taken as the actual number of admissions to Hartwood Mental Hospital during the year, as under the new Regulations, patients may be admitted at the instance of friends, quite apart from reference to a Local Authority.

Throughout the year, 16 patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital, and the supervisory visitation of such cases was undertaken. Two cases were placed under guardianship throughout the year, having previously had a term of probation. In many instances reports were given to the Medical Superintendent of Hartwood Mental Hospital on home conditions of patients, in order to enable him to decide on the question of liberation on probation of patients, or to ensure that on their discharge the patients had a proper home to which to go.

### *Mental Deficiency.*

In terms of Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimation was received from the Education Authority of 8 cases. In 4 instances the cases were already in Institutions and required re-certification. In the remaining 4 cases each home was visited and reported upon with the result that in 1 case removal to Birkwood House Institution was carried out, and in 3 cases no action was taken as the parents decided to be responsible for the proper care and maintenance of the children. In addition to the 1 admission mentioned above, 3 other cases were admitted to Birkwood House Institution throughout the year.

Three juvenile Mental Defectives are on the waiting list for admission to an Institution. There are difficulties arising with regard to admission of Adult Mental Defectives (cases over 16 years of age), but 4 admissions were effected and at the present time the waiting-list for this class is 5 and will gradually be added to. The 5 cases are not urgent but, if a really difficult case should arise, it will present a problem.

Special reports on home conditions were supplied to the General Board of Control at their request in 82 cases, while reports were submitted on cases, where, owing to some circumstance or other, a special review of the cases was taken by the General Board of Control. The normal visitation and supervision of Boarded-out Mental Defectives in the County was also carried out throughout the year.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

MORTALITY.—The following table shows the figure for the year 1939, the average for quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50 and for 1951 and 1952.

DEATH RATES.—The death rates per 1,000 of the population were as follows. (The rates for Scotland are given in parenthesis.)

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952
Respiratory ...	·49 (·54)	·59 (·62)	·67 (·60)	·43 (·37)	·28 (·27)
Non-Respiratory ...	·15 (·16)	·19 (·20)	·12 (·10)	·07 (·06)	·04 (·04)

Return of number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an institution and death:—

	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis ...	49	39	9	4
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death ...	13	8	3	1
Notified less than 1 month before death ...	4	—	3	1
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death ...	2	1	—	1
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death ...	6	2	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death ...	8	4	—	—
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death ...	6	2	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death ...	10	22	3	1
Total ...	49	39	9	4
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	1	—	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	8	11	1	—



## Incidence.

NEW CASES.—Return of cases notified during the year.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS											
		Age-Groups									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
Respiratory	...										
	Males	1	1	3	9	73	51	44	46	12	240
	Females	—	5	3	12	121	75	27	13	5	261
Total		1	6	6	21	194	126	71	59	17	501
Non-Respiratory	...										
	Males	—	8	9	13	9	8	4	7	1	59
	Females	1	9	6	4	11	9	1	3	1	45
Total		1	17	15	17	20	17	5	10	2	104
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	...										
	Males	1	9	12	22	82	59	48	53	13	299
	Females	1	14	9	16	132	84	28	16	6	306
Total		2	23	21	38	214	143	76	69	19	605

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

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS											
Age-Groups											
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
Respiratory ...	Males	1	1	3	8	68	50	44	39	9	223
	Females	—	5	3	12	118	72	25	12	4	251
	Total	1	6	6	20	186	122	69	51	13	474
Non-Respiratory	Males	—	6	8	11	9	7	4	7	1	53
	Females	1	4	5	4	10	9	1	2	1	37
	Total	1	10	13	15	19	16	5	9	2	90
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	1	7	11	19	77	57	48	46	10	276
	Females	1	9	8	16	128	81	26	14	5	288
	Total	2	16	19	35	205	138	74	60	15	564



The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during 1939, and average for quinquennial periods 1941-45, 1946-50, and for the years 1951 and 1952; and how the 1952 cases were ascertained.

						Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1939	...	...	...	...	...	316	216
1941-45	...	...	...	...	...	463	253
1946-50	...	...	...	...	...	630	199
1951	...	...	...	...	...	527	142
1952	...	...	...	...	...	501	104
Notified by General Practitioner						315*	31
Notified by Hospitals						118	60
Transfers from other authorities						50	8
Notified on death						18	5
						<u>501</u>	<u>104</u>

\*Included in this figure are 12 cases disclosed through the Mass Radiography Unit.

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

			1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952
Superficial Glands	...	...	61	99	68	47	40
Abdomen	...	...	42	33	23	18	9
Bones and Joints	...	...	59	59	60	28	25
Meninges	...	...	39	41	32	24	22
Special Organs	...	...	9	12	13	25	8
Lupus	...	...	2	3	2	—	—
General	...	...	4	6	1	—	—
			<u>216</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>104</u>

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 392 cases, or 78 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 199 cases, or 51 per cent., and negative results in 193 cases, or 49 per cent.



No examination of the spit was made in 109 cases or 22 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons :—No spit, 80 ; died before or soon after notification, 18 ; refused, 5 ; left district, 2 ; in military hospital, 4.

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

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Over 4 Apts.
Total cases ...	44	87	143	123	55
Bed to self ...	10	22	20	12	5
Room to self ...	1	24	82	86	39

The number of cases confirmed for respiratory tuberculosis was 474, the above table shows 452, the remaining 22 being :—institutional cases, 12 ; no information, 10 (died, 3 ; left district, 3 ; refused, 4).

### Cases on Record.

			Cases in Dis- trict at begin- ning of Year	New Cases	CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER				Cases not yet Con- firmed	Con- firmed Cases in Dis- trict a end of Year
					Died	Disease Arr'ted	Diag. Re- vised	Left Dis- trict		
<i>Respiratory.</i>										
1946	...	...	1,753	605	227	20	42	74	4	1,991
1947	...	...	1,995	595	262	31	24	83	5	2,185
1948	...	...	2,190	599	261	69	18	98	8	2,335
1949	...	...	2,343	721	241	116	42	96	13	2,556
1950	...	...	2,569	633	179	131	43	116	6	2,727
1951	...	...	2,733	527	155	83	41	97	8	2,876
1952	...	...	2,884	501	100	97	31	101	8	3,048
<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>										
1946	...	...	1,215	243	70	46	50	22	4	1,266
1947	...	...	1,270	220	60	78	28	24	7	1,293
1948	...	...	1,300	203	38	85	40	33	6	1,301
1949	...	...	1,307	185	28	150	28	32	3	1,251
1950	...	...	1,254	150	23	161	35	72	10	1,103
1951	...	...	1,113	142	32	125	32	27	15	1,024
1952	...	...	1,039	104	19	84	28	21	6	985



Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1952, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis :—

			NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
			Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
Respiratory.												
Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found ...	{	Males	—	2	5	12	227	199	106	96	9	656
		Females	—	—	—	16	394	221	80	30	—	741
Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found ...	{	Males	—	1	3	26	160	129	58	84	3	464
		Females	—	2	11	28	280	134	64	31	2	552
Sputum or other material not examined ...	{	Males	—	2	10	31	117	35	33	24	3	255
		Females	1	11	10	33	189	94	27	12	3	380
Total	...	...	1	18	39	146	1,367	812	368	277	20	3,048
Non-Respiratory.												
Abdominal ...	{	Males	—	8	2	1	10	1	1	1	—	24
		Females	—	8	1	12	20	12	4	4	1	62
Spine ...	{	Males	—	7	9	11	22	12	11	5	1	78
		Females	1	10	3	8	19	24	6	5	1	77
Bones and joints (exclu- sive of spine) ...	{	Males	—	18	21	21	24	17	3	6	—	110
		Females	—	11	15	19	35	9	5	6	2	102
Superficial glands ...	{	Males	—	34	57	40	21	12	5	3	2	174
		Females	—	31	38	39	48	19	10	2	4	191
Lupus ...	{	Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	7
		Females	—	2	—	5	—	6	8	3	1	25
Other parts or organs ...	{	Males	—	14	12	12	17	6	10	5	1	77
		Females	1	8	7	4	25	5	7	—	1	58
Total	...	...	2	151	165	172	241	124	74	41	15	985
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Total			3	169	204	318	1,608	936	442	318	35	4,033



The following statement shows the number of contacts given to the School Health Department; the number of contacts returned to the Tuberculosis Officer for reasons stated below:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Given to S.H.D. ... ..	227	373	134	89	87	111	180
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer	115	85	146	163	112	115	166
Left school ... ..	92	71	95	119	72	95	135
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register	4	7	6	8	11	3	2
For further investigation ...	6	—	3	5	6	1	8
Left district ... ..	12	7	38	28	22	15	18
Died ... ..	1	—	4	3	1	1	3

### Treatment.

Table showing number of cases which received Hospital treatment

					NUMBER OF PATIENTS					
					In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions*	In Institutions on December 31	
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Respiratory	...	†Adults	Males		166	185	154	12	5	180
			Females		200	251	249	10	3	189
		Children	Males		25	35	37	—	2	21
			Females		18	33	33	—	—	18
Non-Respiratory	...	†Adults	Males		28	46	40	1	3	30
			Females		28	36	37	—	1	26
		Children	Males		37	33	44	2	2	22
			Females		23	19	17	4	2	19
Total	...	...	...	...	525	638	611	29	18	505

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

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

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



Hospital beds occupied by cases from the area as at 31st December, 1948, and in subsequent years are :—

					Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1948	...	...	...	...	273	92
1949	...	...	...	...	312	113
1950	...	...	...	...	388	107
1951	...	...	...	...	409	116
1952	...	...	...	...	408	97

### Re-housing of Affected Families.

Total number of applications received during the year	...	264
Number of Group I recommendations ...	...	177
Number of Group II recommendations	...	72
Number of Group III recommendations	...	15
Total number of houses allocated during the year	...	178
Number of Group I cases rehoused	...	151
Number of Group II cases rehoused	...	18
Number of Group III cases rehoused	...	9
Number of recommendations cancelled during the year	...	91

Total number of Group I cases awaiting re-housing at the end of the year—342.

		PERIOD OF WAITING			
	TOTAL	Under 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	Over 18 months
Spit positive cases ...	200	49	24	24	103
Spit negative cases	142	31	31	15	65
Total	342	80	55	39	168

### Domiciliary Care.

Cases suitable for treatment at home, or who could not for some reason receive Institutional treatment, were kept under supervision by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurse Health Visitors in co-operation with the family doctor.



Health Visitors paid visits as undernoted :—

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952
Number of visits ...	12,278	16,476*	27,029*	31,673	36,700
	*Average.				

*Home Nursing.*—District Nurses paid 7,071 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

*Domestic Helps.*—Home Helps attended at 120 tuberculous households during the year.

*Supply of Bed and Bedding and Nursing Requisites on loan.*—The Central Store issued 109 outfits of bed and bedding and 54 other articles on loan to tuberculous patients.

*Additional Nourishment.*—Free extra nourishment was supplied as under :—

				Cases	Cost	Quantity
1950	...	...	...	2,128	£19,373	120,655 gallons Milk
1951	...	...	...	2,015	£19,535	107,660 gallons Milk
1952	...	...	...	1,900	£20,837	97,617 gallons Milk

### Rehabilitation.

During the year 50 Respiratory cases had D.P.1 (X) completed and forwarded to the Disablement Resettlement Officer under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

*Ex-Service Patients.*—At the end of the year there were 281 "accepted" pensioners on the Register.

### Contact Investigation.

**B.C.G. VACCINATION.**—The special B.C.G. and Contact Clinics, established at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Strathaven, Shotts, Blantyre, Lanark, Carlisle and Bellshill have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Whenever circumstances allow the necessary segregation of vaccinees, B.C.G. vaccination of those agreeable and medically suitable is carried out. The response has been good and there appears generally to be a desire for vaccination when its aims are explained by the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse Health Visitor.



Segregation is achieved by (a) the infecting case being out of the house, (b) the vaccinee being out of the infectious house, (c) vaccinee being in hospital for some other reason.

Special arrangements have been made to achieve the vaccination of infants of tuberculous mothers soon after their birth without initial tuberculin testing.

The following are the numbers of tests and vaccinations carried out during the year :—

I.—NUMBER OF CONTACTS TUBERCULIN TESTED UNDER THE B.C.G. VACCINATION SCHEME.

Result		AGE GROUPS												Total tests performed	
		Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and over			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Positive	...	7	12	56	49	62	68	38	30	7	5	—	—	170	164
Negative	...	64	48	135	161	106	75	69	36	3	3	—	1	377	324
Total	...	71	60	191	210	168	143	107	66	10	8	—	1	547	488

Since there is at present no preventorium accommodation available many of the tests were initial ones only. The number of negatives would likely be reduced in pre-vaccination tests.

II.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Nurses ...	6	111	—	26	6	5
(2) Medical students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts ...	547	488	377	326	96	65
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) New born babies	—	—	—	—	26	29
(5) Others ...	69	50	47	34	16	12

There have been no complicated reactions to vaccination and all vaccinees have shown a tuberculin conversion.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
<i>Alive—</i>				
Legitimate ... 5,719	5,933	2,911	2,808	19.1
Illegitimate ... 214				
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	173	93	80	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 6,165.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
107	2,712	2	17	3,327	6,165

In addition 42 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents and 3 were discovered from the returns of the local registrars, giving a gross total of 6,210. Of this figure 6,012 were live-born and 198 were stillborn.



TABLE M 1.

## BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1952.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS				NUMBER OF VISITS				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT				INFANT DEATHS						
	Registered		Notified		First (0-1 Year).	Subsequent Children (0-5 Years).	Total	Doctor alone or with Handy- woman	Mid- wife	B.B.A.	Insti- tution	Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births						
	Alive		Stillborn																
	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate															
	Still- born	Alive	(0-1 Year).	(1-5 Years).	Mothers Special														
No. I ...	121	3	1	1	114	73	1,413	64	30	1,694	2	39	19	—	54	5	40.3		
No. II ...	280	12	5	—	301	250	4,531	22	133	5,237	2	33	110	2	154	9	30.8		
No. III ...	461	21	14	—	458	131	6,893	88	95	7,665	3	48	112	4	291	12	24.9		
No. IV ...	488	25	17	2	504	349	11,488	586	407	13,506	5	79	246	5	341	20	39.0		
No. V ...	431	9	7	1	437	189	8,181	157	199	9,255	7	132	138	7	245	28	63.6		
No. VI ...	1,719	55	75	4	1,775	226	17,135	354	594	19,627	7	110	518	18	665	62	34.9		
No. VII ...	575	14	21	—	586	410	11,178	273	479	13,027	4	121	211	4	347	22	37.3		
No. VIII ...	468	12	8	—	476	50	9,072	152	735	10,639	1	69	119	10	431	23	47.9		
No. IX ...	1,164	27	35	1	1,212	570	18,030	588	1,130	21,529	3	124	423	23	638	41	34.4		
Biggar Burgh	41	1	—	—	21	5	3	104	—	112	1	—	2	—	2	3	71.4		
Lanark Burgh	122	3	1	1	119	110	12	1,589	16	1,883	—	34	1	—	75	8	64.0		
	5,870	182	184	10	6,012	198	6,039	2,263	89,614	2,300	3,958	104,174	35	789	1,899	73	3,243	233	38.5

\*6,246

6,210

\*Not corrected for transfers.

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths

Corrected live births registered ... 5,933

Corrected still births registered ... 173

Corrected infant deaths registered 231

NOTE.—Total "First Visits (0 - 1 year)" equals total of "Attendant at Confinement."



ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 5,889 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 31 (0.5%) were attended by medical practitioners alone ; 759 (12.9%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives ; 1,880 (31.9%) by certified midwives ; 3,150 (53.5%) occurred in institutions ; and in the case of 69 (1.2%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 198 and the Health Visitor enquired into 150 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows :—Doctor alone 4 (2.7%) ; Doctor and midwife, 30 (20.0%) ; Midwife, 19 (12.6%) ; 4 (2.7%) were born before the arrival of an attendant ; institution cases, 93 (62.0%).

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

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	31.4%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	13.1%
Cases attended by doctors alone	...	...	...	0.6%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	53.7%
B.B.A.	...	...	...	1.2%

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The death of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 231 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 38.9 per 1,000 live births. The infantile mortality rate for each of the District Council Areas is set forth in Table M I.

Table M II. shows the deaths arranged according to group-causes and age periods.



TABLE M. II.  
AGE PERIODS

Cause of Death.	Weeks.			Total.			Rate		Months.			Total.	Rate	
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	-4	per 1,000 live births.	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	per 1,000 live births.			
1. Prematurity ...	56	1	1	—	58	9.6	2	1	—	—	61	10.0		
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	—	—	1	1	2	0.3	—	1	1	—	4	0.7		
Congenital Malformation ...	8	—	1	2	11	1.8	3	8	2	1	25	4.1		
Congenital Heart ...	—	1	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	1	2	0.3		
Atelectasis ...	17	1	—	—	18	3.0	—	1	—	—	19	3.1		
Injury at Birth ...	8	—	—	—	8	1.3	—	—	—	—	8	1.3		
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	—	3	3	0.5	1	4	1	—	9	1.5		
Diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	1	2	0.3	1	2	1	—	6	1.0		
3. Pneumonia ...	5	2	2	2	11	1.8	12	13	6	3	45	7.4		
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	7	1.2		
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2		
5. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2		
Meningeal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.2		
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6. Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	0.7		
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2		
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	0.3		
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9. Other Causes ...	6	1	1	1	9	1.5	13	8	4	3	37	6.1		
	101	6	6	10	123	20.3	38	42	19	11	233	38.5		

Rate per 1,000 live births registered (not corrected for transfer)

16-6

1-0

1-0

1-7

20-3

6-3

6-9

3-1

1-8

38-5\*

\*Rate per 1,000 live births registered (corrected for transfer)—38-9



## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

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

	County of Lanark.				Scotland.
1891-1895 ...	...	...	...	124.1	126.3
1911-1915 ...	...	...	...	112.0	112.9
1931-1935 ...	...	...	...	80.5	80.7
1936-1940 ...	...	...	...	76.6	75.8
1941-1945 ...	...	...	...	68.4	67.7
1946 ...	...	...	...	53.8	53.8
1947 ...	...	...	...	50.5	55.8
1948 ...	...	...	...	49.8	44.7
1949 ...	...	...	...	45.5	41.4
1950 ...	...	...	...	41.3	38.6
1951 ...	...	...	...	39.8	37.4
1952 ...	...	...	...	38.9	35.2

## MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

The maternal deaths during the year numbered 10, equal to a rate of 1.63 per 1,000 births. The maternal mortality rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1949 are as follows :—

	County of Lanark.				Scotland.
1910-1914 ...	...	...	...	4.93	5.8
1915-1919 ...	...	...	...	4.61	6.1
1920-1924 ...	...	...	...	6.83	6.3
1925-1929 ...	...	...	...	5.82	6.6
1930-1934 ...	...	...	...	6.28	6.2
1935-1939 ...	...	...	...	4.34	5.2
1940-1944 ...	...	...	...	4.60	3.9
1945-1949 ...	...	...	...	2.12	2.0
1950 ...	...	...	...	1.72	1.1
1951 ...	...	...	...	1.62	1.1
1952 ...	...	...	...	1.63	1.0



Table M III. gives the attendances of Mothers, Infants and Children at the Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M III.

Centres.	No. of Sessions	Mothers.	Total Attendances.	
			Children.	
			Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Airdrie ... ..	23	376	303	209
Baillieston ... ..	46	2,368	709	387
Bellshill ... ..	48	2,606	1,942	956
Bishopbriggs ... ..	48	1,163	812	506
Blantyre ... ..	46	1,108	961	132
Cadzow ... ..	46	535	266	299
Cambuslang ... ..	49	2,006	1,068	462
Carluke ... ..	23	1,054	836	265
Chapelhall ... ..	23	504	428	224
Chryston ... ..	48	1,408	1,248	478
Lanark ... ..	47	1,093	863	359
Larkhall ... ..	46	2,169	1,891	468
Lesmahagow ... ..	49	890	655	279
Newarthill ... ..	49	929	912	151
Newmains ... ..	47	1,123	746	324
New Stevenston ... ..	48	1,093	998	357
Shotts ... ..	48	1,024	681	293
Strathaven ... ..	22	427	286	141
Tannochside ... ..	46	1,059	982	177
Uddingston ... ..	49	1,100	901	304
	851	24,035	17,488	6,771



Table M IV. gives the attendances of Mothers, Infants and Children at the Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M IV.

Centres.			No. of Sessions.	Mothers.	Total Attendances. Children.	
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Auchinloch	...	...	23	191	124	96
Biggar	...	...	23	104	265	228
Bankhead	...	...	22	41	280	71
Blackwood	...	...	20	136	135	22
Bothwellhaugh	...	...	23	217	216	9
Calderbank	...	...	23	534	398	162
Carmyle	...	...	23	585	609	79
Carstairs	...	...	23	155	361	77
Cleland	...	...	23	151	150	43
Coalburn	...	...	23	232	217	22
Douglas	...	...	24	421	365	72
Douglas Water	...	...	23	79	136	50
East Kilbride	...	...	22	59	308	33
Forth	...	...	22	72	70	9
Glenboig	...	...	22	572	506	94
Harthill	...	...	22	574	497	85
Law	...	...	23	346	358	108
Newton	...	...	21	202	187	38
Overtown	...	...	23	238	231	39
Salsburgh	...	...	23	280	220	63
Shettleston	...	...	22	790	632	198
Stonehouse	...	...	23	242	238	6
			496	6,221	6,503	1,604



Table M V. shows the number of sessions held and the number of First Visits and Re-visits made by Mothers, Infants, and Children.

TABLE M. V  
MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Centres.	No of Sessions.	Mothers.				Children.			
		First Visit.	Total.	Post-natal		First Visit.	Total.	Under 1 year.	
				Ante-natal	and others.			First	Over 1 year.
Airdrie ...	23	1	1	24	40	57	129	45	100
Baillieston ...	46	—	—	45	85	201	576	77	312
Bellshill ...	48	—	—	66	152	195	497	70	384
Bishopbriggs ...	48	2	5	22	59	85	292	37	248
Blantyre ...	46	2	2	53	86	172	485	143	346
Cadzow ...	46	5	6	29	52	85	279	70	229
Cambuslang ...	49	3	3	61	115	153	575	128	444
Carluke ...	23	1	1	7	21	55	137	17	97
Chapelhall ...	23	1	1	16	30	61	128	39	125
Chryston ...	48	6	9	68	170	135	408	86	274
Lanark ...	47	1	1	17	42	95	259	40	213
Larkhall ...	46	2	2	81	107	145	302	139	312
Lesmahagow ...	49	—	—	11	17	63	163	44	124
Newarthill ...	49	—	—	23	55	108	385	11	242
Newmains ...	47	2	2	25	45	99	289	84	173
New Stevenston ...	48	—	—	32	70	116	410	13	202
Shotts ...	48	1	2	28	40	129	286	106	238
Strathaven ...	22	—	—	7	12	43	123	21	60
Tannochside ...	46	—	—	35	60	135	453	21	151
Uddingston ...	49	—	—	29	61	106	371	28	224
	851	27	35	679	1,319	2,238	6,547	1,219	4,498



## DENTAL TREATMENT—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year 246 mothers and 97 children were recommended for treatment and of these 244 mothers and 93 children attended the Dental Surgeons.

Centre.	Mothers.		Children.	
	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.
Airdrie ...	17	17	4	3
Baillieston ...	7	7	—	—
Bellshill ...	53	53	41	41
Blantyre ...	15	14	6	5
Cadzow ...	12	11	4	3
Cambuslang ...	11	11	1	1
Carluke ...	—	—	3	3
Chapelhall ...	2	2	6	6
Chryston ...	12	12	—	—
Lanark ...	2	2	—	—
Larkhall ...	51	51	2	2
Lesmahagow ...	2	2	2	2
Newarthill ...	19	19	4	4
Newmains ...	10	10	1	1
New Stevenston ...	8	8	11	11
Shotts ...	9	9	4	3
Tannochside ...	11	11	5	5
Uddingston ...	5	5	3	3
	246	244	97	93



## TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

Cases continue to be referred from the Child Welfare Centres to the special Squint Clinics held periodically at the various Institutes. Mothers are encouraged to have eye defects in their children treated as early as possible.

The work in connection with the treatment of squint cases is summarised in the following statement :—

Cases examined at			First Cases.	Spectacles supplied.	Re-examined.
Baillieston	...	...	31	6	101
Bellshill	...	...	50	40	205
Blantyre	...	...	23	22	52
Cambuslang	...	...	38	22	167
Lanark	...	...	15	21	57
Larkhall	...	...	19	20	99
Shotts...	...	...	12	18	53
			188	149	734

## PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

The work of this clinic continues to play an important part in the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Cases are referred to the Consultant Paediatrician by general practitioners and also through local Child Welfare Centres. In each instance full information is passed both to the child's own doctor and to the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 286 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 397, giving a total of 683 attendances.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT AILMENTS.

Owing to the continued illness of the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, the clinics were not resumed until 22nd March, 1952.

The work carried out at the clinics is summarised as follows :—

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended	Operations Performed.
16	218	58	192	126



### PREMATURE BABIES.

General practitioners continue to take advantage of the Scheme whereby premature babies born at home receive expert care through the visits of a nurse specially trained in this work. During the year 27 first visits and 822 re-visits were paid by her. Her services are greatly appreciated and have received special commendation from the Consultant Paediatrician.

Other services provided include the provision of special equipment, on loan, where there are no facilities in the home for the adequate care of the child, and the supply of special food if this is requested on medical grounds.

### MEDICAL COMFORTS.

STATEMENT showing quantity and cost of Medical Comforts supplied under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age, during the year ended 31st December, 1952 :—

	Mothers.	Children.
Number of persons supplied with Medical Comforts ... ..	48	1,240
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>		
Viol ... ..	1,478 lbs.	
Virolax ... ..	608 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Malt and Oil ... ..	195 lbs.	
Maltoline ... ..	211 lbs.	
Maltoline with Iron ... ..	1,116 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion ... ..	2,581 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	196 ozs.	
Glucose D ... ..	4 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Olive Oil ... ..	338 ozs.	
Adexolin ... ..	5,516 bottles ( $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)	
Total cost to Local Authority ... ..	£725 19 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Amount recovered by Local Authority	—	
Nett cost ... ..	£725 19 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	

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



## DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.	Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill ...	5/10/42	37.7	28.0	6,981
Cambuslang ...	12/10/42	40.8	31.4	7,829
Baillieston ...	1/3/43	36.5	30.4	7,579
Blantyre ...	19/4/43	37.7	29.8	7,413
Larkhall ...	17/5/43	38.1	29.3	7,293
Newmains ...	1/11/43	38.8	29.1	7,240

## MEALS SUPPLIED TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The Scheme for the issue of meals to mothers and their children of pre-school age was commenced in 1944 and continued to operate in subsequent years. In 1944 about 23,000 meals were issued and in 1945, the first year in which the complete scheme was operating, a total of 47,000 meals was issued. Since that year, however, the number of mothers and children taking advantage of the service has steadily declined until in 1951 only a little over 13,000 meals were provided. This decline in attendance (attributable partly, no doubt, to easing of the food position and the disappearance of certain difficulties in rationing) necessitated the consideration of whether the Scheme could any longer be regarded as an economical one. Before a final decision was reached, the mothers were invited, by special notices displayed at the clinics, to take fuller advantage of the Scheme. The response to this appeal was disappointing and the County Council finally decided to withdraw the service on 29th August, 1952.

The attendances during the period from 1st January, to 29th August, 1952, were as follows:—

			Total Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance.	
			Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.
Cambuslang ...	...	...	702	763	4.2	4.5
Commenced	27/3/44					
Bellshill ...	...	...	817	710	4.8	4.2
Commenced	31/7/44					
Blantyre ...	...	...	991	591	5.9	3.5
Commenced	4/9/44					
Baillieston ...	...	...	762	928	4.6	5.5
Commenced	2/10/44					
Chryston ...	...	...	970	1,141	5.8	6.8
Commenced	7/5/44					



## DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

A list of the District Nursing Associations undertaking Health Visiting work is given in the following statement which also gives the number of visits for the year.

				First Visits.	Re-visits.	Total Visits.
Biggar	...	...	...	83	705	788
Caldercruix	...	...	...	215	916	1,131
Carmichael-Anstruther	...	...	...	32	259	291
Carnwath	...	...	...	39	438	477
Clydeside	...	...	...	30	549	579
Crawford	...	...	...	14	164	178
Forth	...	...	...	155	3,163	3,318
Glassford	...	...	...	40	328	368
Leadhills	...	...	...	11	140	151
Quarter	...	...	...	17	491	508
Stonehouse	...	...	...	82	1,062	1,144
				<hr/> 718	<hr/> 8,215	<hr/> 8,933
				<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.**

There are in the County eight Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority. The total number of beds so approved is 195. The usual routine visits of inspection were paid by the County Medical Officer and a Senior Assistant Medical Officer. The conditions of registration were being fulfilled and the patients appeared to be well cared for. The majority of the patients are elderly persons for whom nursing care is not available in their own homes.

**Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.**

*Practising Midwives.*—During the year 75 midwives (71 resident within and 4 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these midwives was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 12th February, 1953.



The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows :—

Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (Scotland)	74
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Glasgow) ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	75
	<hr/>

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

District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.	District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.
No. I ...	...	...	...	3	No. VII ...	...	...	...	9
No. II ...	...	...	...	6	No. VIII ...	...	...	...	5
No. III ...	...	...	...	6	No. IX ...	...	...	...	12
No. IV ...	...	...	...	7	Lanark Burgh ...	...	...	...	3
No. V ...	...	...	...	5	Biggar Burgh ...	...	...	...	2
No. VI ...	...	...	...	13	Resident outwith County				4

*Change of Address.*—The changes of address of 5 midwives were notified to the Board.

*Inspection of Midwives.*—The routine visits of inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 590.

*Attendance by unqualified persons.*—There were no cases of attendance by an unqualified person.

*Infantile Deaths.*—The total number of uncorrected infantile deaths was 233. In 107 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days ; 39 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme and 68 in Institutions. The causes of death were as follows :—Prematurity, 57 ; Injury at Birth, 8 ; Atelectasis, 18 ; Congenital Malformations, 8 ; Congenital Heart, 1 ; Pneumonia, 7 ; Diarrhoea, 1 ; Other causes, 7.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.*—The total number of cases was 103 ; 77 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 26 in Institutions.



*Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.*—The total number of cases was 49. Of these 31 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 18 in Institutions.

*Still Births.*—The total number of still births was 198 ; 57 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 141 in Institutions.

*Liability to be a source of Infection.*—Notifications were received from midwives as follows :—Puerperal sepsis, 3 ; Scarlet Fever, 1 ; Pulmonary Embolism, 1 ; Gastro Enteritis, 1.

*Form of having laid out a dead body.*—Nil.

*Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.*—459 cases were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

*Form of Notification of Death.*—Nil.

*Form of Notification of Inadequate Accommodation.*—Five notifications were received. As a result of representations made by this Department three of the patients were confined in hospital. The other two persisted in their refusal to go to hospital and were confined in their own homes, the confinements being conducted under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme.

*Form of Notification of Patient's Failure to follow Advice.*—Nil.

*Medical Assistance.*—Medical aid was sought by one midwife in one instance.



### National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

It is the duty of the Health Authority to make adequate arrangements for the provision to women of the services in their homes of certified midwives.

The number of cases dealt with under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was 3,101. Of this number 2,827 women were confined at home and in addition attendance was provided in connection with 41 abortions and 233 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of booked cases during the year was 3,247.

The fees payable to private practising midwives during the year were as follows :—

Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
£5,309 9 8	£31 16 8	£5,341 6 4

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

	Total Cases.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives ... ..	1,225	58·3
Part-time Midwives ... ..	804	80·4
District Nursing Associations ... ..	798	27·5

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

No. of Midwives	No. of Cases.				
	0 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 75	75 to 100	100 to 125
21 Full-time Midwives ... —	6	12	3	—	—
10 Part-time Midwives ... —	2	2	4	2	—
29 District Nursing Associations 17	9	2	1	—	—



## HEALTH SERVICES: FORM 15.

## Department of Health for Scotland.

## Local Health Authority Services, 1952.

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL HEALTH  
AUTHORITY FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1952, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1952.

1. *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*(i) *Ante-natal and post-natal service.*

	*No. of Clinics provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises.	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year.	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics ... ..	7	2,493	16,178
Post-natal Clinics ... ..	7	†1,506 ( )	†2,161 ( )
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations—			
Ante-natal Clinics ... ..	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics ... ..	—	†— ( )	†— ( )



(ii) *Child Welfare Clinics.*

(1)	No. of clinics* provided at end of year (2)	No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were :—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at time of attendance were :—	
		Under 1 year of age (3)	Over 1 year of age (4)	Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)
	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.
Local Health Authority Clinics ...	20	4,402	736	2,487	115
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations ...	...	...	...	...	...
				23,603	6,503
					12,334
					1,604

A.C.—Auxiliary Clinics. No doctor in attendance at these Auxiliary Clinics.

*Notes.*

\* "Clinics" means Clinic premises, not sessions. A list giving the names and addresses of any Clinics (a) discontinued, and (b) started during the year should be attached.

No Clinics were (a) discontinued or (b) started during the year.

† Women examined post-natally at ante-natal clinics should be included in the post-natal (not the ante-natal) figures, and also shown separately in the brackets.



(iii) *Dental Care.*

	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year.	No. found to require treatment during the year.	No. accepting treatment during the year.	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Expectant Mothers ...	25	25	25	23
Nursing Mothers ...	219	219	217	206
Pre-School Children ...	93	81	81	77

(iv) *Mother and Baby Homes.*

(1)	No. of beds.		
	Ante-natal (2)	Post-natal (3)	Number of cots (4)
<i>Homes or Hostels provided by the Authority—</i>			
Name and Address	Nil.		
<i>Homes or Hostels provided by Voluntary Organisations—</i>			
Name and Address			
*Homeland, 1014 Great Western Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow ...	—	—	—
*Cleveden House, 5 Cleveden Road, Glasgow, W.2 ...	—	—	—
*St. Gerard's, 231 Nithsdale Road, Glasgow, S.1 ...	—	—	—
Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admission after con- finement)...			
...	...	...	8

\*An arrangement has been entered into with these Maternity Institutions for the reception of young unmarried women from the County of Lanark.



(v) *Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year.*

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of Approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)
<i>Nurseries provided by Authority—</i>									
Baillieston ...	Yes	15	25	10	29	9.7	20.8	9	7
Bellshill ...	Yes	15	25	15	26	10.4	18.1	11	6
Blantyre ...	Yes	15	25	14	28	10.7	19.0	37	43
Cambuslang...	Yes	15	25	14	24	11.2	20.2	22	26
Larkhall ...	Yes	15	25	15	29	10.8	18.7	23	7
Newmains ...	Yes	15	25	13	26	8.3	20.7	6	6

*Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—*

Name and Address

Nil.

*Nurseries Provided by Firms of Manufacturers—*

Name and Address

Nil.

(vi) *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

Name and Address of Nursery or Home (1)	Whether provided by Authority or by Voluntary Organisation (2)	No. of Beds provided at end of year for Children		
		Aged 0—2 (3)	Aged 2—5 (4)	Others (5)

Nil.



(vii) *Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948—**Details of work done by the Authority during the year.*

(1)	No. of applic- ations re- ceived (2)	No. of Certificates			In force at end of year (6)	No. of chil- dren being cared for at end of year (7)	No. of inspec- tions made. (8)	No. of cases in which no in- spec- tion made (9)
		Issued (3)	Re- fused (4)	Can- celled (5)				
Nursery premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**2. Midwifery.**

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—Live Births, 6,012 ; Still Births, 198 ; Total, 6,210.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—3,329.
- (iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home :—Live 2,824 ; Still 57 ; Total 2,881.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth ;—



		Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947*			Other domiciliary cases				
		Doctor engaged and present at con- finement	Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor & Midwife engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	All other causes.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those en- gaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	386	† 1,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,029
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrange- ments made by the Authority	326	471	1	—	—	—	—	—	798
(c) Midwives em- ployed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrange- ments made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	52	—	2	—	—	54
(e) Other cases not classified above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Totals ...	712	2,114	1	52	—	2	—	—	2,881

\* Including those cases in which no prior arrangements had been made for the confinement, but where midwifery services were provided by the Local Health Authority free of charge. Columns (5) and (6) should include only those cases attended privately, the mother being responsible for the midwife's fee.

† This figure includes 2 cases booked for confinement in Bellshill Hospital but confined at home as emergency cases and subsequently removed to Hospital.

Emergency cases under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, should *not* be included in the cases in which a doctor has been engaged.

Note.—The total of (iv) should equal (iii).



(v) *Medical Aid.*

- (a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife :—

	Total
(i) For Domiciliary Cases ... .. 1	
(ii) For Institutional Cases ... .. —	
	1

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

- (a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (*including* superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but *excluding* pupil midwives undergoing training on the district) ... .. 69

(i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work ... .. 69

(ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... .. —

- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... .. 1

- (c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1952 ... .. 65

(i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... .. 65

(ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work ... .. —

- (d) Number of sets on order at 31st December, 1952 ... .. —

- (e) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) :—

(i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... 1,644

(ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 461

- (f) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) :—

(i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... 1,461

(ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 414

- (vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1952 ... 42



### 3. Health Visiting.

No. of visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year												
(1)	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the age of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases.		Total	
	No. Visited (2)	Total Visits. (3)	No. Visited (4)	Total Visits. (5)	No. Visited (6)	Total Visits. (7)	No. Visited (8)	Total Visits. (9)	No. Visited (10)	Total Visits. (11)	Visits Paid. (12)	Total Visits Paid. (12)
Health Visitors employed by the Authority ... ..	1,613	2,265	5,703	49,137	2,093	41,038	4,033	36,700	10,429	18,537	147,677	
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations ... ..	75	335	336	4,250	170	3,491	†211	†7,071	—	—	15,147	

#### Notes :—

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

† These are Tuberculosis cases actually nursed and the figures are included in columns 2 and 3 below. The Health Visiting of Tuberculosis patients is undertaken by the Health Visitors.



4. *Home Nursing.*

	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses) under arrangements made under this Section	No of Visits paid by Nurses to these cases
(1)	(2)	(3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority ... ..	* — ( — )	* — ( — )
Home Nurses employed by Volun- tary Organisations under arr- angements made by the Autho- rity ... ..	*6,214 (2,152)	*135,933 (68,788)

\* Elderly patients (e.g., those aged 65 or over) should be included and also shown separately in the brackets (if this information is available).

5. *Domestic Help.*

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year ...	550
(a) Whole-time ... ..	—
(b) Part-time ... ..	550
(c) Retaining fee basis ... ..	—
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year	1,313
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—	
(a) At home ... ..	255
(b) In Hospital ... ..	34
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm (if available) ... ..	557



## NANNIE SCHEME.

No. of days in Attendance.	No. of Cases.	Amount paid by Patient.
1	5	£0 15 7
2	1	0 6 10
3	4	0 11 9
4	2	1 8 8
5	4	1 18 9
7	1	1 6 10
8	1	2 7 4
9	2	1 16 9
10	1	—
13	1	0 16 3
14	2	3 5 0
15	1	3 11 3
16	1	1 18 8
19	4	7 7 3
20	1	0 14 8
21	1	2 16 0
23	1	1 18 4
26	1	0 19 6
28	1	6 13 0
30	1	5 10 0
31	3	6 11 9
33	1	1 2 0
34	1	2 5 4
35	1	3 12 11
36	4	6 6 6
37	2	10 14 7
39	1	0 16 3
41	1	2 1 0
45	1	10 13 9
46	1	3 12 10
47	1	6 13 2
48	1	2 16 0
58	1	2 13 2
61	2	10 18 7
64	1	4 5 4
71	1	2 13 3
74	1	17 11 6
81	1	1 7 0
92	1	10 7 0
100	1	3 7 0
<hr/> 63 <hr/>		<hr/> £156 11 4 <hr/>



## HOME NURSING.

The Home Nursing in this County is delegated to the existing District Nursing Associations and the following table shows the work carried out in the various Districts.

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General.      Maternity.		Combined Visits.
Baillieston	...	...	3	416	—	12,029
Bellshill	...	...	2	223	1	8,116
*Biggar	...	...	2	139	36	3,115
Blackwood	...	...	1	45	24	2,123
Blantyre	...	...	2	233	—	7,028
Bothwell	...	...	1	59	12	2,057
Bothwellhaugh	...	...	1	148	17	1,640
Cadder	...	...	1	59	48	2,423
*Caldercruix	...	...	2	151	89	3,562
Cambuslang	...	...	3	503	13	11,747
Carluke	...	...	2	112	48	3,185
*Carmichael	...	...	1	96	5	2,052
*Carnwath	...	...	1	36	22	1,626
Carstairs	...	...	1	41	23	2,471
*Chapelton and Glassford	...	...	1	89	7	1,211
Chapelhall and Calderbank	...	...	1	87	—	2,110
Chryston	...	...	1	175	—	3,394
Cleland	...	...	1	714	—	7,462
*Clydeside	...	...	1	58	14	2,273
Coalburn	...	...	1	85	18	2,096
*Crawford	...	...	1	123	11	1,488
Dalserf	...	...	1	66	—	2,297
Douglas	...	...	1	87	40	4,523
Douglas Water	...	...	1	86	27	3,072
East Kilbride	...	...	1	74	61	2,968
*Forth	...	...	1	97	44	3,432
Gartcosh	...	...	1	58	3	1,225
Glenboig	...	...	1	70	11	1,012
Greengairs	...	...	1	64	—	1,141
Harthill	...	...	1	108	—	4,333
Hartwoodhill	...	...	1	148	—	2,899
Holytown	...	...	1	83	—	2,795
Carry forward			41	4,533	574	112,905



Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General.      Maternity.		Combined Visit
Brought forward			41	4,533	574	112,905
Lanark	...	...	2	142	56	4,683
Larkhall	...	...	1	170	—	4,415
*Leadhills	...	...	1	56	4	1,024
Lesmahagow	...	...	1	77	52	3,321
Millerston	...	...	1	145	8	2,635
Newmains	...	...	1	242	—	5,243
Overtown	...	...	2	81	44	3,882
*Quarter	...	...	1	124	2	2,835
Stane	...	...	1	164	—	3,330
*Stonehouse	...	...	1	101	32	1,837
Strathaven	...	...	1	74	—	1,588
Tarbrax	...	...	1	108	3	606
Tollcross	...	...	1	112	—	3,215
Uddingston	...	...	1	138	—	2,814
			57	6,267	775	154,333

\*These Associations also undertake Child Welfare Visitation.

### CENTRAL STORE.

During the year requests for issue of articles from the Central Store were dealt with as follows:—Home Nursing, 179 (320 articles); Tuberculosis, 166 (1,206 articles); Equipment for Day Nurseries, 90; Health Institutes, 107; Child Welfare Centres, 94; Domiciliary Midwives, 109; District Nurses, 185; Dental Department, 8; Infectious Diseases, 12; Slaughterhouses, 23; and Central Store, 2; 241 overalls were issued to Domestic Helps.

The value of the articles issued when new was £4,938. The total mileage run by the motor van was 6,331.

Articles such as beds, bedding, etc., are issued on loan.



## SCHEME FOR PROVIDING DOMESTIC HELP

Requests for Domestic Help, as in former years, remain high. The actual number of households receiving assistance, however, was fewer than in the past. Disappointment is still to be recorded in the relatively small number of applications from women in the maternity group. Domestic assistance during the lying-in period would undoubtedly relieve the mother with young children of much anxiety and tend to an early restoration to normal health.

On 8th October the scheme was amended to conform with certain restrictions placed on it by the Finance Committee. The main alterations are as undernoted :—

- (1) Only three categories shall now be considered for assistance, viz., Maternity, Aged, and Tuberculous cases. Of these, the maternity cases shall receive only eight weeks' service during any period of six months.
- (2) The maximum service in any week shall be reduced to 22 hours. Application from any persons requesting service beyond 22 hours or being outwith the three categories aforementioned shall be considered by a Special Sub-Committee (see Table below).
- (3) In long-term cases the 10 per cent. monthly reduction clause shall be deleted from the scheme.

*Number of cases dealt with by Appeals Committee and decision.*

			Aged	T.B.	Confine- ment	Outwith	Total
Reviewed	...	...	30	15	7	59	111
Refused ...	...	...	5	—	—	17	22
<i>Granted—</i>							
Over 22 hours	...	...	20	12	5	9	46
22 hours or less	...	...	5	3	2	33	43
			30	15	7	59	111

A new scale of allowances came into force in September. These increases and the amendments of 8th October are incorporated in the new Income Scale of Adjudication given below.



## INCOME SCALE OF ADJUDICATION

1. Domestic help shall be made available free of charge to applicants whose weekly net income, subject to such additions or deductions as are competent under the regulations hereinafter prescribed, does not exceed the total of the allowances for parents or guardians and for dependent children at the following rates, and the amount of the actual weekly outlay for rent and rates :—

For a married couple	...	...	...	...	59/- per week
For a single householder	...	...	...	...	35/- per week

For each dependent child as follows :—

Aged 16 years or over but less than 18 years	...	21/6 per week
Aged 11 years or over but less than 16 years	...	16/- per week
Aged 5 years or over but less than 11 years	...	13/6 per week
Under 5 years of age	...	11/- per week

“ Net income ” means the income of the applicants after allowance is made for Income Tax, National Health Insurance, Trade Union Fees, Welfare and Superannuation payments.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 infra :—

(a) Families with a weekly net income in excess of £4 10s. 0d. per adult and £1 per dependent child shall not be provided with domestic help under this scheme.

(b) In the case of a single householder, domestic help under this scheme will not be provided where the net income is in excess of £7 per week.

3. In ascertaining the applicant's net income for purposes of the scale, the following regulations shall apply :—

(a) Additions to and deductions from parents' or guardians' income :—

- (1) Family allowance shall be added.
- (2) Payments in the form of Orphans' Pensions shall be added.
- (3) Supplementary payments made by the National Assistance Board in such forms as tuberculosis or blind grants shall be deducted.
- (4) The first 20s. of compensation, disability pension, and attendance allowances shall be deducted.
- (5) The first 10s. 6d. of National Health Sickness Benefit shall be deducted.



- (6) The first 10s. 6d. of superannuation and non-contributory allowances shall be deducted.
- (7) The total amount to be deducted under heads (4), (5), and (6) above shall be limited to 20s.
- (8) Travelling expenses in excess of 3s. per week shall be deducted.

(b) *General* :—

- (1) Where the income is derived from the National Assistance Board the appropriate amount to be taken for purposes of the scale shall be the amount which the parents or guardians receive for themselves and for their children up to the age of 18 years.
- (2) Sickness Benefit, National Assistance and Unemployment Benefit received by members of the family above the age of 18 years shall be ignored entirely.
- (3) Family wage earnings shall not be taken into account in ascertaining the income of the applicant, but shall be considered under 5 below.

4. Where the applicant's net income as ascertained exceeds the income scale for free domestic help, the contribution payable by the recipient shall be calculated on the following basis :—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) For the first £1 of excess income or part thereof         | 25% of the excess.  |
| (b) For the second £1 of excess income or part thereof        | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the second £1 or part thereof plus amount payable under (a).            |
| (c) For the third £1 of excess income or part thereof         | 50% of the third £1 or part thereof plus amount payable under (a) and (b).                    |
| (d) For the fourth £1 of excess income or part thereof        | 75% of the fourth £1 or part thereof plus amount payable under (a), (b) and (c).              |
| (e) For the fifth £1 or more of excess income or part thereof | 100% of the fifth £1 or more or part thereof plus amount payable under (a), (b), (c) and (d). |



5. Where there is one non-dependant in the household, a contribution towards the cost of the scheme shall be made in respect of his net income. Where there are more non-dependants than one in the household, a contribution towards the cost of the scheme shall be made in respect of the combined net incomes of the non-dependants.

The contribution which shall be made in respect of the non-dependants' net income shall be assessed as follows :—

Wages up to 30s. per week ... ..	Nil.
Wages exceeding 30s. per week but not exceeding 45s. per week	2s. 6d.
Wages exceeding 45s. per week but less than 70s. per week	5s. 0d.
Wages amounting to 70s. per week but not exceeding 100s. per week	7s. 0d.
Wages amounting to 100s. per week but not exceeding 140s. per week	7s. 0d. for 100s. plus 6d. for every 1s. of net income in excess of 100s.
Wages amounting to 140s. per week and over	27s. for 140s. plus total net earnings in excess of 140s.

6. In no case shall the contribution exceed the cost of the domestic help provided.

7. *Tuberculous cases.*—Where a domestic help is required in respect of a case of infectious tuberculosis any contribution payable under 1 to 5 inclusive shall be reduced by one-half.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of this scheme shall not apply to tuberculous cases which, where such provisions would otherwise apply, shall be considered on their merits.

---

The number of households which have received service since 1948 is as follows :—

Year	Number of Households receiving service				
1948	...	...	...	...	873
1949	...	...	...	...	1,436
1950	...	...	...	...	1,749
1951	...	...	...	...	1,556
1952	...	...	...	...	1,303



The households requiring assistance may be divided into the following five main groups :—

Category	Number of requests granted	Number of helper hours	Average period of attendance —weeks
Illness ... ..	314	137,322	10
Maternity ... ..	301	26,398	2
Tuberculosis ... ..	120	94,190	18
Aged ... ..	555	383,820	15½
Children ... ..	13	4,168	7

The average period of attendance for all types of cases was eleven weeks.

STAFF.—An addition was made to the supervisory staff on 2nd June bringing the total up to 3. This step was necessary so that the circumstances of each applicant could be thoroughly investigated prior to the installation of a domestic help. In a great many cases it also resulted in a reduction of hours from the number requested to what was really required for the domestic needs in the household.

The number of helpers at the close of the year was 550. Wherever possible two cases are assigned to the domestic helps in an endeavour to prevent a fall in their earnings.

The service was provided by 550 helps, 481 attending in households for ordinary duties while 69, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of infectious tuberculosis patients.

Over all the districts 1.59 out of every 100 households received domestic help through the Local Health Authority's scheme.

The following Table sets forth the number of helper hours in the total number of households attended as well as in the general groups of households and in those of tuberculosis patients :—



TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC HELP DURING THE YEAR 1952.

	Total No. of Domestic Helps employed.	Total No. of Helper Hours.	Average No. of Helper Hours per Help.	Total No. of Households attended.	Average No. of Helper Hours per house- hold attended.
All cases ...	550	645,898	1,174	1,303	496
General House- holds ...	481	551,708	1,147	1,183	467
T.B. House- holds ...	69	94,190	1,365	120	785

The total payments to the domestic helps during the year was £61,730 11s. 8d., compared to £58,603 17s. 7d. for the previous year.

The fees received from applicants amounted to £6,172 10s. 3d. or 10% of the total payments.



TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC

District Council Areas.	Estimated Population.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Domestic Helps Employed.	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SERVICE		REASONS NECESSARY	
				Number	Percentage to Occupied Houses.	Illness.	Maternity.
I. Biggar, Crawford, Leadhills, etc.	8,755	2,300	6	16	·70	5	10
II. Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc. ...	15,451	4,059	23	59	1·45	11	19
III. Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc.	22,645	5,949	32	66	1·09	12	21
IV. Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc. ...	35,042	9,206	100	199	2·16	38	43
V. Blantyre, East Kilbride, Busby, etc. ...	22,709	5,966	31	97	1·63	17	19
VI. Bothwell, Bellshill, Uddingston, etc. ...	59,571	15,650	46	288	1·84	65	61
VII. Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc.	34,742	9,127	44	107	1·17	24	21
VIII. Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc. ...	40,676	10,686	83	163	1·53	55	24
IX. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc. ...	62,464	16,410	95	252	1·54	78	70
<i>Biggar Burgh</i>	1,429	509	2	3	·59	—	3
<i>Lanark Burgh</i>	7,959	2,248	18	53	2·36	9	10
	311,443	82,110	550	1,303	1·59	314	301



## HELP DURING THE YEAR 1952.

STATISTICS OF DOMESTIC HELP.						
Aged.	Children.	Tuberculosis.	Number of Helper Hours.	Amount paid by Applicant.	Amount paid by L.H.A.	Total Fees paid to Helpers.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	—	—	4,162	130 15 5	258 16 3	389 10 5
24	—	5	27,912	332 5 5	2,348 15 6	2,677 12 6
28	—	5	25,234	234 15 6	2,154 11 9	2,385 7 11
110	1	7	113,195	605 3 2	10,192 17 9	10,792 17 5
48	2	11	41,318	341 11 0	3,646 12 3	3,983 1 0
122	5	35	154,836	1,391 14 9	13,600 14 2	14,984 13 8
51	1	10	53,234	366 3 8	4,738 11 8	5,101 6 9
65	1	18	84,767	1,022 9 2	7,074 19 5	8,095 4 2
74	3	27	118,728	1,594 16 3	9,651 4 9	11,223 19 2
—	—	—	308	7 6 0	21 17 11	29 3 11
32	—	2	22,204	145 9 11	1,922 12 6	2,067 14 9
555	13	120	645,898	6,172 10 3	55,611 13 11	61,730 11 8



## HEALTH EDUCATION

Efforts continue to be made to stimulate public interest in matters pertaining to the health of the community. Distribution of suitable literature and display of posters bring to notice many important matters, including the subject of diphtheria immunisation. Mothercraft is taught in the homes and by talks in Clinics. In addition, special lectures and film exhibitions are given.

Throughout the year 34 evening lectures, covering many aspects of health education and illustrated by sound films, were given by the Medical Staff of the County Health Department to the following groups of pre-formed organisations :—

*Lectures (with sound films) given to outside organisations.*

Organisation	No. of Lectures given
Associations and Guilds (women) ... ..	20
Associations and Guilds (men) ... ..	4
Co-operative Guilds (women) ... ..	3
Co-operative Guilds (men) ... ..	3
Miners' Welfare (Women's Section) ... ..	1
Youth Clubs ... ..	3
Total ... ..	34

These meetings are usually well attended and interest is evidenced by questions and discussions after the lectures.

145 films dealing with health topics were also exhibited at Child Welfare Centres as follows :—





The subjects dealt with at the pre-formed meetings and at the Child Welfare Centres are indicated in the following statement :—

*Films exhibited.*

Subject				Outside Meetings	Child Welfare Clinics
Accidents Don't Happen	...	...	...	1	—
Another Case of Poisoning	...	...	...	11	—
A Modern Guide to Health	...	...	...	2	15
A New Beginning	...	...	...	1	—
A Start in Life	...	...	...	1	7
Behind the Menu	...	...	...	1	—
Blood Transfusion	...	...	...	1	—
Caring for Children	...	...	...	1	5
Clean Milk	...	...	...	2	—
Defeat Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3	—
Fly about the House	...	...	...	1	3
His Fighting Chance	...	...	...	4	—
Mary's Birthday	...	...	...	—	19
Mary Had a Little Lamb	...	...	...	—	2
Mass Radiography	...	...	...	6	2
One Man's Story	...	...	...	2	—
Over Despondency	...	...	...	1	1
Papworth Village Settlement	...	...	...	1	—
Playing With Fire	...	...	...	11	10
Round Figures	...	...	...	1	—
The Nose Has It	...	...	...	17	21
The Story of D.D.T.	...	...	...	1	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	—
Your Children's Ears	...	...	...	1	—
Your Children's Eyes	...	...	...	1	6
Your Children's Meals	...	...	...	1	12
Your Children's Play	...	...	...	1	31
Your Children's Sleep	...	...	...	—	11
Your Children's Teeth	...	...	...	2	—
Your Children Walking	...	...	...	4	—
Your Very Good Health	...	...	...	1	—
Total				82	145

In view of the numerous accidents which take place in the homes of the people and which result in a high mortality rate, opportunity was also taken to stress the preventive measures which can be adopted.

During the period 30th September to 3rd October, a lecture tour under the auspices of the Scottish Council for Health Education was conducted by Dr. Kathleen I. Scott. This consisted of four evening lectures illustrated by films to mixed audiences, and the meetings were held in the Health Institutes at Baillieston, Bellshill, Blantyre and Larkhall. In addition seven schools were included in the itinerary.

*Film Shows given at Institutions.*

Institution							No. of Film Shows
Lightburn Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Longriggend Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Shotts Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
*Stonehouse Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total							39

\* Discontinued at request of Medical Superintendent.



## CLEANLINESS OF MILK SUPPLIES

Some administrative changes affecting the control of the production and distribution of milk supplies were introduced during the year, with a view to ensuring uniformity of practice and a simplification of record keeping.

The changes have added to the work of the Milk Officers, as they are now responsible for the control of methods and care of plant at pasteurising establishments and at all dealers' premises, in addition to their work in connection with dairy farms.

This now ensures that the Milk Officers have control of the hygienic quality of milk supplies at all points from the time of its production until it reaches the consumer.

The following table shows the total number of dairy herds in the County during the last three years, listed according to the grade of milk produced :—

							Attested			
		Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	Ordinary.	Total.	Graded.	Ordinary.	Not Registered
31/12/50	...	34	790	40	10	336	1,210	772	211	468
31/12/51	...	38	845	26	10	292	1,211	798	244	530
31/12/52	...	34	857	10	13	205	1,119	788	142	585
Percentage of Graded Herds							...	...	1950 72·2	1951 75·8
										1952 81·5

It will be noted that the total number of dairy herds shows a decrease of 92. This was due to a complete review of the records which was carried out during the year, when dairy farms which had ceased production were removed from the list.

The general position again shows an improvement—evidenced by the increase in T.T. herds and the marked decrease in Standard and Ordinary herds.

The Special Designation "Standard" automatically comes to an end on 30/9/54.



### Milk Officers

Five Milk Officers were employed during the year. Each Milk Officer has approximately 224 dairy farms to supervise—a number in excess of that generally recognised by the Department of Health as sufficient, namely, 175.

