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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

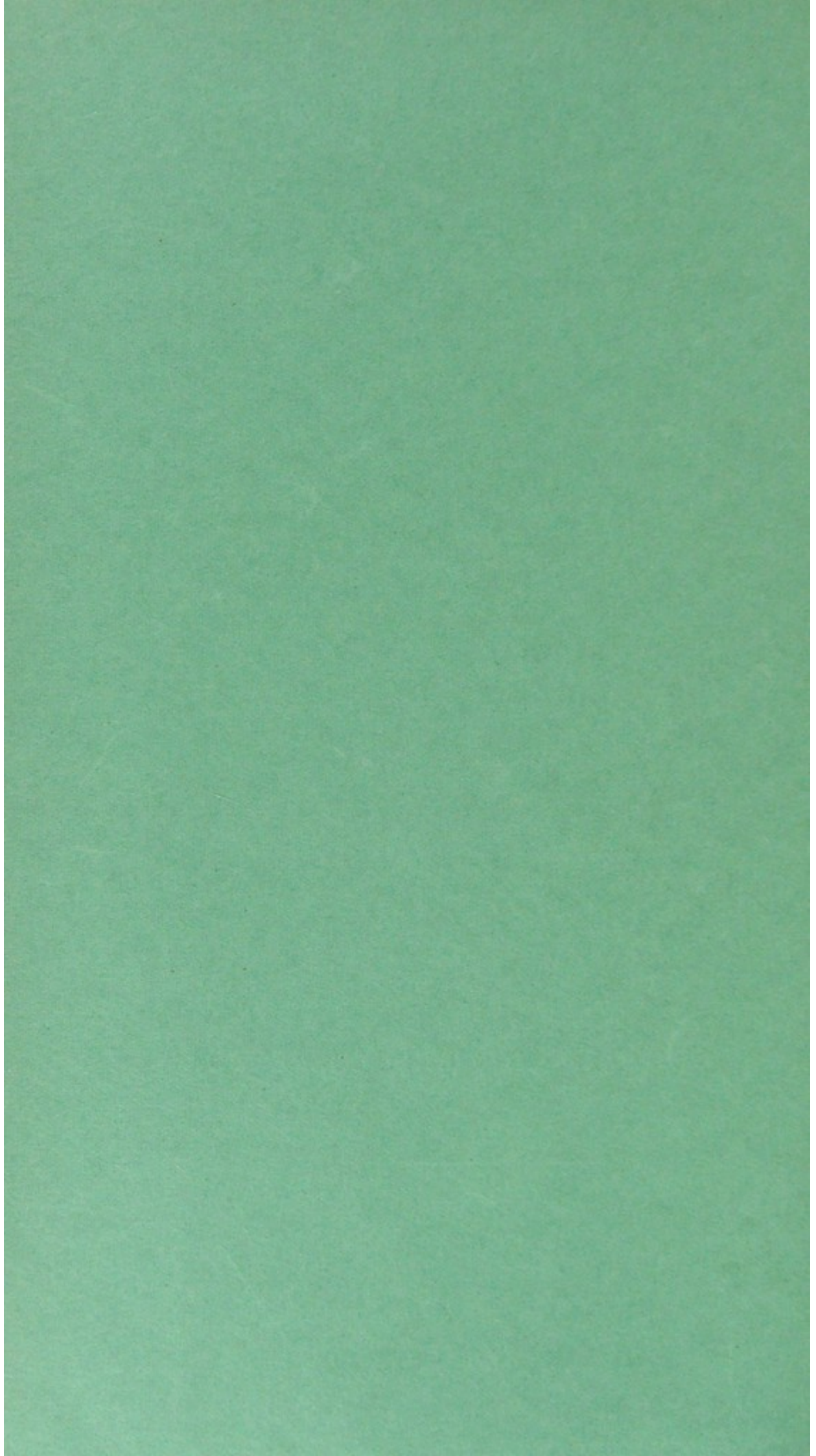
OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1954





COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

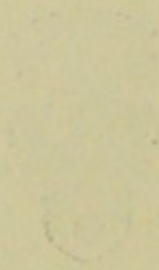
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1954.

GLASGOW:

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

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ALEXANDER FRAME.

Meat Inspector.

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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) Retired, 30/11/54.

(b) Retired, 14/6/54.

(c) Interim County Medical Officer from 1/12/54.

(d) Resigned, 30/9/54.

(e) Appointed, 1/10/54.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Introduction to the Report of Health Conditions in the County
during the year 1954**

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the County of Lanark for the year ending 31st December, 1954.

The report in form and substance is entirely the work of my predecessor and I do not intend to make any detailed comment thereon.

It is worthy of note, however, that the principal vital statistics by which the health of a community may be measured show steady improvement in the general health of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births at 29·4 is the lowest figure ever recorded and is below the rate for Scotland as a whole.

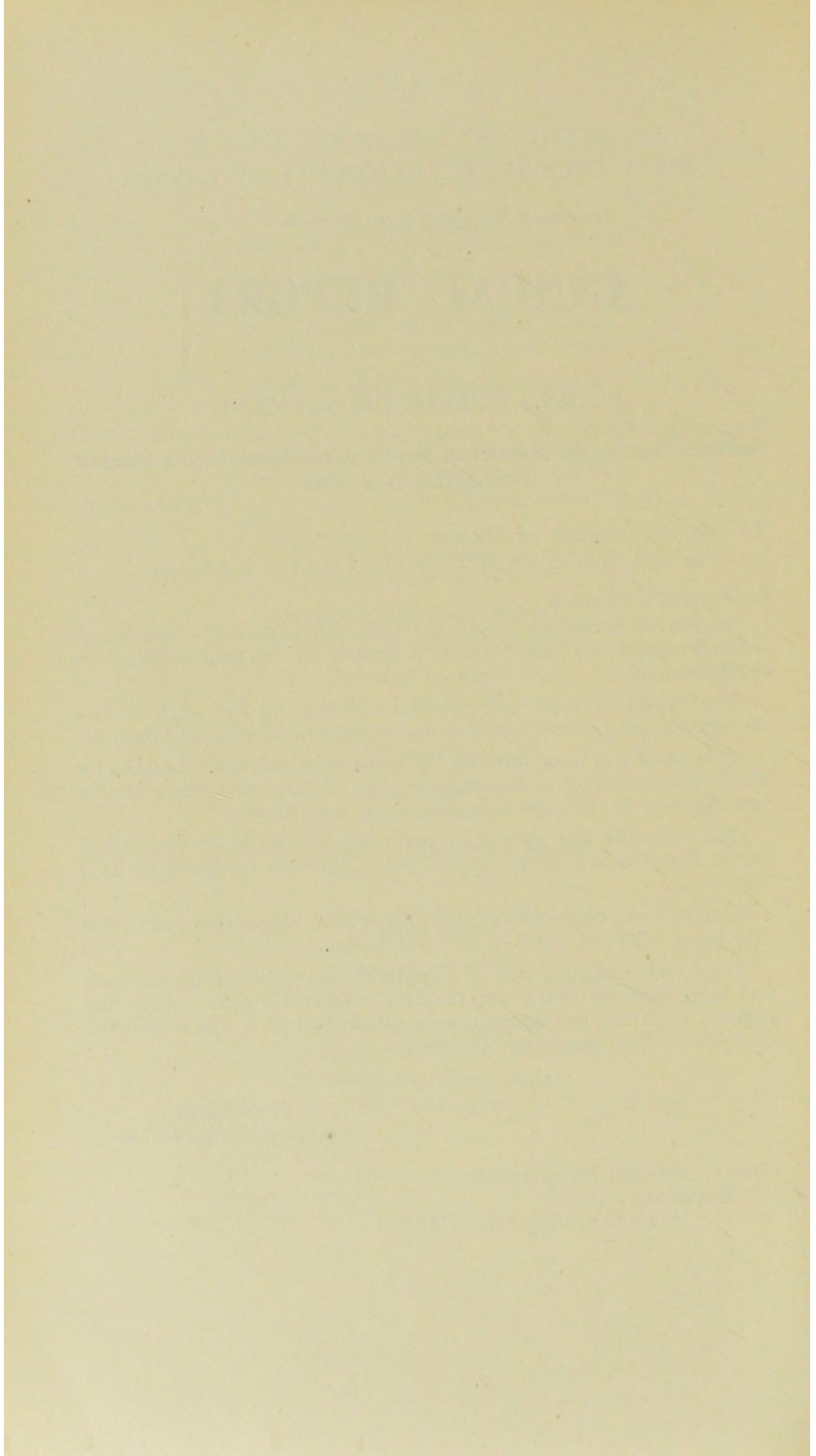
Deaths from Tuberculosis have almost been halved since 1951, the rate being 0·23 per 1,000 of the population.

Only one confirmed case of Diphtheria occurred during the year and there were no deaths for the fifth consecutive year. While the position regarding deaths is entirely satisfactory it is still considered that one notified case is one too many.

Yours faithfully,

I. C. MONRO,
County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON, 26th July, 1955.



STATISTICS

	Lanark County (Landward).	Lanark Burgh.	Biggar Burgh.	Total.
Population estimated, 1954 (June)	305,944	8,053	1,473	315,470
Live Births (corrected)	5,953	133	27	6,113
Illegitimate Births (corrected)	167	5	1	173
Still Births (corrected)	154	6	—	160
Deaths (corrected)	3,251	102	20	3,373
Infantile Deaths (corrected)	174	5	1	180
Marriages Registered	2,080	114	15	2,209

The numbers of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, were 85,775 and 844 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward)	82,877	807
Burgh of Biggar	523	9
Burgh of Lanark	2,375	28
	85,775	844

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

TABLE A.

Year.	Births.	Birth- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Infants under 1 year.	
					Deaths.	Death- rate.
<i>Quinquennial</i>						
<i>Average—</i>						
1941-45	6,184	19·3	3,564	12·0	425	68
1946	6,537	21·4	3,556	11·7	355	54
1947	7,149	22·6	3,675	11·6	363	51
1948	6,357	20·0	3,435	10·8	317	50
1949	6,264	19·7	3,647	11·5	285	45
1950	6,196	19·4	3,607	11·3	256	41
<i>Quinquennial</i>						
<i>Average—</i>						
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
1953	6,008	19·2	3,410	10·9	205	34
1954	6,113	19·4	3,373	10·7	180	29

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

Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary	74
Non-Pulmonary	9

Malignant Neoplasms 547

Heart Diseases—

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	62
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	932
Other Diseases of Heart	73
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	56

1,123

Respiratory Diseases—

Influenza	11
Pneumonia	97
Bronchitis	111
Other Respiratory Diseases	73

292

Digestive System—

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	35
Appendicitis	8
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	23
Gastritis and Duodenitis	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	21
Cirrhosis of Liver	9
Other Diseases of Liver	8
Other Digestive Diseases	6

110

Nervous System—

Vascular lesions affecting central Nervous System	494
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	51

549

Cancer

During 1954 the number of deaths attributed to Malignant Neoplasms was 547 compared with 527 in 1953. This total comprised 279 males and 268 females.

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

FEMALES

SITE OF LESION	MALES										FEMALES										Total	Both Sexes
	-15	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Total	-15	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Total				
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	5	11	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	7	18			
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	10	14			
(a) Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(b) Stomach and Small Intestine incl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Duodenum	—	1	—	1	10	11	21	8	52	—	—	1	1	2	6	17	17	44	96			
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	12	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	2	14	26			
(d) Liver and Biliary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Passage ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	2	10	13			
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	7	17			
(f) Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
(g) Large Intestine incl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
"Bowel Unspecified"	—	—	—	—	2	3	18	10	33	—	—	—	2	6	6	13	8	35	68			
Respiratory Organs—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(a) Larynx ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3			
(b) Trachea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(c) Bronchi ...	—	—	—	—	9	19	9	2	39	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	8	47			
(d) Lung ...	—	—	—	2	4	11	7	3	27	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	7	34			
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	9	5	4	27	27			
Other Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	5	1	18	18			
Breast ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	9	13	11	52	53	53			
Male Genito-Urinary Organs	1	—	2	—	—	6	12	17	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38			
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other or Unspecified Sites	4	1	1	2	9	14	8	8	47	2	—	4	1	4	4	7	5	27	74			
TOTALS ...	5	2	4	6	36	74	86	66	279	2	—	9	18	41	56	86	56	218	547			

PNEUMOCONIOSIS

During the year the number of deaths attributed to Pneumoconiosis was 44. In addition a total of 37 deaths occurred in which Pneumoconiosis was given as contributing to cause of death.

Details of the age distribution and nature of occupations are given in the following tables :—

(a) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH.

	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
	1	8	27	4	40	Coal Miner.
	—	—	1	—	1	Sand Miller.
	1	—	—	—	1	Milk Roundsman.
	—	2	—	—	2	General Labourer.
Total	2	10	28	4	44	

(b) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF DEATH.

	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
	4	10	8	9	31	Coal Miner.
	1	1	2	—	4	General Labourer.
	—	—	1	—	1	Ironworks Boilerman.
	1	—	—	—	1	Stone Mine Driver.
Total	6	11	11	9	37	

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED DURING 1954.

	Notified.	Confirmed.	Died.
Anthrax	1	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	21	17	1
Chickenpox	391	391	—
Cholera	—	—	—
Continued Fever	1	—	—
Diphtheria	32	1	—
Dysentery	942	825	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1
Erysipelas	60	56	1
Jaundice, Acute Infective	1	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—
Malaria	8	6	—
Measles	294	294	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	52	52	—
Plague	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	23	20	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	706	502	97
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	30	19	2
Puerperal Fever	24	24	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	11	—
Scarlet Fever	403	380	—
Smallpox	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	1	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	475	444	74
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	84	80	9
Typhoid Fever	1	1	—
Para-Typhoid A	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	4	3	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	744	741	—
Total	4,313	3,870	188

**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	...	2,505	300
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th-7th day		—	182
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	... ..	—	203
No local Reaction	... ..	104	127
Total		2,609	812

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

Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.

Table DI shows the incidence of diphtheria during the past nine years with relative rates.

TABLE D I.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1946	309	119	7	5.8	0.39	0.23
1947	173	60	1	1.6	0.18	0.03
1948	192	58	7	12.07	0.18	0.22
1949	121	22	1	4.5	0.06	0.03
1950	78	3	1	33.3	0.009	0.03
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	175	52	3	5.77	0.16	0.109
1951	58	10	—	—	0.03	—
1952	29	—	—	—	—	—
1953	44	1	—	—	0.003	—
1954	32	1	—	—	0.003	—

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in respect of all but one of the patients notified as follows :—tonsillitis (including

enlarged and septic tonsils), 24; positive swab, 1; tracheitis, 1; other conditions, 5.

All notified patients were removed to hospital.

Antitoxin was administered by a practitioner to one patient, prior to admission to hospital.

During the year 120,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	Pre-school Children.	Scholars.	Total.
Immunised for first time	3,670	2,149	5,819
Reactivating doses	78	11,583	11,661

Scarlet Fever.

Table DII shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past nine years, with relative rates.

TABLE D II.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1946	608	565	—	—	1.85	—
1947	833	711	—	—	2.24	—
1948	1,240	1,139	—	—	3.58	—
1949	510	486	1	0.205	1.52	0.03
1950	400	374	1	0.26	1.17	0.03
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	718	655	0.4	0.06	2.07	0.012
1951	519	492	—	—	1.56	—
1952	729	673	—	—	2.16	—
1953	565	527	—	—	1.68	—
1954	403	380	—	—	1.2	—

The number of patients removed to hospital was 276 or 68.48 per cent. of all those notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	... -1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	2	129	230	16	2	1	— 380

Altered diagnosis :—The diagnosis was revised in 23 of the patients removed to hospital as follows :—tonsillitis, 8; rubella, 2; measles, 4; pharyngitis, 2; other conditions, 4. In 3 instances no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected.

Notification in Relation to Housing Accommodation.

The following table indicates the size of the houses of notified patients :—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	...	12	48	108	78	16	13	1	276
Home	...	1	15	45	38	18	10	—	127
Total	...	13	63	153	116	34	23	1	403

Enteric Group.

Table D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past nine years with relative rates.

TABLE D III.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1946	4	2	—	—	0.006	—
1947	5	4	1	25.0	0.01	0.03
1948	7	4	1	25.0	0.01	0.03
1949	46	35	2	5.7	0.11	0.06
1950	2	1	—	—	0.003	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	13	9	1	11.11	0.028	0.03
1951	6	5	—	—	0.016	—
1952	8	6	1	16.16	0.019	0.03
1953	5	3	—	—	0.009	—
1954	5	4	—	—	0.01	—

All five patients notified were removed to hospital and in one instance the diagnosis was not established.

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

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

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Twenty-one notifications were received. Cases confirmed amounted to 17 with 1 death. All the patients were treated in hospital. After observation, the diagnosis was revised in 4 instances as follows:—purulent meningitis, 2; tonsillitis, 1; cellulitis, 1.

Pneumonia.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine patients were brought to the notice of the Department, 654 being notified, and 75 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths. Of these 522 were confirmed cases.

Five hundred and forty patients or 74.07 per cent., were removed to hospital.

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

TABLE D IV.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1946	.... 1,155	902	178	19.73	2.95	5.83
1947	.... 881	586	130	22.18	1.85	4.10
1948	.... 816	578	129	22.31	1.81	4.05
1949	.... 965	731	132	18.05	2.29	4.14
1950	.... 924	718	97	13.51	2.25	3.04
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	.... 948	703	133	18.92	2.22	4.21
1951	.... 1,120	878	124	14.12	2.78	3.93
1952	.... 1,202	918	129	14.05	2.94	4.14
1953	.... 908	678	100	14.75	2.16	3.19
1954	.... 729	522	97	18.58	1.65	3.07

MORTALITY.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *97, giving a fatality-rate of 18.58, and a death-rate of 0.307 per 1,000 of the population.

*This figure does not include 1 death from Influenzal Pneumonia, which, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, is 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	52	55	60	52	35	24	17	24	28	25	59	522
Deaths ...	13	11	16	6	8	5	6	3	11	6	4	8	97

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 ...	502	93	71	49	33	68	92	96
Influenzal ...	20	1	4	2	1	3	5	4
Total ...	522	94	75	51	34	71	97	100
Deaths ...	97	32	—	—	2	2	17	44
Fatality-rate ...	18.58	34.04	—	—	5.88	2.82	17.52	44.0

Of the 97 deaths from pneumonia, 8 had taken place before notification was received, 75 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, and of the remaining 14 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 ...	1	2	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	14

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 422 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...	4	29	55	66	52	46	30	26	18	11	15	12	50	8

Of the 522 cases, 189 were treated at home (45 deaths) and 333 were treated in hospital (52 deaths).

HOUSING CONDITIONS.—Number of Apartments.

	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	Other	Total.
Home ...	20	33	64	46	11	5	10	189
Hospital ...	34	66	109	71	16	8	29	333
Total ...	54	99	173	117	27	13	39	522

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

The incidence showed a substantial reduction from that of last year.

There were 30 notified cases, 19 of these being confirmed.

Table D V shows the prevalence of poliomyelitis during the past nine years with relative rates.

TABLE D V.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1946	3	3	1	33.3	0.009	0.03
1947	106	82	7	8.53	0.25	0.22
1948	2	1	—	—	0.003	—
1949	4	2	—	—	0.006	—
1950	91	62	5	8.06	0.19	0.15
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	41	30	2	6.66	0.09	0.06
1951	35	22	1	4.54	0.07	0.03
1952	23	12	2	16.66	0.04	0.06
1953	73	58	2	3.44	0.18	0.06
1954	30	19	2	10.52	0.06	0.06

INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Table I shows the monthly and geographical distribution of the 19 confirmed cases.

POLIOMYELITIS—1954. TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>Biggar Parish</i>													
Biggar (Landward)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Lesmahagow Parish</i>													
Coalburn	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Avondale Parish</i>													
Strathaven	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Blantyre Parish</i>													
Blantyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
<i>East Kilbride Parish</i>													
East Kilbride	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
<i>Bothwell Parish</i>													
Bellshill	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Birkenshaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bothwellhaugh	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Stevenston....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tannochside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Shotts Parish</i>													
Harthill	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Shotts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>New Monkland Parish</i>													
Plains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Old Monkland Parish</i>													
Baillieston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	—	2	1	—	—	1	5	2	3	3	2	—	19

It will be observed that as in 1953, the cases were spread throughout the County.

The greatest number of cases occurred during the months of July, September and October.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

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

POLIOMYELITIS—1954.

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.	M.	F.							
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1						
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1						
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5							
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—				
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
65 plus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8

The ratio of males to females was 11 to 8. Only three cases were under the age of one year. The greatest number, namely 8, occurred in the 5-15 age group.

Two cases—males aged 8 years and 21 years—died, giving a fatality rate of 10.52.

Of the 17 confirmed cases removed to hospital, 13 were admitted to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, 2 to Ruchill Hospital and 2 to Edinburgh City Hospital.

The remaining 2 cases were detected in the late stage of the disease and required out-patient treatment only.

In regard to the 11 patients proved not to be suffering from Poliomyelitis and which were removed to hospital, the diagnosis was revised as follows :—Clinically negative, 4 ; tonsillitis, 2 ; bronchitis, 1 ; gastro-enteritis, 2 ; urinary infection, 1 ; arachnoiditis, 1.

School Closure.

The total number of confirmed cases in the County during the eight years 1947-1954 (inclusive) was 258.

AGE GROUPS.

-1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	Total.
19	114	89	20	9	4	3	258

The greatest number of cases occurred in the age group 1-5 years but it is noteworthy that the numbers in age groups 5-15 years and 15-25 years taken together are only slightly less.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

89 confirmed cases occurred in school children.

58 or 65 per cent. occurred when schools were in session.

31 or 35 per cent. occurred during the months of July and August when schools were closed.

Single cases occurred in 50 schools.

Two cases occurred in each of four schools, two in 1947 and two in 1953.

It would appear that the closure of schools in Lanarkshire on the occurrence of cases of Poliomyelitis would not have been justified as a preventive measure. On the contrary in view of the percentage of cases which occurred during the school holidays and of the fact that single cases occurred in 50 out of 54 schools involved, school closure might conceivably have made matters worse.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case was discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths. No information was available regarding it.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

One notification—not confirmed.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 744 notifications were received and of these 741 were confirmed cases. Twenty-four patients or 3.22 per cent. were removed to hospital. No information was available to the County Health Department regarding eight patients.

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

TABLE D VI.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1950	.... 1,042	1,039	8	0.77	3.25	0.25
1951	.... 1,572	1,560	7	0.45	4.95	0.22
1952	.... 602	598	4	0.67	1.91	0.12
1953	.... 1,201	1,193	3	0.25	3.80	0.09
1954	... 744	741	—	—	2.35	—

Condition of the patients was stated to be :—

Severe, 178 ; medium, 235 ; mild, 301 ; not stated, 19 ; not whooping cough, 3 ; no information, 8. Total 744.

Of the 24 patients removed to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 3 instances as follows :—pneumonia, 1 ; bronchitis, 1 ; non-specific enteritis, 1.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	86	413	239	1	—	2	—	741

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

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.	No Information.
40	23	671	7

In the 40 immunised cases coming to our knowledge 3 were classified as severe, 15 as medium, and 22 as mild.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 936 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters, as follows :—

Measles	...	...	294	Ringworm	...	...	13
Scabies	...	...	38	Itch	...	...	1
Conjunctivitis	...	...	—	Impetigo	...	...	46
Eczema	...	...	2	German Measles	...	...	9
Mumps	...	...	142	Chickenpox	...	...	391

Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Treatment given	(a) at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	273
	(b) Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	—

Venereal Diseases.

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

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 nine 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
1953 ...	11	42	—	32	76	161
1954 ...	9	42	—	63	53	167

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Lunacy.

Throughout the year, the Authorised Officers dealt with 320 cases who required to be admitted to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of this number, 187 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, 31 patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital, and the supervisory visitation of such cases was undertaken. Three 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 12 cases. In 3 instances the cases were already in Institutions and required re-certification. In the remaining 9 cases each home was visited and reported upon with the result that, in 3 cases, removal to Birkwood House Institution was carried out, and in 2 cases no action was taken as the parents decided to be responsible for the proper care and maintenance of the children. In 4 cases the names were put on the waiting list. In addition to the 3 admissions mentioned above, 7 other cases were admitted to Birkwood House Institution throughout the year.

Six 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 3 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 97 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.

DEATH RATES.—The following table shows the death rates per thousand of the population for the year 1939 and the average for quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50 and for the years 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954.

(The rates for Scotland are given in parenthesis.)

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
Respiratory ...	·49 (.54)	·59 (.62)	·67 (.60)	·43 (.37)	·28 (.27)	·23 (.23)	·23 (.20)
Non-Respiratory	·15 (.16)	·19 (.20)	·12 (.10)	·07 (.06)	·04 (.04)	·06 (.03)	·03 (.02)

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.

	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis ...	38	36	3	6
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death ...	9	5	2	3
Notified less than 1 month before death ...	—	1	—	1
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death ...	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death ...	1	2	—	1
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death ...	1	2	—	—
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death ...	5	2	1	1
Notified over 2 years before death ...	22	24	—	—
Total ...	38	36	3	6

Incidence.

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

		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS									
		Age-Groups									TOTAL
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	Males	—	12	32	64	42	26	28	13	9	226
	Females	2	11	33	97	61	27	9	6	3	249
	Total	2	23	65	161	103	53	37	19	12	475
Non-Respiratory	Males	—	2	9	14	6	2	1	2	—	38
	Females	—	6	12	16	9	—	2	1	2	48
	Total	—	8	21	30	15	2	3	3	2	84
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	—	14	41	78	48	28	29	15	9	262
	Females	2	17	45	113	70	27	11	7	5	297
	Total	2	31	86	191	118	55	40	22	14	559

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

		NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS									
		Age-Groups									TOTAL
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	Males	—	12	31	61	40	25	28	13	8	218
	Females	2	11	31	94	52	21	8	5	2	226
	Total	2	23	62	155	92	46	36	18	10	444
Non-Respiratory	Males	—	2	9	13	6	2	—	2	—	34
	Females	—	6	10	16	9	—	2	1	2	46
	Total	—	8	19	29	15	2	2	3	2	80
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	—	14	40	74	46	27	28	15	8	252
	Females	2	17	41	110	61	21	10	6	4	272
	Total	2	31	81	184	107	48	38	21	12	524

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, 1952, 1953 and 1954; and how the 1954 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1939	316	216
1941-45	463	253
1946-50	630	199
1951	527	142
1952	501	104
1953	462	130
1954	475	84
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)		349
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)		49
Mass miniature radiography (General Public) including office and other staffs		34
Routine examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)—		
School Staffs		1
National Service Recruits		8
Emigrants		3
Total		<u>444</u>

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 84 respiratory and 7 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

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	1953	1954
Superficial Glands	61	99	68	47	40	41	26
Abdomen ...	42	33	23	18	9	11	14
Bones and Joints	59	59	60	28	25	33	21
Meninges ...	39	41	32	24	22	23	11
Special Organs ...	9	12	13	25	8	21	12
Lupus	2	3	2	—	—	1	—
General	4	6	1	—	—	—	—
	<u>216</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>84</u>

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 338 cases, or 71 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 159 cases, or 47 per cent., and negative results in 179 cases, or 53 per cent.

No examination of the spit was made in 137 cases or 29 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons:—No spit 126; died before or soon after notification, 11.

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	28	63	136	162	46
Bed to self	3	17	18	18	4
Room to self	4	13	66	95	31

The number of cases confirmed for respiratory tuberculosis was 444, the above table shows 435, the remaining 9 being institutional cases.

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 at end of Year
			Died	Disease Arr'ted	Diag. Re- vised	Left Dis- trict		
<i>Respiratory.</i>								
1939	832	316	171	14	32	38	10	883
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
1953	3,056	462	97	78	22	100	10	3,211
1954	3,221	559	87	174	28	160	1	3,330
<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>								
1939	936	216	52	53	47	27	16	957
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
1953	991	130	22	66	14	20	9	990
1954	999	91	13	102	9	49	4	913

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1954, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis :—

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
1. Respiratory	Males	—	20	120	559	385	212	139	67	14	1,516
	Females	2	21	130	912	498	178	50	18	5	1,814
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	5	78	152	99	50	33	10	10	4	441
	Females	1	62	136	146	75	27	11	11	3	472
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory ...		8	181	538	1,716	1,008	450	210	106	26	4,243

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 :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Given to S.H.D.	134	89	87	111	180	148	112
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer	146	163	112	115	166	131	143
Left school	95	119	72	95	135	106	124
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register	6	8	11	3	2	3	2
For further investigation	3	5	6	1	8	9	6
Left district	38	28	22	15	18	13	11
Died	4	3	1	1	3	—	—

Treatment.

Table showing number of respiratory 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
Under 15 years	... { Male	23	44	38	—	29
	... { Female	18	32	29	—	21
15-45 years ...	... { Male	158	241	235	7	157
	... { Female	197	277	293	7	174
45 years and over	... { Male	18	48	36	7	23
	... { Female	9	11	7	4	9
Total	... ..	423	653	638	25	413

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

				Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1948	...	...	...	273	92
1949	...	...	...	312	113
1950	...	...	...	388	107
1951	...	...	...	409	116
1952	...	...	...	408	97
1953	...	...	...	423	90
1954	...	...	...	413	102

Re-housing of Affected Families.

Total number of applications received during the year	...	...	...	...	242
Number of Group I recommendations	...	...	...	...	156
Number of Group II recommendations	...	...	...	...	75
Number of Group III recommendations	...	...	...	...	11
Total number of houses allocated during the year	...	...	...	...	189
Number of Group I cases rehoused	...	...	...	...	147
Number of Group II cases rehoused	...	...	...	...	34
Number of Group III cases rehoused	...	...	...	...	8
Number of recommendations cancelled during the year	...	...	...	...	66

Total number of Group I cases awaiting re-housing at the end of the year—290.

		PERIOD OF WAITING				
		Under 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	Over 18 months	
Spit positive cases	...	187	34	33	30	90
Spit negative cases	...	103	28	13	10	52
Total	...	290	62	46	40	142

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	1953	1954
Number of visits	12,278	16,476*	27,029*	31,673	36,700	32,277	34,933

*Average.

Home Nursing.—District Nurses paid 8,063 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

Domestic Helps.—Home Helps attended at 114 tuberculous households during the year.

Supply of Bed and Bedding and Nursing Requisites on loan.—The Central Store issued 62 outfits of bed and bedding and 23 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
1953	1,786	£20,528	91,929 gallons Milk
1954	1,706	£18,987	83,970 gallons Milk

Rehabilitation.

During the year 124 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 273 “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, Carluke and Bellshill have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Whenever circumstances allow the necessary segregation of vaccinees, B.B.C. 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, soon after their birth, the vaccination of infants of tuberculous mothers 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 ...	15	16	56	68	56	55	45	52	9	20	—	—	181	211
Negative ...	60	68	120	99	65	99	32	41	4	12	1	1	282	320
Total ...	75	84	176	167	121	154	77	93	13	32	1	1	463	531

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 ...	2	400	—	80	—	40
(2) Medical students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts* ...	463	531	282	320	220	207
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	48	34	28	26	25	25
(b) New born babies	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others ...	58	56	37	38	13	15

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

* Of the contacts vaccinated, 62 were male and 37 female new born babies.

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 ... 5,940	} 6,113	} 3,001	} 2,939	} 19.4
Illegitimate ... 173				
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	160	88	72	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 6,311.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
110	2,819	—	10	3,372	6,311

In addition 37 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 6,351. Of this figure 6,157 were live-born and 194 were stillborn.

TABLE M 1.
BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.
Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1954.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS				NUMBER OF VISITS				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT					INFANT DEATHS					
	Registered		Stillborn		Notified		First (0-1 Year). Years).	Subsequent Children (0-5 Years).	Total	Doctor alone or with Handy- woman	Doctor & Mid- wife	Mid- wife	B.B.A.	Insti- tution	Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Alive	Still- born													
No. I	84	3	1	—	84	1	186	237	1,233	51	5	1,712	2	30	46	1	61	—	
No. II	274	6	7	2	280	9	452	432	2,662	73	97	3,716	4	37	134	3	157	8	28.6
No. III	370	12	6	1	382	7	624	463	3,684	32	81	4,884	3	38	128	2	276	13	34.0
No. IV	521	16	14	—	544	14	1,211	1,338	8,036	357	468	11,410	5	49	256	9	368	13	24.2
No. V	528	15	16	1	551	17	1,266	1,207	8,130	83	176	10,862	4	180	227	7	426	21	38.7
No. VI	1,837	51	82	1	1,876	85	2,511	2,028	12,751	161	1,001	18,452	6	86	562	22	687	46	24.4
No. VII	581	18	19	—	599	19	1,525	1,284	8,012	261	630	11,712	1	65	278	2	375	22	36.7
No. VIII	472	12	14	—	491	16	1,272	858	7,317	153	653	10,253	3	35	181	17	440	15	31.0
No. IX	1,098	19	18	—	1,115	18	2,117	2,684	14,913	310	1,365	21,389	3	85	419	16	751	38	34.0
Biggar Burgh	24	—	—	—	26	—	28	48	211	—	—	287	—	1	14	—	7	1	41.7
Lanark Burgh	200	3	8	—	209	8	407	260	1,103	19	179	1,968	1	39	3	—	80	4	19.7
	5,989	155	185	5	6,157	194	11,599	10,839	68,052	1,500	4,655	96,645	32	645	2,248	79	3,628	181	29.5
	*6,334															6,351			

*Not corrected for transfers.

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths

Corrected live births registered ... 6,113

Corrected still births registered ... 160

Corrected infant deaths registered ... 180

NOTE.—The total "First Visits" (0-5 years) represents the number of children visited during the year.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,493 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 30 (0·5%) were attended by medical practitioners alone; 619 (9·5%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,230 (34·3%) by certified midwives; 3,538 (54·5%) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 76 (1·2%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 194 and the Health Visitor enquired into 139 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows:—Doctor alone 2 (1·4%); doctor and midwife 26 (18·7%); midwife 18 (13·0%); 3 (2·2%) were born before the arrival of an attendant. Institution cases 90 (64·7%).