The visits carried out by these Officers during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows, viz.:—

	1951	1952
<i>At Farms on account of—</i>		
Routine Visits ... ..	3,042	3,375
Unsatisfactory Samples ... ..	1,901	1,397
Graded Licences ... ..	472	249
<i>Outwith Farms—</i>		
Pasteurising Plants ... ..	—	201
Dealers ... ..	—	108
	<hr/> 5,415	<hr/> 5,330
Full-day demonstrations ... ..	16	4
Demonstration and advice ... ..	1,751	1,417
Advice only ... ..	3,648	3,600
Samples only ... ..	—	—
	<hr/> 5,415	<hr/> 5,021

The visits for "Farms" are for the whole year, while those at pasteurising plants and dealers' premises are for the period June to December, inclusive.

The total visits show a slight decrease compared to those for last year. There were during 1952, 394 visits less than the previous year, chiefly due to the above-mentioned administrative change.

All registered dairy farms were visited by the Milk Officers during the year, the average number of visits per dairy farm being 4.5.

### MILK SAMPLES.

Graded milk is submitted to the Count and Coliform Tests.

Ungraded milk to the Resazurin Test.

Pasteurised milk to the Phosphatase and Coliform tests.



The following table shows the total number of samples of milk taken from all sources during the year with regard to the cleanliness of the milk supply, viz.:—

		At Farms			Outwith Farms		
		Percentage			Percentage		
		Total	Disconform	Disconform	Total	Disconform	Disconform
Graded	...	2,851	557	19.5	1,219	114	9.4
Ungraded	...	341	95	27.8	182	36	19.8
Gross Total		...	...	...	4,593		
Total Disconform				...	802		
Percentage Disconform				...	17.4	(1951—23.5)	

The percentage of disconform samples of graded milk taken both at farms and at dealers' premises shows a marked improvement from last year. The percentage for farm samples fell from 27.8 to 19.5 and for samples taken at dealers' premises from 18 to 9.4.

The figures for ungraded milk show little change.

The percentage of disconform samples of the total samples taken (17.4) is the best figure since a record was first kept in 1944.

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

Milking Machines	...	...	...	2
Milking Machine Units	...	...	...	5
Tubes for Milking Machines	...	...	...	74
Coolers	...	...	...	15
Bottling Machines	...	...	...	1
Sieves	...	...	...	2
Receiving Tanks	...	...	...	3
Milk Churns	...	...	...	7
Brushes	...	...	...	1
Sterilisers	...	...	...	3
Luggies	...	...	...	2
Carrying Pails	...	...	...	4
Steam Chests	...	...	...	1

#### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

A complete table of the chemical analysis of all grades of milk is incorporated in the report by the County Chemist.

### Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

On 31/12/52 the number of graded licences held in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

#### Producers.

	Total	Producer/ Retailers
Certified Milk ... ..	34	16
T.T. Milk ... ..	857	71
Standard Milk ... ..	10	1
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	13	13

#### Dealers.

	No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk ... ..	2	2
Certified and T.T. Milk ...	1	2
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk ... ..	12	36
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	2	4
T.T. Milk ... ..	24	24
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk ...	52	104
Standard Milk ... ..	—	—
Standard and Pasteurised Milk	1	2
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	73	73

#### Dealers' Supplementary Licence.

	No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk ... ..	—	—
Certified and T.T. Milk ...	—	—
Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk ... ..	7	21
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	—	—
T.T. Milk ... ..	8	8
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk ...	5	10
Standard Milk ... ..	1	1
Standard and Pasteurised Milk	—	—
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	5	5



The following licences were granted during the year, viz.:—

*Producers.*

				Total	Producer/ Retailers
Certified	...	...	...	—	3
T.T.	...	...	...	45	35
Standard	...	...	...	—	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	3	—
				<hr/> 48	<hr/> 39

*Dealers.*

						Total.
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	3
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	23
Standard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	41
						<hr/> 68

*Dealers' Supplementary.*

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	—
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Standard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 3

*Licences suspended or revoked.*—Nil.

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken at dealers' premises by the Food and Drugs Inspector during the months January to May, inclusive. The results of samples taken under this heading by the Milk Officers from June to December are included in the general table earlier in the report :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.		Certified	Tuberculin Tested	Standard	Pasteur- ised	T.T. Pasteurised
Under 30,000	...	5	94	1	—	—
„ 100,000	...	1	19	1	—	—
„ 200,000	...	—	7	—	—	—
Over 200,000	...	—	13	2	—	—
		<hr/> 6	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 4	<hr/> —	<hr/> —
Coliform Bacilli present in one-tenth of a ml.		—	—	—	—	—
Coliform Bacilli present in one-hundredth of a ml.	... ..	—	12	—	2	1

The Pasteurised and T.T. Pasteurised samples procured were not examined for bacteriological content but to comply with the Milk (Special Designations) (Amendment) Order (Scotland), 1944, viz.:—

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

Coliform Bacilli.—130 negative, 2 positive (as shown in table).

Phosphatase Test.—132 sufficiently heat treated.

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

Coliform Bacilli.—101 negative, 1 positive (as shown in table).

Phosphatase Test.—102 sufficiently heat treated.

Of the 143 samples of graded milk taken, 118 or 82·5 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order ; 25 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

13 exceeded the bacterial count.

9 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

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

### Milk Supplied to School Children

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, approximately 3,000 gals. of milk are consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

Approximately 92·4 per cent. of this milk is pasteurised and the remainder is Certified or Tuberculin Tested.

Remarkably few complaints are received from Headmasters, and samples taken on delivery of supplies to the bottling premises and after delivery to the schools show that a satisfactory standard is being maintained.



157 samples were taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector from supplies on delivery to the bottling premises, and 25 of these samples did not comply with the bacteriological standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

5 exceeded bacterial count.

17 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

3 exceeded bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

These samples were procured on delivery from 18 producers in Lanarkshire.

142 bottles of milk were procured on delivery to schools, and 17 did not conform to the standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

Nil exceeded bacterial count.

14 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

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

The sources of these samples were not known.

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

### Bacteriological Examination of School Milk Supplies

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.	Jan to Mar.		Apr. to June		July to Sept.		Oct to Dec.		Total.	
	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.
Under 30,000	64	41	45	29	—	27	—	42	109	139
„ 100,000	19	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
„ 200,000	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Over 200,000	4	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	8	3
	89	41	68	29	—	30	—	42	157	142

Coliform	Bacilli									
present in one-										
hundredth of a										
ml. ...	...	3	—	17	2	—	9	—	6	20
										17

The following table gives the result of chemical examination of 282 samples as delivered to the various schools and dealers :—

Milk Fat per cent.		No.	Solids not Fat per cent.		No.
Under	3.0	2	Under	8.5	—
	3.0	2		8.5	6
	3.1	2		8.6	20
	3.2	5		8.7	35
	3.3	11		8.8	71
	3.4	15		8.9	85
	3.5	32		9.0	49
	3.6	30		9.1	15
	3.7	51		9.2	—
	3.8	40		9.3	1
	3.9	38		9.4	—
	4.0 and over	54		9.5 and over	—
		<hr/> 282 <hr/>			<hr/> 282 <hr/>

### Non-Graded Milk

The number of non-graded herds in the County producing milk for sale on 31st December, 1952, was 205. This is a reduction of 87 compared to the figures for last year and indicates good progress.

It is worthy of note that 142 of the 205 herds are "attested."

During the year the Milk Officers paid 793 visits to non-graded farms which is an average of 3.86 visits per farm.

*Samples.*—523 samples of non-graded milk were taken for examination during the year—341 at dairy farms and 182 at dealers' premises. There is no official standard test for non-graded milk, but 119 samples were submitted to Hiscox Test and 404 to the Count and Coliform Test, which is the same standard as that applied to samples of graded milk.

Results show that 25 per cent. of the samples were considered to be unsatisfactory, which compares favourably with the percentage of graded samples which was 19.5.



### Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds

Under the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as from 31st March, 1938.

The following is a statement of the work carried out during the year :—

Herds registered	...	...	...	1,106
Herds inspected	...	...	...	1,036
Cows examined	...	...	...	37,866

Cows with abnormal condition of udder :—

			1951	1952
Tuberculosis	...	...	5	1
Mastitis	...	...	34	17

The marked decrease in cows with abnormal conditions of the udder should be noted. Compared with 1951, the number affected with Tuberculosis has fallen from 5 to 1, and those with Mastitis from 34 to 17.

### Biological Examination of Milk

Owing to the scarcity of guinea pigs and the greatly increased demand for examination of specimens from human sources, no samples of milk were examined biologically during the year. This for the last two years has been commented on by me but there seems to be no immediate solution.

#### Previous Years.

Year	Samples examined	Number positive	Percentage positive
1944	865	7	0·8
1945	417	4	0·96
1946	310	3	0·96
1947	257	9	3·5
1948	203	4	1·9
1949	116	1	0·86
1950	17	—	—
1951	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—

### Tuberculosis Order, 1938

Five animals were taken and slaughtered under this Order during the year. Tuberculous lesions were found in all animals and in three cases the udders were affected. In 1951, 8 animals were slaughtered and in 3 lesions of the udder were found.

### Attested Herds Scheme

There were 1,515 Attested Herds, 788 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 142 non-graded and the remaining 585 were not registered.

This scheme is under the supervision of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and during the year a total of 120 reactors to the Tuberculin Test was notified in 67 herds.

		No. of Herds	No. of Reactors
Single reactors	...	51	51
2 reactors	... ..	6	12
3 reactors	... ..	3	9
4 reactors	... ..	1	4
5 reactors	... ..	2	10
6 reactors	... ..	2	12
7 reactors	... ..	1	7
15 reactors	... ..	1	15
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		67	120
		<hr/>	<hr/>

There is a marked improvement from last year, both in the number of herds affected and in the number of reactors.

Affected herds were reduced from 92 to 67 and the number of reactors from 234 to 120.

All these reactors were immediately removed from the herds on the instructions of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector.

### Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

During the year, 44 producers were notified from this office regarding the failure to seal milk churns.

Repeated contraventions were reported to the County Council resulting in proceedings being instituted in 10 cases.

The details of these proceedings are included in the Food and Drugs Inspector's report.



### Scottish Milk Testing Scheme

Under the above Scheme, large creameries and milk depots may appoint Milk Testers whose duty it is to make a daily inspection of all incoming supplies for taste, smell and appearance, and a weekly test (Resazurin Test) for keeping quality.

Supplies which fail the daily Platform Test or the weekly Resazurin Test on two consecutive occasions are notified to the Local Authority of the producing area.

In Lanarkshire the procedure adopted is to have these complaints investigated within 48 hours and a report submitted on the general conditions prevailing at the farm and the action taken with regard to the complaint. The gist of this report is then sent to the complainer.

It has been found that these reports are appreciated by Creamery Managers and others interested as they at least show that their complaints have had prompt attention.

Generally speaking these complaints serve a useful purpose in drawing attention to those producers whose milking methods require more frequent supervision by the Milk Officers.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 17 per cent. of the complaints received no defects were found at the producers' premises and a sample of milk was found to conform to the required standard. Last year (1951) the percentage was 22.

The following table shows the number of complaints received from Creameries and Milk Depots and the number of visits to farms paid by Milk Officers as a result of these complaints :—

				No. of Complaints	No. of Visits by Milk Officer
1948	...	...	...	273	586
1949	...	...	...	474	840
1950	...	...	...	340	429
1951	...	...	...	330	584
1952	...	...	...	329	433



## REPORT OF THE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR

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### BUILDING BYE-LAWS

The number of plans lodged for approval was 1,289, made up as follows :—

Plans for new buildings, 579 ; Plans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, including alterations in the mode of occupancy, 388 ; Plans for which planning permission only was required, 322.

The exact nature of the buildings set forth in these plans is shown in Table I.

A large proportion of the plans submitted did not conform to the Bye-laws, but in most cases the owners or architects were willing to make the necessary adjustments, or to carry out alternative schemes suggested by this Department. In the comparatively few cases in which agreement could not be reached, the disconformities were reported to the County Clerk for consideration by the appropriate Committee.

The sites or buildings were all inspected on receipt of the plans, and the buildings regularly inspected during the progress of the works. Drainage schemes were arranged, and the drains and sanitary fittings smoke-tested.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building Bye-laws, 11 plans were received and approval granted for various works of a minor character.



TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1952, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BYE-LAWS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH	NEW BUILDINGS					ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS				
	Houses and Shops	Fac-tories	Public Build-ings	Agri-cultural Build-ings	Others †	Houses and Shops *	Fac-tories	Public Build-ings	Agri-cultural Build-ings	Others †
Avondale ...	6	—	1	1	6	13	—	1	—	1
Biggar ...	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Blantyre ...	1	—	2	1	12	15	—	1	2	—
Bothwell ...	17	3	1	1	62	39	10	10	4	6
Cadder ...	9	—	—	1	29	14	3	—	3	4
Cambuslang ...	5	1	—	1	35	12	2	1	—	—
Cambusnethan ...	5	2	—	3	14	6	1	2	1	2
Carlisle ...	9	2	1	4	8	16	2	—	1	—
Carmichael ...	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock ...	3	—	—	—	5	9	—	1	—	—
Carnwath ...	3	—	—	8	10	11	—	2	2	1
Carstairs ...	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	1	2	1
Coulter ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Crawford ...	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	1
Crawfordjohn ...	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Dalserf ...	5	—	2	6	17	20	2	1	1	—
Dalziel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas ...	1	1	2	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
Dunsyre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
East Kilbride ...	17	2	3	5	22	8	2	1	3	2
Glassford ...	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
Glasgow ...	2	1	—	—	11	9	1	—	—	—
Hamilton ...	3	—	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	—
Lamington and Wandel ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Liberton ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow ...	5	2	1	3	14	20	—	2	4	2
New Monkland ...	3	—	1	4	8	13	1	1	2	—
Old Monkland ...	8	4	—	5	54	18	—	2	1	2
Pettinain ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen ...	1	—	—	—	19	6	—	—	—	2
Shotts ...	11	1	1	1	18	15	—	—	1	2
Stonehouse ...	1	—	—	1	6	7	—	—	—	—
Symington ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Walston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wiston and Robertson ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	124	20	16	53	366	279	24	30	29	26

‡ Private garages, 256; Storage huts, 20; Sub-stations, 17; Lock-up garages, 9; W.C. accommodation, 9; Greenhouses, 5; Pump houses, 4; Weighing offices, 4; Ambulance rooms, 3; Offices, 3; Piggeries, 3; Public conveniences, 3; Canteen buildings, 2; Garden sheds, 2; Hen houses, 2; Met houses, 2; Mine gantry, 2; Aviary, 1; Boiler house, 1; Club house, 1; Control centre, 1; Cooling tower, 1; Haulage house, 1; Heat treatment block, 1; Lamp room, 1; Loading dock, 1; Mess room, 1; Old men's hut, 1; Pay boxes, 1; Police station, 1; Porch, 1; Pump shelter, 1; Rest room, 1; Reto house, 1; Sewage purification works, 1; Tennis pavilion, 1; Water tower, 1. Total 366.

† Stores, 6; Licensed premises, 4; Bacon factory, 2; Club house, 2; Offices, 2; W.C. accommodation, 2; Boiler house, 1; Cold room, 1; Commercial garage, 1; Laboratory, 1; Latrine accommodation, 1; Pit-head baths, 1; Processing factory, 1; Workshop, 1. Total 26.

\* Includes plans for additions to dwelling-houses. In this way 69 apartments were added to 52 houses.



TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS LODGED DURING 1952.

PARISH			HOUSES						
			One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards	Shops	Total
Avondale	...	...	—	—	1	4	1	—	6
Biggar	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Blantyre	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bothwell	...	...	—	—	365	268	14	1	648
Cadder	...	...	—	—	1	8	2	—	11
Cambuslang	...	...	—	—	64	41	—	—	105
Cambusnethan	...	...	—	—	47	52	1	—	100
Carluke	...	...	—	—	91	60	1	—	152
Carmichael	...	...	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Carmunnock	...	...	—	—	22	15	—	—	37
Carnwath	...	...	—	—	6	3	—	—	9
Carstairs	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coulter	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	...	...	—	—	9	5	—	—	14
Crawfordjohn	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf	...	...	—	—	148	77	2	—	227
Dalziel	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinton	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dunsyre	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	...	...	—	71	451	478	66	—	1,066
Glassford	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Glasgow	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Hamilton	...	...	—	—	42	30	—	—	72
Lamington and Wandel			—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lanark	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Liberton	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow	...	...	—	—	64	46	—	—	110
New Monkland	...	...	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Old Monkland	...	...	—	—	2	3	2	—	7
Pettinain	...	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Rutherglen	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Shotts	...	...	—	—	162	81	4	2	249
Stonehouse	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Symington	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walston	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Robertson			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...		—	71	1,476	1,194	96	4	2,841



### Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950-1952

In terms of the above Acts the Local Authority are empowered to make grants to private persons for the provision of dwellings by means of the conversion of houses or other buildings, or the improvement of existing dwellings, provided that after completion of the works, the dwellings will provide housing accommodation for a period, in normal circumstances, of not less than 30 years, and will conform to the requirements specified by the Secretary of State.

The following figures give details of applications submitted and grants authorised. In all cases the properties were surveyed, and reports forwarded to the County Clerk.

#### *Applications received during year 1952.*

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	15
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

#### *Applications granted (including applications received in previous year).*

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	13
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of dwellings referred to	...	...	...	...	...	15
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Estimated cost of works	...	...	...	£8,111	2	0
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Total grants authorised	...	...	...	£4,055	11	0
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Work was completed on 13 projects during the year and 10 were still in course of alteration.

In addition to the above applications, many enquiries were received from intending applicants, but in most cases it was found after the properties had been surveyed, that the proposed works would not bring the houses up to the required standards, and were therefore not eligible for grant.

In terms of Section 180 of the Above Acts, 4 applications were received for the erection of houses of less than three apartments, viz.:—

#### EAST KILBRIDE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(1) 25 two-apartment houses (flatted type) at Murray (2nd Development).

(2) 18 two-apartment houses (flatted type) at Murray (3rd Development).

(3) 12 two-apartment houses (flatted type) at Murray (6th Development).

(4) 16 two-apartment houses (flatted type) at Westwood (1st Development).



### **Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1946**

1,354 houses erected by the Local Authority, and 408 houses by the Scottish Special Housing Association, were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as completed and eligible for grant, said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

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

Building operations in connection with alterations and improvements to 7 houses for the accommodation of agricultural workers or others whose economic position is substantially the same as such workers, were satisfactorily completed during the year, and reported on to the County Clerk with a view to the issue of Certificates " B " to the respective owners. This concludes the scheme.

### **Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950**

One application under Section 100 of the above Act was made for grant to assist in the erection of 2 houses for farm workers at Wintermuir Farm, Biggar. This was approved by the Housing Committee and Certificate " A " issued.

### **Building Licensing Regulations**

345 applications for licences were received during the year, and 202 licences issued amounting to £94,958. 59 licences amounting to £139,550 were granted for erection of new houses. The properties referred to in the applications were inspected, circumstances investigated, and reports forwarded to the County Clerk for consideration by the appropriate Committee.

ALEXANDER FRAME,  
*County Building Inspector.*

County Health Department,  
Beckford Street,  
HAMILTON, 4th May, 1953.



## CHEMICAL LABORATORY

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

The number of samples and specimens submitted for examination was 6,780.

### River Pollution

The number of samples examined was 1,478. Evidence of trade waste impurities was sought in 223 samples and sewage pollution in 107 samples.

<i>Source</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>
Streams ... ..	1,222
Coal Washers ... ..	68
Paper Works ... ..	39
Ammonia Works ... ..	29
Print Dye Works ... ..	21
Sewage Works Outfalls ... ..	29
Mine Waters ... ..	22
Miscellaneous ... ..	48

### Water Supplies

383 samples were examined during the year, and of these 37 were private supplies.

WATER WORKS.—Camps Reservoir, 52; Cambuslang Tank, 2; Carluke Filters, 2; Lintmill Reservoir, 2; Dura Springs, 2; Daer, 2.

PUBLIC SUPPLIES OF BURGHS.—Lanark, 6; Biggar, 3.

## Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

Of the 2,080 samples received, 142 were submitted formally.

Article	Number examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Sweet Milk ...	21	131	2	12
T.T. Milk ...	37	336	—	6
Pasteurised Milk ...	—	401	—	5
Certified Milk ...	—	4	—	1
Standard Milk ...	1	2	—	—
Cream ...	—	3	—	—
Milk Powder ...	—	2	—	—
Ice-Cream ...	—	216	—	49
Condensed Milk ...	—	7	—	1
Margarine ...	—	1	—	—
Mince ...	16	256	4	28
Sliced Sausage ...	10	256	2	11
Link Sausage ...	—	64	—	1
Sausage Meat ...	—	3	—	—
Stewed Steak ...	—	2	—	—
Meat Roll ...	—	2	—	—
Mince and Peas ...	—	1	—	—
Potted Meat ...	—	2	—	—
Vienna Sausage ...	—	1	—	—
Meat Paste ...	—	13	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	—	6	—	4
Fish Paste ...	—	3	—	—
Coffee ...	—	6	—	—
Coffee and Chicory ...	—	11	—	1
Flour ...	—	24	—	—
Rice ...	—	3	—	—
Baking Powder ...	—	7	—	1
Shredded Suet ...	—	3	—	—
Jam ...	—	9	—	—
Table Jelly ...	—	19	—	5
Salad Cream ...	—	9	—	—
Mustard ...	—	5	—	—
Sauce ...	—	32	—	—
Pepper ...	—	3	—	—
Vinegar ...	—	7	—	—
Mixed Spice ...	—	20	—	—
Aspirin ...	—	9	—	—
Health Salts ...	—	1	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil ...	—	2	—	—
Almond Oil ...	—	2	—	—
Oil of Wintergreen ...	—	5	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ...	—	11	—	3
Epsom Salts ...	—	1	—	—
Chocolate Laxative ...	—	1	—	—
Syrup of Figs ...	—	1	—	—
Glycerine ...	—	1	—	—
Almond Essence ...	—	1	—	—
Saccharin Tablets ...	—	3	—	—
Household Ammonia ...	—	3	—	—



Article	Number examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Dates ... ..	—	6	—	—
Glace Cherries ... ..	—	2	—	—
Aerated Water ... ..	—	5	—	1
Sherry ... ..	—	1	—	—
Whisky ... ..	56	2	4	—
Rum ... ..	1	—	—	—

These figures show that once again ice-cream is the article of food which is most frequently deficient but, on the whole, the deficiencies recorded this year were smaller than the previous year. The percentage of all formal samples deficient this year was 8.4 compared to 18 last year, while the percentage of informal samples was slightly higher at 6.1 as against 5.6.

The following table records the monthly variation in milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat of the milks received in this laboratory.

A — Samples obtained at farms.

B — Graded milks obtained at shops and creameries.

C — Milks supplied to schools.

D — Milks obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

		A		B		C		D	
		Milk Fat	Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Solids not fat
Jan. ...	...	4.12	8.97	3.79	8.90	3.81	8.96	3.52	8.80
Feb. ...	...	4.20	8.91	3.68	8.83	3.83	8.89	3.68	8.91
Mar. ...	...	4.02	8.84	3.63	8.73	3.75	8.93	3.48	8.79
April...	...	4.14	8.82	3.75	8.85	3.81	8.87	3.57	8.81
May ...	...	4.01	8.92	3.58	8.88	3.59	8.89	3.54	8.85
June...	...	4.08	8.95	3.65	8.77	3.53	9.03	3.88	8.91
July ...	...	4.07	8.84	3.63	8.77	No samples		3.82	8.79
Aug. ....	...	4.25	8.75	3.70	8.80	3.64	8.83	3.64	8.87
Sept. ....	...	4.28	9.00	3.80	8.92	3.80	8.87	3.83	8.90
Oct. ...	...	4.26	8.94	3.84	8.93	3.86	8.87	3.85	8.88
Nov. ...	...	4.14	8.96	3.90	8.95	3.83	8.88	3.84	8.93
Dec. ...	...	4.27	9.04	3.73	8.95	3.60	8.83	3.70	8.94

The average figures for the years 1948 - 1952, inclusive, are :—

1948 ...	...	4.07	8.83	3.65	8.80	3.74	8.86	3.68	8.78
1949 ...	...	4.06	8.83	3.73	8.75	3.67	8.89	3.65	8.84
1950 ...	...	4.16	8.89	3.77	8.89	3.77	8.92	3.72	8.82
1951 ...	...	4.19	8.93	3.74	8.89	3.76	8.88	3.67	8.89
1952 ...	...	4.15	8.91	3.71	8.84	3.76	8.90	3.76	8.88



This table clearly demonstrates that over the five-year period there has been a slight improvement in the milk fat and milk solids not fat content of the milk produced and sold in the County area.

It has always been accepted that there is a reduction in the quality of milk as it passes through the various stages from the cow to the consumer but it is not generally realised that the reduction is so great. These tables demonstrate that the fall in fat content averages between 9.3 per cent. and 13.8 per cent. over the five-year period.

Milk of hygienic quality received from Milk Officers :—

Certified	...	...	...	22
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	793
Standard	...	...	...	8
Ordinary	...	...	...	107
Pasteurised	...	...	...	89

Thirty-eight samples were unsatisfactory. Four Tuberculin Tested milks were deficient in milk fat and 17 in milk solids other than milk fat, 3 were tainted and of the 5 tested for the presence of blood one showed a positive reaction. Three Ordinary milks were deficient in milk fat and 6 in milk solids other than milk fat. Blood was detected in 2 samples and 2 were tainted.

### **Methylene Blue Test**

884 samples were examined and 224 did not conform.

### **Resazurin Test**

691 samples were examined and 164 were unsatisfactory.

### **Miscellaneous Samples**

250 samples were received from Burghs of Airdrie and Coatbridge, Drainage Department, Sanitary Department and Town and Country Planning Department.

### **Atmospheric Pollution**

The work of assessing the amount of deposits from the atmosphere continues at Cardowan, Shotts, Morningside and Carmyle.

At Cardowan, Shotts and Morningside comparison of the results obtained over a period shows a slight reduction in the matter deposited



in these areas. At Carmyle the deposit gauge was placed in position at the beginning of February, so we have only started to build up a record and it will be some time before an assessment can be made. The daily recording of the concentration of sulphur dioxide continues and the figures obtained are following a similar pattern to last year. The concentrations recorded are lower in summer than in winter. It should be remembered that household fires will boost up the concentrations recorded during winter months, also coal is much richer in sulphur to-day than it was pre-war. Lead peroxide sticks are also used to determine sulphur dioxide and results obtained follow a similar pattern being lower in summer than in winter. In the daily recordings of sulphur dioxide a known volume of air is examined and the concentration accurately calculated, whereas with the lead peroxide sticks the volume of air which comes in contact with the stick depends on the velocity of the wind and the volume is not measured. The daily concentration of sulphur dioxide is measured at Carmyle Police Station, and the lead peroxide sticks are at Carmyle Police Station and at Welfare Institute in Carmyle Village.

The Iron Works at Carmyle are a very modern plant and utilise pyritic residues from sulphuric acid manufacture. The residues arriving at the works at present contain 6.9 per cent. sulphur. It has long been recognised that the method of sulphuric acid manufacture has not been as efficient as it might be and a new type of "flash roaster" furnace has been designed. Several are in process of construction and one or two will come into operation early in 1953. The sulphur content of the pyritic residues reaching Clyde Iron Works from the new roasters will probably be under 1 per cent. sulphur. Therefore it is expected that lower concentrations of sulphur dioxide will be recorded in the future.

Future developments envisaged at Clyde Iron Works are the construction of a new sintering plant, new ore beds and a new ore conveyor system. The new sintering plant will have a much higher chimney which will help to carry the sulphur dioxide beyond Carmyle. The new ore beds and conveyor system are expected to reduce the dust nuisance.

Tables giving sulphur dioxide concentrations and dust deposited from the atmosphere are contained in the Report of the County Sanitary Inspector, pages 169 and 170.



# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT BY CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1952

## STAFF

### *Dental Department*

#### Chief Dental Officer

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

#### Assistant Dental Officers

ANDREW C. F. RANKIN, L.D.S.

GORDON EGAN M'INTYRE, L.D.S.

Mrs. MARY H. OWENS, L.D.S.

GEORGE REID, L.D.S.

ARCHIBALD HAY, L.D.S.

(a) ALEXANDER WESTWOOD, L.D.S.

Miss MARGT. S. M'DONALD, L.D.S.

(b) WILLIAM ALEX. THAIN, L.D.S.

(c) MARTYN L. H. DAVIES, L.D.S.

(a) Appointed 25/2/52.

(b) Appointed 1/4/52.

(c) Appointed 21/4/52.

The staffing position this year is much improved in that we have filled the three vacancies and are now up to our present establishment of nine Assistant Dental Officers. Still more officers are required, however, to undertake the dental inspection and treatment of the school population and to provide an adequate dental service for the expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. At the present time we are inspecting and treating those mothers and young children who seek treatment, and of the 91,000 school children in the County it is estimated that we will inspect about 55,000 in Session 1952-53.