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

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	33·9%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	9·7%
Cases attended by doctors alone	...	...	...	0·5%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	54·7%
B.B.A.	...	...	...	1·2%

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 180 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 29·4 per 1,000 live births.

TABLE M. II.

AGE PERIODS

Cause of Death.	Weeks.		2-3		3-4		Total.		Rate per 1,000 live births.		Total. -12	Rate per 1,000 live births.
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	-4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12			
1. Prematurity ...	35	2	—	—	37	6-0	—	—	—	—	37	6-0
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	1	—	—	—	1	0-2	1	—	—	—	4	0-7
Congenital Malformation ...	12	—	4	—	16	2-6	6	2	1	—	25	4-0
Congenital Heart ...	3	2	—	—	5	0-8	1	1	—	1	8	1-3
Atelectasis ...	18	—	—	—	18	2-8	2	—	—	—	20	3-3
Injury at Birth ...	11	—	—	—	11	1-7	—	—	—	—	11	1-7
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	1	—	1	0-2	1	1	—	—	3	0-5
Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	10	1-6
Pneumonia ...	12	3	2	—	17	2-8	6	9	—	—	32	5-2
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0-2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	1	0-2	—	1	—	—	2	0-3
Influenza ...	—	—	—	1	1	0-2	—	—	—	—	1	0-2
5. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0-2
Meningeal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0-2
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0-2
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...	8	1	1	1	11	1-7	7	5	—	1	24	3-9
101	8	8	8	2	119	19-4	32	24	4	2	181	29-5

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

16-4 1-3 1-3 0-3 19-4 5-2 3-9 0-7 0-3 29-5*

*Rate per 1,000 live births registered (corrected for transfer)—29-4

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
1946-1950 ...	...	...	...	...	48.2	46.9
1951 ...	...	...	...	...	39.8	37.4
1952 ...	...	...	...	...	38.9	35.2
1953 ...	...	...	...	...	34.1	30.8
1954 ...	...	...	...	...	29.4	31.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

The maternal deaths during the year numbered 5, equal to a rate of 0.80 per 1,000 births. The maternal mortality rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1949 and for each year from 1950 to 1954 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
1953 ...	...	...	...	...	0.65	0.9
1954 ...	...	...	...	...	0.80	0.7

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

TABLE M III.

Centres.	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances.		
		Mothers.	Children. Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Airdrie	23	345	179	172
Baillieston	45	2,423	2,221	601
Bellshill	49	2,927	2,151	801
Bishopbriggs	49	946	747	539
Blantyre	49	943	762	170
Cadzow	49	768	474	307
Cambuslang	49	1,675	1,195	390
Carluke	22	332	282	50
Chapelhall	22	684	498	255
Chryston	49	1,562	1,227	477
East Kilbride	14	145	123	22
Lanark	47	458	357	102
Larkhall	45	1,895	1,710	355
Lesmahagow	49	1,126	975	193
Newarthill	49	1,380	1,164	242
Newmains	49	1,664	1,245	429
New Stevenston	49	1,363	1,224	220
Shotts	49	1,568	1,137	456
Strathaven	22	301	216	78
Tannochside	45	1,116	961	262
Uddingston	49	1,561	1,321	285
	873	25,182	20,169	6,406

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

TABLE M IV.

Centres.	No. of Sessions.	Total Attendances.		
		Mothers.	Children. Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Auchinloch	21	103	66	54
Bankhead	20	240	149	128
Biggar	23	150	139	42
Blackwood	19	221	200	30
Bothwellhaugh	21	309	302	9
Calderbank	22	227	197	91
Carmyle	21	509	501	63
Carstairs Junction	23	376	302	95
Cleland	22	339	270	98
Coalburn	21	138	124	13
Douglas	24	374	368	24
Douglas Water	22	221	182	64
East Kilbride	14	326	293	40
Forth	18	85	83	3
Glenboig	23	442	329	127
Harthill	23	702	618	85
Law	22	328	287	56
Newton	20	123	113	49
Overtown	22	269	269	23
Salsburgh	23	312	256	74
Shettleston	23	759	584	251
Stonehouse	22	326	350	9
	469	6,879	5,982	1,428

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

TABLE M V.
MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Centres.	No of Sessions.	Mothers.				Children.			
		Ante-natal First Visit.	Ante-natal Total.	Post-natal First Visit.	Post-natal and others. Total.	Under 1 year. First Visit.	Under 1 year. Total.	Over 1 year. First Visit.	Over 1 year. Total.
Airdrie ...	23	1	1	17	27	71	168	41	128
Baillieston ...	45	1	1	40	49	232	682	129	274
Bellshill ...	49	3	3	59	71	228	535	164	358
Bishopbriggs ...	49	—	—	12	17	91	277	52	154
Blantyre ...	49	1	2	27	49	152	342	107	283
Cadzow ...	49	3	4	26	37	98	244	54	151
Cambuslang ...	49	3	4	74	115	230	703	117	311
Carluke ...	22	1	1	5	6	51	96	15	38
Chapelhall ...	22	2	3	29	36	72	209	31	109
Chryston ...	49	1	1	45	58	164	358	102	195
East Kilbride ...	14	—	—	2	2	89	213	14	18
Lanark ...	47	1	1	15	18	90	246	55	133
Larkhall ...	45	—	—	70	79	156	313	109	287
Lesmahagow ...	49	1	1	17	18	106	178	42	77
Newarthill ...	49	2	2	28	36	176	464	33	163
Newmains ...	49	3	3	24	39	124	427	28	126
New Stevenston ...	49	—	—	34	43	137	434	81	174
Shotts ...	49	2	2	32	55	150	573	65	307
Strathaven ...	22	—	—	5	6	65	152	47	106
Tannochside ...	45	1	1	50	59	163	504	106	193
Uddingston ...	49	—	—	35	45	146	492	81	216
	873	26	30	646	865	2,791	7,610	1,473	3,801

DENTAL TREATMENT—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Commencing in May, dental officers attended once per month at the major child welfare centres to carry out routine dental inspection of expectant mothers, mothers within a year of their confinement and pre-school children. The following table summarises the work undertaken.

Cases requiring treatment are referred to the appropriate dental clinic and details of this treatment are shown in the Report of the Chief Dental Officer.

Centre	Mothers			Children		
	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Treated	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Treated
Airdrie	45	45	38	13	13	10
Baillieston	31	31	21	19	13	10
Bellshill	65	65	34	100	59	36
Bishopbriggs	7	7	—	23	17	—
Blantyre	28	25	22	41	14	9
Cadzow	30	30	18	7	7	5
Cambuslang	45	43	37	46	16	9
Carluke	19	18	10	—	—	—
Chapelhall	39	39	30	2	2	2
Chryston	36	34	26	15	9	4
Lanark	9	9	5	5	4	4
Larkhall	71	71	62	28	14	7
Lesmahagow	17	17	14	3	2	1
Newarthill	51	51	21	14	7	3
Newmains	38	38	29	23	17	9
New Stevenston	41	41	8	18	12	4
Shotts	49	49	23	8	6	3
Strathaven	4	3	—	1	1	—
Tannochside	75	75	42	24	18	9
Uddingston	28	28	19	7	3	3
	728	719	459	397	234	128

TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

Squint Clinics are held periodically at the various Health Institutes and deal with cases referred either by General Practitioners or through the Child Welfare Centres. The Health Visitors continue to encourage mothers 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	17	4	117
Bellshill	41	35	285
Blantyre	33	28	120
Cambuslang	37	11	190
Lanark	26	30	105
Larkhall	18	17	69
Shotts	24	20	91
	196	145	977

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Specialist advice of a Consultant Paediatrician continues to be available at the Paediatric Clinic which is held weekly at Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell. During the year many general practitioners have availed themselves of this service and cases are also referred from the local Child Welfare Centres. In each instance full information is passed both to the child's own doctor and the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 290 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 457, giving a total of 747 attendances.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT AILMENTS.

Patients are referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon through their family doctor or from the local Child Welfare Centres. It will be noted that the number of sessions is smaller than that of the previous year. There was a period of several months

during which the Western Regional Hospital Board was unable to provide a Consultant Surgeon.

No. of Sessions.	No. of Ist Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended	Operations Performed.
9	74	36	56	66

PREMATURE BABIES.

The special service for the nursing of premature babies has continued throughout the year and the nurse operating it has been kept fully occupied. During the year 41 first visits and 1,217 re-visits were paid by her. Her services are available at the request of the family doctor and are greatly appreciated.

Special equipment may be provided on loan from the Central Store and special food is supplied if requested on medical grounds.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

STATEMENT showing quantity and cost of Medical Comforts supplied to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age, under the Scheme for the Care of Mothers and Young Children, during the year ended 31st December, 1954.

	Mothers.	Children.
Number of persons supplied with Medical Comforts	20	1,244
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>		
Virol	1,012 lbs.	
Virolax	530 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Malt and Oil	107 lbs.	
Maltoline	11 lbs.	
Maltoline with Iron	704 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	2,376 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil	70 ozs.	
Olive Oil	92 ozs.	
Adexolin	4,066 bottles ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)	
Glucose	8 lbs. 4 ozs.	
Total Cost	£527 2 3	

WELFARE FOODS.

As from 28th June responsibility for the distribution of Welfare Foods was transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Local Health Authority.

In this County it was decided by the County Council that the distribution should be the responsibility of the Welfare Services Department. In some areas the County Health Department undertakes the distribution on behalf of the Welfare Services Department.

There are 82 distribution centres throughout the County. These are situated at Health Institutes, District Welfare Offices and Sub-Offices, voluntary points such as Sub-Post Offices, Chemists' and Grocers' shops, etc., together with individual centres operated by voluntary workers such as members of the Women's Voluntary Service.

Since the change-over these arrangements have worked smoothly.

DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.	Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill ...	5/10/42	39.3	31.9	8,006
Cambuslang ...	12/10/42	40.1	31.0	7,764
Baillieston ...	1/3/43	39.0	29.8	7,470
Blantyre ...	19/4/43	33.1	26.9	6,724
Larkhall ...	17/5/43	35.0	28.2	7,067
Newmains ...	1/11/43	24.3	15.6	3,929

During the year part of the accommodation at Newmains Day Nursery was altered and adapted for use as a Child Welfare Centre.

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 children visited and the total number of visits during the year :—

	No. of Children Visited	Re-visits.	Total Visits.
Biggar	280	563	843
Carmichael-Anstruther ...	81	237	318
Carnwath	96	379	475
Clydeside	186	601	787
Crawford	74	315	389
Forth	415	1,879	2,294
Glassford	86	328	414
Leadhills	11	142	153
Quarter	65	134	199
Stonehouse	406	391	797
	1,700	4,969	6,669

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are now in the County nine Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority. The total number of beds so approved is 239, an increase of 29 compared with last year. This is due to the fact that one new nursing home was granted a certificate of registration during the year. The County Medical Officer and an Assistant Medical Officer paid the usual routine visits of inspection. There were no infringements of the conditions of registration and the patients appeared to be well cared for.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 78 midwives (76 resident within and 2 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 2nd February, 1955.

All are in possession of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland.

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	...	...	...	8
No. II	...	...	...	7	No. VIII	...	...	...	3
No. III	...	...	...	6	No. IX	...	...	...	14
No. IV	...	...	...	10	Lanark Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. V	...	...	...	8	Biggar Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. VI	...	...	...	13	Resident outwith County				2

Change of Address.—The changes of address of 4 midwives were notified to the Board.

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine visits of inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 1,100.

Attendance by unqualified persons.—Nil.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of infantile deaths uncorrected was 181. In 107 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days ; 43 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme and 64 in Institutions. The causes of death were as follows :—Prematurity, 39 ; Injury at birth, 10 ; Atelectasis, 18 ; Congenital Malformations, 11 ; Congenital heart, 4 ; Pneumonia, 14 ; Congenital Hydrocephalus, 1 ; other causes, 10.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.—The total number of cases was 95 ; 58 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 37 in institutions.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—The total number of cases was 38. Of these 15 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 23 in Institutions.

Stillbirths.—The total number of stillbirths was 194 ; 51 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 143 in institutions.

Liability to be a Source of Infection.—Notifications were received from midwives as follows:—Puerperal pyrexia, 3; Pulmonary embolism, 1; Chickenpox, 1; Measles, 1.

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

Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.—515 Cases were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

Form of Notification of Death.—Nil.

Form of Notification of Inadequate Accommodation.—Nine notifications were received referring to patients whose housing conditions were very unsuitable. All these patients received special visits and were encouraged to enter hospital for confinement. Three, however, persisted in their refusal to be admitted to hospital and were confined in their own homes, the confinements being conducted under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Form of Notification of patient's failure to follow advice.—Nil.

Form of Sending for Medical Assistance.—Nil.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Under the 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 3,224. Of this number 2,859 women were confined at home, and, in addition, attendance was provided in connection with 40 abortions and 325 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of booked cases during the year was 3,286.

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

Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
£4,841 2 2	£5 3 9	£4,846 5 11

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

	Total Confinements.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives	1,266	63·3
Private Practising Midwives	725	80·5
District Nursing Associations	868	28·9

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

No. of Midwives	No. of Confinements.				
	0 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 70	75 to 100	100 to 125
20 Full-time Midwives ... 1	5	10	4	—	—
9 Private Practising Midwives —	1	2	4	2	—
30 District Nursing Associations 16	9	4	1	—	—

HEALTH SERVICES: FORM 15.

Department of Health for Scotland.

Local Health Authority Services, 1954.

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1954, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

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

(1)	*No. of Clinics provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises. (2)	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year. (3)	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year. (4)
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics	7	2,224	16,881
Post-natal Clinics	7	1,480	2,032
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)
Local Health	21	5,615	2,790	27,702	10,162
Authority Clinics	A.C. 21	1,029	191	5,867	1,411
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—

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

Notes.

* "Clinics" means clinic premises, not sessions.

No clinics were discontinued or started during the year.

The Auxiliary Child Welfare Centre at East Kilbride was raised to the status of a main clinic.

(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 ...	77	77	73	41
Nursing Mothers ...	651	642	616	418
Pre-School Children ...	397	234	197	128

(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)...	...	...	...
			5

*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)

Nurseries provided by the Authority—

Baillieston	Yes	15	25	14	28	7.6	22.2	—	—
Bellshill ...	Yes	15	25	15	29	10.9	21.0	24	5
Blantyre ...	Yes	15	25	14	20	9.5	17.4	9	2
Cambuslang	Yes	15	25	16	24	12.5	18.5	17	22
Larkhall ...	Yes	15	25	15	26	8.9	19.3	5	2
Newmains ...	Yes	10	15	6	18	3.4	12.2	—	—

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 applications received (2)	No. of Certificates			In force at end of year (6)	No. of children being cared for at end of year (7)	No. of inspections made (8)	No. of cases in which no inspection made (9)
		Issued (3)	Re-fused (4)	Can-celled (5)				
Nursery premises ...	1	Registration pending			—	—	—	—
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, 6,150; Still Births, 193; Total, 6,343.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—3,409.
- (iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home:—Live 2,881; Still 53; Total 2,934.
- (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				Total
	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 cases.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	316	1,675	—	—	—	—	—	1,991
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	261	607	—	—	—	—	—	868
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	41
(e) Other cases not classified above ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	†33	34
(f) Totals ...	577	2,282	—	41	—	1	33	2,934

* 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) include only those cases attended privately, the mother being responsible for the midwife's fee.

† This figure relates to 33 women who were booked for a hospital confinement but had to be confined in their own homes by the Ambulance Nurse. 28 were thereafter removed to hospital and 5 decided to remain at home.

(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:—

(i) For Domiciliary Cases	...	...	...	—	None
(ii) For Institutional Cases	...	...	...	—	None

(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 in the district) Total
75

(i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work 75

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

(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year —
All already trained

(c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1954 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, 1954 —
All supplied

(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 ... 1,491

(ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 506

(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 ... 1,334

(ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 515

(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1953 ... 42

3. Health Visiting.

No. of visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year

	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the age of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases †		Total Visits Paid. (12)
	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)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	1,292	1,780	10,873	47,245	9,865	36,576	4,019	34,993	10,347	20,772	141,316
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	48	265	726	3,544	974	3,125	—	—	—	—	7,634

* These visits do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor engaged to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

† Follow-up and other visits paid to schoolchildren under the School Health Service are not included in columns 10 and 11.

4. *Home Nursing.*

(1)	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses) under arrangements made under this Section (2)	No of Visits paid by Nurses to these cases (3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority	† — (—)	† — (—)
Home Nurses employed by Volun- tary Organisations under arr- angements made by the Autho- rity	†6,623 (2,019)	†138,181 (64,471)

† Elderly patients (e.g., those aged 65 or over) are included and also shown separately in the brackets.

5. *Domestic Help.*

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year ...	342
(a) Whole-time	—
(b) Part-time	342
(c) Retaining fee basis	—
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year	913
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—	
(a) At home	124
(b) In Hospital	28
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	536

6. *Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services*

Staff in post at 31st December, 1954. Approximate present population 313,245 (estimated).

(i) *Domiciliary Midwifery Service.*

Midwives (not undertaking Home Nursing or Health Visitor duties) employed in the following categories	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations		Employed by Hospitals on Domiciliary Cases under arrangements between Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority	
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time
Non-Medical Supervisors and Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives (see Note)	2	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of District Midwives' Homes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Midwives	20	—	—	—	—	—
Private Practising Midwives	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total	22	8	—	—	—	—

Midwives in the area who are not employed on Local Health Authority Work :—
Private Practising Midwives (not shown above).—1

* Premature Baby Nurse included in this figure.

(ii) *Home Nursing Service.*

Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Health Visitor duties) employed in the following Categories	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations	
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of Nurses' Homes	—	—	—	—
Home Nurses—				
State Registered Nurses	—	—	15	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	—	—	—	—
Others employed on nursing duties	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	15	—

(iii) Health Visiting Service.

Health Visitors and other Public Health Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Home Nursing duties) employed in the following categories	Number Employed		Number holding Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	
Supervisors	2	—	2
Health Visitor Tutors	—	—	—
Health Visitors not undertaking tuberculosis or school health work	—	—	—
Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work and infectious diseases	1	—	1
Health Visitors and Nurses employed solely on school health work	30	—	16
* Health Visitors employed on all duties, including tuberculosis	49	—	41
Child Protection Visitors	—	—	—
† Nurses employed solely at Local Health Authority Clinics	12	—	6
Other Local Health Authority Nurses Nursing Auxiliary	1	—	—
Total	95	—	66

* One nurse does not hold Health Visitors' Certificate.

Four nurses at present on Health Visitors' Course.

Three nurses at present employed as Temporary Health Visitors awaiting admission to Course.

† Six Health Institute Matrons.

(iv) Combined Duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services.

Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services employed in the following categories	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations		Number holding Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	
Superintendent Nursing Officers	—	—	2	—	2
Non-Medical Supervisors and Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of District Nurses' Homes	—	—	—	—	—
Nurses and Midwives employed on : Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	—	—	11	—	1
Midwifery and Home Nursing duties	—	—	32	—	—
Midwifery and Health Visiting duties	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	45	—	3

(v) *Day Nurseries, Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes Provided Under Section 22 of The National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

	Employed in Day Nurseries		Employed in Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes	
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time
Matrons—				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	6	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—
Deputy Matrons—				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	6	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nursery Nurses	16	—	—	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	1	—	—	—
Nursery Students in Training	42	—	—	—
Other Staff (excluding domestics)—				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	—	—	—	—
Not State Registered (Play-mistresses, Nursery Assistants, Helpers, etc.)	—	—	—	—
Total	71	—	—	—

One Health Visitor undertakes Health Visiting and Day Nursery Matron's duties and is included in Health Visiting Service—Section (iii).

Five Health Visitors and Day Nursery Matrons are included in figure for Local Authority Clinics.

HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing in this County is undertaken by 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	472	—	11,507
Bellshill	2	197	—	7,548
*†Biggar	2	100	33	3,894
†Blackwood	1	99	28	2,113
Blantyre	2	267	19	6,035
†Bothwell	1	73	26	2,544
†Bothwellhaugh	1	56	21	2,082
†Cadder	1	67	32	2,706
†Caldercruix	2	105	81	4,038
‡Cambuslang	3	577	15	12,775
†Carluke	2	153	67	4,409
*†Carmichael	1	81	10	3,918
*†Carnwath	1	49	18	2,359
†Carstairs	1	52	11	3,822
*†Chapelton	1	88	13	2,455
Chapelhall	1	67	—	2,421
Chryston	1	137	—	2,907
Cleland	1	720	—	9,065
*†Clydeside	1	59	24	3,038
†Coalburn	1	54	17	2,434
*†Crawford	1	126	4	2,410
Dalserf	1	43	5	1,576
†Douglas	1	100	41	4,631
†Douglas Water	1	90	19	3,975
†East Kilbride	1	110	69	3,453
*†Forth	1	87	42	7,451
†Gartcosh	1	64	9	2,051
†Glenboig.	1	67	11	1,751
†Greengairs	1	95	35	2,788
Carry forward ...	38	4,255	650	122,156

Association.	Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases.		Combined Visit
		General.	Maternity.	
Brought forward	38	4,255	650	122,156
Harthill	1	93	—	2,444
Hartwoodhill	1	158	—	2,245
Holytown	1	82	—	2,870
†Lanark	2	125	58	5,833
Larkhall	1	121	—	4,914
*†Leadhills	1	61	1	1,897
†Lesmahagow	1	86	66	3,630
†Millerston	1	122	2	2,914
Newmains	1	194	—	4,948
†Overtown	2	88	35	5,728
*†Quarter	1	98	6	3,187
Stane	1	114	—	3,458
*†Stonehouse	1	102	43	3,308
Strathaven	1	51	—	1,536
†Tarbrax	1	100	7	870
Tollcross	1	82	—	2,683
Uddingston	1	136	—	2,686
	57	6,068	868	177,307

* These Associations also undertake Child Welfare Visitation.

† The District Nurse is the Local Health Authority Midwife for the area.

‡ Provides Midwifery service for Carmunnock area only.

CENTRAL STORE, LARKHALL

During the year 1,079 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services:—

Home Nursing	501
Tuberculosis	93
Health Institutes	66
Day Nurseries	71
Care of Mother and Child	63
Domiciliary Midwifery	200
Domestic Helps	18
Dental Department	14
Infectious Diseases	26
Slaughterhouses	25
Chemical Laboratory	1
Central Store	1

Of the above, 660 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 419 were fulfilled from the Subsidiary Store which deals with articles already issued and returned to the Store.

The number of new articles represented in the above requisitions are grouped under the following headings:—

(a) Drugs and Medicines	286
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment	5,531
† (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment	2,742
(d) Beds and Bedding	301
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment	11,512
	20,372

* Includes such articles as maternity outfits, bandages and dressings.

† Includes articles of equipment for Nurses' and Midwives' outfits, bed pans, air rings, etc.

The total value of the new articles supplied was £4,309.

419 requisitions were dealt with from the Subsidiary Store for the undernoted Schemes:—

Tuberculosis	81
Home Nursing	311
Care of Mothers	9
Domestic Help	14
Domiciliary Midwifery	4

Distribution of Articles of Bedding.

From New Stocks.

	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	<i>Health Institutes</i>	<i>Day Nurseries</i>	<i>Care of Mothers</i>	
Bedsteads ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Mattresses—							
Hair ...	6	6	—	—	—	1	
Dunlopillo ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Dunlopillo $\frac{1}{2}$ size	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Covers ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Blankets ...	35	—	—	—	12	—	
Sheets ...	47	—	—	10	32	—	
Pillows ...	7	—	—	—	3	9	
Pillow Cases ...	50	—	—	—	14	12	
Bed Rests ...	1	8	—	—	—	—	
Bed Pans & Urinals	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Air & Sorbo Rings	1	4	—	—	—	—	
Counterpanes ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Fracture Boards	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Overalls ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Mackintosh sheeting	—	31	—	—	—	—	
	155	69	4	10	63	22	= 323

From Subsidiary Store.

	<i>Tuber- culosis.</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Care of Mother and Child</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	
Bedsteads	37	24	—	—	
Mattresses—					
Dunlopillo	2	52	—	—	
Dunlopillo $\frac{1}{2}$ size	—	6	—	—	
Hair ...	31	7	1	—	
Covers ...	30	—	—	—	
Blankets	153	—	14	—	
Sheets	137	3	—	—	
Pillows	98	—	3	—	
Pillow-cases	77	—	—	—	
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	4	63	—	—	
Bed Pans and Urinals	8	127	—	—	
Air and Sorbo Rings	8	85	—	—	
Mackintosh Sheetting-pieces	—	159	—	—	
Fracture Boards	—	2	—	—	
Overalls	—	—	—	16	
Treasure Cots with Canvas	—	—	12	—	
	585	528	30	16	= 1,159

It should be stated that beds, bedding, etc., apart from those issued to Health Institutes, and Day Nurseries are given out on loan.

In the distribution of the various articles of equipment the motor van covered 9,466 miles.

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING DOMESTIC HELP

This Scheme continues to provide a good service throughout the County to persons who fall within the permitted categories, i.e., Aged, Maternity and Tuberculosis. During the year, 88 appeals were dealt with from persons outwith these categories and from applicants requesting extended hours. One of these was refused due to the fact that there was a capable near relative who could reasonably be expected to undertake the necessary duties.

The "Aged" Group continues to provide a large majority of the applicants, and should help to reduce the pressure on hostel or hospital accommodation. At the same time, a full domestic help service should not serve as an excuse for inadequate provision of hostels or hospitals, as many old persons require more attention than can be given at home.

In October it was decided that the undernoted should be incorporated in the scale of charges for the provision of domestic help:—

- (1) A special deduction for children to provide additional relief to applicants with large families as shown below:—

No. of Children	Special Deduction
1	1/-
2	3/-
3	6/-
4	10/-
5	15/-
6	21/-
7	28/-
8	36/-
9	45/-
10	55/-
11	66/-
12	78/-

- (2) A flat rate minimum charge in the form of an additional levy to be added to the assessment as calculated in accordance with the Scheme. It was decided that the minimum charge should be 3d. per hour.

The National Assistance Board played a great part in ensuring that persons in the Aged Group, who had no other income than Retirement Pension or non-contributory pensions from the N.A.B., suffered no hardship from the imposition of this minimum charge. They were notified in advance of persons in the above category, and in the great majority of cases, the applicant's income was adjusted to cover this charge before the first payment was required. The changeover was effected very smoothly and full credit must be given to the Area Officer of the N.A.B., Hamilton, who acted as liaison officer between the various N.A.B. Offices throughout the County and this Department.

Number of cases dealt with by Appeals Committee and decision.

			Aged	T.B.	Confine- ment	Outwith	Total
Reviewed	...	...	4	9	34	41	88
Refused	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Granted—</i>							
Over 22 hours	...	...	3	9	—	2	14
22 hours or less	...	...	—	—	34	39	73
			4	9	34	41	88

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
1953	955
1954	913

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—22-hr. week
Illness	102	44,457	20
Maternity	159	10,223	3
Tuberculosis	114	70,036	28
Aged	536	253,806	21
Children	2	1,092	25

The average period of attendance for all types of cases was nineteen weeks (of 22 hours).

The number of helpers at the close of the year was 342. 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 342 helps, 291 attending in households for ordinary duties while 51, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of infectious tuberculosis patients.

Over all the districts 11 out of every 1,000 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 1954.

	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 ...	342	379,614	1,110	913	415
General House- holds ...	291	309,578	1,064	799	387
T.B. House- holds ...	51	70,036	1,374	114	609

The total payments to the domestic helps during the year was £42,399 0s. 5d., compared to £42,794 12s. 5d. for the previous year.

The fees received from applicants amounted to £3,470 14s. 3d. or 8% 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	Rate per 1000 to Occupied Houses.	Illness.	Maternity.
I. Biggar, Crawford, Leadhills, etc.	8,381	2,270	1	8	4	—	5
II. Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc.	15,753	4,267	19	40	9	5	5
III. Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc.	22,821	6,182	20	49	8	7	9
IV. Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc.	34,171	9,257	63	139	15	14	18
V. Blantyre, East Kilbride, Busby, etc. ...	27,580	7,471	20	75	10	11	10
VI. Bothwell, Bellshill, Uddingston, etc.	61,714	16,718	79	233	14	20	47
VII. Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc.	33,101	8,967	34	92	10	12	11
VIII. Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc.	40,908	11,081	48	111	10	14	22
IX. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc.	61,515	16,664	44	136	8	17	29
<i>Biggar Burgh</i>	1,473	523	—	1	1	—	1
<i>Lanark Burgh</i>	8,053	2,375	14	29	12	2	2
	315,470	85,775	342	913	11	102	159

HELP DURING THE YEAR 1954.

STATISTICS CONCERNING 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.
3	—	—	1,417	8 7 9	149 0 8	157 8 5
24	—	6	18,513	174 13 7	1,883 8 10	2,057 12 5
30	—	3	16,664	119 4 6	1,719 4 9	1,837 13 10
99	—	8	66,288	461 9 0	6,817 0 5	7,277 0 1
44	—	10	23,636	196 1 0	2,467 9 10	2,662 2 5
128	—	38	101,020	864 2 0	10,601 6 4	11,439 17 5
60	—	9	34,282	306 2 9	3,472 7 3	3,778 10 0
54	2	19	50,239	536 12 11	5,093 10 6	5,629 16 6
69	—	21	53,771	728 13 11	5,322 3 0	6,049 5 5
—	—	—	44	0 11 0	4 8 0	4 19 0
25	—	—	13,740	74 15 10	1,433 13 1	1,504 14 11
536	2	114	379,614	3,470 14 3	38,963 12 8	42,399 0 5

CHIROPODY SCHEME

Proposals to provide a Chiropody Service for elderly people under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, received the approval of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 11th September, 1954. Appointment was made towards the end of the year of a full-time Chiropodist who will take up duty on 5th January, 1955. Treatment will be conditional on the applicant receiving a certificate from the family doctor or from a member of the medical staff of the County Council. It is hoped to establish treatment clinics at each of the Health Institutes, and at Lanark and Bishopbriggs as follows :—

	A.M.	P.M.
Monday	Baillieston	Bishopbriggs
Tuesday	Cambuslang	Blantyre
Wednesday	Bellshill	Shotts
Thursday	Larkhall	Domiciliary
Friday	Lanark	Domiciliary

Domiciliary treatment will also be provided for applicants unable to travel to a clinic, either because of a physical disability or on account of distance.

The scale of charges based on the Domestic Help Scheme is shown below :—

- (1) Maximum charge, 5s. per treatment ;
- (2) applicants in receipt of assistance in any form from the National Assistance Board—free ;
- (3) persons whose incomes are derived solely from the old age pension and persons whose excess earnings over the scale of allowances are less than 10s.—free ; and
- (4) the charge for each treatment for persons whose excess earnings amount to 10s. and over, to be determined as undernoted :—

Excess earnings	10/- but not exceeding	20/-	...	9d.
do.	20/-	do. do.	30/-	... 1/3d.
do.	30/-	do. do.	40/-	... 1/9d.
do.	40/-	do. do.	50/-	... 2/3d.
do.	50/-	do. do.	60/-	... 2/9d.
do.	60/-	do. do.	70/-	... 3/3d.
do.	70/-	do. do.	80/-	... 3/9d.
do.	80/-	do. do.	90/-	... 4/3d.
do.	90/-	do. do.	100/-	... 4/9d.
do.	100/—and over	...	...	... 5/-

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Visitors continue to carry out important health education by individual mothercraft teaching in the homes. Group teaching is also carried out in the clinics by means of informal health talks. In these talks stress is laid on the value of vaccination, diphtheria immunisation and prevention of accidents in the home. This health propaganda is reinforced by the distribution of suitable literature, display of posters and the showing of special films. During the year a new sound film projector was purchased and is in constant use, a film exhibition being given once per month in each of the major child welfare centres.

Efforts continue to be made to stimulate public interest in matters pertaining to the health of the community. In this connection a special publicity campaign on diphtheria immunisation was carried out during the months of January and February. In addition, throughout the year 22 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 :—

Organisation					No. of Lectures given
Associations and Guilds (women)	...	...	...	...	8
Associations and Guilds (men)	...	...	...	...	4
Associations and Guilds (mixed)	...	...	...	...	2
Co-operative Guilds (women)	...	...	...	...	4
Co-operative Guilds (men)	...	...	...	...	1
Miners' Welfare (Women's Section)	...	...	...	...	2
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	...	22

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

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

Film shows given at Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinic	No. of Film Shows
Airdrie	11
Baillieston	11
Bellshill	11
Blantyre	11
Bishopbriggs	11
Cadzow	11
Cambuslang	12
Carluke	10
Chapelhall	11
Chryston	11
East Kilbride	1
Lanark	11
Larkhall	11
Lesmahagow	12
Newarthill	11
Newmains	9
New Stevenston	10
Shotts	12
Strathaven	10
Tannochside	8
Uddingston	9
Total	<u>214</u>

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
Another Case of Poisoning	5	—
Defeat Tuberculosis	4	—
Defence Against Invasion	—	19
Everybody's Business	—	12
Fly About the House	1	—
Footsteps to Beauty	—	20
His Fighting Chance	5	—
How to Catch a Cold	—	20
Know Your Baby	1	24
Man Alive	1	—
Mary's Birthday	—	20
Mass Radiography	4	—
Occupational Therapy in Relation to Cerebral Palsy	1	—
Personal Episode	1	—
Playing With Fire	2	—
Subject Discussed	2	—
The Inside Story	1	—
The Nose Has It	2	—
The Smoke Menace	—	19
They Do Come Back	3	—
Uncle Explains	—	20
Why Won't Tommy Eat?	—	16
X-ray Inspector	1	—
Your Children's Meals	1	17
Your Children's Play	1	—
Your Children's Teeth	—	19
Your Children and You	2	—
Your Children Walking	5	8
Total	43	214

Throughout the year film shows were also given at the following Institutions:—

Institution	No. of Film Shows
Longriggend Sanatorium	12
Shotts Sanatorium	12
Total	24

COUNTY MILK SUPPLY

Dairy farming in the County of Lanark is a large and important industry comprising 1,080 dairy herds and ranks high among the Counties of Scotland.