The three officers appointed during the year are employed mainly on school dental inspection and treatment—Mr. Westwood in Victoria Public School, Airdrie, and by Mobile Unit in the surrounding County area; Mr. Thain in Wishaw Public School and County area up to and including Shotts; while Mr. Davies operates a Mobile Unit in the widespread area from Glenboig and Gartcosh round by Chryston, Stepps and Bishopbriggs to Mount Vernon and Tollcross. County Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment is now being provided



in several centres—Motherwell, Bellshill, Coatbridge, Blantyre, etc.—but the Dental Clinic at Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, remains the main centre because it is centrally situated, has the dental laboratory attached and has valuable X-ray facilities available.

The dental treatment of long-term patients in hospital was continued during the year but it was found difficult to spare the necessary time for this work and renewed negotiations with the Regional Hospital Board allowed the County Dental staff to withdraw from this service on 15th November, 1952.

The number of mothers treated has increased from 57 last year to 248 this year while the number of pre-school children has dropped from 120 to 98. The total amount of work carried out shows a marked increase over last year in almost every column of the detailed summary.

Many more requests for orthodontic treatment have been received and new cases commenced during the year have increased from 26 in 1951 to 77 this year. Cases under treatment during the year amounted to 111 and it was considered expedient to have the children treated by the area officer, in the local clinic. This considerably reduced the loss of education hours as it eliminated travelling and enabled the child to return to school with the least possible delay.

I append a summary of the work done by individual officers and a detailed report of treatment carried out under the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and at each hospital concerned. Details of the work completed under the School Dental Service can be obtained from the Annual Report, 1951-52, of the Executive School Medical Officer and in Table V at the end of that report.

WILLIAM GIBSON,  
*Chief Dental Officer.*

Dental Department,  
13 Clydesdale Street,  
HAMILTON, *January, 1953.*



# INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF WORK OF OFFICERS.

Name	Number of Patients	Number of Attendances	EXTRACTIONS			DENTURE WORK			ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT			
			Local	Teeth	Gen.	Teeth	Number of Fillings	Other conservative work		Number of Dentures Repairs		
											No. of Cases	Appliances
William Gibson ...	477	1,449	207	323	181	1,440	131	67	151	2	44	39
Mrs. Mary H. Owens ...	120	177	6	24	57	384	60	10	31	—	—	—
Archibald Hay ...	49	170	21	69	—	—	3	5	15	1	23	20
Margaret M'Donald ...	14	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	14	18
Gordon M'Intyre ...	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
George Reid ...	14	47	7	14	—	—	4	4	—	—	14	3
Alexander Westwood ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
William Thain ...	16	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	13
Total	692	2,070	241	430	238	1,824	198	86	207	3	111	94



## SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT COMPLETED DURING 1952.

Scheme	Total No. of Patients		Attendances.		Extractions				Denture Cases				Fillings		Other Conservative Treatment		Orthodontic Treatment	
	Male	Female			Local	Teeth	Gen.	Teeth	Upper or Lower	Upper or Lower	P/— or P/P	Total	Re-pair	Cases	Teeth		New Cases	Cases under Treatment Fitted
Child Welfare (Mothers)	—	248	730	50	126	115	1337	26	49	25	149	1	37	81	27	—	—	—
Child Welfare (Pre-school) ...	50	48	105	16	26	54	181	—	—	—	—	—	13	25	5	—	—	—
School Children ...	56	57	758	32	50	39	188	—	—	30	30	2	7	8	24	77	111	94
Cleland Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longriggend Hospital ...	—	72	182	31	50	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	21	42	25	—	—	—
Lightburn Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motherwell Hospital ...	2	7	18	11	17	2	20	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Stonehouse Hospital ...	30	33	103	23	32	28	98	3	3	—	9	—	9	16	3	—	—	—
Shotts Hospital ...	—	24	27	9	13	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Roadmeetings Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenlee Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hairmyres Hospital ...	41	24	147	69	116	—	—	8	2	—	12	—	16	24	—	—	—	—
Total	179	513	2070	241	430	238	1824	38	55	59	207	3	104	198	86	77	111	94



## FOOD AND DRUGS

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

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark and the manner in which the samples were procured, etc.:—

District	Inspections made	Samples procured			Total	Analysed	
		Formal	Informal	Received privately		Public Analyst	Chemical Laboratory
County Area ...	2,789	177	1,159	1	1,337	177	1,160
Burgh of Biggar	28	8	18	—	26	8	18
Burgh of Lanark	78	8	56	—	64	8	56
Total ..	2,895	193	1,233	1	1,427	193	1,234

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

Article	Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
Sweet Milk ... ..	151	151	9
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	49	49	—
Standard Milk ... ..	1	1	—
Condensed Milk ... ..	6	6	—
Evaporated Milk ... ..	1	1	—
Marlyn Milk Plus ... ..	1	1	—
Cream ... ..	3	3	—
Ice-Cream ... ..	256	256	16
Ice-Cream Mix ... ..	4	4	—
G.M.S. Powder ... ..	1	1	—
Morfat ... ..	1	1	—
Jelly Cream ... ..	1	1	—
Chocolate Cup ... ..	1	1	—
Margarine ... ..	3	3	—
Rum ... ..	1	1	—
Sherry ... ..	1	1	—
Whisky ... ..	56	56	4
Mince ... ..	273	273	14
Sausages ... ..	334	334	17
Sausage Meat ... ..	3	3	—
Stewed Steak ... ..	2	2	—
Meat Roll ... ..	2	2	—
Mince and Peas ... ..	1	1	—
Meat Paste ... ..	10	10	—
Beef Paste ... ..	1	1	—
Veal and Ham Paste ...	1	1	1
Ham and Beef Meat Paste ...	1	1	—
Beef and Pork Spiced ...	1	1	—
Tongue Paste ... ..	3	3	—
Potted Meat ... ..	2	2	—
Beef Suet ... ..	3	3	1
Fish Paste ... ..	2	2	—
Fish Cakes ... ..	6	6	3
Shrimp Paste ... ..	1	1	—
Salmon, Tomato and Fish Spread ... ..	1	1	—
Salad Cream ... ..	9	9	—
<i>Carry forward</i>	1,193	1,193	65



Article	Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,193	1,193	65
Vegetable Salad ... ..	1	1	—
Salad Sandwich Cream ... ..	1	1	—
Horseradish Cream ... ..	1	1	—
Vinegar ... ..	10	10	—
Sauce ... ..	5	5	—
Chop Sauce ... ..	3	3	—
Fruit Sauce ... ..	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup ... ..	23	23	—
Chico ... ..	1	1	—
Coffee ... ..	5	5	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	12	12	1
Flour ... ..	2	2	—
Self-Raising Flour ... ..	22	22	—
Swiss Roll Mixture ... ..	1	1	—
Sponge Mixture ... ..	1	1	—
Saccharin Tablets ... ..	4	4	—
Jam ... ..	10	10	—
Lemon Curd ... ..	2	2	—
Gelatine ... ..	3	3	—
Aerated Waters ... ..	6	6	—
Jelly Crystals ... ..	21	21	3
Table Jelly ... ..	2	2	—
Glace Cherries ... ..	2	2	—
Dates ... ..	6	6	—
Baked Beans ... ..	1	1	—
Pearl Barley ... ..	1	1	—
Ground Rice ... ..	2	2	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	2	2	—
Ground Cinnamon ... ..	2	2	—
Ground Nutmeg ... ..	2	2	—
Baking Powder ... ..	7	7	1
Curry Powder ... ..	5	5	—
Mixed Mustard ... ..	7	7	—
Mixed Spice ... ..	10	10	—
Pepper ... ..	4	4	—
Drugs ... ..	46	46	2
Total	1,427	1,427	72

Twenty-seven of the deficient samples were taken formally and 45 informally. With regard to the formal non-genuine samples, informations were lodged with the County Clerk. The vendors from whom the informal samples were procured were kept under observation and formal samples taken.

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

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
27	Sweet Milk	8th May, 1952	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
33	Mince	9th May, 1952	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 24th June, 1952. Fined £2.
34	Ice-Cream	9th May, 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 30th July, 1952. Fined £2.
47	Ice-Cream	30th May, 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 30th July, 1952. Fined £2.
48	Ice-Cream	30th May, 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 13th August, 1952. Fined £2.
55	Sweet Milk	18th June, 1952	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 29th July, 1952. Fined £1.
63	Ice-Cream	30th June, 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 10th Sept., 1952. Fined £3.
65	Ice-Cream	1st July, 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 10th Sept., 1952. Fined £3.
69	Ice-Cream	1st July, 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 10th Sept., 1952. Fined £3.
70	Ice-Cream	2nd July, 1952	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 15th August, 1952. Fined £1.
72	Ice-Cream	3rd July, 1952	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 24th Sept., 1952. Fined £3.
81	Slicing Sausage	19th Aug., 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 3rd Oct., 1952. Fined £4.
82	Ice-Cream	19th Aug., 1952	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court in Oct., 1952. Fined £2.



Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
83	Ice-Cream	21st Aug., 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 15th Oct., 1952. Fined £2.
88	Whisky	26th Aug., 1952	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
91	Whisky	28th Aug., 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 17th Oct., 1952. Fined £2.
94	Ice-Cream	29th Aug., 1952	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court in Oct., 1952. Fined £2.
95	Ice-Cream	1st Sept., 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court in Oct., 1952. Fined £3.
96	Ice-Cream	1st Sept., 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court in Oct., 1952. Fined £3.
102	Slicing Sausage	11th Sept., 1952	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 21st Oct., 1952. Fined £2.
128	Ice-Cream	7th Oct., 1952	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
130	Mince	14th Oct., 1952	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 21st Nov., 1952. Fined £2.
151	Mince	24th Oct., 1952	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
156	Sweet Milk	19th Nov., 1952	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
174	Mince	3rd Dec., 1952	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 9th Jan., 1953. Fined £2.
186	Whisky	11th Dec., 1952	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
191	Whisky	19th Dec., 1952	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.

The following tables show the number of samples of sweet milk analysed during the year classified according to the percentage of milk fat and of milk solids other than milk fat which they contained and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors, viz., producer-wholesalers, producer-retailers and retailers :—

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

Milk Fat Percentage	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
	Producer- Wholesalers	Producer- Retailers	Retailers	Total
2.6	—	1	—	1
2.8	1	—	—	1
2.9	1	2	—	3
3.0	4	—	—	4
3.1	5	2	—	7
3.2	5	2	—	7
3.3	6	4	—	10
3.4	15	1	—	16
3.5	10	—	—	10
3.6	12	8	—	20
3.7	14	7	—	21
3.8	8	6	—	14
3.9	8	2	—	10
4.0	9	—	—	9
4.1	1	2	—	3
4.2	3	—	—	3
4.3	2	1	—	3
4.4	3	1	—	4
4.8	1	—	—	1
4.9	1	1	—	2
5.5	—	1	—	1
5.8	1	—	—	1
	110	41	—	151



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

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—8·5 PER CENT.

Non-Fatty Solids Percentage	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
	Producer- Wholesalers	Producer Retailers	Retailers	Total
7·9	—	1	—	1
8·1	1	—	—	1
8·2	1	—	—	1
8·4	1	1	—	2
8·5	6	2	—	8
8·6	13	7	—	20
8·7	15	5	—	20
8·8	25	8	—	33
8·9	14	10	—	24
9·0	16	4	—	20
9·1	13	1	—	14
9·2	5	2	—	7
	110	41	—	151

SWEET MILK.—151 formal and informal samples were procured and 9 were found to be deficient. Of the latter number, 3 warranted informations being submitted to the County Clerk. In only one instance, however, were proceedings taken and the vendor fined £1. In the other two instances, the deficiency was so small that cautionary letters were sent by the County Clerk.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDERS, 1951.—50 samples of designated milk were procured for chemical analysis only, all of which proved to be genuine. In addition, during the first six months of the year, 377 samples were obtained for chemical and bacteriological examinations at the regular supervision and sampling of designated milks delivered to distributors' premises. For the last six months of the year, this supervision and sampling at distributors' premises was carried out by the Milk Officers' Department, on the instruction of the County Medical Officer. The number of depots now licensed to pasteurise milk has increased to 13 during the year.



**CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.**—Despite the alterations to supervision and sampling at distributors' premises already referred to, the County Medical Officer desired the control of school milk to be continued under the supervision of this Department. In this connection, 150 samples were procured of milk intended for consumption in schools as delivered to the distributors' premises and 142 bottles were obtained from various schools throughout the County.

**SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.**—All cooking centres where school meals are prepared were visited periodically. As formerly, particular attention is directed towards the hygienic storage and handling of all foodstuffs. Generally speaking, these cooking centres are found to be kept in a clean condition but in several instances storage of cereals is not all that could be desired. As a result, on two occasions the School Meals Supervisor has complained of the consignments of milk powder, custard powder and semolina. The staffs at the cooking centres complained of a high acidity and consequent curdling of the finished product. Steps have now been taken which it is hoped will prevent recurrence of the trouble experienced.

**MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1934.**—Periodically throughout the year, attention has been given to milk supplies conveyed by common carrier and a check made to see that all churns are properly sealed. In 10 cases it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings against producers who had ignored a previous written warning regarding the non-sealing of their churns. In each case the offenders were fined £1.

**ICE-CREAM.**—256 informal and formal samples were purchased from vendors during the year. The informal samples were examined both bacteriologically and chemically, and where the bacterial content was considered unsatisfactory the vendor was notified, his premises visited and generally advice given as to the adoption of some hygienic methods of production. Where the chemical examination showed the fat content to fall below 4 per cent., formal samples were procured and, as a result of this, 14 vendors were prosecuted and fines ranging from £1 to £3 were imposed.

**BUTTER.**—When visiting grocers' shops attention was given to the separation of butter and margarine and its proper labelling.

**MARGARINE.**—All margarine offered for sale in grocers' shops continues to be pre-packed and properly labelled. The Ministry of Food evidently prefer to supply bulk margarine for manufacturing purposes, particularly to the ice-cream trade.



WHISKY.—56 samples of whisky were procured during the year, of which 4 were found to be adulterated by the admixture of water to beyond 35 degrees U.P. In 3 instances, the deficiency was so small that legal proceedings were not instituted but cautionary letters were sent by the County Clerk. In the fourth instance, legal proceedings were successfully instituted and the vendor was fined £2.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.—610 samples of mince, sausage and sausage meat have been obtained during the year, which were examined for the presence of preservatives. 14 samples of mince and 17 samples of sausage were found to contain excessive amounts of preservatives. All adulterated samples were resampled formally and, as a result, 5 vendors were successfully prosecuted. Four of the vendors, on pleading guilty, were fined £2 while a fifth (his third conviction for a similar offence) was fined £4; the sixth received a cautionary letter from the County Clerk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—All tinned goods displayed in the various shops receive attention with a view to detecting any blown tins. Several of the latter have been detected and condemnation certificates issued to the shopkeeper and the blown tins removed for destruction. During the year a case was reported of a tin of beans having been purchased from a small shop and it was alleged that after part of the contents had been consumed, the family complained of sickness. The purchaser desired to have the stock condemned and indicated her intention to claim compensation from the shopkeeper. The remainder of the contents of the tin were examined and found to be normal, while the balance of the tins in the small shop were examined and no blown tins discovered.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER.—The retail trade is generally well-covered by the manufacturer so far as this Order is concerned. The manufacturers are well aware of the conditions of the Order and no contraventions have been detected.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.—The provisions of the above Act are given attention while carrying out routine inspections of the various shops. Each year a list of all dealers handling listed poisons is issued to this Department by the County Clerk. 160 inspections were made and various articles, particularly disinfectants, containing poisonous substances, were obtained for examination. These all complied with the conditions laid down in the Act.



MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.—No contraventions were detected throughout the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.—In the spring of the year a request was received from a farmer requesting that samples of ground limestone delivered to him should be sampled. This request was complied with and the subsequent analysis of the samples taken showed a deficiency in the warranty. The farmer was notified and appropriate action taken by him.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-34.—These Acts continue to receive attention by the Food and Drugs Department. The increase in street trading by mobile vans referred to in the previous year's report continues. On two occasions contraventions of the weekly half-holiday Order by these mobile vans have been detected and successful legal action has followed.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, ETC., AND CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1952.

Inspections to localities ...	...	...	...	...	122
Visits to shops, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	524
<i>Contraventions.</i>					
Failure to close: Weekly half-holiday and under					
Closing Orders ...	...	...	...	...	2
Sale of non-exempted goods ...	...	...	...	...	2
Street trading ...	...	...	...	...	6
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly	...				—
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...					—
Employing young persons over 16 years and under					
18 years more than 48 hours per week ...	...	...			1
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act ...	...	...			32
					<hr/>
					43



## MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES etc.

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As General Superintendent of Abattoirs and County Meat Inspector, I have to submit the following report for the year 1952 :—

It will be observed from Table I, that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 41,974, of which 8,603 were found to show evidence of disease in some form.

Of the 8,603, there were 398 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 8,205 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 20·49 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 22·36 per cent. the previous year.

No cattle were sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Tuberculosis Order.

Tables II. and III. show in detail, for each slaughterhouse, the class of animal slaughtered and the extent to which disease was prevalent, both in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses throughout the district.

Table IV. shows the number of organs and the diseases for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned in abattoirs.

ALFRED NIMMO.



TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.												
		Tuberculosis.						Other Diseases.						
		Carcases.				Organs only.		Carcases.				Organs only.		
Class.	Num-ber.	Wholly.		Partially.				Wholly.		Partially.				
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cows	...	4,244	28	.66	38	.89	1,027	24.19	62	1.46	39	.90	2,039	48.04
Heifers	...	1,624	2	.12	4	.25	108	6.65	9	.55	19	1.17	643	39.59
Bulls	...	55	—	—	—	—	1	1.81	—	—	—	—	9	16.29
Bullocks	...	1,570	2	.13	7	.44	153	9.74	—	—	2	.13	720	45.86
Calves	...	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	28.46	3	1.09	13	4.74
Sheep	...	33,426	—	—	—	—	29	.08	48	.14	14	.04	3,318	9.92
Swine	...	781	4	.51	1	.13	21	2.68	25	3.19	13	1.64	124	15.88
Total	...	41,974	36	.08	50	.12	1,339	3.19	222	.53	90	.21	6,866	13.98

TABLE II.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

*Bellshill.*

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.						
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.			
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows ...	1,406	9	14	410	9	11	330	
Heifers ...	349	—	1	32	—	2	105	
Bulls ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Bullocks ...	692	1	2	72	—	—	299	
Calves ...	6	—	—	—	3	1	12	
Sheep ...	11,560	—	—	—	6	9	1,482	
Swine ...	261	2	—	12	13	8	63	
Total ...	14,278	12	17	526	31	31	2,292	



*Carlisle.*

		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs. only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine	... 3,651	—	—	18	4	—	1,089
Total	... 3,651	—	—	18	4	—	1,089

*Larkhall.*

		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	... 871	10	13	181	3	2	620
Heifers	... 370	1	2	18	2	3	155
Bulls	... 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks	... 326	1	2	26	—	1	185
Calves	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	... 7,200	—	—	15	5	3	895
Swine	... 164	—	—	2	3	2	50
Total	... 8,932	12	17	242	13	11	1,905

*Shotts.*

		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	1,045	7	5	272	3	7	558
Heifers ...	479	—	—	37	—	3	198
Bulls ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ...	457	—	3	53	—	1	192
Calves ...	88	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sheep ...	9,138	—	—	—	2	1	521
Swine ...	163	—	1	6	—	1	6
Total ...	11,372	7	9	368	6	13	1,475

*Strathaven.*

		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	922	2	6	164	47	19	531
Heifers ...	426	1	1	21	7	11	185
Bulls ...	48	—	—	1	—	—	8
Bullocks ...	95	—	—	2	—	—	44
Calves ...	180	—	—	—	74	2	1
Sheep ...	5,528	—	—	14	35	1	420
Swine ...	193	2	—	1	9	2	5
Total ...	7,392	5	7	203	172	35	1,194



TABLE III.

OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

*Bellshill.*

Disease.		Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Actinobacillosis	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Abscess	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Carcinoma	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Asphyxiation	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Injury	...	6	1	—	—	3	3	5	18
Emaciation	...	2	1	—	—	—	4	3	10
Peritonitis	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Pleurisy	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyaemia	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	7
Gastric Enteritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Arthritis	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Mastitis	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Pericarditis	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Septic Metritis	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total	...	20	2	—	—	4	15	21	62

*Carlisle.*

<i>Carlisle Slaughterhouse.</i>		Tuber- culosis.	Abscess.	Conges- tion.	Cyst.	Pleurisy.	Pneu- monia.	Total
Heads	...	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Lungs	...	9	—	787	—	16	189	1,001
Hearts	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	...	—	1	—	97	1	—	99
Intestines	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	27	1	787	97	17	189	1,118

*Larkhall.*

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Abscess ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Arthritis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dropsy ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Injury ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	8
Asphyxiation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Septicaemia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Septic Metritis ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Septic Mastitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Johne's Disease ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ... ..	5	5	—	1	—	8	5	24

*Strathaven.*

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Arthritis ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Abscess ... ..	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	7
Immaturity ... ..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Dropsy ... ..	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	5
Emaciation ... ..	13	2	—	—	6	19	—	40
Fever ... ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Gastritis ... ..	2	1	—	—	18	—	—	21
Injury ... ..	15	7	—	—	2	4	2	30
Johne's Disease ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Navel and Joint Ill ... ..	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
Lipomata ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis ... ..	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	9
Pyæmia ... ..	2	—	—	—	12	3	2	19
Septic Mastitis ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Metritis ... ..	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	8
Septicaemia ... ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	8
Septic Pericarditis ... ..	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	6
Septic Pneumonia ... ..	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4
Septic Pleurisy ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
Total ... ..	66	18	—	—	76	36	11	207

*Shotts.*

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Gastro Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injury ... ..	5	3	—	1	—	—	1	10
Emaciation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Metritis ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Mammitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Total ... ..	10	3	—	1	1	3	1	19



TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CON-  
DEMNED.*Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses.*

ORGANS CONDEMNED.	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Distomatosis.	Mammitis.	Actinomycosis.	Fever.	Strongylosis.	Angioma.	John's Disease.	Nephritis.	Emphysema.	Unmarketable.	Cysts.				Cysticercus Tenuicollis.	Cysticercus Bovis.	Lipomata.	Total.
Heads	443	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	499
Tongues	356	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	411
Lungs	1,197	84	3	671	326	—	194	—	1	—	11	—	—	1	46	15	35	—	—	85	—	—	—	2,669
Hearts	59	1	69	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
Livers	286	906	—	—	—	2,249	2,090	—	1	3	327	417	—	—	—	15	14	—	—	1,039	—	—	—	7,347
Stomach	38	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	46	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
Bowels	80	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	24	—	—	—	1	—	224
Kidneys	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
Udders	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,422
Uteri	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Feet	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Skirt	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Melts	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Plucks	—	6	—	91	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Total	2,547	1,260	72	763	329	2,260	2,284	2,411	75	28	338	417	46	292	46	244	49	24	1,124	21	—	—	1	14,631

*Note.*—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

## Private Slaughterhouses.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Slaughtered. Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	1	156	—
Symington ... ..	—	—	40,652	—
Total ... ..	—	1	40,808	—

## ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

*Symington Slaughterhouse.*

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 40,652 ...	—	—	—	10	42	1,579
Total ...	—	—	—	10	42	1,579

*Symington Slaughterhouse.*

	Abscess	Pleurisy	Cirrhosis	Disto- matosis	Strong- lytis	Cysticer- cus Ten- uiculis	Total
Heads ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ...	187	—	502	724	9	146	1,568
Stomachs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks ...	66	65	—	20	107	28	286
	253	65	502	744	116	174	1,854

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 394 lbs.  
Organs, 4,180 lbs.



### Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

The tables below show in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected. In September, 1952, the County Council appointed a Detention Officer at Biggar Slaughterhouse to carry out duties of routine meat inspection. This officer was subsequently appointed by the Town Council as Slaughterhouse Superintendent for the Burgh. This joint arrangement has proved satisfactory and has brought Biggar Abattoir into line with the County Council's own system of inspection and management. The position at Lanark—although the Superintendent is uncertificated—remains quite satisfactory.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 21,907 lbs.; Organs, 19,985 lbs.

The following amounts for Biggar Slaughterhouse were also condemned :—Corned Meat, Nil.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 12,053 lbs.; Organs, 11,591 lbs.

### LANARK

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.						
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.			
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
Class.	Number	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows ...	809	3	1	77	26	22	328	
Heifers ...	313	1	—	1	7	3	94	
Bulls ...	61	—	—	2	—	—	3	
Bullocks ...	373	—	—	—	—	—	60	
Calves ...	533	—	—	—	57	1	32	
Sheep ...	5,950	—	—	—	57	27	246	
Swine ...	348	—	—	—	3	5	12	
Total ...	8,387	4	1	80	150	58	775	

## DISEASES.

ORGANS CONDEMNED.											
	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Peritonitis Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Mammitis.	Johne's Disease.	Dropsy	Total.
Heads ...	57	15	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Tongues ...	57	5	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	74
Lungs ...	87	17	2	7	4	9	—	—	—	—	126
Hearts ...	19	6	1	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	37
Livers ...	7	268	—	3	—	7	1,175	—	—	—	1,460
Stomachs ...	5	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	5	26
Bowels ...	15	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	13	44
Udders ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	292	—	—	295
Plucks ...	—	10	—	—	6	37	—	—	8	9	70
Total ...	249	338	19	32	12	53	1,175	292	17	28	2,215

## BIGGAR

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.  
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered—

		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	214	—	—	28	12	6	165
Heifers ...	81	—	—	—	3	1	27
Bulls ...	29	—	1	—	—	1	3
Bullocks ...	128	—	—	—	2	3	4
Calves ...	70	—	—	—	28	1	10
Sheep ...	43,231	—	—	—	79	99	563
Swine ...	60	2	—	—	1	7	—
Total ...	43,813	2	1	28	125	118	772



		Tuberculosis	Abscess	Cirrhosis	Angioma	Inflammation	John's Disease	Total
Heads ...	...	9	6	—	—	—	—	15
Tongues ...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Lungs ...	...	13	7	—	—	5	—	25
Hearts ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ...	...	2	161	1,112	6	—	—	1,281
Bowels ...	...	3	1	—	—	4	24	32
Tripe ...	...	1	—	—	—	3	12	16
Plucks ...	...	—	115	212	—	—	—	327
Total ...	...	37	290	1,324	6	12	36	1,705

### General

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 4,244. Of these, 28 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 8 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 38 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 11 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 1,027 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 2,411 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found. Many of these cases might be called doubtful tubercle in the absence of microscopic examinations.

Of the 1,624 heifers slaughtered, 2 were totally condemned and 4 partially condemned.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

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

The whole system of meat inspection is linked up with the Regional Bacteriological Laboratory, and, when necessary, histological and bacteriological work is carried out by the Bacteriologist.

The abattoirs have been under the control of the Ministry of Food since 15th January, 1940. The Administrative Staff, although still



acting for the Local Authority, act also for the Ministry of Food. Two companies also operate for the Ministry, namely, The South of Scotland Abattoirs, Ltd., as slaughtering contractors, and The South of Scotland Wholesale Meat Supply Association for the distribution of meat.

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

### **Cysticercus Bovis.**

This condition was observed during the early part of August. 17 cases were found and dealt with according to the Meat Regulations. About '22 per cent. of cattle slaughtered were affected.

### **Private Slaughterhouses.**

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

Bye-laws for public and private abattoirs throughout the County would be helpful if issued, but no by-laws suitable to present circumstances have yet been adopted, although they were prepared and received consideration many years ago.

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

Private slaughterhouses	...	...	14
Butcher's shops, vans, stores, etc.	...	...	2,872

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

One permit for meat stores was dealt with during the year.

Licences had to be obtained from the Bacon Development Board to slaughter pigs at Carluke and Strathaven Slaughterhouses under the Bacon Industries Act, 1938-1939, for the manufacture of bacon. Under the Bacon Development Board it is necessary that the Board



should have control of the bacon from the source up to the manufacture of bacon, and Carluke and Strathaven are the only districts in which there is sufficient demand for a small factory.

**COLD STORES.**—There are 178 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 10 ; mechanical, 168. In other parts of the County the registration has not yet been arranged, but the necessary attention has been given to all under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the new Meat Regulations, with satisfactory results.

During the year a large number of inspections were made to cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

**UN SOUND MEAT.**—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owner's consent. The total weight of meat condemned outside the abattoirs (including private slaughterhouse, fleshers' shops and farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 797 lbs. of Bone Taint, and 5 tins of Corned Meat, weight being 30 lbs. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 68,419 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 142,953 lbs. All condemned meat is the property of the Ministry of Food.

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

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

The various methods of humane slaughtering have received careful consideration from time to time, not only by the officials, but also by the County Council. The mechanical instruments have been adopted in all the slaughterhouses in the County since the beginning of the Slaughter of Animals' Act.

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





COUNTY OF LANARK

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR 1952

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND  
AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In compliance with the requirements of the Department of Health I have prepared, and herewith submit, my report upon the sanitary condition of the County of Lanark for the year 1952.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
Beckford Street,  
HAMILTON, 31st March, 1953.