The total gallonage of milk produced during the last 3 years is shown below :—

April	March		
1951	—	1952	—
			21,884,825 gallons.
1952	—	1953	—
			23,520,801 gallons.
1953	—	1954	—
			24,709,793 gallons.

and besides supplying local needs, a considerable proportion is consigned to Creameries in Glasgow, Edinburgh and surrounding districts.

Continued improvement in the standard of dairy farming in the County is evidenced by the increased numbers of producers and dealers granted designated licences during the past three years.

All dairy herds in Lanarkshire are now Attested and the percentage licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52 is 88·3.

The Control of the production, storage and distribution of the milk supply in the County is exercised by 5 Milk Officers and the Food and Drugs Inspector, who regularly visit dairy farms, pasteurising plants, dealers' premises and schools, and take samples of milk for examination in Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories.

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 :—

	Tuberculin			Pasteur- ised	Ordinary	Total
	Certified	Tested	Standard			
31/12/52	34	857	10	13	205	1,119
21/12/53	36	871	5	14	179	1,091
31/12/54	36	918	—	13	126	1,080
				1952	1953	1954
Percentage of Graded Herds	...	81·5	83·6	88·3		

The percentage of Graded herds has risen from 83·6 to 88·3 and the percentage of Attested herds from 96·2 to 100.

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

Milk Officers

Five Milk Officers were employed during the year. Each Milk Officer has approximately 216 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 1953 and 1954 were as follows, viz. :—

At Farms on account of—

	1953	1954
Routine Visits	3,130	3,935
Unsatisfactory Samples	1,974	1,774
Graded Licences	231	252
<i>Outwith Farms—</i>		
Pasteurising Plants	386	377
Dealers	81	68
	5,802	6,406
	5,802	6,406

Full-day demonstrations	14	6
Demonstrations and advice	1,483	1,555
Advice only	3,890	4,448
Samples only	265	44
Samples and advice	150	353
	5,802	6,406
	5,802	6,406

The total visits show an increase of 604 compared to those for last year.

All registered dairy farms were visited by the Milk Officers during the year, the number of visits and the average number in each category being as follows :—

	Visits	Average per Farm
(a) Graded farms	5,476	5·74
(b) Ungraded farms	485	3·85
(c) All dairy farms	5,961	5·5

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		
		Total	Disconform	Percentage Disconform	Total	Disconform	Percentage Disconform
Graded	...	3,921	779	19.9	1,854	256	13.8
Ungraded	...	253	27	10.7	74	12	16.2
Gross Total		...	...	...	6,102		
Total Disconform				...	1,074		
Percentage Disconform				...	17.6 (1953—20.95)		

These figures include all samples of milk taken from all sources, except those taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector for qualitative analysis.

The percentage of disconform samples of graded milk taken both at farms and at dealers' premises shows a considerable improvement compared to last year whilst the percentage for ungraded milk shows little change.

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	...	...	...	19
Tubes for Milking Machines	...	...	...	125
Coolers—Water	...	...	...	26
Mechanical	...	...	...	11
Sieves	...	...	...	2
Receiving Tanks	...	...	...	13
Milk Churns	...	...	...	42
Steam Chests	...	...	...	11
Milk Lifts	...	...	...	5
Electric Steamer	...	...	...	1
Liners	...	...	...	5
Sterilisers	...	...	...	3
Wash-up Tank	...	...	...	1
Bottling Machine	...	...	...	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 31/12/54 the number of graded licences held in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

<i>Producers.</i>	Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Certified Milk	18	18	36
T.T. Milk	846	72	918
Pasteurised Milk	—	13	13

<i>Dealers.</i>	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	3	6
T.T. Milk	20	20
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk ...	54	108
Pasteurised Milk	75	75

<i>Dealers' Supplementary Licences.</i>	No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	1	1
Certified and T.T. Milk	—	—
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	6	18
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	1	4
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	—	—
T.T. Milk	12	12
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk ...	6	12
Pasteurised Milk	5	5

The following licences were granted during the year :—

				Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
<i>Producers.</i>						
Certified	...	...	...	2	2	4
T.T.	...	...	...	64	6	70
Pasteurised	...	...	...	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				66	8	74
				==	==	==
<i>Dealers.</i>						
						Total.
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	1
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	6
						—
						14
						==
<i>Dealers' Supplementary.</i>						
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	—
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						6
						==

Licences suspended or revoked—2.

Milk Supplied to School Children

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, approximately 3,000 gallons 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.

328 samples of school milk were taken during the year—246 at schools and 82 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools—and 40

did not conform to the required standard for the following reasons, viz. :—

- (a) 33 samples of pasteurised milk failed the coliform test.
- (b) 3 samples of pasteurised milk failed the phosphatase test.
- (c) 4 samples of T.T. milk failed the plate count.

Non-Graded Milk

The number of non-graded herds in the County producing milk for sale on 31st December, 1954, was 126. This is a reduction of 53 compared to the figures for last year and indicates good progress.

SAMPLES.—327 samples of non-graded milk were taken for examination during the year—253 at dairy farms and 74 at dealers' premises.

Results show that 11.9 per cent. of the samples failed the Resazurin Test. This is a slight improvement compared to the figure for 1953 which was 12.3 per cent.

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	...	...	...	1,080
Herds inspected	...	...	...	569
Cows examined	...	...	...	38,262

Cows with abnormal conditions of udder :—

				1953	1954
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	—
Mastitis	...	...	...	15	12

The number of cows with abnormal conditions of the udder shows an improvement from 1953.

Biological Examination of Milk

The undernoted table shows the number of samples of milk taken for biological examination since 1944.

It will be noted that, owing to the shortage of guinea pigs, no samples of milk were examined biologically during the years 1951 and

1952, but arrangements were made in November, 1953, for a restricted number to be examined.

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	—	—	—
1953	8	—	—
1954	102	—	—

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

One animal was taken and slaughtered under this Order during the year. On post-mortem examination the disease appeared to be minimal.

Attested Herds Scheme

As at 31/12/54 there were 1,810 Attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 954 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 126 non-graded and the remaining 730 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 245 reactors to the Tuberculin Test was notified in 100 herds.

These figures show a marked increase from those of previous years but were due to the fact that the County of Lanark was an "Eradication Area" from 1/1/54 until declared an "Attested Area" on 1/7/54, and that the figures are for both dairy and stock herds.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

During the year 36 producers were notified from this office regarding their failure to seal milk churns.

Warning letters were sent in each case and as the contraventions were not repeated no prosecutions were instituted.

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 19 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 (1953) the percentage was 11.

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
1949	...	...	...	474	840
1950	...	...	...	340	429
1951	...	...	...	330	584
1952	...	...	...	329	433
1953	...	...	...	409	548
1954	...	...	...	225	246

REPORT OF THE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR

STAFF

County Building Inspector

ALEX. FRAME, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

Depute County Building Inspector

WM. MCKENDRICK, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

Inspectors

COLIN C. PARKER.
JAMES CLELAND.
HUGH SCOTT.

GEORGE HENDRY.
IAN STANFIELD.
Vacancy.

The number of plans lodged for approval was 1,699 made up as follows :—

(1)	Plans for new buildings	...	...	...	...	701
(2)	Plans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, including mode of occupancy	...	...	...	...	640
(3)	Applications in principle	...	...	...	...	59
(4)	Renewals of previous applications	...	...	...	...	46
(5)	Planning applications only	...	...	...	...	253
						1,699
						1,699

The exact nature of the buildings set forth in these plans is shown in Table 1.

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 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.

Surveys of the sites or buildings were carried out on receipt of the plans, and thereafter the buildings inspected as regularly as possible during the progress of the work. In this way 11,852 inspections were made and 5,456 applications of the smoke-test to drains and sanitary fittings were carried out.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building Bye-laws, 5 plans were received and approval granted for various works of a minor character.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1954, 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	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others †	Houses and Shops *	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others †
Avondale	11	1	—	4	8	16	2	1	—	2
Biggar	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Blantyre	6	3	—	1	27	7	3	2	—	3
Bothwell	15	11	6	2	101	40	11	4	—	28
Cadder	9	5	1	3	44	22	3	1	—	7
Cambuslang	2	3	3	1	60	11	3	2	2	5
Cambusnethan	9	—	—	9	23	13	4	2	2	2
Carlisle	11	1	—	4	26	17	2	3	—	1
Carmichael	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock	1	—	—	2	6	4	—	—	—	1
Carnwath	—	—	1	—	21	5	—	1	—	—
Carstairs	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Coulter	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	—
Crawfordjohn	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf	9	1	1	5	22	20	2	1	4	6
Dolphinton	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Douglas	3	1	1	—	5	4	2	—	—	1
Dunsyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	20	5	4	4	25	13	3	5	1	3
Glassford	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—
Glasgow	5	—	1	—	24	8	—	—	—	2
Hamilton	5	—	—	3	10	3	1	1	—	1
Lamington and Wandel	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lanark	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	2	1
Liberton	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow	5	1	1	6	40	19	2	4	2	1
New Monkland	4	—	—	3	15	16	1	1	2	1
Old Monkland	8	1	4	4	55	23	8	1	—	4
Pettinain	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Rutherglen	4	1	—	1	43	15	2	—	—	4
Shotts	3	1	1	1	25	17	—	2	1	1
Stonehouse	2	—	—	1	8	3	—	—	—	2
Symington	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
Walston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wiston and Robertson	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	141	35	26	61	600	299	51	32	19	77

NEW OTHERS †

Private garages, 487; Lock-ups, 25; Garages, 17; Sports pavilions, 13; Offices, 8; Sub-stations, 8; Tool sheds, 5; Public conveniences, 5; Coal cellars, 4; Stores, 3; Garden huts, 2; Greenhouses, 2; Watchmen's huts, 2; W.C. accommodation, 2; Covered enclosures, 2; Old men's rest, 2; Licensed premises, 2; Attendant's shelter, 1; Store hut, 1; Hobbies hut, 1; Medical centre, 1; Sewage works, 1; Canteen, 1; Bothy, 1; Surgery, 1; Bus shelter, 1; Car show room, 1; Hostel, 1. (Total 600.)

ALTERATIONS TO OTHERS †

Licensed premises, 43; Offices, 11; Private garages, 10; Stores, 4; Club houses, 3; Garages, 2; Surgery, 2; Ambulance room, 1; Bank, 1. (Total 77.)

* Includes plans for additions to dwelling-houses. In this way 75 apartments were added to 61 houses.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS LODGED DURING 1954.

PARISH	HOUSES						Shops	Total
	One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards			
Avondale	—	—	3	12	2	—	17	
Biggar	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	
Blantyre	—	—	94	36	1	—	131	
Bothwell	—	—	392	161	2	—	465	
Cadder	—	—	125	64	2	—	191	
Cambuslang	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	
Cambusnethan	—	—	89	38	—	—	127	
Carluke	—	—	58	32	3	—	93	
Carmichael	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Carmunnock	—	—	—	1	6	—	7	
Carnwath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carstairs	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Coulter	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Covington and Thankerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crawfordjohn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dalserf	—	—	66	35	6	—	107	
Dolphinton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Douglas	—	—	28	57	—	—	85	
Dunsyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Kilbride	16	70	424	307	53	—	870	
Glassford	—	—	27	9	—	—	36	
Glasgow	—	—	42	19	—	—	61	
Hamilton	—	—	38	18	—	—	56	
Lamington and Wandel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lanark	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Liberton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lesmahagow	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	
New Monkland	—	—	120	59	—	—	179	
Old Monkland	—	—	122	50	—	—	172	
Pettinain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rutherglen	—	—	73	39	—	—	112	
Shotts	—	—	40	18	—	—	58	
Stonehouse	—	—	18	6	2	—	26	
Symington	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Walston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wiston and Roberton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	16	70	1,673	971	79	—	2,809	

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—The year saw a further increase in the volume of work in progress on the New Town. 1,113 houses were completed (an increase of 241 over the previous year), together with one factory (Hayward-Tyler, Ltd.), one school (The Murray Primary), one temporary hall-church, several shops, lock-up garages, electrical sub-stations, etc., while work was in progress at the end of the year on a further 1,460 houses, one factory, one permanent and one temporary church, three schools, three suites of shops and several smaller projects. The total number of houses completed in the New Town since the commencement of operations is now 2,618.

The work in progress was supervised as fully as possible, 3,523 inspections being made, and all drains and plumber work smok tested.

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 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 1954.

Number of applications	38
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Applications granted (including applications received in previous year).

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	35
Number of dwellings referred to	...	...	...	...	...	40
Estimated cost of works	...	...	...	£28,737	14	6
Total grants authorised	...	...	...	£13,423	4	4

Work was completed on 24 projects during the year and 12 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.

Section 3 of the 1952 Act also provides a scheme of assistance otherwise than by Local Authorities towards the provision of new houses for the agricultural population and 11 applications (as detailed under) were dealt with in respect of 15 houses. These applications were approved by the Housing Committee and Certificate "A" issued in 10 cases, one application being refused.

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Situation of House</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
Simon Foster, Macdonald Lockhart, Lee & Carnwath Estates, Estates Office, Carnwath	Newbiggingmill Farm, Carnwath	£480 (two houses)
Robert MacKenzie, Bamflatts Farm, Strathaven	On north side of Stone- house/Strathaven Road, leading to Bamflatts Farm	£240
Robert Hamilton, Berryhill Farm, Chapelton	Berryhill Farm, Chapelton	£240
Trustees of the late Wm. Henderson, per Walter Henderson, 6 Clearfield Avenue, Hamilton. (In lieu of application No. 7, 1953)	Townhill Farm, Wellhall Road, Hamilton.	£540 (two houses)
David Forrest, Muirlea Farm, Biggar	Muirlea Farm, Biggar	£600 (two houses)
Percy L. Murdoch, 54 Stonehouse Road, Strathaven	The Nurseries, Stonehouse Road, Strathaven	£240

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Situation of House</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
Robert Pollock, The Bungalow, Craigneuk Road, Carfin	Chapelknowe Farm, Carfin Road, Cleland	£540 (two houses)
R. & R. J. Richmond, Broomfield Farm, Netherburn	Broomfield Farm, Netherburn	£300
Daniel Stewart, Corbiehall, Ravenstruther, by Lanark	Corbiehall, Ravenstruther, by Lanark	Refused
Andrew Purdon, Easterton Farm, Caldercruix	Easterton Farm, Caldercruix	£240
H. T. Meikle, Nether Kypeside Farm Kirkmuirhill	Nether Kypeside Farm, Kirkmuirhill	£240

Work was completed on 13 projects during the year and 9 were still in course of erection.

Six applications were received for the erection of houses of less than three-apartments and were dealt with in terms of Section 180 of the 1950 Act.

EAST KILBRIDE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION .

- (1) 19 two-apt. houses at Mains (East) IV (3).
- (2) 2 two-apt. houses at Westwood II.
- (3) 16 two-apt. houses at Mains (East) IV (2).
- (4) 27 two-apt. houses at Mains (East) V (2).
- (5) 6 two-apt. houses at Mains (East) V (4).
- (6) 16 one-apt. houses at Murray XI (1).

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1946

1,764 houses erected by the Local Authority, and 36 houses by the Scottish Special Housing Association Limited, were 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.

Building Licensing Regulations

66 applications for licences were received during the year, and 11 licences issued amounting to £22,400. 70 licences amounting to £233,991 were granted for the 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. Building Licensing Regulations were discontinued as from 10th November, 1954.

ALEXANDER FRAME,
County Building Inspector.

County Building Inspector's Office,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON.

COUNTY CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Public Analyst and County Chemist—A. C. WILSON, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

The following report and tables give details of the work in the Laboratory during the year.

Early in the year an abnormal storm caused an unusual condition in the County water supply. The excessive rainfall and cold conditions generally caused the chemical quality of the water to be lower than usual.

The fall in the number of river pollution prevention samples submitted for analyses noted in the last report continued this year, and the total number of samples received showed a substantial reduction.

During the period of meat rationing, the quality of sausages was controlled. Towards the end of the year, when ample meat was available, a number of beef and pork sausages was examined for meat content and wide variations recorded.

The supervision of the chemical quality of milk produced at a farm in the County Area was continued and it was shown that once again during the winter months the quality of milk produced was most unsatisfactory.

The investigation of atmospheric pollution was continued and the co-operation of the works management led to an improvement in several areas. Unfortunately in one area, the improvement has been cancelled out because of a change in the type of fuel used in an adjacent works. Towards the end of the year a scheme to widen the scope of atmospheric pollution observations was submitted to the County Council.

River Pollution.

The number and types of samples received from the Rivers Inspector were :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>
Streams	790
Coal Washers	24
Paper Works	16
Ammonia Works	11
Print Dye Works	10
Sewage Works Outfalls	34
Mine Waters	6
Miscellaneous	15

Lanark Burgh Sewage Purification Works.

The new sewage purification works came into operation early in the year. Several visits were made to the works and in all 20 samples were received. These works will have many difficulties until two trade waste effluents arriving at the works receive adequate preliminary treatment before passing to the sewer.

Water Supplies.

382 samples of water were submitted for chemical examination during the year, and 27 of these were private supplies.

WATER WORKS.—Camps Reservoir, 52 ; Logan Reservoir, 23 ; Glasford Filters, 23 ; Cambuslang Tank, 2 ; Lintmill Reservoir, 2 ; Dura Springs, 2.

PUBLIC SUPPLY TO BURGHS.—Biggar, 3 ; Lanark, 2.

COUNTY WATER SUPPLY.—Towards the end of January a sudden increase in the chloride content of the County Water Supply was recorded at Harthill, and a few days later in the Bellshill area.

The normal County water is a mixed supply from Camps, Logan, Dunside, Glengavel and at districts such as Harthill, the local supply is made up with Camps.

Camps Water, because of the increased chloride at Harthill, was suspected. Samples of Camps Water were tested at Abington, Douglas Moor, Hawksland and Boghead Reservoirs. All samples up to this point showed a perfectly normal chloride content, and it followed that Camps, Logan and Dunside reservoirs were not the source of the increased chloride.

The next samples taken were of the raw water from Glengavel entering Glasford Filter Station. The chemical analyses immediately showed that this was the source of the increased chloride content noted at Bellshill and Holytown. The chloride figure noted at Glasford (2.15 parts per 100,000) was more than twice the normal figure (1 part per 100,000).

The following day an inspection was made at Glengavel reservoir. The chloride content of all feeders entering the reservoir was normal varying from 0.8 to 1.2 parts per 100,000. A convenient hole in the ice near the draw-off tower allowed a sample to be taken from the reservoir and a chloride content of 1.95 parts per 100,000 was recorded.

Inquiry was made at the meteorological office, and at the Fuel Research Office, London, where all atmospheric pollution readings are co-ordinated. From the information received it appears that there was a very severe storm in the Atlantic on or about the 15th January. A waterspout over 1,000 ft. high was reported in the Atlantic off the west coast of Scotland and salt spray was observed above 20,000 ft. The Fuel Research reported that chloride figures received in atmospheric pollution reports varied from twice normal in Glasgow, five times normal in Edinburgh to thirteen times normal in Newcastle.

The chloride figure recorded at Carmyle was eight times normal. It would appear then that a rain cloud heavily charged with sea water passed over Glengavel and Harthill gathering areas, and there was a heavy rainfall at that time.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

3,269 informal samples and 109 formal samples were submitted for examination during the year.

Article	Number examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
T.T. Milk	12	834	1	25
Pasteurised Milk	—	380	—	6
Certified Milk	—	9	—	—
Standard Milk	—	3	—	—
Ord. Milk	1	65	—	5
Buttermilk	—	1	—	1
Condensed Milk	—	2	—	—
Cream	—	5	—	—
Ice Cream	—	132	—	38
Mince	40	696	7	67
Sliced Sausage	26	859	8	51
Link Sausage	1	169	—	2
Sausage Meat	1	1	—	1
Meat Paste	—	6	—	—
Luncheon Meat	—	1	—	—
Minced Chicken	—	1	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	9	—	3
Coffee Extract	—	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	2	—	—
Ground Coffee	—	1	—	—
Aerated Waters	—	2	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	—	—
Jam	—	2	—	—
Table Jelly	—	6	—	—
Baking Powder	—	2	—	2
S.R. Flour	—	5	—	—
Cornflour	—	2	—	—
Custard Powder	—	4	—	—
Beef Suet	—	4	—	—
Margarine	—	2	—	—
Glace Cherries	—	1	—	—
Sauce	—	12	—	—
Vinegar	—	2	—	—
White Pepper	—	2	—	—
Liquid Browning	—	1	—	—
Mixed Spice	—	2	—	—
Cheese and Tomato Spread	—	1	—	—

Article	Number examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aspirin	—	2	—	—
Boracic Powder	—	1	—	—
Boracic Ointment	—	7	—	—
Gregory's Powder	—	2	—	—
Olive Oil	—	5	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	12	—	2
Oil of Wintergreen	—	6	—	—
Stomach Powder	—	1	—	—
Energy Food	—	2	—	—
Whisky	28	—	1	—
Cloudy Ammonia	—	1	—	—
	<u>109</u>	<u>3,269</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>203</u>

In my report last year I stated that if Parliamentary time could be found, a new Food and Drugs Act could be expected in 1954. Unfortunately this Act has not yet reached the Statute Book but should do so in 1955.

ORANGE JUICE.—One sample of orange juice distributed under the Welfare Foods Scheme was submitted for examination. It was found to be unsatisfactory in respect that it contained excessive preservative.

Milk bottles are now sealed by metal caps which are put on mechanically at the creameries. During the year under review an increasing number of pint and half-pint bottles appear to have badly chipped necks. At a glance these bottles appear to be sealed in a satisfactory manner, but closer inspection frequently revealed that the metal cap was only a loose cover and the milk was not held in a sealed container.

During the year 9 samples of fish cakes were submitted for analysis. The minimum fish content of fish cakes is governed by The Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950 which states "not less than 35 per cent. by weight of the fish cake shall consist of fish." This order does not appear to be known to some manufacturers of fish cakes as where samples have been condemned there have been serious deficiencies, and in one case this year no evidence of the presence of fish could be detected.

SAUSAGES.—During the period of meat rationing the meat content and price of sausages were controlled. Meat rationing ended in June and all controls on sausages ended. Towards the end of November and during December when ample home meat was available, six samples of pork sausages and six samples of beef sausages were examined for meat content. The following results were obtained.

PORK SAUSAGES.

		Lean Meat	Fat	Total Meat	Starchy Cereal	Extraneous Water	Price per lb.
1	...	35.0	30.9	65.9	25.8	8.3	2s. 8d.
2	...	30.0	17.4	47.4	33.0	19.5	2s. 8d.
3	...	34.7	30.0	64.7	19.0	16.3	2s. 7d.
4	...	51.8	14.5	66.3	16.5	17.2	2s. 4d.
5	...	42.7	24.3	67.0	24.1	8.9	2s. 2d.
6	...	25.1	23.3	48.4	25.8	25.8	2s. 0d.

BEEF SAUSAGES.

7	...	44.7	27.8	72.5	28.0	None	2s. 2d.
8	...	32.1	19.7	51.8	32.2	16.0	2s. 0d.
9	...	53.0	22.6	75.6	19.6	4.8	2s. 0d.
10	...	33.2	43.3	76.5	24.1	None	2s. 0d.
11	...	36.8	35.2	72.0	27.0	0.5	2s. 0d.
12	...	13.2	26.8	40.0	43.3	16.7	1s. 8d.

The examination of these sausages showed that two pork sausages and one beef sausage contained less meat than the minimum required by the Meat Products Order now revoked. Excellent sausages appear to be available in the shops at fair prices, but it must also be observed that in some cases at least price is no guide to quality. Sausages are popular foodstuffs in many parts of this Country, particularly in the industrial areas, and both purchasers, and traders who sell good quality sausages are entitled to protection against these traders who sell poor quality sausages containing far too much cereal filler or fat or extraneous water. It would be true to say that the revocation of the Meat Products Order has hampered the efforts of Food and Drug Authorities in protecting the public.

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

A — Samples obtained at farms.

B — Milks obtained at Creameries.

C — Milks supplied to Schools.

D — Milks purchased 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
January ...	4.21	8.94	3.95	8.88	3.65	8.79	3.66	8.81
February ...	4.35	8.96	3.88	8.84	3.67	8.85	3.76	8.83
March ...	4.16	8.92	3.80	8.99	3.69	8.93	3.64	8.93
April ...	4.13	8.83	3.74	8.91	3.67	8.87	3.58	8.87
May ...	3.93	8.84	3.80	8.77	3.59	8.78	3.62	8.84
June ...	3.78	8.81	3.51	8.88	3.65	8.89	3.62	8.88
July ...	4.06	8.76	3.81	8.80	No samples		3.66	8.84
August ...	4.06	8.85	3.57	8.80	3.95	8.82	3.69	8.78
September ...	4.52	8.86	3.87	8.82	3.99	8.79	3.79	8.82
October ...	4.61	8.76	3.99	8.79	3.87	8.83	3.99	8.82
November ...	4.28	8.89	*	*	3.90	8.80	3.88	8.86
December ...	4.40	8.96	*	*	3.53	8.76	3.71	8.82

* The number of samples received during this month was too small to permit an average value to be given.

The average figures for the years 1950-1954 inclusive were:—

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
1953 ...	4.16	8.86	3.77	8.82	3.72	8.78	3.77	8.83
1954 ...	4.16	8.87	*	*	3.73	8.82	3.72	8.84

It will be observed that the tendency for the milk solids not fat to drop noted since 1951, appears to have stopped this year.

In my report last year I referred in some detail to one large farm where during the winter months the milk produced was invariably

deficient in milk fat. Regular sampling was carried out throughout the year.

Sample No.	Milk Fat	Total Solids	Solids Not Fat	% Lactic Acid w/w	Freezing Point (Horvet)
<i>February</i>					
283 T.T. (Evening)	2.56	11.58	9.02	.14	—548°
284 T.T. (Morning)	2.28	11.03	8.75	.14	—552°
<i>March</i>					
589 T.T. (Evening)	3.22	12.19	8.97	.18	—528°
590 T.T. (Morning)	2.50	11.35	8.85	.18	—538°
758 T.T. (Evening)	3.21	12.20	8.99	.15	—539°
579 T.T. (Morning)	2.61	11.36	8.75	.14	—538°
<i>April</i>					
896 T.T. (Evening)	3.17	12.01	8.84	.16	—516°
897 T.T. (Morning)	2.56	11.19	8.63	.15	—538°
1004 T.T. (Evening)	3.66	12.56	8.90	.16	—537°
1005 T.T. (Morning)	2.86	11.54	8.68	.16	—529°
<i>May</i>					
1161 T.T. (Evening)	3.94	12.67	8.73	.15	—535°
1162 T.T. (Morning)	3.39	12.19	8.80	.15	—534°
1296 (Evening)	3.87	12.79	8.92	.17	—542°
1297 (Morning)	3.35	12.39	9.04	.15	—541°
<i>June</i>					
1627 T.T. (Evening)	3.47	12.32	8.85	.16	—538°
1628 T.T. (Morning)	4.83	13.65	8.82	.14	—544°
<i>August</i>					
2166 T.T. (Evening)	4.28	13.08	8.89	.15	—541°
2167 T.T. (Morning)	3.54	12.43	8.89	.15	—535°
<i>November</i>					
2853 T.T. (Evening)	3.61	12.64	9.03	.16	—534°
2854 T.T. (Morning)	3.03	11.73	8.70	.16	—531°
3024 T.T. (Evening)	3.70	12.58	8.88	.14	—530°
3025 T.T. (Morning)	2.72	11.41	8.69	.14	—538°
3101 T.T. (Evening)	3.58	12.50	8.92	.14	—536°
3102 T.T. (Morning)	3.00	11.76	8.76	.14	—547°
<i>December</i>					
3209 T.T. (Evening)	3.00	11.85	8.85	.14	—540°
3210 T.T. (Morning)	2.51	11.25	8.74	.14	—548°
3284 T.T. (Evening)	3.43	12.29	8.86	.14	—535°
3285 T.T. (Morning)	2.50	11.19	8.69	.14	—548°

It will be seen that, as long as the cows are inside, the milk is deficient in milk fat, particularly the morning milk. The samples taken in February showed both morning and evening milks to be deficient in milk fat. As soon as the cattle are allowed out there is a dramatic improvement in the quantity of milk fat recorded, and the milk is comparable in quality with that of other herds. As soon as the weather deteriorates and the cattle are back in the byre for the winter months, the milk fat immediately decreases and it will be observed that in November, sample No. 3025, morning milk is deficient in milk fat. A glance at the table for monthly variations will show that the milk in November is normally rich in fat. This farmer has repeatedly been requested to seek advice from the Advisory Service provided by the West of Scotland Agricultural College, and on occasion there has been a slight improvement of very short duration. It must be repeated that, as the cows are reported to be in good condition, the only explanation that can be offered is that there is faulty diet while the cattle are inside during the winter months.

Milk of hygienic quality received from Milk Officers :—

Certified	...	...	...	10
Tuberculin Tested			...	740
Ordinary	...	...	...	39
Pasteurised		...	...	57

Nine T.T. milks, were deficient in milk fat and 17 in milk solids not fat. Miscellaneous Samples—337 samples were received from Burghs of Airdrie, Coatbridge, Motherwell and Lanark, Drainage Department, Sanitary Department, School Meals Service.

In one case included in above figures I was called out by the District Sanitary Inspector to visit a house where several people were alleged to have been overcome by coal gas fumes. The Gas Department officials had visited the house but had been unable to confirm the presence of gas. I presumably had a more delicate test as I was able to detect the presence of gas in appreciable concentration which could quite well account for the people being overcome.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Eight samples were received under this Act, and all were found to conform.

Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year under review I have to report that at last a decided move towards improvement has been made in one or two areas. A great deal remains to be done however, and some of the improvements I would like to see will not be easily achieved.

SHOTTS.—The main source of nuisance at Shotts closed down at the end of 1953. The observations of the amount of grit deposited were continued until September, and by then the grit deposit which had averaged about one hundred tons per square mile per month during 1953, had been reduced to about 11 tons per square mile per month.

COLTNESS.—It will be recalled that during 1953, the Coltness Cement Co. started the installation of a new dust extraction plant. This project was completed early in the year and the Coltness Co. have advised me that this new plant traps over two tons of dust daily which, before its installation escaped into the atmosphere.

CARMYLE.—The observations of grit deposited and sulphur oxides determined by the peroxide candle, have continued during the year. The various results will be found in the County Sanitary Inspector's report.

Once again it will be noted that there has been a marked increase in the amount of grit deposited in the area. This year was a damp dismal year and would tend to cause dirt to be deposited nearer to the works which might in normal circumstances have been carried beyond Carmyle. Again due to violent storms the chloride content of the soluble matter was much higher than normal during one or two months. Even allowing for these circumstances however, I am of opinion that conditions will tend to deteriorate, as far as the amount of grit deposited is concerned, so long as production increases, unless the works concerned can devise new methods, or improve on existing methods of handling raw materials.

The peroxide candles also show a marked increase which may be misleading. Peroxide candles indicate comparative values and do not give absolute concentrations. The excessive rainfall created abnormally damp conditions and this dampness would cause increased activity of the lead peroxide used and so give much greater readings with relatively lower concentrations of sulphur oxides. The firm concerned have taken out figures for the total amount of sulphur burned into the

atmosphere during 1953 and 1954. These figures show that by more stringent regulations imposed by the firm, the amount of sulphur burned into the air was almost 900 tons less in 1954 than in 1953.

During the latter part of the year the County Council decided to increase the scope of the investigation of atmospheric pollution and it is proposed to establish stations at Carfin, Bellshill, Baillieston, Carmyle, Cambuslang, Blantyre and Hawksland or Boghead reservoirs.

The Principal Scientific Officer of the Fuel Research Station, East Kilbride, co-operated in the discussions which led to the selection of these areas, and the permanent sites selected will be arrived at as a result of observations made and results obtained.

The final report of the Committee studying Atmospheric Pollution has been published. It recommended that action be taken to clean up the air in this country and urged the Government to make the necessary legislation which would allow the action to be taken against persistent offenders.

It also recommended that the necessary technical staff should be recruited by the local authorities. There will be some difficulty in obtaining sufficient technical staff who have any knowledge or experience of atmospheric pollution and as nuisances do not always occur in the same area as the pollutions originate it appears to me that it might be wise for several Authorities to join together and have a Joint Committee responsible for atmospheric pollution in the area covered by the local Authorities concerned.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT BY CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1954

STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers

MRS. MARY H. OWENS, L.D.S.	WILLIAM A. THAIN, L.D.S.
(*) ARCHIBALD HAY, L.D.S.	MARTYN L. H. DAVIES, L.D.S.
MISS MARGARET S. M'DONALD, L.D.S.	MRS. MARY M. SPRACKLAN, B.D.S.
GORDON E. M'INTYRE, L.D.S.	MISS MARGARET M'LACHLAN, L.D.S.
GEORGE REID, L.D.S.	MRS. AGNES P. THOM, L.D.S.
ALEXANDER WESTWOOD, L.D.S.	(†) Miss WILMA S. PRINGLE, L.D.S.
(‡) ANTHONY CHAMBERS, L.D.S.	

(*) Resigned 31/7/54.

(†) Appointed 1/1/54.

(‡) Appointed 13/9/54.

With the appointment of Miss Wilma S. Pringle on 1/1/54 the establishment of 12 Assistant Dental Officers was completed. Mr. Archibald Hay resigned on 31/7/54 on being appointed Chief Dental Officer, Aberdeen, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Chambers on 13/9/54.