## STAFF

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### County Sanitary Inspector

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, Beckford Street, Hamilton

### Depute County Sanitary Inspector

ALEXANDER O. JENNINGS, Hamilton

### Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

GEORGE S. BUTTLE, Hamilton

### Divisional Sanitary Inspectors

JAMES BRYDEN, Bellshill

JAMES MCGHIE, Cambuslang

JOHN TURNBULL, Baillieston

PETER POLLOCK, Lanark

GEORGE RANKIN, Larkhall

PETER KANE, Blantyre

JAMES NEILSON, Shotts



### Introductory

This report may, I think, be divided into three main sections, the first dealing with Housing ; the second with Public Health matters generally, i.e., Nuisances, Atmospheric Pollution, Drainage, Rivers Pollution, Water Supply, Pest Destruction, Dairy Farm Inspections, Factories Inspections, Food Hygiene, etc.; whilst the third section comments on the progress of Cleansing.

In addition, of course, to the matters recorded under these headings a great many problems arise which, although in themselves outwith the legal jurisdiction of the Sanitary Inspector, receive attention and wherever possible advice and assistance is rendered.

During the year 1952 gratifying progress has been made in the sphere of environmental sanitation within the County of Lanark and whilst all matters having a general bearing on the health of the community as a whole are included in this progress I would stress the particular need for an extra effort being made in the immediate future in respect of the closure of insanitary properties.

The figures of closure and demolition of old insanitary dwelling-houses certainly show the continuance of substantial progress in this field but the relatively small number of demolitions in comparison to the number of closures indicates that complete blocks of such old houses cannot be vacated wholly owing to the difficulties of finding alternative accommodation for elderly couples and single persons. Considerable hardship is being experienced by such tenants remaining in partly vacated properties where some demolition and dismantling has taken place, and this points to the very great need for much more being done to provide suitable accommodation for this class of tenant.

A number of sites throughout the County could be cleared if all the occupiers were rehoused and thus release ground for further development which, in many instances, is conveniently situated for all communal services.

From constant consideration of the general question of the closure of insanitary properties I have come to the conclusion that whilst "piecemeal" closure assists the problem, the *planned* removal of such properties cannot be successfully accomplished within a reasonable period if *divorced from redevelopment*. Schemes on such lines must be introduced and proceed, in the more seriously affected areas, simultaneously. I feel sure the result obtained would show sound justification for the adoption of such practice.



Whilst no new legislation was introduced throughout the year the operation of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (Scotland) Order, 1951, was introduced in certain areas of the County. Under the Order all milk retailed in a specified area must be designated, i.e., Pasteurised ; Certified ; Tuberculin Tested ; Sterilised ; and bottled and properly capped before sale to the public or it must be milk of Standard designation produced from a single herd.

The area specified in the County as from 1st April, 1952, comprises all of the Sixth and Eighth District Council areas and part of the Fifth and Ninth. Progress in the specification of further areas is expected and should not be long delayed, at least for the more populous parts of the County.

In the sphere of Public Cleansing considerable advance has been made in the County within the past few years in establishing a complete direct labour service for this important function serving the whole population. Whilst the object is admirable it has brought with it many difficulties to be overcome, particularly in respect of recruitment of suitable personnel. Such personnel must be physically fit to undertake the heavy work involved and be imbued with the pride of public service carried out in a considerate manner no matter what difficulties may be placed in the way.

The many statutory obligations of this Department are dealt with in the body of this report and whilst all are of considerable importance it appears in these days that Housing is the problem of paramount interest and should, as it does here, take pride of place in the forefront.

### Housing

The administrative procedure during the year 1952 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	...	8,371
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	2,935
Number of dwelling-houses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	...	...	...	341
Number of dwelling-houses without a separate water-closet	...	...	...	3,593
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	5



Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit	...	...	3
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	2
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	—
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	...	...	1,018
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	...	...	35
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action	...	...	8

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

SLUM CLEARANCE.—Complaints are being constantly received in regard to the defective and insanitary condition of many of the old houses in the County of Lanark which have served their day and generation. Failure to deal with the complaints by the rehousing of the occupiers, which is the primary object of the complainers, leads to further intimation being received from the Department of Health with the request that endeavour should be made to have the conditions made "more tolerable" for the occupiers. Measures which are taken to implement this instruction from the Department merely encourage the owners to abandon such properties, throwing the onus back on the Local Authority to keep the affected premises free from nuisance and dangerous conditions.

I can only repeat what has been said in reports of previous years, that a return to the former practice in operating the Slum Clearance Schemes of the 1930 Housing Act would appear to be the solution to the problem. Particular areas should be dealt with on a priority basis and additional housing schemes constructed for the sole purpose of rehousing all occupiers of insanitary properties which it is considered should be closed and demolished. By this method suitably serviced sites could be obtained for redevelopment which would enable the Local



Authority to provide houses more rapidly and at proportionately less cost.

The following is a copy of a report submitted to the County Council in the early part of the year dealing with the structural deterioration of dwelling-house properties within the County which shows clearly the difficulties of Public Health administration in respect of housing matters in the circumstances presently prevailing :—

Within recent years considerable structural deterioration both externally and internally in the condition of certain classes of rented property within the County has given cause for repeated complaints from occupying tenants.

The deterioration is due to the required maintenance repairs not being carried out by the property owners by reason of, it is generally claimed, lack of financial resources.

The complaints by the tenants when not addressed to my Department are sent to the County Medical Officer, the Department of Health for Scotland, the local County Councillor or Member of Parliament and are ultimately always referred to me for attention.

Immediate steps are taken to investigate the conditions complained of and if the complaints are found to be *bona fide* they are dealt with by the statutory procedure which I consider is the most suitable to adopt in the circumstances of each instance.

Generally speaking, there are three types of defects which give rise to complaints :—(a) structural, i.e., leaky roofs, damp walls, defective wood flooring, broken rones and conductors, etc., or defective plasterwork ; (b) non-structural, i.e., choked drains, lack of dustbin accommodation, overfull ashpits and middens ; and (c) dangerous, i.e., defective chimneyheads, racked or bulged walls, dilapidated outbuildings, etc.

The statutes applicable to the above conditions are as follows in respect of (a), (b) and (c) :—

- (a) Section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, or Section 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 ;
- (b) Section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903 ;
- (c) Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, and Section 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.



The decision as to which procedure to adopt rests on several factors. Under the Housing Act the Local Authority must be satisfied that the dwelling-house is unfit for human habitation and is capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit. This does not apply under the Public Health Act although under Section 23 of that Act the Court may hold that by reason of the defects complained of the dwelling-house is uninhabitable.

Action under Section 7 of the Housing Act requires a specification of repairs necessary to render the house in all respects fit for human habitation and as a consequence renders difficult any subsequent attempt by the Local Authority to require the execution of further works or to condemn the dwelling.

Owing to the abnormal circumstances now ruling most Local Authorities find it necessary to require maintenance repairs to be dealt with under the Public Health (Scotland) Act rather than to take statutory procedure under the Housing Act. This, therefore, only permits of nuisance conditions being dealt with, i.e., leaky roofs, damp walls, choked drains, etc., but does not permit of action being taken to have plasterwork disrepair, etc., attended to.

When the required work is not carried out after service of the necessary Notice under the Public Health Act, Court proceedings are taken and more often than not owing to the non-appearance of the owner or to his plea of "lack of assets" decree is given to the Local Authority to remove the "nuisance conditions." Sometimes by the time the nuisance has been remedied the remainder of the property has deteriorated and the statutory procedure requires to be repeated. Recovery of the expenditure involved is seldom possible with resultant loss to the Local Authority.

In a number of such cases the properties have ultimately been "abandoned" by the owner. This apparently can be done quite legally by intimation to the occupier and to the Assessor that no further rents are to be collected and thereafter a completely impossible position in respect of repairs results. Nuisances and dangerous conditions must in such cases be dealt with by the Local Authority although normal disrepair does not receive attention.

Efforts may be made to recover the expenditure from the tenants by service of Intimation and Notice on them and obtaining the necessary decree of the Court. Considerable delays, however, are created by this procedure and with certain types of abandoned



properties which are not in a reasonable state of repair almost constant Court proceedings could go on.

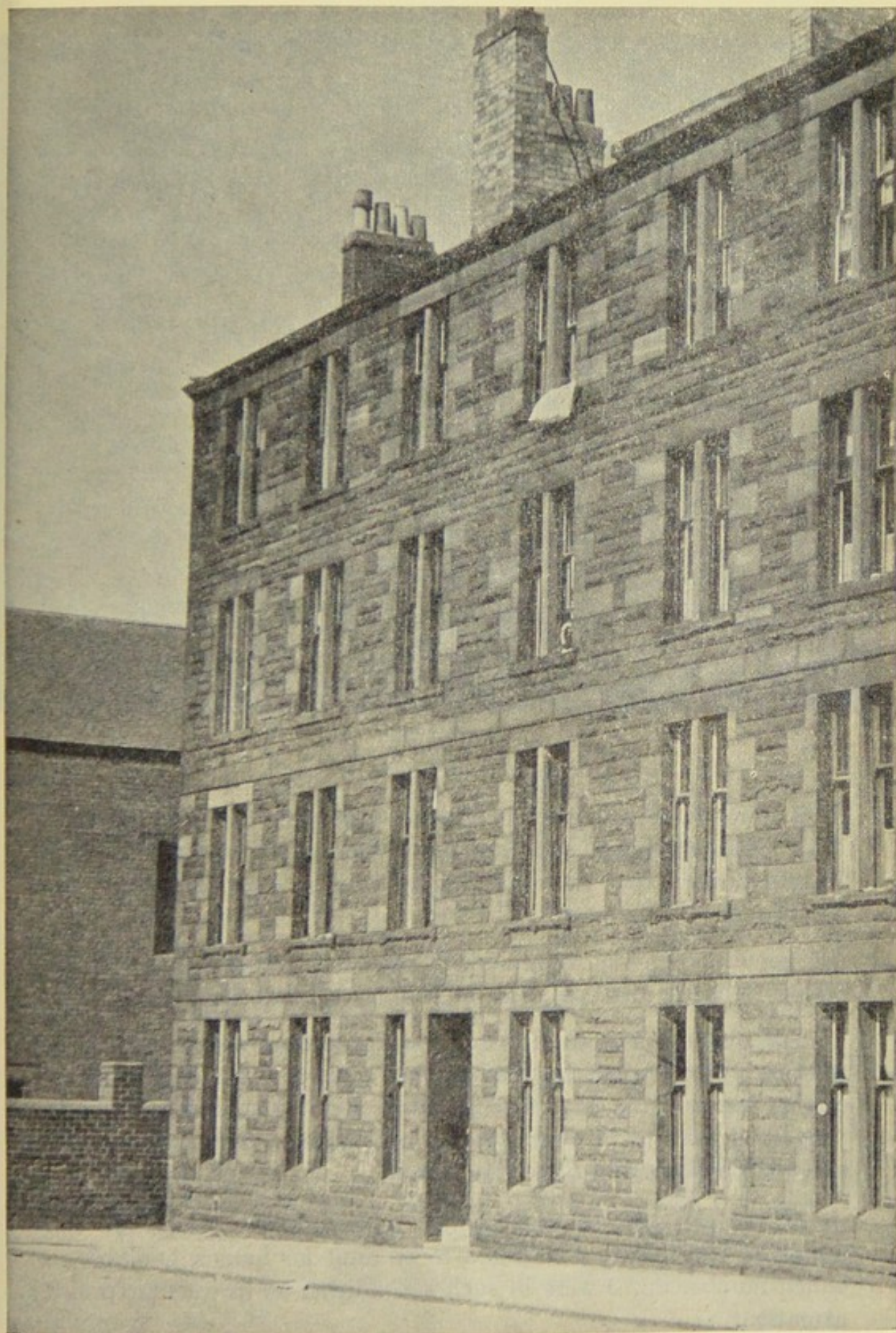
The procedure in respect of dangerous conditions in such properties necessitates immediate expenditure by the Local Authority in the erection of the necessary hoarding or fence to protect the occupiers or foot passengers whilst at the same time action by service or posting of the required notice is proceeding. This expenditure can be considerable and to anticipate recovery from the occupying tenant or tenants in such an instance is merely foolish.

The only real remedy for this state of affairs is, of course, the construction of new houses to immediately rehouse the occupiers of such properties which can thereafter be demolished. As this is not possible in the existing circumstances legislation should be introduced whereby the Local Authority should be reimbursed the expenditure in such instances and authority given for immediate and appropriate action without the necessity of Court proceedings which create only delay and additional expenditure. Amending legislation is, in my opinion, called for and the whole question should be thoroughly discussed at the highest possible level as the further and constant deterioration of many properties is increasing the responsibility of the official and the local authority to an extent which they should not be expected to bear.

The acquisition by purchase by the County Council of blocks of dwellings in moderate condition and with reasonable domestic and sanitary conveniences and for which the owners have no further use might well be considered. Many of the tenants of these are over-crowded and are being catered for in Housing Schemes under construction. The accommodation relinquished by these people could be utilised for many of the houseless and for single persons and elderly couples who would probably feel grateful for the accommodation. The rehousing of this latter class of person would greatly speed up the sweeping away of uninhabitable properties where eligible families have already been rehoused. Some of these blocks of dwellings are deteriorating for reasons already given but could be rescued from becoming uninhabitable. To permit these properties to run to waste or fall into the hands of the speculator, of which I may say we already have evidence, should, in my opinion, be prevented if at all possible.

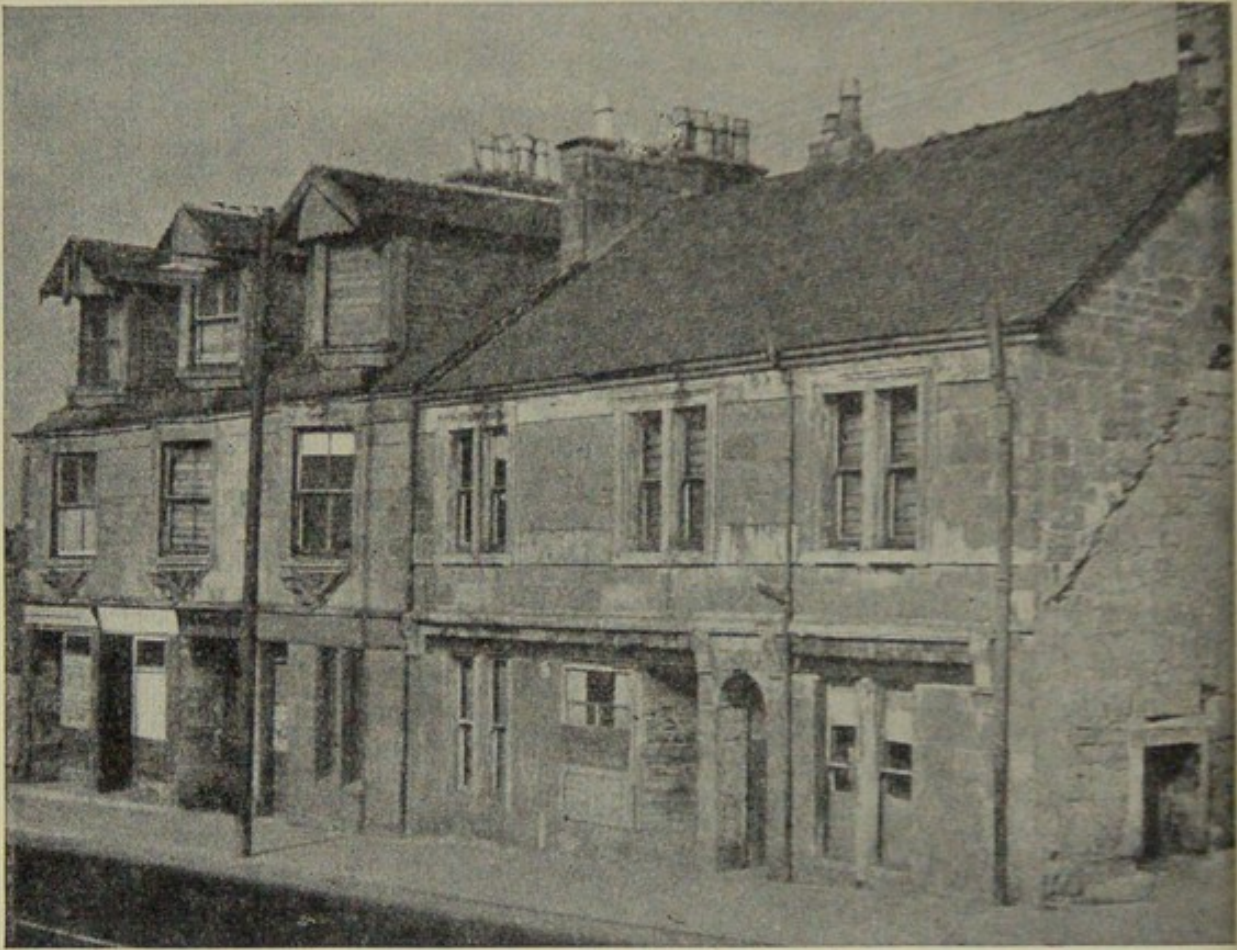


## Types of Abandoned Property



SHETTLESTON





LARKHALL

Two Representations under Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, involving two dwelling-houses, were submitted to the County Council that the dwellings referred to were unfit for human habitation.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of one house at 480 Main Street, Bellshill, and one house at Holborn's Land, Barrachnie.

Two undertakings granted in respect of certain houses in past years were cancelled during the year on the required works of repair being carried out and the houses rendered fit for human habitation. The properties referred to were situated at 36 Union Street, Stonehouse, and 192 Cumbernauld Road, Muirhead.

At the close of the year it was estimated that there were 4,974 houses in the County considered to be unfit for human habitation of which number 2,270 were in such a condition as to warrant priority attention.



**VOLUNTARY CLOSURES.**—Continuance of the practice of obtaining, where possible, voluntary undertakings from owners to close houses considered to be unfit for human habitation has given effect, in a fairly substantial degree, to the piecemeal closure of many uninhabitable houses. This policy, whilst not effective in clearing large blocks of old properties owing to the difficulty of rehousing single persons and elderly couples, does, however, avoid the considerable administrative negotiations necessary in taking proper legal action in accordance with Section 9 (1) of the Housing Act.

During the year 344 families were rehoused from dwellings which were the subject of voluntary undertakings, and the vacated houses closed or demolished.

Additional undertakings were received in respect of 229 houses leaving 759 families still remaining to be rehoused from such dwellings.

The following table shows the total number of houses which were the subject of Voluntary Undertakings and also indicates the number of families rehoused, the number of houses closed or demolished together with the number remaining to be dealt with :—

District Council Area			Number of houses the subject of Voluntary Under-takings	Number of families rehoused	Number of houses closed	Number of houses demolished	Number of houses still to be dealt with
First	...	...	2	2	2	—	—
Second	...	...	61	35	21	14	26
Third	...	...	30	13	8	5	17
Fourth	...	...	192	141	91	50	51
Fifth	...	...	282	95	80	15	187
Sixth	...	...	616	365	191	174	251
Seventh	...	...	329	217	138	79	112
Eighth	...	...	33	8	8	—	25
Ninth	...	...	373	283	192	91	90
Total	...	...	1,918	1,159	731	428	759

These figures indicate progressive improvement in the closure of insanitary properties.



ABANDONED PROPERTIES.—There are in the County 162 houses which have been abandoned by their former owners and these are becoming an increasingly difficult problem for the County Council, both in respect of rehousing of the occupiers and financially. As referred to under the heading of Slum Clearance in this report, I suggest that some relief at least should be afforded Local Authorities in the expenditure involved in keeping such properties free from nuisance and dangerous conditions.

As an example of the cost involved I have to report that during the year £179 was expended in carrying out first aid repairs to the abandoned properties in the County. This expenditure included £102 in one instance, to make secure an outside stack of water-closets at the rear of a 3-storey property which had become dangerous. In addition, after an abandoned property had been cleared of occupiers and the structure demolished, protection had to be provided for the exposed gable of an adjoining property, also abandoned.

REHOUSING.—During the year a total of 1,661 new houses of permanent construction—723 three-apartment, 930 four-apartment, and 8 five-apartment—were completed and occupied by families living in overcrowded and insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 7,508. The families were rehoused from 1,202 existing houses, viz., 212 one-apartment, 776 two-apartment, 169 three-apartment, 36 four-apartment, and 9 five-apartment, in addition to 459 families each living in a room as sub-tenant.

TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.—Included in the foregoing figures are 107 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 922 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

OVERCROWDING.—From the date of the Overcrowding Survey in 1935 to the end of 1952, 15,753 cases of overcrowding involving 87,632 persons, have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is (a) privately-owned houses, 10,790, and (b) Local Authority houses, 4,561. Overcrowded families to the number of 51 included in (a) and (b) have been rehoused in privately-owned houses.

Altogether there were on our register at the end of the year 8,769 overcrowded dwelling-houses, containing 12,255 families, with a total of 40,792 persons.



### Construction of Housing Schemes

PERMANENT HOUSES.—The following table shows the locations and sizes of houses allocated together with the number of persons displaced :—

Parish	Locality	Houses Allocated			Persons Displaced
		3-Apt.	4-Apt.	5-Apt.	
Avondale	... Strathaven	21	25	—	216
Blantyre	... Thornhill	22	30	—	262
Bothwell	... Bellshill ...	49	57	—	477
Bothwell	... Chapelhall	64	64	—	447
Bothwell	... *Newarthill	—	66	—	296
Bothwell	... Tannochside	89	111	4	1,016
Cadder ...	... *Chryston	4	142	2	689
Cambuslang	... Lightburn	74	58	—	798
Cambuslang	... Westburn	61	61	—	521
Cambusnethan	... *Newmains	4	8	—	54
Cambusnethan	... Kingshill	23	9	—	137
Carluke...	... Carluke ...	16	18	—	156
Carluke...	... Crawforddyke	6	6	—	55
Carluke...	... *Crawforddyke	3	7	—	43
Carnwath	... Carnwath	23	7	—	97
Dalserf	... Strutherhill	28	38	2	307
Hamilton	... Eddlewood	35	35	—	351
Lesmahagow	... *Lesmahagow	60	56	—	407
Lesmahagow	... Bankhead	22	30	—	215
New Monkland	... Caldercruix	78	24	—	389
Old Monkland	... Baillieston	6	10	—	125
Shotts ...	... *Harthill ...	10	41	—	197
Shotts ...	... *Greystonelee	4	4	—	38
Shotts ...	... Greystonelee	21	23	—	215
Totals		723	930	8	7,508

\*Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association.

There were at the close of the year 2,384 additional houses in various stages of construction throughout the County including 298 being erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

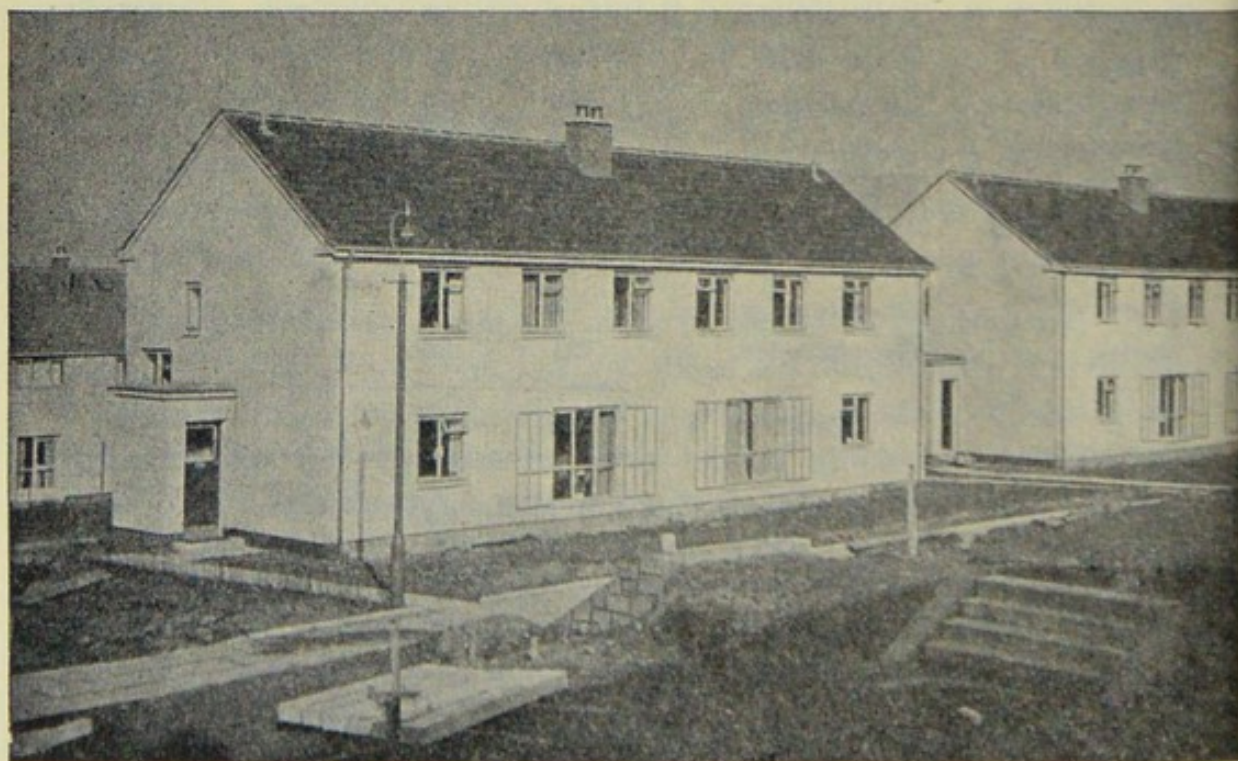
Continuing progress has been made in the completion of additional houses, 657 more having been completed during 1952 than in 1951.



## Examples of Housing Schemes



COUNTY COUNCIL SCHEME



EAST KILBRIDE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SCHEME



EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—Considerable progress is being made in the erection of dwelling-houses within East Kilbride New Town and in the establishment of new industries there. At the end of the year 688 houses had been constructed and occupied and an additional 1,682 were in course of construction, whilst 1,002 were scheduled.

Considerable progress was made throughout the year on the industrial site at Nerston on which the following factories are to be erected:—

Rolls Royce, Ltd....	...	Aerial Engines
Hayward-Tyler, Ltd.	...	Hydraulic Pumps

The buildings for Rolls Royce, Ltd., are nearing completion and part of the factory is in production.

Substantial progress has also been made with the construction of the Mechanical Engineering Research Laboratory on the south-east industrial site. Several buildings here are now occupied.

The main drainage works are progressing satisfactorily, the new sewage works at Philipshill being 65 per cent. complete. The technical services for the drainage works in the meantime are provided by the County Council under a financial arrangement.

TEMPORARY LICENCES.—As from December no further licences were issued in respect of reoccupation of condemned dwelling-houses and intimation has been given to the owners of such houses that every endeavour must be made to have the present occupiers rehoused and the dwellings closed for further human habitation. At the end of the year the position showed that 33 licences were still in operation. This is 9 less than last year and the houses vacated have now been closed or demolished.

TEMPORARY HOUSES.—These include the former Burnwood Camp at Carluke which was converted for this purpose and the 100 Maycrete houses (transitional) at Cambuslang, Blantyre and Bellshill and, of course, the aluminium houses. Complaints arising during the year from the occupiers of any of these types of houses were at once attended to and the conditions improved so far as lay in the power of the Housing Repairs Supervisor.

Whilst the Maycrete houses have not yet been taken over by the County Council representation was made during the year by occupiers of these houses in Cambuslang for rehousing elsewhere and the demolition of the dwellings. The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.



ARMY CAMPS.—The occupation by homeless families of former army camps in the County still continues and the following table shows the site of the camps and the present number of occupiers :—

Camp or Billet		Total No. of Families	No. from Outwith County	Total No. of Persons	No. of Occupied Huts
Rusheyhill Camp, Bishopbriggs ...	...	20	19	96	22
The Whins Camp, Blantyreferme ...	...	39	20	191	14
Mid Netherton Camp, Carmunnock ...	...	62	62	330	19
New Dechmont Camp, Cambuslang ...	...	24	15	110	18
Totals	...	145	116	727	73

Considerable supervision of these camps is required to prevent the continuance of nuisance conditions which arise frequently, often caused by malicious mischief and largely through the uncontrolled movement of squatters to and from these camps. This type of occupier renders the maintenance of orderly and hygienic conditions very difficult. At one camp the appointment of a warden has assisted materially in keeping the conditions at a higher standard than at the other uncontrolled camps. The emergency water tank at this camp was cleared of rubbish and covered over. Some endeavour is being made to rehouse a number of the occupiers. The total number of families occupying these camps has been substantially reduced throughout the year and one camp, at Newhouse, has been completely vacated.

TRANSFER OF MINERS.—Throughout the year 118 enquiries were received regarding the housing conditions of miners who were to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. In addition 13 enquiries were received from the Corporation of Glasgow relative to the housing conditions of families whom it was proposed would be transferred to housing areas within the city.