There is no change to report in clinic accommodation during the year. Treatment facilities are therefore 19 fixed clinics, 3 self-propelled and 2 trailer Mobile Dental Units.

It has been the custom to show details of orthodontic treatment, dentures and other special items provided for school children in this report, but this year, owing to increased volume of such work and for uniformity, it was decided to transfer the figures to the School Medical Officer's Annual Report, where Table Va (Supplementary) has been

introduced for the purpose. The two Tables at the end of this report have consequently been altered and now give rather more information regarding the treatment provided to Ante and Post Natal Mothers and Pre-school Children.

On 1st May, 1954, a scheme was introduced whereby a Dental Officer visits each of the 20 major M. & C.W. Clinics in the County one session per month to carry out dental inspection and offers to provide treatment to those mothers and children who require it. In most areas the response has been very good indeed and, although the scheme has only been in operation for eight months the figures have almost trebled those of last year. Commencing January, 1955, the M. & C.W. Clinic at Faichney Field, East Kilbride, is to be added to this scheme.

Of 728 mothers inspected during the year, 459 attended for treatment and, with the addition of 154 brought forward from 1953, actually 613 were treated. Similarly, of 397 pre-school children inspected, 128 attended and with 9 brought forward from the previous year, 137 received treatment. In comparison only 341 mothers and 47 pre-school children were treated during the year 1953. The mothers can be subdivided into 58 in the Ante-Natal and 555 in the Post Natal-group. The main items of treatment were as follows :—288 teeth were extracted with local and 2,734 under general anaesthesia, 376 fillings were completed and a total of 425 dentures were fitted. 28 X-ray films were also taken. The number of pre-school children treated during the year comprised 73 girls and 64 boys. In this group 31 teeth were extracted with local and 223 under general anaesthesia. 87 fillings were also inserted.

It can be understood that, with this extra volume of work, a considerable amount of each officer's time is now spent on M. & C.W. duties and consequently being lost in the inspection and treatment of school children. To alleviate this and many other difficulties, I hope in the near future to ask the Committee for a much needed increase in the establishment of Assistant Dental Officers.

During the inspection sessions it has been found that the acceptance of treatment by the mothers is good where a suitable dental clinic is in the near vicinity, e.g. Bellshill, but when they have to travel a considerable distance, the response is extremely poor, e.g., Lesmahagow and Strathaven areas to Motherwell and Bishopbriggs to Coatbridge. School clinics do exist which would reduce or abolish this travelling

but there is opposition to the policy of allowing expectant mothers to enter school buildings for the purpose of obtaining dental treatment. The solution would appear to be either :—

- (a) The setting up of combined M. & C.W. and Education treatment facilities outwith school buildings ; or
- (b) The granting of authority to allow mothers to be treated in school clinics.

With the expansion of the School Health Service generally and in particular the Dental Service, difficulty is being experienced in that the rooms which are equipped as dental clinics are frequently required by other services. This interferes considerably with the work of this department and, while I would like to see alternative (b) being introduced meantime, I would strongly recommend alternative (a) as our long term policy.

I append a summary of the work done by each Dental Officer concerned and a detailed report of treatment carried out under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme during the year. Details of the work completed under the School Dental Service can be obtained from the Annual Report 1953/4 of the Executive School Medical Officer and in Tables V and Va (Supplementary) at the end of that report.

WILLIAM GIBSON,

Chief Dental Officer.

Dental Department,
13 Clydesdale Street,
Hamilton, *January*, 1955.

INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF WORK OF OFFICERS.

Name	Total No. of Patients		Attendances		Extractions			Denture Cases				Fillings		X-rays		Remarks					
	New Cases	Under Treatment	Local	Teeth Gen.	Upper or Lower	Upper or Lower	Part Upper or Lower	Part Upper and Lower	Total	Repairs	Cases	Teeth	Other Conservative Treatment	No. of Cases	intra oral		extra oral				
																		40	78	183	1,988	40	104	29	9	304	6	46	103	54	15	26	2
Mr. Gibson	234	326	1,160	40	78	183	1,988	40	104	29	9	304	6	46	103	54	15	26	2		
Mrs. Owens	144	167	327	12	32	110	623	16	14	19	2	67	2	47	177	28					4 Gold Inlays
Mr. Hay	13	22	22	10	16										10	13					
Miss M'Donald	48	62	140	28	62	12	138		2	1		5		13	42	8					
Mr. Reid	3	3	11	2	4										1	8	3				
Mr. Thain	4	4	8	2	2										4	9					
Mrs. Thom	102	102	271	37	103	6	82	4	16	1	1	39		48	66	148					
Miss Pringle	12	15	29	3	4	5	63		1			2		3	7	8					
Mr. Chambers	27	49	76	10	18	4	63	2	2	2		8	1	27	41	41					
	587	750	2,044	144	319	320	2,957	71	139	52	12	425	9	199	463	303	15	26	2		4 Gold Inlays

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT COMPLETED DURING 1954.

Group	Total No. of Patients		Attendances		Extractions			Denture Cases				Fillings		X-rays		Remarks			
	New Cases	Under Treatment	Local	Gen.	Teeth	Upper or Lower	Upper or Lower	Part Upper or Lower	Part Upper and Lower	Total	Repairs	Cases	Teeth	No. of Cases	intra-oral				
																	8	13	5	1	9	26	23
Ante-Natal Mothers	44	58	11	31	15	144	8	13	5	1	41	—	9	26	23	—	—		
Post-Natal Mothers	415	555	113	257	239	2,590	63	126	47	11	384	9	158	350	224	15	26	2 — 4 Gold inlays	
Pre-School Girls ...	66	73	11	16	32	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	43	30	—	—	—	
Pre-School Boys ...	62	64	9	15	34	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	44	26	—	—	—	
Total	587	750	2,044	144	319	320	2,957	71	139	52	12	425	9	199	403	303	15	26	2 — 4 Gold inlays

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	4,672	155	3,195	6	3,356	155	3,201
Burgh of Biggar	51	2	22	—	24	2	22
Burgh of Lanark	133	7	80	—	87	7	80
Total	4,856	164	3,297	6	3,467	164	3,303

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
Milk Samples	1,308	1,308	71
Cream	2	2	—
Pure Cream	1	1	—
Pure Devon Cream ...	1	1	—
Full condensed Cream ...	1	1	—
Sterilised Cream	1	1	—
Evaporated Milk	1	1	—
Butter Milk	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	152	152	50
Margarine	2	2	—
Rum	1	1	—
Whisky	39	39	1
Mince	758	758	93
Slicing Sausage	913	913	65
Link Sausage	171	171	4
Sausage Meat	2	2	1
Meat Paste	2	2	—
Shredded Beef Suet ...	4	4	—
Veal and Ham Spread ...	2	2	—
Pork Luncheon Meat ...	1	1	—
Minced Chicken	1	1	—
Beef and Ham Paste ...	2	2	—
Fish Cakes	9	9	5
Vinegar	2	2	—
Cheese and Tomato Spread	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	4	4	—
Sauce	10	10	—
Pure Coffee	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2	2	—
Soluble Coffee Product ...	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	5	5	—
Jam	1	1	—
Diabetic Marmalade ...	1	1	—
<i>Carry forward</i> ...	3,403	3,403	290

Article	Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,403	3,403	290
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Aerated Waters	2	2	—
Table Jelly	2	2	—
Jelly Crystals	4	4	—
Glacé Cherries	1	1	—
Baking Powder	2	2	2
Corn Flour	2	2	—
Custard Powder	4	4	—
Mixed Spice	1	1	—
Liquid Browning	1	1	—
White Pepper	2	2	—
Sunda	1	1	—
Tonic Food	1	1	—
Clouded Ammonia	2	2	—
Drugs	38	38	3
Total	3,467	3,467	295

One hundred and sixty-four samples were taken formally, and all non-genuine samples were reported to the County Clerk. 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
7	Slicing Sausage	13th Jan., 1954	Plea of Guilty, with explanation at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 19th February, 1954. Admonished.
18	Ice-Cream	26th Jan., 1954	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 10th February, 1954.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
19	Ice-Cream	1st Feb., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 10th March, 1954. Fined £5.
23	T.T. Milk	18th Feb., 1954	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
25	Slicing Sausage	23rd Feb., 1954	Plea of Guilty by letter at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 26th March, 1954. Fined £7.
40	Mince	8th April, 1954	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 24th April, 1954.
41	Mince	8th April, 1954	Plea of Guilty by letter at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 2nd June, 1954. Fined £3.
47	Ice-Cream	10th May, 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 21st July, 1954. Fined £5.
	Shops Act, 1950		Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 17th May, 1954. Fined £2.
54	Mince	25th May, 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 2nd July, 1954. Fined £3.
55	Mince	25th May, 1954	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 7th June, 1954.
57	Mince	25th May, 1954	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 7th June, 1954.
58	Mince	26th May, 1954	Plea of Guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 29th June, 1954. Fined £3.
68	Mince	13th July, 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 25th August, 1954. Fined £5.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
71	Slicing Sausage	15th July, 1954	Plea of Guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 14th September, 1954. Fined £7.
73	Slicing Sausage	20th July, 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 25th August, 1954. Fined £7.
77	Ice-Cream	23rd July, 1954	Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court in November, 1954. Fined £15. (Each charged and fined £5.)
81	Slicing Sausage	12th Aug., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 22nd October, 1954. Fined £2.
83	Mince	12th Aug., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 1st October, 1954. Fined £3.
84	Slicing Sausage	23rd Aug., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 1st October, 1954. Fined £2.
	Shops Act, 1950		Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 24th August, 1954. Admonished.
85	Slicing Sausage	23rd Aug., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 1st October, 1954. Fined £2.
	Shops Act, 1950		Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 30th August, 1954. Fined £3.
	Shops Act, 1950		Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 30th August, 1954. Fined £2.
95	Link Sausage	20th Sept., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 2nd November, 1954. Fined £2.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
106	Slicing Sausage	14th Oct., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 26th November, 1954. Fined £15.
110	Slicing Sausage	15th Oct., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 23rd November, 1954. Fined £5.
113	Mince	15th Oct., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 23rd November, 1954. Fined £3.
121	Slicing Sausage	28th Oct., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 3rd December, 1954. Admonished.
134	Slicing Sausage	16th Nov., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 7th January, 1955. Fined £2.
138	Slicing Sausage	18th Nov., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 21st December, 1954. Fined £7.
158	Whisky	15th Dec., 1954	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 28th January, 1955. Fined £7.
	Shops Act, 1950	18th Dec., 1954	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 contain and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors, namely, Producer-Wholesaler, Producer-Retailer and Retailer :—

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
2·2	—	—	1	1
2·8	—	—	1	1
2·9	—	1	—	1
3·0	—	1	—	1
3·1	—	1	—	1
3·2	2	1	1	4
3·3	3	2	1	6
3·4	2	4	1	7
3·5	—	1	2	3
3·6	3	1	3	7
3·7	1	2	2	5
3·8	2	3	2	7
3·9	2	1	2	5
4·0	—	—	1	1
4·1	1	2	—	3
4·2	1	—	2	3
4·3	2	2	1	5
4·4	—	—	1	1
4·6	1	—	2	3
4·8	1	—	—	1
	21	22	23	66

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
8·0 	—	—	1	1
8·3 	—	1	—	1
8·5 	4	—	—	4
8·6 	2	1	1	4
8·7 	5	4	1	10
8·8 	7	5	—	12
8·9 	1	5	2	8
9·0 	2	3	8	13
9·1 	—	2	8	10
9·2 	—	—	1	1
9·3 	—	1	—	1
9·4 	—	—	1	1
	21	22	23	66

SWEET MILK.—66 samples were procured for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1928, 6 of which were found to be deficient. In only two of the cases was the deficiency so great as to warrant an Information being lodged with the County Clerk: in the remainder, cautions were given to the Producers concerned.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDERS, 1951.—Owing to the increase in the specified areas in the County more T.T. and Certified milk is being sold.

CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The various schools in the County have been visited and samples of milk delivered to them have been taken. In this connection 246 bottles were obtained from the various schools, while 450 samples of incoming milk to the Distributors' premises were obtained for chemical analysis only.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.—The cooking centres throughout the County catering for the above service continue to receive periodic visits. Throughout the year no cause for complaint was recorded.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1934.—All milk supplies conveyed by common carrier should, to comply with the above Order, be in churns which are properly sealed. Periodic checks are made on the various carriers to see that the Order is being complied with. A total of 36 contraventions was detected throughout the year, but no prosecutions followed as it was found that a warning letter sent to each producer concerned was the means of having the churns properly sealed.

ICE-CREAM.—152 samples were purchased during the year. This is much less than the previous year and is due to the fact principally, that owing to the inclement weather experienced during the normal summer period there was not the same demand for ice-cream. Where samples taken showed, on chemical examination, that the fat content was below 5 per cent., formal samples were procured and as a result 3 successful prosecutions were instituted while a fourth vendor received a cautionary letter from the County Clerk.

BUTTER.—During routine visits to grocers' shops attention continues to be given to the proper separation of butter and margarine.

MARGARINE.—During the year, branded margarine once more came on the market which resulted in a much larger supply of this commodity in all of the shops. In every case, the margarine was properly pre-packed and labelled.

WHISKY.—39 samples of whisky were procured during the year, all of which, with one exception, were found to be genuine. In the case of the exception successful legal proceedings were instituted.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1925.—1,664 samples of mince, sausage and sausage meat were obtained throughout the year, which were examined for the presence of preservative. As a result 93 samples of mince and 70 samples of sausage were found to contain excessive amounts of preservative. In every case return visits were made to the vendors concerned and formal samples procured. There were 22 successful prosecutions.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—On carrying out inspections in the various shops, tinned goods displayed for sale are examined with a view to detecting any which may be in an unsound condition. Many such tins are observed and the fault usually is traced to blown tins or to tins badly dented through bad transport. In every case any such tins are condemned and removed for destruction and a condemnation certificate issued to the vendors concerned.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER.—No contraventions of the above Order were detected during the year.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.—The provision of the above Act also received the attention of this Department. In all 223 inspections were made and various articles including household ammonia, disinfectants, detergents, iodine and oil of wintergreen, etc., were purchased and examined in the Chemical Laboratory. All complied with the conditions laid down in the Act.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.—Four contraventions of the above Order were detected during the year. These consisted of imported tomatoes being labelled and sold as home produce. Verbal cautions to the vendors concerned were sufficient to stop the practice.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.—18 samples of fertilisers were obtained during the year. The Agricultural Analyst certified 6 of these to show deficiencies outwith the margin of error allowed for in the Act. The farmers from whom the deficient samples had been obtained were notified and given a copy of the Analyst's certificate so that they could take up the matter with the supplier and claim a rebate.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.—Once more I have to report a further increase in the number of street traders using mobile vans. Most trouble under the above Acts emanates from these traders and on 18 occasions contraventions of the weekly half-holiday were detected. As a result 4 successful prosecutions were instituted and one cautionary letter was sent by the County Clerk. The remainder of the vendors contravening the Act were verbally cautioned.

In carrying out the work under these Acts this Department continues to maintain a close liaison with the police throughout the County.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, ETC., AND
CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1954.

Inspections to localities	263
Visits to shops, etc.	942

Contraventions.

Failure to close: Weekly half-holiday and under	
Closing Orders	6
Sale of non-exempted goods	1
Street trading	18
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...	—
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly ...	—
Employing young persons over 16 years and under	
18 years more than 48 hours per week	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act	92

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MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES *etc.*

On 28th April, the Minister of Food announced in the House of Commons that the rationing and control on the price and distribution of meat and bacon would end at midnight on Saturday, 3rd July. The Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, laid upon Local Authorities the duty to satisfy themselves that adequate slaughterhouse facilities were available in their areas, and increased their power to provide and operate slaughterhouses themselves. In a circular letter, dated 22nd March, the Department of Health reminded Local Authorities of the Government's long-term policy on slaughterhouses—a policy of "moderate concentration" aimed at reducing further the number of slaughterhouses so as to ensure the provision of efficient services in establishments bigger than the majority now in use. The Inter-departmental Committee set up to advise the Secretary of State on the measures necessary to implement the Government's long-term policy concluded in their Interim Report that "accommodation beyond that now in use should be provided only in very exceptional circumstances."

It can be agreed that reasonably adequate slaughterhouse facilities are available in Lanarkshire despite the closing of the Public Slaughterhouses in Blantyre and Carluke. Traders in these areas did make representations for the re-opening of their local Slaughterhouses, but it was agreed that no action be taken in the matter in view of the fact that their needs were met adequately by the Hamilton Abattoir and the Wishaw Abattoir respectively. This decision is in accordance with the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, Section 7 (1).

As a result of decontrol, certain administrative action was necessary to ensure the continued smooth running of the slaughterhouses. Slaughterhouse dues and slaughtering charges were adopted in consultation with the meat traders, and slaughtermen were engaged at Bellshill, Larkhall and Strathaven Slaughterhouses at the request of the traders. These appointments were temporary in the first instance but the first six months' experience indicates that except at Shotts Slaughterhouse, the Local Authority will be expected to continue to provide slaughtermen. The following statement shows the income derived from the 4 slaughterhouses under the revised arrangements between 1st July and the close of the year.