In all cases it was reported that the cleanliness of the families who were to be transferred was satisfactory.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1939.—The number of applications by tenants for a certificate of the Local Authority as to the unsatisfactory state of repair of their dwellings was 206. In every instance a careful inspection of the premises was made and a report submitted for the consideration of the Committee. Including applications still to be dealt with from the preceding year, certificates were granted in 130 cases, 37 were refused and 39 continued.



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

I would again repeat my statement of previous years that the object of these Acts is apparently being misconstrued by the general public and many applications received for certificates are from persons who appear to assume that the granting of certificates pre-supposes the dwelling-houses to be unfit for human habitation and so ensures priority in respect of rehousing. Such an assumption, of course, is quite wrong but it is not at all easy to convince the applicants of this.

**APPLICATIONS BY LANDLORDS.**—Applications were received from owners of 9 houses in respect of which certificates had previously been granted to the tenants, requesting a report of the Local Authority to the effect that the houses were now in a reasonable state of repair. Including those continued from the previous year, reports were granted in 12 cases.

**RURAL HOUSING.**—During the year 219 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 31 in non-rural areas were inspected. Forty-three of the houses in rural areas and 6 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation; 41 and 5 respectively were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house; and 42 and 7 respectively were without a separate water-closet.

A farm worker's bothy at East Shawtonhill Farm, Chapelton, and two bothies at Wintermuir Farm, Biggar, were the subject of Representations under the Housing Act and undertakings were given by the owners that the bothies would not again be used for human habitation.

The number of new houses built for rural workers by the Local Authority and occupied since 1938 to the end of the year under review was 144 and a further 96 houses are under construction.

**ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.**—The total intimations received from employers as to the number of workers proposed to be employed was 7, and 3 applications by farmers for the approval of the Local Authority with regard to accommodation were also received during the year.

Visits of inspection were made to premises where seasonal workers were accommodated, the workers being mainly engaged with potato crops. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.



Information was received that the old Lesmahagow Slaughterhouse, which had been let as a store to a local potato merchant, was also being used for housing seasonal workers. On investigation, it was found that several workers were being accommodated in the slaughterhouse premises. This was brought to the notice of the merchant concerned, who explained that the situation had arisen owing to the fact that the approved premises at Garngour Road contained the permitted number of employees and that additional labour personnel had arrived unexpectedly. It was pointed out, however, that he had contravened the terms of let of the slaughterhouse premises and an undertaking was received that these employees would be removed immediately. A further inspection three days later revealed that the undertaking had been carried out.

The accommodation at Cormiston Farm, Biggar, was found to be totally unsuitable for such a purpose and on the employers being given due notice, the workers were removed.

An intimation was received from employers of their intention to occupy a former military hut at Hungryside, near Bishopbriggs, as accommodation for male and female potato workers, and they were duly informed of the unsatisfactory condition of the premises for such a purpose. As a result considerable repairs were carried out, including repainting of the hut, suitable partitioning of compartments for the different sexes, and provision of alternative exits in case of fire. Further improvement in sanitary conveniences and cooking and food storage facilities will be required if the premises are to continue in use for such workers in future years.

### **Insanitary Dwellings**

As a result of informal action 35 houses were provided with water-closets by the owners of properties where privies and privy middens were previously in existence.

The failure of the owner to provide water-closets for 10 houses at 2-20 Station Road, Caldercruix, in terms of Section 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, resulted in the conveniences being erected by the County Council and a Charging Order made on the property to recover the cost involved. A modified scheme of 4 outside water-closets was provided, the probable life of the property and the low assessed rental not being considered sufficient to justify the provision of an individual water-closet for each house.



In one instance where the lack of water-closet accommodation had been complained of to the Department of Health and where the Department insisted on action being taken by the Local Authority, it was ultimately agreed by the County Council, after full consideration of the facts, that the provision of such accommodation was not in this instance reasonably practicable, and no further action was taken. The property has since been sold to the occupier.

Due to the lack of rapid rehousing of persons residing in many of the old houses in the County which have only dry conveniences in use, many complaints are being received. In almost all such instances the life of the property and the financial return received by the owner is such that it cannot be considered reasonably practicable to insist on water-closet accommodation being introduced. In almost every instance where dry conveniences are still in use the dwellings are not in a good state of repair generally and will, within a few years when houses become available to rehouse the occupiers, be dealt with in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Meantime modified proposals are placed before the owners, together with the costs, but in almost every instance the owner indicates his or her unwillingness to expend the amount involved or quite clearly indicates that he or she is not in a financial position to carry out such improvements.

### **Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings**

Owing to the many properties which are becoming derelict throughout the County, a large number of Notices under Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, are required to be served and during the current year 59 such Notices were served on owners calling on them to take down or secure such buildings. Whilst in some instances immediate steps were taken to deal with the conditions, considerable pressure had to be brought to bear on other owners to have the necessary safety measures taken.

With regard to the dangerous building at 2 John Street, Blantyre, referred to in the previous annual report, decree was obtained in Court for £33 14s. 7d., being the cost of fencing erected by the Local Authority.

The unoccupied part of a property situated at 48-60 Main Street, Longriggend, was found to be in a dangerous condition and, as no known owner could be traced, the dangerous structures were demolished by a contractor on the instructions of the Local Authority.

These dangerous conditions comprise largely defective chimney-heads and dilapidated outbuildings, etc., although in some instances



whole tenements are involved, e.g., a three-storey and attic property at Eastfield, Rutherglen, which had been abandoned by the owners and ultimately vacated, was demolished to prevent the property becoming dangerous. As a result of this demolition the exposed gable of an adjacent abandoned property had to be protected and a stack of water-closets at the rear of the property had to be partly rebuilt and strengthened with battens and tie rods.

### Drainage

As mentioned in previous reports complaints still arise from farmers and others in respect of the unsatisfactory condition of ditches into which effluents from septic tanks are discharged. This, of course, only arises in isolated areas or in villages where public drainage systems are not in operation. In a number of instances the ditches were cleaned out at the expense of the County Council and, in regard to this, authority has now been requested for the sanction of expenditure in respect of regular examination of rural housing scheme septic tanks and the cleansing of outlet ditches therefrom.

Several sewer chokages were dealt with during the year and drainage at two villages overhauled and made good.

An old sewer at Mount Vernon was found to be completely silted up and as a result a new 15-in. drain was laid with satisfactory connection to the public sewer.

Complaint of the surcharging of the public sewer in Blairbeth Road, Burnside, was made throughout the year and at the request of the Department of Health certification was given that the enlargement and relaying of the sewer here was a matter of urgency in respect of danger to public health.

The private sewer in the village of Wester Auchinloch, Lenzie, also gave rise to surcharging throughout the year and endeavour is to be made by the National Coal Board, as proprietors, to have a section of the main outfall relaid and regraded.

I am indebted to the County Drainage Engineer for the following information in relation to the relaying of drains throughout the year :—

#### HOUSING.

*Cambuslang (Cairns Site—1st Development).*

183 lin. yards of sewers laid to complete the 2,992 yards of sewers.



*Baillieston (Muirside—No. 6 Development).*

1,256 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Blantyre (Wheatlands Site).*

1,862 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Carluke (Crawforddyke No. 2 Site).*

1,199 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Kirkfieldbank (Lesmahagow Road Site).*

513 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Bothwell (Fallside Road Development).*

468 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Cleland and Omoa (Knownoble Site—1st Development).*

439 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Cleland and Omoa (Knownoble Site).*

1,115 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Meikle Earnock (Eddlewood 4th and 5th Developments).*

513 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Busby (Station Road Site).*

118 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Holytown and New Stevenston (Holytown Site).*

848 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Netherburn Site.*

2,330 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Bellshill and Mossend (East Parkhead Site).*

1,860 lin. yards of sewers completed.

*Salsburgh (Craighead Site No. 3).*

299 lin. yards of sewers completed.

#### DRAINAGE.

*Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.*

Reconstruction of 30-in. and 33-in. concrete sewers in Springfield Road and Kirkintilloch Road—330 lin. yards completed.

*Cambuslang.*

Cairns Housing Site outfall and storm overflow sewers—1,690 lin. yards completed.

*Chapelton.*

Internal and external sewers—2,677 lin. yards completed.

Sewage Purification Works—Work in progress.



*Chryston, Muirhead and Stepps Joint.*

Completion of Auchengeich Sewage Purification Works—Operations were suspended at the end of the year pending delivery of mechanical equipment.

*Douglas.*

Sewage Purification Works—Work in progress.

*Kingshill.*

Outfall sewer from Kingshill, Bowhousebog and Hartwood to Bonkle Bridge—3,627 lin. yards of sewers have been laid to date. Work on this contract has been suspended awaiting the delivery of steel tubes necessary to complete the job.

*Thankerton.*

Sewage Purification Works—Completed and in operation.

*Crawford.*

Outfall sewer to Vassey Tank—715 lin. yards completed.

*Newmains, Cleland and Omoa.*

Sewage Purification Works—Completed and in operation.

*Mount Vernon.*

Carmyle Pumping Station, Sewer and Rising Main—385 lin. yards of sewers completed and work on pump house and storage tank in progress.

Reconstruction of sewer in London Road—175 lin. yards completed.

*Holytown and New Stevenston.*

Sewer in Carfin Street—45 lin. yards laid to date.

*East Kilbride New Town.*

Murrayhill Outfall Sewer (Contract No. 3)—2,317 lin. yards completed.

Philipshill Sewage Purification Works—Work in progress.

Lees Burn Outfall Sewer (Extension No. 1) and Headhouse Outfall Sewer (Extension No. 1)—1,042 lin. yards completed.

Westwood (3rd Development)—904 lin. yards of foul water sewer and 1,077 lin. yards of storm water sewer completed.

Headhouse Burn Culvert—200 lin. yards of reinforced concrete culvert completed.

Mains (1st Development)—3,035 lin. yards of foul water sewer and 3,446 lin. yards of storm water sewer completed.

Westwood School—463 lin. yards of foul water sewer and 344 lin. yards of storm water sewer completed.



Glasgow Road Outfall Sewer (East section)—686 lin. yards of sewer completed.

Mains (2nd Development)—1,237 lin. yards of foul water sewer and 1,357 lin. yards of storm water sewer laid to date. Pipe-laying operations on this contract have been suspended pending permission to enter ground.

Mains (4th Development)—1,623 lin. yards of foul water sewer and 1,677 lin. yards of storm water sewer laid to date.

Mains (5th Development)—1,873 lin. yards of foul water sewer and 1,812 lin. yards of storm water sewer completed.

Markethill Outfall Sewer—496 lin. yards laid to date. Pipe-laying operations on this site have been suspended pending permission to enter ground.

East Milton Outfall Sewer—350 lin. yards completed.

Stonemeadow Effluent Sewer—834 lin. yards completed.

Allers Sewage Purification Works—Work in progress.

### Water Supply

The water supply from the various reservoirs belonging to the County Council was more than sufficient to meet all demands. Complaints were received as to local deficiencies but these were found chiefly to be due to defective service pipes and, on being brought to the notice of the respective owners, were remedied. It must be recorded, however, that considerable difficulty is arising in those cases where large expenditure is involved as the owners plead lack of financial resources sufficient to carry out the remedial measures necessary.

**WATER SAMPLES.**—During the year 346 routine samples of water were taken by the Sanitary Staff from public supplies at various places and all were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. As the result of complaints and requests received 37 samples were also taken from private supplies and submitted for analysis. Action was taken and advice given where the supplies were disclosed to be for one reason or another unfit for domestic use.

Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board installed during the year a new method of water purification at its Roughrigg Works. The installation is part of a £56,000 reconstruction scheme and amongst the first of its kind in Scotland.

Pre-filtration treatment is given by two Micro-Straining Machines capable of handling 3 to 4½ million gallons of water per day thus relieving the burden which increasing demand has placed on the slow



sand filters. The machines have been operating for some time now and the installation has been successful in removing a large proportion of suspended impurities before the water is delivered to the slow sand filters.

I am obliged to the County Water Engineer for the following further information :—

“During the summer and autumn months of 1952, there was a general deficiency of rainfall in the south-eastern parts of the County and as a result more than normal depletion of storage occurred in the Camps Reservoir. The neighbouring storage reservoir at Cowgill belonging to the Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board was also affected and assistance had to be given to the Board. This assistance took the form of giving off additional compensation water at Camps in order that the compensation water required from Cowgill could be shut off and thus relieve the demand on that reservoir.

The laying of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles of auxiliary pipe-line from the works of Renfrewshire County Council at Eaglesham to afford a water supply to the Rolls Royce factory at Nerston and to other developments in the new town at East Kilbride was completed in October. In addition  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles of trunk and distribution mains were laid in the New Town and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles of mains in other parts of the County distribution area.

Over 200 fire hydrants were installed and 940 new service connections given off the County mains.”

### Nuisances

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 57,384 and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,292. These comprised leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains, etc. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties in general.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were issued to authors of nuisances in 1,001 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimation had received no attention Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served and these numbered 447.

PROSECUTIONS.—Court proceedings were instituted against the owners of eighteen properties where nuisance conditions still existed



after service of the Statutory Notices. In ten of the cases the owners after having the nuisance removed, were found liable in expenses and in three cases the Local Authority carried out the work under Warrant. The following is a note of the properties concerned :—

- 20 Station Road, Caldercruix—Choked drain.
- 11 M'Creath Street, Cadzow—Leaky roof.
- 8 Austine Street, Cadzow—Damp wall, etc.
- 45-49 Carlisle Road, Birkenshaw, Larkhall—Foul ashpit.
- 11 Greenrigg Street, Uddingston—Broken wood floor, etc.
- 37-39 Airdrie Road, Carlisle—Broken wall plaster, etc.
- 8 Union Street, Stonehouse—Leaky roofs.
- 23 Station Road, Netherburn—Leaky roofs.
- 41 and 45 Birkenshaw, Larkhall—Leaky roof, etc.
- 167 Hamilton Road, Bellshill—Leaky roof, etc.
- 88 Percy Street, Larkhall—Leaky roof, etc.; nuisance removed by Local Authority under Warrant at a cost of £36 15s.
- 100 Clydesdale Street, Mossend—Ceiling plaster broken; nuisance removed by Local Authority under Warrant at a cost of £3.
- 72 Avon Street, Larkhall—Choked drain; nuisance removed by Local Authority under Warrant at a cost of £2 10s. 6d.

The remaining cases were still being dealt with at the close of the year.

Court decisions in cases continued from the previous year were as follows :—

- 40 Park Street, Cambuslang—Defective and smoky vent; nuisance removed by owner who was found liable in expenses.
- 19 Burnie Place, Bellshill—Leaky roof; nuisance removed by owner who was found liable in expenses.
- 1-6 Fence Rows, Kirkmuirhill—Leaky roof and foul ashpit; nuisances removed by owner who was found liable in expenses.
- 2-4 Torbothie Road, Stane—Choked drains; nuisance removed by Local Authority under Warrant at a cost of £2.

Complaint was made by the occupier of a shop in Main Street, Cambuslang, regarding a foul smell in the premises. The shop was inspected and the complaint found to be justified. After investigation it was discovered that a broken waste pipe, concealed by the fixed



wood lining round a sink in the shop, was acting as a vent from a common waste trap in the back court. The smell from the defective pipe was most obnoxious and after repairs had been carried out there was no further trouble.

### Atmospheric Pollution

The assessment of the damage done to the fabric of buildings, machinery, and the health of the community by the careless emission of grit and dust to the atmosphere is not possible but it is of serious consequence to the nation and every endeavour must be made to abate it by the supply of satisfactory fuel and the encouragement of the provision of suitable plant.

Whilst the emission of smoke and grit in large quantities tends to create an atmosphere of dirt and grime, prohibition of the use of raw coal and the increasing use of other forms of fuel and power contribute largely to the improvement of living and working conditions in the industrial areas.

A number of stations have been set up in the County for the purpose of ascertaining and recording certain information regarding atmospheric pollution. Two of these are for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the emission of grit and gases from Carmyle Iron Works and the remainder of the stations are used for recording grit emissions in the localities concerned.

The results of the analyses of the samples of grit, etc., obtained have been most useful in assessing the degree of pollution, and to some extent the cause, and have enabled several reports to be prepared for submission to the County Council throughout the year. From the following notes it will be seen that, while some progress has been made, much remains to be done and it is hoped to set down at chosen sites throughout the County further standard deposit gauges which will be kept under regular observation. The results obtained from these should provide a general picture of the atmospheric pollution in the County and will enable a concise statement of figures to be given in later reports.

CLYDE IRON WORKS, TOLLCROSS.—The complaint of pollution is confined to a comparatively small area in Carmyle Avenue, north of the Railway, and extending to the region of Foxley Bowling Club. It also includes the houses in London Road.



The chief causes of complaint are :—

- (1) Obnoxious smell, discoloration of silverware, brass-work paint-work.
- (2) Excessive smoke.
- (3) Emission of sulphur dioxide from the sintering plant.
- (4) Grit and dirt.

**OBNOXIOUS SMELL.**—The obnoxious smell complained of is largely due to Hydrogen Sulphide emitted at the shock cooler. Until fairly recent times, the presence of Hydrogen Sulphide could be detected easily but on enquiry recently at the Coke Oven Plant (where this gas is emitted) it was learned that with the new Oil Cooler brought into operation on the 15th September there would, in future, be no emission of Hydrogen Sulphide due to Coke Oven Gas being cooled.

**EXCESSIVE SMOKE.**—The Coke Oven Battery has always emitted a certain amount of smoke which cannot be avoided. This smoke occurs at time of charging the ovens and when bleeder valves are checked. Since the new plant came into operation there probably has been a slight increase in smoke but there is every reason to believe that as the operators get to know the plant and fully understand how to utilise the dual gas mains, the smoke emission will be greatly reduced. No figures for smoke concentration have been recorded.

**EMISSION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE.**—The Clyde Iron Works are compelled to use about 1,500 tons of pyritic ore each week in the manufacture of pig iron. The ore, when brought into the country, is rich in sulphur and is used for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. The pyritic residues then go to the Clyde Iron Works for the manufacture of pig iron.

The process at present used to extract the sulphur, for Sulphuric Acid manufacture, from the pyrites is not very efficient, and the sulphur content of the ore going to Clyde Iron Works is in the region of 4% to 5%. A new "flash" process for the extraction of sulphur from the pyrites will be coming into operation in the course of a year or two and it is expected that the pyrites ores arriving at Clyde Iron Works will then have a sulphur content not exceeding 2%.

Appendix No. 1 gives the weekly concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide recorded by volumetric Sulphur Dioxide apparatus at the Police Station, Carmyle. It will be observed that the concentrations rise during the winter months and fall during the summer months, the



normal pattern for this type of pollution. Comparison of results for this year against corresponding weeks last year show, on the whole, little change in the concentrations over the period.

Appendix No. 2 records the concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide recorded by Peroxide Sticks at the Police Station, Carmyle, and the Welfare Institute, Carmyle. These results show the nuisance caused by this gas at Carmyle Village to be very little compared to the nuisance at the Police Station.

GRIT AND DIRT.—Appendix No. 3 contains the experimental results obtained this year with a standard grit deposit gauge placed at Carmyle Police Station. Section A of this Appendix gives the average figures for a comparative test carried out in June and July, 1946. It will be noted that these figures are for insoluble deposit only, whereas the figures for the current year include soluble and insoluble deposit.

The results in Section B of this Appendix show that whereas the insoluble deposit only was as high as 107 tons per square mile in June, 1946, the deposit soluble and insoluble has fallen to a maximum of 41 tons per square mile in August this year, the insoluble deposit being only 26 tons per square mile—a very marked improvement.



## APPENDIX I

AVERAGE WEEKLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SO<sub>2</sub> RECORDED AT CARMYLE  
DETERMINATIONS COMMENCED 7TH APRIL, 1951

Week Ending	SO <sub>2</sub> Concentration Parts per 100 million	Week Ending	SO <sub>2</sub> Concentration Parts per 100 million
		7/1/52	13.2
		14/1/52	15.9
		21/1/52	15.1
		28/1/52	12.9
		4/2/52	14.7
		11/2/52	7.1
		18/2/52	8.2
		25/2/52	19.3
		3/3/52	6.8
		10/3/52	5.1
		17/3/52	5.1
		24/3/52	6.5
		31/3/52	1.6
		7/4/52	5.9
16/4/51	7.7	14/4/52	6.6
23/4/51	4.3	21/4/52	6.6
30/4/51	4.0	28/4/52	5.8
7/5/51	2.9	5/5/52	.9
14/5/51	1.9	12/5/52	6.0
21/5/51	2.9	19/5/52	6.3
28/5/51	.8	26/5/52	3.5
4/6/51	1.5	2/6/52	3.2
11/6/51	1.8	9/6/52	4.8
18/6/51	2.6	16/6/52	6.1
25/6/51	.5	23/6/52	5.5
2/7/51	2.9	30/6/52	8.9
9/7/51	8.5	7/7/52	4.0
16/7/51	3.2	14/7/52	9.7
23/7/51	11.8	21/7/52	8.1
30/7/51	9.3	28/7/52	5.8
6/8/51	5.2	4/8/52	4.5
13/8/51	3.6	11/8/52	3.2
20/8/51	3.9	18/8/52	3.6
27/8/51	6.0	25/8/52	3.9
3/9/51	12.5	1/9/52	4.2
10/9/51	3.1	8/9/52	3.2
17/9/51	3.7	15/9/52	1.2
24/9/51	4.9	22/9/52	6.4
1/10/52	4.6	29/9/52	8.5
8/10/51	2.5	6/10/52	5.4
15/10/51	4.2	13/10/52	7.4
22/10/51	4.1	20/10/52	4.7
29/10/51	9.5	27/10/52	7.5
5/11/51	4.7	3/11/52	4.9
12/11/51	3.3	10/11/52	6.1
19/11/51	4.9	17/11/52	7.7
26/11/51	8.5	24/11/52	5.3
3/12/51	10.7	1/12/52	8.2
10/12/51	14.3	8/12/52	6.5
17/12/51	14.9	15/12/52	6.6
24/12/51	4.8	22/12/52	8.9
31/12/51	6.9	29/12/52	6.6



## APPENDIX II

No. 1—Miners' Welfare, Carmyle. Determinations commenced 1st February, 1951.

No. 2—Police Station, Carmyle.

Results expressed as Milligrams  $\text{SO}_3$  per 1,000 square centimetres per day.

			1951		1952	
			No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
January	...	...			10.1	23.3
February	...	...	8.6	27.9	7.7	16.8
March	...	...	9.7	15.6	5.5	9.3
April	...	...	8.2	19.0	5.9	11.7
May	...	...	9.1	14.1	5.6	10.1
June	...	...	4.5	10.6	4.9	10.5
July	...	...	4.7	33.1	5.3	12.7
August	...	...	4.3	16.8	4.0	14.8
September	...	...	3.6	18.1	3.4	11.5
October	...	...	7.4	15.5	6.5	10.5
November	...	...	7.7	14.5	10.3	14.7
December	...	...	8.8	20.5	8.8	16.2

## APPENDIX III

The following are average figures of insoluble solids deposited in Carmyle (London Road area) during June and July, 1946 :—

A.	June	...	...	107.9 tons per square mile.
	July	...	...	74.2 tons per square mile.

The following are figures recorded this year with Standard Grit Deposit Gauge situated at Police Station, London Road, Carmyle, viz.:—

B.	Determination commenced 1st March, 1952.
	Results expressed in tons per square mile.

INSOLUBLE MATTER								INCLUDED IN SOLUBLE	
Month	Rainfall Inches	Tar	Carbonaceous less Tar	Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Sulphate as $\text{SO}_4$	Chlorine as Cl
March	...	1.60	.16	1.27	21.72	23.15	8.08	31.23	2.39
April	...	2.04	.32	3.80	23.40	27.52	10.67	38.19	3.70
May	...	1.64	.23	2.53	20.42	23.18	10.31	33.49	3.66
June	...	1.85	.56	6.72	20.61	27.89	11.52	39.41	4.55
July	...	1.81	.26	2.96	20.88	24.10	12.66	36.76	4.35
August	...	3.39	.26	3.86	21.82	25.94	15.70	41.64	4.31
September	...	2.05	.39	4.53	16.49	21.41	13.84	35.25	5.27
October	...	2.68	.56	9.65	14.82	24.47	9.49	33.96	5.53
November	...	2.00	.10	8.15	16.10	24.25	8.64	32.89	4.12
December	...	2.55	.29	16.92	24.87	42.08	11.65	53.73	7.89



CARDOWAN COLLIERY, STEPPS.—Constant observations have been taken and are continuing. Evidence shows some slight improvement in the amount of grit being discharged and in a recent communication received from the National Coal Board Area Production Manager it was stated that a contract was fixed early in December (1951) for a grit collector and soot blower to be introduced into the boiler installation at Cardowan Colliery. Nothing further can be done until this new plant has been introduced but observations will continue now and after the grit collector has been constructed.

KINGSHILL COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—The results of surveys and chemical analyses of samples of deposit obtained during varying periods have shown that no evidence of public health nuisance conditions can be certified. The pollution was alleged to have been caused by an old bing of coal-washing residue and since the matter was first raised with the National Coal Board certain precautionary measures have been tried in an endeavour to reduce the dissemination of very fine grit from this deposit. In the first instance the alkaline residue from the water-softening plant was sprayed over the bing but it could not be described as successful. Planting bushes over the bing was then tried to break the sweep of the prevailing south-west wind. More than half of these bushes showed growth and have had some effect in consolidating the grit. Towards the end of the year, however, the National Coal Board had succeeded in obtaining a market for this very fine silt from the bing and several tons had been removed. Generally it would appear that no serious atmospheric pollution is arising from Kingshill Colliery and I do not think it advisable, in view of the results of the past year, to continue the setting down of deposit bottles unless further complaint arises.

CEMENT DUST EMISSION, NEWMAINS.—Following complaints of excessive discharge of grit to the atmosphere in this area a general survey was made during 1951 and 1952 and collecting bottles were set down at three different points in an effort to obtain information as to the type and quantity of grit deposited. The analyses of the samples showed that there was a considerable deposit in the area but the conclusion as to the source of this pollution was indefinite although from one station it was clear that the deposit contained cement dust from the Coltness Iron Company's works. This was taken up with the Coltness Iron Company towards the end of the year and request made to the Company to take the necessary precautionary measures to reduce the emission to an absolute minimum. Later the General Works



Manager informed me that arrangements had been made to carry out the complete overhaul of the dust-collecting plant at the Newmains Works and it was considered that these efforts would be successful in at least reducing cause for complaint. Observations are continuing.

**SHOTTS POWER STATION.**—Throughout the year the following improvements were carried out at Shotts Iron Works :—

- (a) The removal of the grit accumulation previously complained of from the base of the chimney and the adjacent grit chamber was completed ;
- (b) The suggested baffle plate in the grit chamber was fitted ; and
- (c) The steam spray agreed to had also been fitted to the chimney.

The area is being kept under observation and the presence of excessive amounts of grit immediately reported to the National Coal Board for their attention. It should be said in this connection that the Area General Manager has intimated the probability of the closure of this Power Station altogether as it is anticipated that in about 18 months' time a supply of power will be obtained from the South West Scotland Electricity Board.

### **Smoke Abatement**

**UDDINGSTON GAS WORKS.**—Complaints made throughout the year in respect of excessive emission of smoke from the boiler chimney at Uddingston Gas Works were intimated to the Scottish Gas Board. The Group Manager of the Gas Board later intimated that the boilers at Uddingston were now being taxed to capacity but that he had been in touch with the Ministry of Fuel and Power as suggested and the boiler fireman had now received advice and instruction from the Ministry's Technical Adviser. Intimation was also given that whilst endeavour would be made to ensure that smoke from the chimney would be kept to a minimum it was expected that the position would be eased when the electrically-driven gas compressor now on order was installed. Observations are continuing.

**STEPHS HYGIENIC LAUNDRY.**—After considerable correspondence with this firm a Prior Mechanical Stoker has been installed in the boiler plant which was the cause of complaint and from observations of smoke emission taken since this installation was completed there has been a very marked improvement in the conditions previously



complained of and if the standard of smoke emission which has recently been observed is maintained there should be no further cause for legitimate complaint.

ALUMINIUM WORKS, LONGLEA, BAILLIESTON.—Some improvement has been effected in the emission of smoke and fumes from the aluminium smelting furnaces at the above works, a metal duct having been provided connecting No. 2 furnace to an existing 12-inch diameter iron flue pipe to which No. 1 furnace had already been connected. This flue pipe appears to be taking the smoke and fumes satisfactorily from both furnaces and recent observations indicate at least some abatement in the smoke nuisance.

CARLUKE FACTORY.—Further complaints were received in the early months of the year regarding the emission of smoke, referred to in last year's report, from a factory chimney in Carluke. The matter was again brought to the notice of the firm in question and negotiations with the Ministry of Fuel and Power resulted in the supply of a better quality semi-anthracite fuel. This was later brought into use and no cause for complaint was noted throughout the latter part of the year. Large-scale improvements are proposed at this factory, including the installation of a new boiler, for which planning permission has already been obtained.

CLYDESDALE STEEL & TUBE CO., MOSSEND.—Excessive emission of smoke from the furnace chimneys at these works occurs once or twice weekly. Three batteries of furnaces, two of which are in constant operation, are gas heated and it is during the cleaning-out processes which must of necessity be carried out every six or seven days that the smoke nuisance occurs. The furnaces are operated on a continuous system and every possible precaution is taken to minimise the nuisance.

MOBILE CRANES—STEWARTS & LLOYDS, LTD.—Complaint made by local residents during the year was investigated in respect of smoke nuisance from the two mobile steam cranes at these works. The Management undertook to instruct the crane drivers on more careful stoking and to try out the use of semi-anthracite fuel. Recent observations have shown a marked reduction in the smoke emitted and if these conditions are maintained no cause for further complaint should arise.

BURNING BINGS, BLANTYRE.—The nuisance conditions arising here which have been the subject of a special report are still giving rise to



serious complaint from occupiers of dwelling-houses adjoining the bing. There is no doubt that, whilst the overall condition of the bing has improved due to the precautionary water-spraying measures which have been almost continuous for the past two years, there has been a worsening and rapid spread of the fire since the beginning of the year at the point near to the occupied houses in Sydes Brae and it may be an ultimate responsibility of the County Council to rehouse these occupiers. Meantime the National Coal Board are carrying out trenching and spraying operations, and regular daily inspection of the conditions is maintained by the Department, any failure of water-spraying operations which often results due to mechanical breakdown of the pumps in use being immediately reported to the Area Production Manager of the Board.

**PINWINNIE REFUSE COUP, STAND.**—Complaint was again made by a local resident of smoke emission from the burning refuse from this large refuse coup owned by Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department. A further meeting with the Director of Cleansing, Glasgow, was held on the site, and while considerable improvement in the general condition of the coup since last year was found, the very deep face fronting the public highway at Stirling Road was found to be actively burning. The Director of Cleansing has undertaken to set down a bull-dozer on this tip to consolidate the refuse as the tipping progresses, and this should assist in keeping the burning conditions under better control. Measures to prevent nuisance from flies consist in the daily burial of slaughterhouse offal in a trench and covering with soil, and treatment of the refuse tip with Gammexane Dust. A rat-catcher is regularly employed to destroy rats in the coup. These measures have been fairly successful.

### **Fly Repression**

The anti-fly campaign which has been proceeded with throughout the past few years by the disinfestation of all dust-bins, privies, and privy middens was again operative throughout the year, all such places being treated twice. It is, of course, impossible to assess the value of this work but there is no doubt whatsoever that as a protection of the public health of the community it is a worthwhile project.

### **Private Streets**

Complaint was received regarding the use by vehicular traffic of a lane in Carluke area, a question which has apparently been in dispute



for some considerable time. The matter, however, was finally cleared up by the Superiors handing over the ground to the District Council, who undertook to maintain the lane as a public right-of-way.

The question of the private street at Quarry Road, Lawhill, referred to in previous Annual Reports was finally resolved and, towards the end of the year, the roadway was made up and surfaced by the County Highways Department.

The surface of Cuthbert Street, Tannochside, was scraped and relaid with whin chips and top-coated with asphalt and the area fronting the houses was treated in a similar fashion.

In addition, the roadways throughout the village of Hallside, Newton, were resurfaced as was Milton Avenue, Cambuslang, and later taken over to be maintained as public highways.

There are, as has been said in previous reports, too many private streets in the County which are in an unsatisfactory condition and, as it is now almost impossible to enforce the statutory obligations of fronting and abutting owners to repair such streets owing to the large cost involved, consideration should be given to assistance being provided to owners for this purpose, and the roadways thereafter assumed as public highways.

### **Public Conveyances**

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

### **Public Schools**

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

### **Cinemas**

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



### Common Lodging-Houses

The only registered common lodging-house in the County situated at Bellshill was inspected regularly and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

### Houses Let in Lodgings

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

### Tents and Vans

During the year 273 inspections were made of tents and vans which, with several exceptions, were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The camping ground at West Netherton Farm, East Kilbride, which was acquired by the East Kilbride Development Corporation has now been cleared of huts and vans.

CAMP AT DAER WATER WORKS.—The number of men employed on the site is 387. The great majority of these are transported daily, only some 53 men being actually resident at the camp.

Living accommodation available comprises 12 Nissen type huts, with 8 beds to a hut, making total accommodation available for a maximum of 96 men. Proper beds and bedding are provided and each hut, which is heated, is equipped with two porcelain sinks, with hot and cold running water. Two small apartments at the end of each hut provide a water-closet and a shower bath. Electricity, which is generated on the site, is installed throughout.

A well-equipped kitchen, with two dining-halls, food store, etc., is provided, staffed by 3 cooks and 5 assistants. Mid-day meals are provided for all the employees, whether resident or not. An outside urinal is situated convenient to the dining-halls. A recreation hall, with Wet Canteen, is also provided with water-closet and urinal accommodation.

In addition to water-closets at the office, machine-shop, etc., chemical closets are situated at various points throughout the operational area, so sited as to be convenient for each particular squad.



**WATER SUPPLY.**—Private supply from springs, etc., through collecting chamber and balancing tank, thence to fittings by gravitation.

**DRAINAGE.**—Internal sewerage system to a septic tank and filter, discharging to the Daer Water downstream from the site. A grease trap is fitted at the kitchen.

**REFUSE DISPOSAL.**—Considerable dumping operations are in progress removing the peat from the dam area, and camp refuse is disposed of daily in the peat dump. Kitchen swill is collected daily by a pig-breeder from Crawford area.

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The camp is exceptionally well regulated and conducted, little or nothing having been overlooked for the comfort and convenience of the employees. The standard of cleanliness in the huts, sanitary accommodation, kitchen, food store, etc., is of a very high standard.

### Factories

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 870—766 with mechanical power and 104 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 673 including 612 of factories with mechanical power and 61 of factories without mechanical power. The following contraventions found in the course of routine inspections or reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories were dealt with:—Want of cleanliness, 30; Inadequate ventilation, 2; Insufficient sanitary conveniences, 21; Unsuitable conveniences, 27. The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories:—

#### FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers ... ..	4	Building Contractor ... ..	6
Aluminium ... ..	4	Coil Spring ... ..	1
Agricultural Implements	3	Confectionery ... ..	4
Aerated Waters ... ..	3	Concrete Blocks ... ..	11
Asphalte ... ..	2	Cartwright ... ..	3
Artificial Stone ... ..	1	Concrete Pipes ... ..	1
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Coopering ... ..	1
Butcher ... ..	100	Coal-washing ... ..	2
Baker ... ..	112	Coachbuilding ... ..	7
Bricks ... ..	23	Cabinet-making ... ..	7
Blacksmith ... ..	21	Chains ... ..	1
Bone Meal ... ..	1	Cement ... ..	1
Briquettes ... ..	2	Chemical ... ..	7
Bolts and Nuts ... ..	1	Clothing ... ..	8
Bleaching ... ..	3	Chairs ... ..	1
Boiler-making ... ..	2	Cooked Meat ... ..	2
Boot Repairs ... ..	20		
Bonded Store ... ..	1	Carry forward ... ..	367



# FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER—continued

Brought forward ...	367	Paintwork ...	7
Corn Grinding ...	2	Plant ...	2
Dry Batteries ...	1	Plumber ...	6
Drugs ...	1	Panel Beating ...	2
Dressmaker ...	4	Preserves ...	3
Dyeing ...	1	Pattern-making ...	1
Electricity Generation ...	8	Potato Crisps ...	2
Electrical Engineering ...	14	Rubber ...	1
Enamelled Baths ...	1	Roof Frames ...	1
Fireclay ...	5	Ropes and Twines ...	2
Firewood ...	1	Radio Repairs ...	4
Firelighters ...	2	Sawmill ...	11
Food Products ...	1	Sheet Metal ...	1
Golf Club Maker ...	1	Steel-making ...	13
Graith ...	8	Spinning and Weaving ...	5
General Engineering ...	26	Stone Crushing ...	8
Gasworks ...	4	Soap Works ...	1
Ham Curer ...	2	Shoemaker ...	9
Hosiery ...	10	Saddler ...	1
Ice-Cream ...	1	Tube-making ...	4
Iron Founding ...	14	Tailor ...	5
Industrial Furnishings ...	1	Tile Works ...	6
Joiner ...	56	Tar ...	2
Laundry ...	13	Tyres ...	1
Leather Goods ...	14	Vehicle Assemblers ...	1
Locomotive ...	3	Waggons ...	4
Metal Windows ...	1	Wire Work ...	1
Motor Repairs ...	63	Wines ...	1
Moss Litter ...	2	Watchmaker ...	2
Moulding ...	2	Wheels ...	1
Metal Breaking ...	5	Welding ...	2
Milk Bottle Tops ...	1	Woodwork ...	3
Milk Pasteurising ...	2	Whinstone ...	3
Nails ...	2	Wood Wool ...	1
Oil Cakes ...	1		
Oil Blending ...	1		
Printing ...	3		
Paper-making ...	5		
		Total ...	766

# FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker ...	13	Plumber ...	16
Blacksmith ...	11	Painter ...	5
Boot Repairer ...	4	Photographer ...	1
Builder ...	1	Rag Store ...	1
Cabinetmaker ...	2	Saddler ...	4
Canteen ...	1	Soap-boiler ...	1
Concrete ...	1	Shoemaker ...	5
Confectionery ...	2	Tailor ...	11
Dressmaker ...	5	Tripe-Dressing ...	1
Engineer ...	1	Watchmaker ...	3
Firelighter ...	1		
Hosiery ...	1		
Joiner ...	7		
Motor Repairs ...	6		
		Total ...	104



**FIRE ESCAPE CERTIFICATES.**—In terms of Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, all factories where more than 20 persons are employed must be provided with a Certificate from the Local Authority that reasonable provision has been made for the escape of employees in case of fire. The preparation of these Certificates involves a considerable amount of inspection and clerical work, as all exits within the factories must be clearly detailed in the Certificate and it can be readily understood that in the larger factories in the County of Lanark (Steel Works, Paper Mills, etc.) such details are very complicated. During the year Certificates were granted to the occupiers in respect of 8 factories.

**OUTWORKERS.**—Five lists, containing 33 outworkers, were received and inspections were made of all the premises, which were found in a satisfactory condition.

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

This Act and the regulations made thereunder came into operation on 1st November, 1951. The primary object of the legislation is to secure that all filling materials used in the manufacture of bedding, toys and articles of upholstery, etc., are clean and that certain standards of cleanliness set down are maintained.

Six applications were received from persons or firms for registration of their premises and inspections of conditions at these premises have been made throughout the year.

Six samples were taken throughout the year and the results of the examination of these samples conveyed to the users. Some correspondence resulted on the question of our Analyst's procedure and further samples will be taken during the ensuing year.

### **Offensive Trades**

There are within the County three private slaughterhouses situated as follows :—

Carstairs Mains (sheep only).

Symington (sheep only).

Omoa (Knackery).

Licences were, however, granted during the year to two firms in respect of conversion of existing premises at Downiebrae Road, Rutherglen, and Brancumhall, East Kilbride, to construct bacon



factories with slaughtering facilities at both premises. The work of alteration was proceeding at the end of the year both at Rutherglen and East Kilbride.

It is anticipated that the bacon factory at Brancumhall, East Kilbride, will shortly be operating and judging from the excellent work which is being done in the conversion of the premises, it can be stated that the production of bacon from this factory will be dealt with under the most hygienic conditions it is possible to attain.

The Local Authority slaughterhouses at Bellshill, Strathaven, Shotts, Larkhall and Carluke continue to be maintained in good order.

The work on the new premises at the Knackery, Omoa, referred to in a previous Annual Report was nearing completion towards the end of the year. New plant has been installed and final adjustments are necessary before operating. It is hoped to begin work with the new plant early in the coming year.

### **Pigstyes**

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

Two plans were approved during the year for the construction of new piggeries and 7 plans showing extensions to existing premises.

One application for permission to keep pigs was refused owing to the proximity of the structure to adjoining dwellings and another application under "change of use of premises" in terms of the Town and Country Planning Act was refused because the premises to be converted were to be drained into the catchment area of the Airdrie and Coatbridge Water Board.

### **Dairies**

During the year 1,287 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises and in several instances structural defects were reported and dealt with under the Local Authority's Dairy Bye-laws.

NEW BYRES.—Progress continues to be made in the provision of new byres and improvements to dairy premises generally. Plans were submitted and approved by the Local Authority during the year for



the construction of 6 new byres at the following farms throughout the County :—

Cairneyhead Farm, Torbothie Road, Shotts.

Meadowbank Farm, Dalserf.

Shawtonhill Farm, Chapelton.

Stuartfield Farm, East Kilbride.

Aitkenhead Farm, Uddingston.

Burnhouse Farm, East Kilbride.

Improvements in lighting and ventilation, etc., were made to other 11 dairy premises as follows :—

Kilnpothall Farm, Carnwath.

Bankhead Farm, Coatbridge.

Carnbroe Mains Farm, Carnbroe.

Meadowhead Farm, Carluke.

91 West Benhar Road, Shotts.

South Alderston Farm, Bellshill.

Whitecleugh Farm, Forth.

Westerhill Road, Bishopbriggs.

Woodlands Farm, Lesmahagow.

Hallhill Farm, Crossford.

Duncanrig Farm, East Kilbride.

REGISTRATION.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 122 making a total of 1,379 registered dairies—1,145 producers and 234 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 19 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 23,760.

EXEMPTED PREMISES.—The conditions and cleanliness of the 338 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 506.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.—The number of score cards completed during the year in regard to the condition of premises where designated licences were applied for was 171.

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

BURGH OF LANARK.—There are 2 registered producer-retailers and 1 registered retailer of milk only within the Burgh and the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order.



STATEMENT OF REGISTERED DAIRY FARMS SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FARMS HOLDING (a) FULL REGISTRATION ; (b) PROVISIONAL ; AND SPECIAL DESIGNATED LICENCES

PARISH	Total Farms	Total Licences	Licences %	Regn. Full	Regn. Full %	Regn. Provisional	Regn. Provisional %	Provisional Licences T.T.	T.T. %	Licences Standard	Standard %	Licences Certified	Certified %	Licences Dealers
Avondale ...	121	110	90.9	120	99.2	1	0.8	106	87.6	2	1.7	2	1.7	4
Biggar ...	17	15	88.2	16	94.1	1	5.9	13	76.5	—	—	2	11.8	2
Blantyre ...	13	10	76.9	10	76.9	3	23.0	10	76.9	—	—	—	—	3
Bothwell ...	38	26	68.4	37	97.4	1	2.6	25	65.8	1	2.6	—	—	6
Cadder ...	48	38	79.1	47	97.9	1	2.1	36	75.0	—	—	2	4.2	9
Cambuslang ...	12	10	83.3	12	100.0	—	—	5	41.7	—	—	5	41.7	3
Cambusnethan ...	37	27	72.9	37	100.0	—	—	27	73.0	—	—	—	—	4
Carluke ...	51	41	80.4	49	96.1	2	3.9	39	76.5	1	2	1	2.0	2
Carmichael ...	21	15	71.4	18	85.7	3	14.3	14	66.7	—	—	1	4.8	—
Carmunnock ...	8	7	87.5	8	100.0	—	—	6	75.0	—	—	1	12.5	1
Carnwath ...	68	51	75.0	56	82.4	12	17.6	51	75.0	—	—	—	—	2
Carstairs ...	30	21	70.0	26	86.7	4	13.3	21	70.0	—	—	—	—	1
Coulter ...	7	6	85.7	6	85.7	1	14.3	5	71.4	—	—	1	14.3	—
Covington & Thankerton ...	10	6	60.0	9	90.0	1	10.0	6	60.0	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford ...	6	4	66.7	5	83.3	1	16.7	4	66.7	—	—	—	—	1
Crawfordjohn ...	13	9	69.2	10	76.9	3	23.1	9	69.2	—	—	—	—	1
Dalserf ...	23	18	78.3	21	91.3	2	8.7	18	78.3	—	—	—	—	1
Dalziel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinton ...	9	8	88.9	8	88.9	1	11.1	8	88.9	—	—	—	—	1
Douglas ...	10	6	60.0	6	60.0	4	40.0	6	60.0	—	—	—	—	—
Dunsyre ...	5	3	60.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	3	60.0	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride ...	106	86	81.1	102	96.2	4	3.8	76	71.7	4	3.8	6	5.7	16
Glasford ...	47	39	83.0	47	100.0	—	—	39	83.0	—	—	—	—	4
Glasgow ...	1	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton ...	42	40	95.2	40	95.2	2	4.8	40	95.2	—	—	—	—	4
Lamington and Wandel ...	4	4	100.0	4	100.0	—	—	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark ...	19	13	68.4	16	84.2	3	15.8	13	68.4	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow ...	139	121	87.1	134	96.4	5	3.6	116	83.5	1	0.7	4	2.9	1
Liberton ...	19	17	89.5	19	100.0	—	—	15	78.9	—	—	2	10.5	2
New Monkland ...	65	39	60.0	54	83.1	11	16.9	37	56.9	2	3.1	—	—	6
Old Monkland ...	8	6	75.0	8	100.0	—	—	3	37.5	—	—	3	37.5	3
Pettinaid ...	12	9	75.0	10	83.3	2	16.7	9	75.0	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen ...	4	3	75.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	—	—	1	25.0	4
Shotts ...	62	34	54.8	57	91.9	5	8.1	34	54.8	—	—	—	—	6
Stonehouse ...	33	24	72.7	28	84.8	5	15.2	23	69.7	1	3.0	—	—	—
Symington ...	8	7	87.5	8	100.0	—	—	7	87.5	—	—	—	—	1
Walston ...	11	6	54.6	8	72.7	3	27.3	4	36.4	—	—	2	18.2	1
Wiston and Robertson ...	18	13	72.2	16	88.9	2	11.1	12	66.7	—	—	1	5.6	2
Whole County ...	1,145	892	77.9	1,060	92.6	85	7.4	846	73.9	12	1.0	34	3.0	91
Lanark (Burgh) ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## Ice-Cream

Progress continues in the improvement of premises where ice-cream is manufactured and sold, and there has now been established a considerable degree of co-operation with the traders anxious to comply with the requirements of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations.

The following table shows the position in respect of registered premises since the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, came into operation :—

	Premises	Vehicles.
Number of certificates of registration in force at 31st December, 1952 ...	124	110
Number of applications for registration considered during 1952 :—		
(i) Number granted ... ..	13	17
(ii) Number refused ... ..	1	—
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	1	—
(iv) Number of applications submitted before 1st November, 1948, still to be determined ... ..	—	—
Number of certificates of registration relinquished during 1952 ... ..	3	24
Exempted premises ... ..	252	—
Biggar (Burgh) ... ..	3	—
Lanark (Burgh) ... ..	10	—

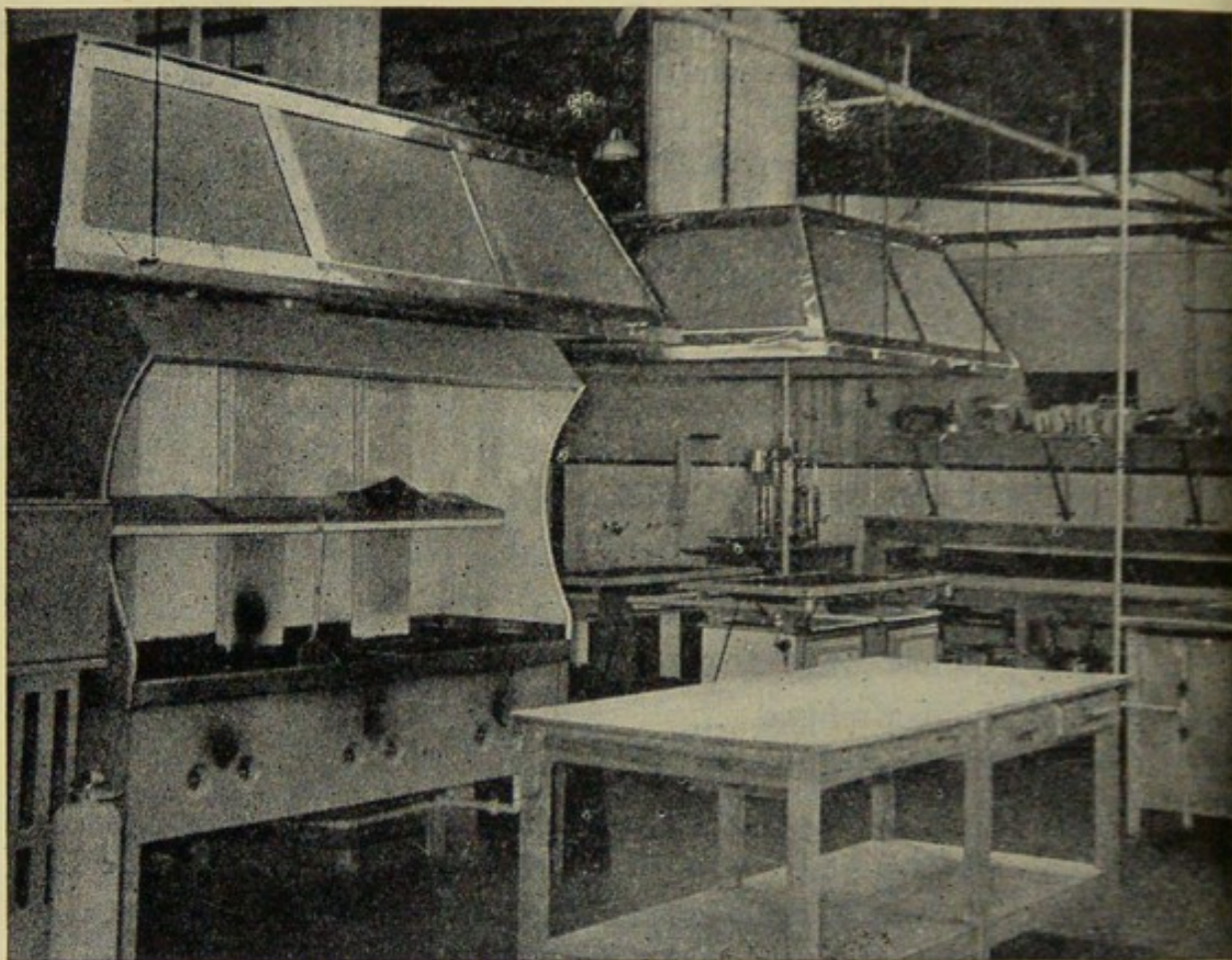
It will be seen, therefore, that all premises manufacturing or selling ice-cream within the County are now registered and in compliance with the regulations both in respect of structure and equipment.

The unsatisfactory condition of the premises and equipment of one registered trader was the subject of complaint throughout the year and unless the required improvements are carried out it will be necessary that action be taken to have the trader's name removed from the register.

A number of owners of vehicles were warned regarding their failure to have their name and address and serial registration number inscribed on the near side of their vehicles as required by Section 4 (7) of the Regulations.



## Food Hygiene



INDUSTRIAL ESTATE CANTEEN KITCHEN



COOKED MEAT PRODUCTS FACTORY



### Food Hygiene

Efforts to improve the handling of all foodstuffs continue to exercise the minds of the Public Health officials and whilst, owing to other commitments of the staff, it was not found possible during the year to introduce a set programme of lectures to the handlers of foodstuffs, regular propaganda work was continued during the visits of the responsible officials to all premises where food is prepared or manufactured.

Personal cleanliness of all food handlers, together with thorough cleanliness of all plant and equipment is absolutely essential if a safe food is to be sold to the public. Whilst constant repetition of this *sine qua non* is one of the chief objects of Public Health officials in making inspection of food premises, real progress in the very necessary acceptance of this by all persons will not be fully evidenced until regulations covering all features of manufacture, handling, wrapping and delivery of food products are issued and enforced. It is to be hoped that the issue of such regulations will not be too long delayed.

### Street Traders

Whilst there are no regulations in the County of Lanark governing the licensing of street traders except in the specified instances of milk retailers and ice-cream vendors, such regulations do operate in the City of Glasgow. Many of the applicants in the City store their vehicles and unsold goods in premises within the County and I am requested to certify the suitability of such premises before licences are granted. Twenty such inspections were made during the year, 19 of which disclosed the premises to be satisfactory whilst the remaining one was reported as unsuitable.

Such control is, in my opinion, a sound measure in protecting the health of the community.

### Unsound Food and Food Inspection

During the year there were 2,239 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored, and seizures, amounting to 14,100 lbs. of foodstuffs, were made by the Sanitary Staff.

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



### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, requires occupiers and owners of land and premises, other than of agricultural land, to notify the Local Authority in writing of the presence of rats and mice in substantial numbers.

The Act places upon every Local Authority the following duties :— (i) to inspect its district ; (ii) to destroy rats and mice on its own properties ; (iii) to enforce the duties of occupiers and owners, and for these purposes gives powers of entry and authority to serve notices requiring treatment to be carried out.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rodent Control Operators was 625.

The number of trapping operations was 1,232 and gassing was carried out on 434 occasions. The total of actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 12,392 in addition to 1,127 mice.

The control of the organisation in respect of rat disinfestation is in the hands of the County Sanitary Inspector. The district staffs make the necessary preliminary inspections in relation to infestation of all properties within the County and obtain the services of one or more of the three Rodent Control Operatives employed by the Department if and when conditions warrant this. Inspections are carried out by the Sanitary Staff on a routine basis and are not restricted entirely to inspections on complaint. Regular disinfestation work is carried out to all departmental property, i.e., refuse coups, sewage works, canteens, slaughterhouses, etc.

The service of the Rodent Control Operatives is given on a payment basis and the only occasion on which payment is not enforced is where disinfestation measures are being carried out at abandoned properties or in dwelling-houses, etc., where there is no known owner or where the financial circumstances of the owner or occupier warrant the provision of the service free of charge.

No legal proceedings were taken under the Act during the year. In every instance where intimation was made to responsible owners and occupiers ready consent was given by the responsible individuals in respect of engaging the Rodent Control Operatives. Indeed, in certain instances farmers and others have entered into an agreement



with the Department to have their premises disinfested at regular intervals throughout each year.

During the year intimation was given to all farmers within the County directing their attention to the obligations placed on them under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks) (Scotland) Regulations, 1950.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with during the year by the three Rodent Control Operatives employed by the Department :—

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Shops and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Sewage Purification Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garages	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hospitals and Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Schools and School Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cooking Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Huts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Coal Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Halls	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Libraries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Television Transmitting Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total							625

In dealing with rat eradication in coal mines endeavour is always made to obtain live rats for leptospiral examination. One rat submitted for leptospiral examination showed negative results.



Extensive experiments were carried out during the year with the use of Warfarin, the much-publicised rodenticide, and the results were, while slower than more active poisons, on the whole satisfactory, and the handling of the poison much safer.

The Disinfestation Officers also carry out the work of disinfesting all premises reported to be infested by bugs, beetles, etc., and this was successfully undertaken throughout the year in 153 instances.

#### BUGS, BEETLES, ETC., DISINFESTATION

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total							152

#### Interments

Although Sub-section 1 (*d*) of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, has been repealed by Section 50 of the National Assistance Act of 1948, interments carried out at the expense of the Local Authority of unclaimed bodies found within the County numbered 11—8 adults and 3 infants. The total shows a decrease of 3 on the previous year and the cost to the Local Authority amounted to £173 5s. The sum of £27 5s. 4d. was afterwards recovered from benefit societies, etc.

#### Burial Grounds

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

Two interments took place in St. Ninian's churchyard, Stonehouse, and one in St. Bryde's Cemetery, Douglas, which burial grounds are the subject of Orders in Council in respect of closure with certain reservations. The burials were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Probing of the old portion of Leadhills Burial Ground, referred to in last year's Annual Report, was completed and a report submitted, but the matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

A Petition was presented to the Court for permission to close the burial ground at Wrangholm Church, New Stevenston, also referred to in the Annual Report of 1951. After hearing parties the Sheriff Principal agreed to the request and confirmation is awaited from the Secretary of State for Scotland.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

Progress is still being maintained in this most important Public Health function in combining areas and extending boundaries to bring into operation the ideal scheme of providing direct labour facilities for the collection and disposal of household refuse throughout the whole of the County. Many of the outlying village areas, particularly where a water carriage system of sewage disposal has permitted the former privy and privy midden convenience to be replaced by water-closets, are now receiving a cleansing service and it is hoped during next year to add to the number.

The staff in the employment of the County Council for this work now comprises 248 employees and whilst many of these employees come and go at varying intervals there is a core of the old-fashioned type of servant who remains the backbone of the service, although great difficulty is experienced in keeping a constant physically fit staff operating.

There are many advantages in the service now in comparison with a few years ago. Wages, for example, governed now by a Joint Industrial Council, are on the following basis :—

Foreman ... ..	£8	6	6 per week
Driver ... ..	£7	3	0 per week
Loader ... ..	£6	14	0 per week
Coup Attendant ... ..	£6	9	0 per week

In addition the employees are entitled to 18 working days' holidays with pay and sickness benefit to the extent of 14 days' full pay and 14 days' half pay.

Unfortunately advantage of the sickness benefit is in my opinion much abused as can be seen by the fact that during the year 2,511 man-days were lost for which £1,644 8s. 9d. was paid as sick benefit. The sickness for which this benefit was expended was certified by the employees' medical attendants as follows :—

Respiratory disease ... ..	856 days
Gastric condition ... ..	205 days
Rheumatic conditions ... ..	230 days
Injuries ... ..	788 days
Various others ... ..	432 days
	<hr/>
	2,511 days
	<hr/>



It is to be regretted that in addition to these losses to the service 2,169 man days were lost through employees being off duty and not producing medical certification.

Altogether this time lost can be stated to be equivalent to the loss of 3 vehicles for a period of one year or in other words the area of Blantyre, East Kilbride and Busby being deprived of a scavenging service for the same period.

These excessive absences are to be deplored and warrant fuller enquiry in an endeavour to improve matters.

Owing to the rapid expansion of the direct labour service it has not been possible to provide the necessary locker and washing facilities for the employees at the various depots. The necessity at the present time for financial retrenchment has delayed certain schemes previously mooted but this question must be dealt with at the earliest opportunity so soon as the financial position improves, otherwise there can be no hope of retaining a good, efficient and contented staff.

After a very considerable extension to the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District last year no further extension was deemed necessary during the year 1952 but many undertakings were signed by occupiers outside the boundaries desirous of a service and prepared to pay the necessary rates. Where at all possible these requests were complied with.

Consideration was given throughout the year to a proposal to provide an extended service for the outlying areas in the Upper Ward and it is hoped that this extension will operate during the next financial year. Meantime out of a total of 78,396 houses within the Landward part of the County of Lanark 76,166 are receiving a scavenging service provided by the Local Authority.

**VEHICLES.**—During the year 5 new vehicles were introduced to the service in replacement of older vehicles ; these vehicles being fitted with cabin accommodation for the loaders. One of the vehicles is a modern rear loading Fore and Aft tipper type and is engaged in the residential area of Garrowhill. This type of vehicle has already proved very useful in the Bellshill area, particularly in newly built up housing schemes.

Five obsolete types of vehicle were disposed of throughout the year, having been found to be unsuitable for the work of the districts.



Altogether 45 vehicles are engaged in the collection of household refuse comprising the following types :—

Type	Number
Dennis (side loading) ... ..	29
Dennis " Paxit " (rear loading) ... ..	1
S. & D. Freighter (side loading) ... ..	6
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (rear loading) ... ..	2
Thornycroft (side loading) ... ..	7

These vehicles traversed during the year a distance of 296,411 miles and collected 41,666 loads of refuse amounting in weight to approximately 118,889 tons. The amount of petrol consumed was 58,739 gallons, the cost of this being £11,099.

As is to be expected with such a fleet, a number of accidents arise during the operations and there were 17 compensation claims due to injury to scavenging personnel and 40 vehicle accident claims, 12 of these caused by vehicles reversing, one of these being a fatal accident to a young child.

Twenty-nine drivers out of a total staff of 43 have been nominated this year for Safe Driving Diplomas. These awards are given only to drivers who have for one calendar year not been involved in an accident when driving or in charge of a vehicle on a public highway or elsewhere for which he was in any way blameworthy.

DISPOSAL.—The system of controlled tipping operating at many disposal points of the County continues to be carried out in a satisfactory fashion and I again show a photograph illustrating this type of tipping at Cambuslang where a recreation ground is being filled in to prevent flooding from the River Clyde and where the recreational facilities are being replaced above flood level. This scheme is probably one of the finest controlled tips in the country and illustrates clearly that in disposing of refuse in this way it must be tipped with a purpose.

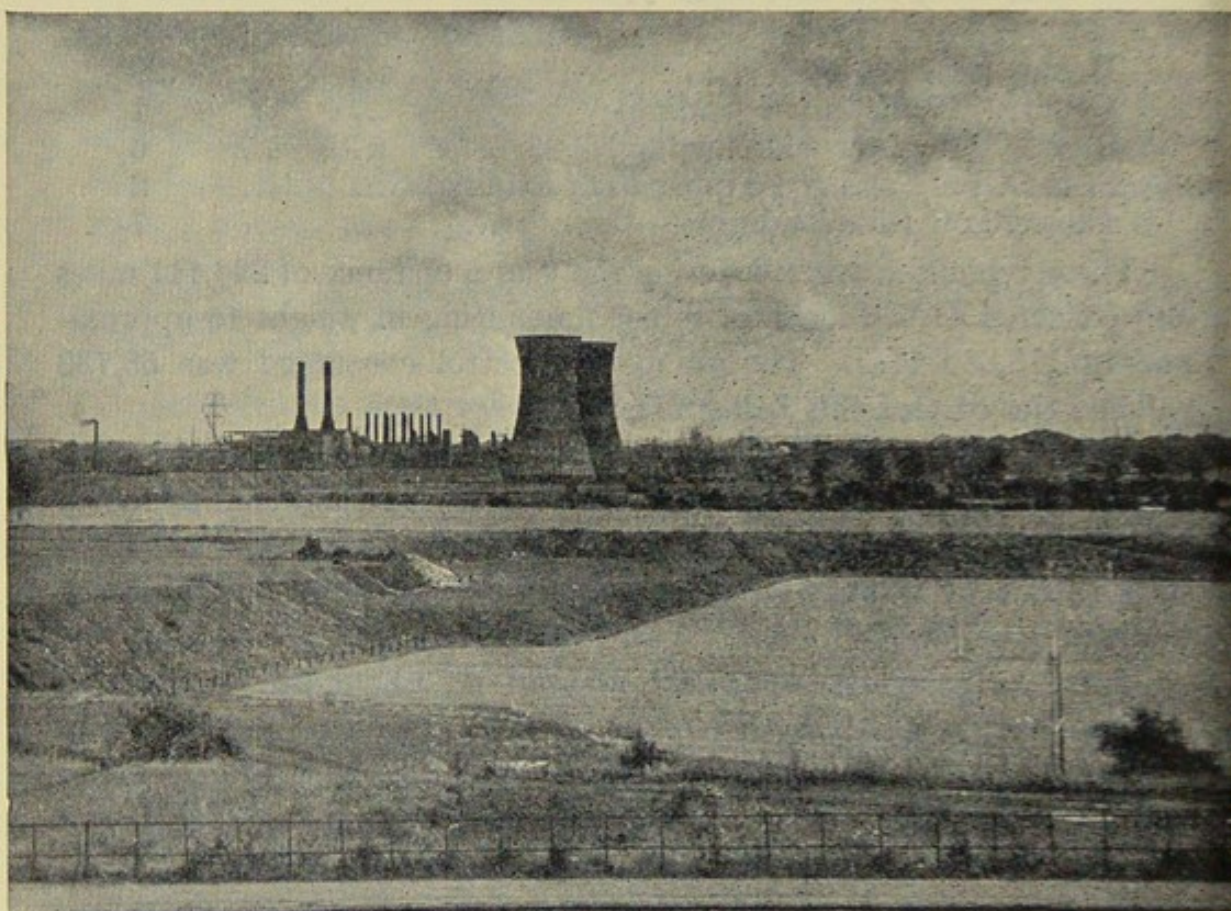
Considerable advance has been made since the purchase of a calf-dozer for levelling and consolidating at this tip and the success of this vehicle was such as to warrant the purchase of a further similar vehicle for use at Burntbroom, Mount Vernon. Again this machine has already shown many advantages to be derived from its use.

All the refuse tips are treated with Gammexane to prevent the breeding of flies and the County Council Rodent Control Operatives were engaged at regular intervals throughout the year in the work of rat disinfection.

The approximate total cubic capacity of household refuse deposited in these refuse tips during the year was 240,000 cubic yards.



## Controlled Tipping of Household Refuse



PLAYING FIELDS, CAMBUSLANG

GARAGING.—Whilst some progress has been made in the very necessary acquisition of garage accommodation in the various areas there are still districts where the vehicles require to be housed in private garages. This, as can be readily understood, is an unsatisfactory arrangement and does not assist in maintaining the vehicles, and in regular servicing of them, in a satisfactory manner.

There is a demand for washing and locker facilities being provided at these depots for the employees and there is no doubt this would be admirable if the present financial difficulties could be overcome, but it is not easy in a scattered area such as the County of Lanark, as whilst there are depots with a large number of men employed which could be dealt with in this way, there are other areas in the outlying districts for which it would be quite impossible to provide similar facilities. Meantime endeavour will be made to improve conditions where at all possible and within the financial commitments approved.



EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—The mention made in last year's report of certain criticism in respect of the lay-out of housing schemes in the proposed New Town at East Kilbride still continues to exercise some thought and meetings have been held both with the County Planning Officer and the East Kilbride officials in an endeavour to improve the lay-outs of each scheme to provide the minimum carriage for the scavenging employees in the removal of dust-bins. It has been suggested indeed that the maximum permitted distance from the vehicular road to the place where the bin is situated should be 150 feet.

The time is rapidly approaching with the extensive improvements being carried out in East Kilbride when provision will require to be made for the housing of scavenging vehicles and equipment in East Kilbride and the establishment of both a depot and a disposal point within easy reach of the town. Meantime the refuse is being disposed of at Blantyre which necessitates a rather long run with resultant waste of time and petrol consumption, etc.

Costs.—The total expenditure during the year May, 1951, to May, 1952, amounted to £137,845, an increase of £27,180 on the previous year. This increase was due mainly to wage increases, additions to petrol and oil prices, the cost of repairs and maintenance of scavenging vehicles and to the introduction of the scavenging personnel into the benefits of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937.

Although the expenditure has increased to such an extent I have to record an increase of £10,630 in receipts from the previous financial year, the total over-all receipts being £24,276.

**Collection and Disposal Costs**  
16TH MAY, 1951 — 15TH MAY, 1952

Number of Houses serviced outwith and within the County Special Scavenging District, 76,000 ; Population, 300,000	Total Expendi- ture	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Collection Costs, including Wages, Repairs and Main- tenance, etc. ... ..	£99,908	£1 6 3·4	£333 0 6·4
Disposal Costs, including Wages and Maintenance, etc. ... ..	£6,245	£0 1 7·7	£20 16 4
Over-all Costs (excluding Capital repayment) ...	£106,153	£1 7 11·2	£353 16 10·4
Cost per head of the population per week		£0 0 1·6	
Cost per house per week	...	£0 0 6·4	



It was estimated that during the current financial year 1952-53 the cost of collection and disposal of household refuse, within the County Special Scavenging District, would be £155,935, whilst the receipts from salvage, etc., would amount to £16,323, leaving a balance of £139,612 to be obtained from rates, necessitating a rate of 1s. 6d. per £ of valuation to be assessed equally on owner and occupier.

PROVISION OF DUST-BINS.—During the year 292 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of tenement houses within the County Special Scavenging District requiring them to provide proper covered galvanised-iron dust-bins of specified cubic capacity. Owing to the difficulty of supplies, however, a considerable period elapsed before the necessary receptacles were provided. In several cases the matter was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings, in terms of Section 24 of the Act, being instituted, but it was not found necessary to take legal action, as the required dust-bins were duly supplied.

### Public Conveniences

The cost of maintaining these conveniences during the financial year was £3,910. This is an increase of £1,181 over the previous year. The amount received from the locks was £265 ; thus at a penny a time the users numbered 63,600.

The following new public conveniences were constructed during the year :—

Blantyre—Glasgow Road.

Cleland—Main Street.

Newarthill—High Street.

Strathaven—Station Road (Ladies only).

Baillieston—Extension to convenience in Main Street—work in progress.

A note of warning must again be voiced in this report in respect of the very serious amount of vandalism which is taking place in these conveniences. Locks are stolen and cisterns, basins, etc., damaged by irresponsible individuals who cannot be caught in the act with the result that no punishment can be imposed on the culprits.

If such conveniences are to continue to be erected in the populous areas, and there is apparently a demand for these, it should be borne in mind that the present considerable annual expenditure will thereby be increased to an extent to which the County Council will require to



take serious cognisance and make a decision as to whether it is advisable to continue with an expansion of the programme of construction.

### Salvage

Unfortunately during the year the market in respect of the sale of waste paper became completely unstable and considerable difficulty was experienced both in disposing of the waste paper on hand and in storing what was collected. It was ultimately decided to withdraw ten of the trailers used for the collection of waste paper and so ease the expenditure to that extent. No improvement has resulted despite every endeavour being made to sell the paper on hand to any merchant who was prepared to take it. Further serious separate collection service is not being undertaken meantime.

There were, however, certain salvage receipts during the year as follows :—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	290	7	2	23	4,079	9	3
Scrap Metal, etc.	...	...	108	14	1	4	400	1	1
Textiles, etc.	...	...	6	3	1	15	84	17	10
Kitchen Waste	...	...	991	10	2	0	8,507	6	5
			1,396	15	3	14	£13,071	14	7

KITCHEN WASTE.—There are 3 vehicles engaged in the collection of kitchen waste (2 collecting, 1 deliver y). These are staffed by 3 drivers and 4 loaders and during the year they traversed a distance of 34,831 miles, consuming 4,407 gallons of petrol amounting in cost to £823 13s. 7d.

Total expenditure for the financial year 1951-52 was £8,216. This amounted to an increase of £1,474 on the previous year, due entirely to the increase in wages and the increased purchase price of concentrated kitchen waste from the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw.

The actual income from this source throughout the year was £8,507 6s. 5d.

The total salvage receipts of £13,071 14s. 7d. is equivalent to the saving of approximately 2d. per £ on the scavenging rate.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1952, the amount and value of materials collected were as follows :—Waste paper, 12,436 tons valued at £84,464 ; other materials



totalling 34,000 tons valued at £56,799, giving a total of all materials of 46,536 tons valued at £141,263.

### Rivers Pollution Prevention

The number of inspections carried out, the number of samples taken and the number of pollutions detected is summarised in the following table :—

Nature	SOURCES LIABLE TO CAUSE POLLUTIONS			POLLUTIONS DETECTED	
	Number	Number of Inspections	Samples taken	Number Detected	Number of Sources
Coal Dross Washers ...	28	258	68	103	16
Ammonia, etc., Works ...	11	39	29	12	6
Paper Mills ...	3	45	39	17	3
Print, Dye Works, etc. ...	3	34	21	—	—
Sewage Works and Drainage Outfalls ...	108	195	29	50	85
Streams, etc. ...	—	1,463	1,222	—	—
Mine Waters ...	—	34	22	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	20	61	48	29	11
Totals ...	173	2,129	1,478	211	121

TRADE POLLUTIONS.—The total number of mining and manufacturing pollutions detected was 211. Of these 103 came from coal-dross washing plants, 12 from gas works and tar distillation plants, 17 from paper mills, 50 from sewage works and septic tanks and filters at agricultural workers, etc., schemes; the remainder included oil discharges from works.

COAL-DROSS WASHERS.—There were 28 coal-dross washers on the register at the end of the year.

Pollutions were detected from 16 of the 28 collieries with coal-dross washers with more or less serious pollution of the Douglas Water, the North Calder Water, the South Calder Water, Mouse Head-stream and the River Clyde. The attention of National Coal Board officials was directed to these pollutions, and where necessary, meetings were held at the collieries to expedite the work of remedying defects in settling ponds and pumping installations.

WILSONTOWN COLLIERY, FORTH.—The attention of the East Central Area senior official of the National Coal Board was directed to



the pollution of the Mouse Head-stream at Wilsontown from the coal-dross washing operations at this colliery. Negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year in an endeavour to obtain more adequate measures for the settlement of coal-washer water.

KINGSHILL NO. 1 COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—The use of the old settling ponds at this colliery was discontinued owing to the risk of the weight of the material in the ponds causing breakages in the walls. The washer water is meantime being pumped to a new settlement area on the south side of the pit refuse bing. The effluent from this settlement area did on occasion prove unsatisfactory and following negotiations a proper settling pond is being constructed. A new coal-washing plant is in course of construction but will not be in operation for some time yet.

BLANTYREFERME COLLIERY.—The question of the unsatisfactory coal-washing operations at this colliery was taken up with National Coal Board officials. As the result of negotiations a new settling pond is in course of construction. When completed this should considerably improve the effluent discharging to the River Clyde.

SOUTH CALDER WATER.—Following on complaints made to the Public Health Committee regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the South Calder Water at Allanton, special daily observations were made of this stream and its tributaries. From 3rd to 24th May, inclusive, 146 samples of the water from the South Calder and its tributaries were taken. The results of the samples did not show any untoward pollution apart from the following :—

- (a) The Blind Burn, a tributary of the South Calder Water, was found in an unsatisfactory condition on several occasions between 7th and 13th May owing to a defect in a pump at Stane Colliery. The pump was repaired and the pollution ceased.
- (b) It was evident from samples taken at Allanton Old and New Mills between 8 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, 17th May, and Sunday, 18th May, that a sewage pollution had taken place. This was traced to the Hawkwoodburn Sewage Purification Works and the matter was reported to the County Drainage Engineer. Investigation revealed that "top water" from the sludge lagoon had been discharged to the stream on Saturday morning, 17th May. The Drainage Engineer has taken steps to prevent a recurrence of this practice.



RIVER CLYDE.—During the year complaint was made to the Department of Health by the President of the United Clyde Angling Protection Association of pollution of the River Clyde by effluents from the washing plants at collieries in South Lanarkshire.

One of the complaints followed a severe storm in the month of May which washed boulders, debris, etc., from high ground on to the Hamilton-Kirkfieldbank highway and into the river. Flood water carried this and other silt and debris lying on the bed and sides downstream, giving rise to the complaint.

Regular weekly examinations and sampling of the tributaries of the river continue and any unsatisfactory conditions observed are immediately dealt with.

### General

The present practice of having coal-washing plants at individual collieries lends itself to more frequent pollutions taking place, particularly where pumping operations are in use, owing to breakdowns in pumps or pipes becoming frozen. Settling ponds, too, are liable to be affected by frost, breakages in the banks occurring when the thaw follows. At other times there has been disclosed evidence of carelessness on the part of the attendants.

I am of the opinion that the pressure which has been brought to bear on the National Coal Board recently to ensure a stricter measure of supervision is having a good effect.

A solution of the whole problem of coal-washing might be found by the construction of central washery plants set down in convenient situations to serve groups of collieries in certain areas and consideration given to the practicability of the provision of a closed circuit in such plants. If schemes of this nature were adopted there could be, if not complete elimination of pollut on at least a reduction in the number of points where such a pollution was likely to arise.

Unfortunately this is not a matter which the Local Authority can enforce and, in any event, would be an extremely costly measure, but there is no doubt that if intermittent pollution is to be eliminated it can only be done by some means of centralising treatment plants to reduce the sources of pollution to an absolute minimum. Then and then only can any misdemeanour be traced accurately, and the responsible official dealt with.



MINE WATERS.—Twenty-two samples of mine water as pumped from the mine were taken and no pollution was detected.

AMMONIA, ETC., WORKS.—Thirty-nine inspections were made to 6 sources of pollution, 29 samples were taken and 12 pollutions detected. The main sources of pollution were at Cambuslang, Shotts and Uddingston Gas Works, Shettleston Chemical Works and Crowley Russell's Tar Distillation Plant at Shotts.

The Gas Board continue to dispose of ammoniacal liquor into a bore hole 90 feet in depth at Uddingston Gas Works. This arrangement operated satisfactorily throughout the year and there was no evidence of any liquor having found its way to the adjacent stream from this source.

The flow of ammoniacal liquor to the South Calder Water from Crowley Russell's Tar Distillation Plant at Shotts continued to be regulated according to the arrangement referred to in last year's Annual Report.

PAPER MILLS.—Forty-five inspections were made to the three paper mills in the County. Thirty-nine samples were taken of the effluents from the outfall of the settling ponds and of these 17 contained appreciably more than 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids.

The new Ames Crosta settling tanks at Caldercruix Paper Mills continue to operate in a satisfactory manner with a consequent improvement in the effluent discharging to the North Calder Water.

At Eastfield Paper Mills there is a fibre recovery plant, the effluent from which discharges to the River Clyde and no serious pollution occurred throughout the year.

SAND WASHING.—A new sand and gravel washing plant commenced operations at Westend Wood, Carnwath, during the year. Complaint was received regarding the silting of the ditches below the outflow from this source. The means of dealing with the waste water was a small natural depression in the ground which soon filled up, resulting in little or no settlement taking place. The matter was raised with the owner of the plant who had the silted ditch cleaned out and provided a closed circuit to deal with the sand washings of the plant. No cause for complaint has arisen since this was done.

Two minor pollutions were detected in the River Avon from the sand-washing plant at Avonside, by Strathaven. These were due to small leakages in the settling ponds which were immediately remedied when brought to the notice of the Plant Supervisor.



NEWHOUSE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.—Inspections were made of the O'Wood Burn and, although occasionally a slight film of oil was detected, the arrangements made to prevent pollution by oil continue to operate satisfactorily.

CARBARNS SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS.—Cyanide Pollution—Reports received during the year from the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw Sewage Works Manager show that the neutralising treatment of spent cyanide from the works of Young's Windows Ltd., within the Burgh, before discharging into the sewer, continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The analyses of the samples of the effluent taken periodically indicate that the measures being adopted are sufficient to prevent any pollution of the River Clyde from this source.

CAR SYKE DITCH, MOSSEND.—Two hundred and fifty yards of this ditch, referred to in last Annual Report, was piped in. The cost was borne jointly by the two engineering firms discharging oily waste water to the ditch, and the Local Authority.

### **Drainage of Agricultural Workers, etc., Housing**

SCHEMES OUTWITH DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The question of complaints received from farmers of the polluted condition of ditches and streams used for cattle watering was before the Housing (Executive) Committee on 25th June when it was agreed that a report on the position in relation to Council houses which were drained through septic tanks or combined septic tanks and filters to watercourses be submitted for information and consideration.

An inspection was made of the 76 schemes comprising 500 houses situated outwith the County Special Drainage District. With few exceptions these schemes were provided to house agricultural workers. The results of the inspection disclosed unsatisfactory conditions in respect of (a) polluted streams and (b) choked septic tanks and filters. In 34 instances streams or ditches were found to be polluted by the effluent from the septic tanks and filters provided for the County Council houses. Twenty of these pollutions were of a serious nature.

The report on this subject also dealt with the siting and inadequate supervision of the tanks and filters and drew attention to the possibility of certain isolated schemes, by development, becoming small communities. For example, if additional houses were erected at three schemes, where at present there are 24, 20 and 18 houses respectively, the question of communal drainage schemes for these areas would then require to be considered.



In view of the complaints received from farmers in respect of danger to their cattle where the watercourse receiving sewage effluent traverses grazing fields and farm lands, it was recommended that consideration should be given to (a) more regular and systematic cleaning of the septic tank and filters; (b) cleansing of the outlet ditches where this is considered necessary; and (c) piping of subsidiary ditches to a point where thorough dilution of the effluent is assured. The County Council agreed that a scheme be submitted by the County Drainage Engineer and the County Housing Repairs Supervisor to deal with (a) and (b) above, together with an estimated cost of carrying out the necessary work.

### **Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951**

The establishment of River Purification Boards has been under consideration in terms of the above Act. The various areas in which Boards are to be established are as follows :—Solway, Tweed, Lothians, Forth and Clyde. In the meantime the County Council will continue as the appropriate Authority for River Pollution Prevention until these Boards come into operation on a date to be specified by the Secretary of State.

### **Conclusion**

At the completion of another year's labour I have again to record my thanks and appreciation to my staff, both inspectorial and clerical, for their generous and efficient support and co-operation throughout the year. I must also place on record my indebtedness to the Members of the County Council for the continued consideration shown in their personal contacts with my Department which are necessitated by the many aspects of local problems in general arising in their respective districts.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

County Health Department,  
Beckford Street,  
HAMILTON, 31st March, 1953.



## BURGH OF BIGGAR

### Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1952

HOUSING.—Thirty-six permanent houses were completed and occupied during the year. Regular visits were made during building operations and, in particular, smoke tests were carried out on all new drainage work. Arrangements were in hand at the end of the year for the building of one further block of 4 houses, which work is expected to commence early in the new year. Six plans were lodged during the year, two for new bungalows and the remainder for general improvements and reconditioning of existing dwellings. Of the six properties affected, only two of the works had been completed by the end of the year.

Inspections and negotiations were continued during the year with a view to obtaining closure, on a voluntary basis, of the unfit houses within the Burgh. In a few instances efforts were successful, but reluctance on the part of certain owners concerned was still experienced. In particular, the following properties were dealt with:—

*215 High Street.*—A meeting was held on the site with the Agents for the property and, after discussion, agreement was reached regarding the repairs necessary. It was agreed that the single-apartment dwelling on the ground floor would not be relet for human habitation.

*Hope's Buildings, West Row.*—A meeting was held with the Agents for this property, and certain repairs were agreed to. During the year, however, it was decided not to relet the ground floor house for human habitation and, on its becoming vacant, it was taken over by the local Camera Club as a club-room.

*Kirkstyle, Biggar.*—The 2-apartment dwelling at Kirkstyle, which was subject to a Closing Order prior to 1939, was satisfactorily reconditioned by the owner, and was re-occupied towards the end of the year. Further negotiations regarding the reconditioning of the remaining houses here were in progress at the end of the year.

11 *James Square.*—The owner of this property, after negotiation, agreed that when vacated it would not be relet for human



habitation but utilised as storage accommodation for his business. This was put into effect when the tenant was rehoused towards the end of the year.

*Mart Cottage.*—A verbal undertaking was received from the owners of this property that, as the site was required for development by the adjoining owners, they would not relet the dwellings as and when they became vacant. This policy was being carried out but towards the end of the year the owners requested that they be permitted to grant a temporary "let" to one of their business tenants. This was agreed to on the clear understanding that they so arranged that vacant possession could be obtained when required.

In consideration of the above, together with the completion of the 36 new dwellings, it can be said that the general overall state of housing within the Burgh showed an improvement during the year.

No representations under the Housing Acts were made.

SEASONAL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION.—No applications from employers or farmers were received during the year.

RENT AND MORTGAGE, ETC., ACTS.—No applications for certificates under the above Acts were received during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.—Several routine samples of water were taken in the Burgh during the year, all proving satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.—Resulting from recommendations and negotiations the County Drainage Department undertook the work of repairing the main outfall sewer at the sewage purification works. This was satisfactorily carried out, thus removing the gross pollution of the Biggar Burn. The work of repairing two minor breaks in the sewer was also placed in the hands of the County Drainage Engineer but this had not been completed by the end of the year.

DAIRIES.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Milk is delivered from the Creamery in bottles and thereafter retailed from the shop, empty bottles being returned daily to the Creamery. The other retailers purveying milk within the Burgh were also found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS.—The local cinema continues to be kept in a clean and satisfactory manner.



**FACTORIES.**—There are now 18 factories and workshops within the Burgh, 17 mechanical and 1 non-mechanical, comprising the following trades :—Sausage manufacturers, 5 ; Bakers, 2 ; Cabinetmaker, 1 ; Upholsterer, 1 ; Blacksmith, 1 ; Engineer, 1 ; Plumber, 1 ; Joiner, 1 ; Motor Engineers, 4 ; Gasworks, 1. The standard of cleanliness was generally found to be satisfactory.

**NUISANCES.**—Regular inspections were made throughout the Burgh area for the detection of nuisance conditions, and in the few cases where such were found, little trouble was experienced in having matters remedied. No Court proceedings were instituted during the year.

**ICE-CREAM.**—Regular inspections were made of the four registered ice-cream premises within the Burgh, all being found generally in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—A good standard of cleanliness was maintained in the public service vehicles plying in this area.

**TENTS AND VANS.**—No cases involving tents or vans were met with in the area of the Burgh during the year.

**SCAVENGING.**—The direct labour scavenging service was continued in a satisfactory manner during the year and no complaints with respect to refuse collection were received. The refuse continues to be deposited in a coup at Oxgate.

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**—The public conveniences in the Burgh were maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year.

**UNSOUND FOOD.**—Several inspections of food in the shops in the Burgh were carried out during the year and a total of 119 lbs. seized. Such items were removed and destroyed. A high standard of cleanliness in these shops is maintained.

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.**—The services of the County rat-catchers were utilised whenever necessary, in private dwellings and at the refuse coup at Oxgate, all with satisfactory results.

**SCHOOLS.**—The sanitary accommodation in the schools in the Burgh continues to be maintained in a satisfactory manner.



OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Burgh Slaughterhouse continues to be maintained in a generally satisfactory condition. Further complaints were received during the year regarding the tipping of offal, etc., in the open fields at Oxgate Coup, but this objectionable practice has now ceased.

The question of the provision of a proper dungstead for the slaughterhouse was considered by the Town Council, and by the end of the year negotiations for the acquisition of a piece of ground adjoining the premises were in an advanced stage.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—No cause for complaint was to be found in the maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.

RAG FLOCK, ETC., ACT.—One firm in the upholstery business was registered under the above Act during the year and routine inspections of the premises gave no cause for complaint. No samples of flock, etc., were taken during the year.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,  
*County and Burgh Sanitary Inspector.*

County Health Department,  
Beckford Street,  
HAMILTON, 31st March, 1953.