INCOME FROM 1ST JULY, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

	Dues	Lairage	Slaughtering	Sale of Con- demned Meat, Fat, etc.	Sale of Glands, etc.	Total
Bellshill	... £1,104 6 1	£262 9 9	£959 6 9	£279 15 0	£127 10 10	£2,733 8 5
Larkhall	... 371 10 4	84 10 0	487 6 2	88 16 6	48 4 6	1,080 7 6
Shotts ...	... 471 6 4	150 12 0	—	107 5 6	54 4 3	783 8 1
Strathaven	... 429 17 1	29 16 9	653 12 6	90 10 4	32 5 4	1,236 2 0
	£2,376 19 10	£527 8 6	£2,100 5 5	£566 7 4	*£262 4 11	£5,833 6 0

* This total represents 1/3 of amount realised from sale of Glands, etc.

In the carrying out of the new arrangements, considerable additional accounting and clerical labour has accrued to the clerical staff of the Public Health Department, and I take this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation of their help.

During the year, there was a considerable increase in the throughput at Biggar and Symington Slaughterhouses to meet the needs of the " export " trade in sheep. Hitherto, this trade has been of a seasonal nature, extending from September to February, but during the current year, the season has been extended indefinitely. In the last three months of the year, the average weekly throughput was as follows :— Biggar, 2,520 ; Symington, 3,308 ; the corresponding figures for the year 1953 being 796 and 752 respectively. It has, accordingly been found necessary to employ an additional full-time Meat Inspection Officer to overtake the work. The position will be kept under review.

It will be observed from Table I, that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 33,664, of which 8,990 were found to show evidence of disease in some form.

Of the 8,990, there were 308 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 8,682 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 26·6 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 22·13 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.					
Class.	Num-ber.	Carcases.				Organs only.		Carcases.				Organs only.	
		Wholly.		Partially.		No.	%	Wholly.		Partially.		No.	%
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%			No.	%
Cows ...	4,160	6	.14	8	.19	380	9.13	41	.98	35	.84	2,429	58.36
Heifers ...	1,894	1	.05	1	.05	48	2.53	5	.26	4	.21	777	41.02
Bulls ...	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.06	2	2.06	69	71.13
Bullocks ...	2,778	3	.11	10	.36	255	9.78	1	.03	—	—	1,398	50.32
Calves ...	1,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	3.37	2	.15	2	.15
Sheep ...	18,440	—	—	—	—	1	.01	42	.22	17	.09	2,318	12.7
Swine ...	5,020	—	—	44	.87	130	2.58	22	.43	19	.18	875	17.43
Total ...	33,664	10	.02	63	.18	814	2.41	156	.46	79	.23	7,868	23.3

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.			
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.		
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.			
Cows ...	2,065	3	5	193	8	15	906		
Heifers ...	581	—	1	19	—	1	231		
Bulls ...	12	—	—	—	—	1	12		
Bullocks ...	1,081	1	2	60	1	—	501		
Calves ...	113	—	—	—	4	—	1		
Sheep ...	6,986	—	—	—	11	6	1,188		
Swine ...	1,546	—	—	46	10	7	314		
Total ...	12,384	4	8	318	34	30	3,073		

Carlisle.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs. only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Swine	... 4,013	—	—	8	—	1	1,373

Larkhall.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	... 706	1	1	7	1	4	599
Heifers	... 212	1	—	8	3	—	111
Bulls	... 12	—	—	—	—	—	8
Bullocks	... 581	—	4	25	—	—	367
Calves	... 632	—	—	—	2	—	1
Sheep	... 3,552	—	—	—	9	3	377
Swine	... 900	—	44	8	6	2	190
Total	... 6,595	2	49	48	21	9	1,653

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 ...	694	1	1	149	7	13	474
Heifers ...	513	—	—	20	1	1	263
Bulls ...	36	—	—	—	—	1	22
Bullocks ...	907	2	4	160	—	—	437
Calves ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	4,704	—	—	—	4	3	453
Swine ...	1,291	—	—	65	1	4	205
Total ...	8,161	3	5	394	13	22	1,854

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 ...	695	1	1	31	25	3	450
Heifers ...	588	—	—	1	1	2	172
Bulls ...	37	—	—	—	2	—	27
Bullocks ...	209	—	—	10	—	—	93
Calves ...	514	—	—	—	37	2	—
Sheep ...	3,198	—	—	1	18	5	380
Swine ...	1,283	—	—	11	5	6	166
Total ...	6,524	1	1	54	88	18	1,288

TABLE III.
OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY
CONDEMNED.

Bellshill.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Actinobacillosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atrophy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Dropsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asphyxiation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Injury ...	12	1	1	1	—	7	2	24
Johne's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation ...	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	8
Septic Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Gastric Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Septicaemia ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total ...	22	1	1	1	4	16	18	63

Carlisle.

<i>Carlisle Slaughterhouse.</i>	Tuber- culosis.	Abscess.	Conges- tion.	Cyst.	Pleurisy.	Pneu- monia.	Total
Heads ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Lungs ...	6	—	948	—	25	282	1,261
Hearts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ...	—	—	—	104	1	—	106
Intestines ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total ...	20	—	948	104	26	282	1,380

Larkhall.

Disease	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dropsy ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Emaciation ...	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	6
Injury ...	1	—	—	1	—	8	1	11
Septic Pericarditis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septicaemia ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Septic Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Total ...	3	2	—	1	3	14	7	3

Strathaven.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Dropsy	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Emaciation	7	—	—	—	—	11	1	19
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Injury	2	1	—	—	3	3	1	10
Johne's Disease ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Navel and Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18
Natural Causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Septic Peritonitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Pyæmia	2	—	1	—	2	1	3	9
Septic Mastitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Septic Metritis ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Septicæmia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Pericarditis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Pyelonephritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	26	3	2	—	41	20	13	105

Shotts.

Diseases	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Arthritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Johne's Disease ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Injury	7	1	1	—	—	4	3	16
Peritonitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Emaciation	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	20	1	1	—	—	8	5	35

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CONDEMNED.
Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses.

ORGANS CONDEMNED	Cysts																Total															
	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Percarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Mammitis	Actinomycosis	Congestion	Melanosis	Strongylosis	Angioma	John's Disease	Neoplasms	Nephritis		Emphysema	Ascaris Lumbricoides	Rhinococcus	Pentastomatosis	Cysticercus Tenicoides	Cysticercus Bovis	Carcinoma	Radiatum	Oesophagostomum	Hypodermis Bovis					
Heads	292	7	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	341		
Tongues	291	6	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331		
Lungs	598	69	15	1,419	965	—	129	—	7	—	314	—	—	—	—	348	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,894		
Hearts	30	8	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125		
Livers	178	733	1	—	—	2,198	2,909	1	—	1	192	545	—	10	—	—	298	65	—	252	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,394		
Stomachs	15	148	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188		
Bowels	82	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	204		
Kidneys	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258		
Udders	2	1	—	—	—	—	1,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,977		
Uteri	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Skirt	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Melts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Flucks	—	—	32	220	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	
Weasands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	1,496	1,011	134	1,639	995	2,198	3,038	1,974	60	7	1	506	546	58	11	252	348	298	94	—	253	29	1	56	11	56	11	15,016	—	—	

Note.—This Table does not include the viscera of Carcasses wholly or partially condemned.

Private Slaughterhouses.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Slaughtered. Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	—	164	—
Symington	—	—	87,033	—
Total	—	—	87,197	—

ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

Symington Slaughterhouse.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 87,033 ...	—	—	—	63	69	4,172

Symington Slaughterhouse.

	Abscess	Pneumonia	Pleurisy	Pericarditis	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Strongylosis	Pentastoma	Echinococcus	Cysticercus Teniuicolis	Total
Heads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	458	—	—	—	19	2,557	478	384	16	92	4,004
Stomachs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks	155	64	81	23	—	186	117	—	—	—	626
Total	613	64	81	23	19	2,743	595	384	16	92	4,630

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 1,818 lbs. ; Organs, 9,679 lbs.

East Kilbride, Brancumhall Bacon Factory

Animals Slaughtered	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases			
	Wholly	Partially	Organs Only	Wholly	Partially	Organs Only	
Swine ...	25,393	—	1	907	12	278	9,464

East Kilbride, Brancumhall Bacon Factory

	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Ascaris Lumbricoides	Enteritis	Congestion	Nephritis	Cysticercus Tenuecalis	Total
Heads ...	697	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	706
Tongues ...	697	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	706
Lungs ...	52	7	—	1,826	2,206	—	—	—	5,239	—	—	9,330
Hearts ...	—	—	1,754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,754
Livers ...	50	19	—	—	—	2,416	192	—	—	—	14	2,691
Stomachs ...	768	37	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	810
Bowels ...	792	53	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	850
Kidneys ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	453	—	457
Udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	3,060	135	1,754	1,826	2,206	2,416	192	10	5,239	453	14	17,305

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 2,844 lbs. ; Organs, 30,651 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.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 13,090 lbs. ; Organs, 11,680 lbs.

One heifer was sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Tuberculosis Order.

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

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat 9,181 lbs. ; Organs, 12,045 lbs.

LANARK

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	343	—	—	12	20	9	97
Heifers ...	261	1	—	7	1	—	22
Bulls ...	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ...	774	—	—	8	—	1	193
Calves ...	387	—	—	—	65	—	—
Sheep ...	4,900	—	—	—	53	10	76
Swine ...	1,149	—	—	—	2	4	2
Total ...	7,861	1	—	27	141	24	390

ORGANS CONDEMNED	DISEASES.													Total					
	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Peritonitis	Pericarditis	Bacterial Necrosis	Pleurisy	Injury	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Unmarketable	Erysipelas	Mammitis		Fatty Degeneration	Emphysema	Emaciation	Johne's Disease	
Heads ...	17	9	12	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	73
Tongues ...	14	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Lungs ...	18	3	—	6	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Hearts ...	2	1	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Livers ...	6	83	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	552	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	678
Stomachs ...	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	22
Bowels ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	35
Udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	125
Plucks ...	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	44	—	21	1	—	2	—	27	—	—	120	
Total ...	63	107	25	12	1	28	5	51	552	21	1	123	38	—	57	39	—	1,123	

BIGGAR

Animals Slaughtered	Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.						
	Number	Tuberculosis.		Organs only.	Other Diseases.		Organs only.
Class.		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	82	—	—	5	11	10	62
Heifers ...	64	—	—	—	1	1	25
Bulls ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bullocks ...	387	—	2	—	—	3	8
Calves ...	125	—	—	—	13	2	17
Sheep ...	74,904	—	—	—	62	64	1,076
Swine ...	419	—	3	—	3	7	12
Total ...	76,006	—	5	5	90	87	1,205

	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Cirrhosis	Actinomycosis	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	Pentastoma	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Distomatosis	John's Disease	Echinococcus	Strongylosis	Total
Heads ...	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Tongues ...	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Lungs ...	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	62
Hearts ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Livers ...	1	114	117	—	37	43	—	—	796	—	10	24	1,142
Stomachs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Bowels ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	36
Plucks ...	—	165	—	—	11	—	48	74	557	—	—	424	1,279
Total ...	11	290	117	10	48	43	48	74	1,353	43	11	498	2,546

General

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 4,160. Of these, 6 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 1 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 8 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 2 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 380 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 1,974 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 1,894 heifers slaughtered, 1 was totally condemned and 1 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.

BUILDINGS.—Throughout the County there were still five Public Slaughterhouses in constant use and these are sufficient to meet the requirements. Repairs and painter work, etc., have received the attention of the Works Department.

Private Slaughterhouses.

Two licences were granted for the slaughter of sheep only, one for a private institution, and one for the " export " market.

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

Private slaughterhouses	...	...	28
Butchers' shops, vans, stores, etc.	...	...	2,746

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 256 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 23 ; mechanical, 233. 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 was made of cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

UNSOUND 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 1,833 lbs. of Bone Taint, 2 tins of Corned Meat, weight 12 lbs. and 1 tin Gammon, 13½ lbs. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 35,378 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 146,355 lbs.

Periodic visits were made to the Special Schools, advice given regarding the butcher meat supplies, and reports made on inspections. Generally speaking, supplies were found satisfactory, so far as the soundness of the meat was concerned.

COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

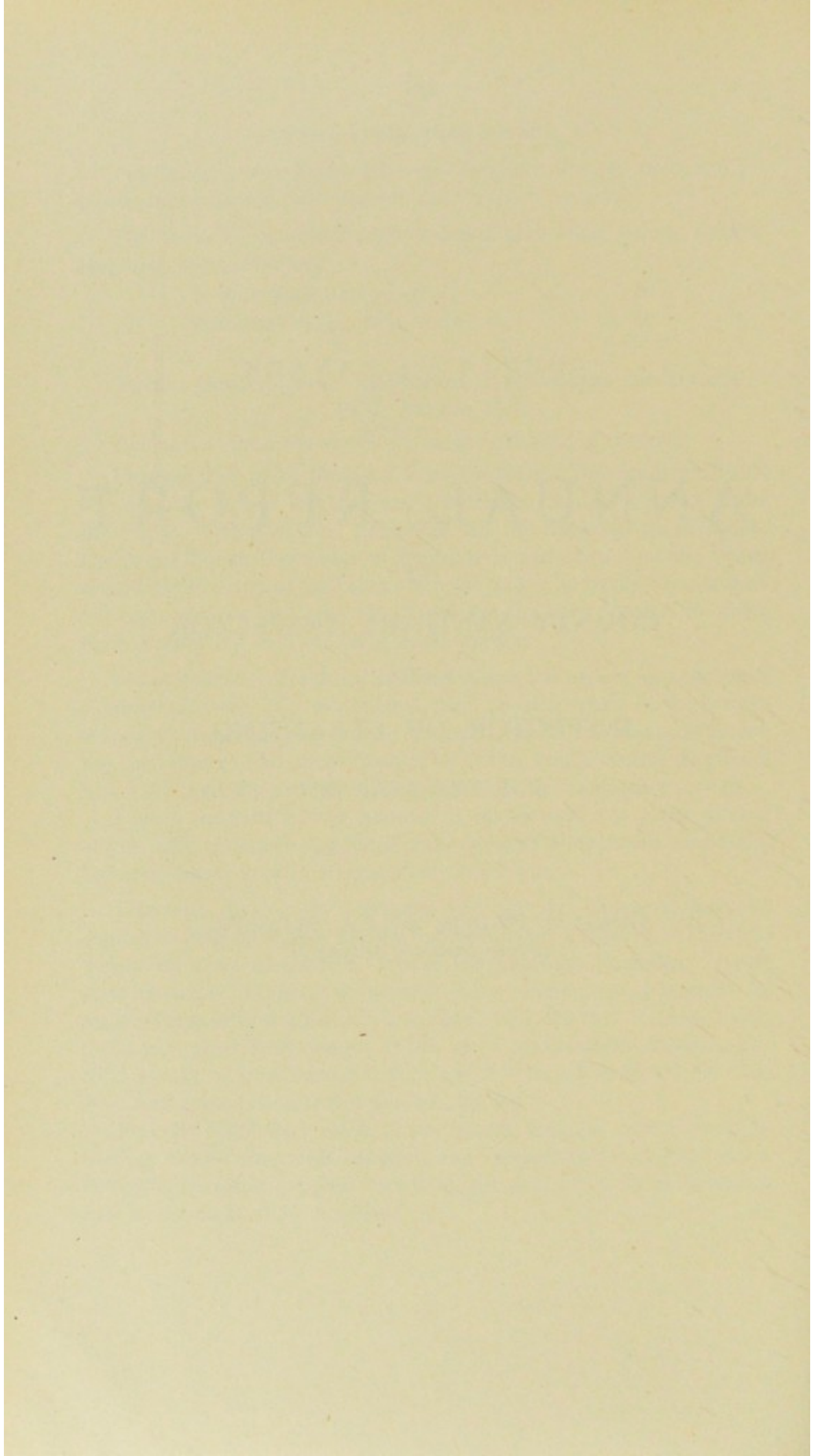
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR 1954

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, M.R.S.A., M.Inst.P.C.
County Sanitary Inspector.



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 conditions of the County of Lanark for the year 1954.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON, *10th April, 1955.*

STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, Beckford Street, Hamilton

Depute County Sanitary Inspector

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Introductory

Whilst it could not be said that 1953 produced much in the nature of important legislation from the point of view of the sanitarian, a similar statement cannot be made of 1954 as the most important piece of Housing Legislation for some years was placed on the statute book. The operative date, however, of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, was 30th August and the repercussions have not yet had time to reverberate through the Council Chambers of the Local Authorities. The short period between August and December has shown nevertheless, that in the County of Lanark very many difficulties will require to be dealt with in administering the statutory requirements of the Act. This will become more evident throughout 1955 in regard to Part II of the Act which deals with Repairs Increases and the issue of Certificates of Disrepair and I have no doubt there will be many Sheriff Court decisions before Sanitary Inspectors can proceed in a uniform and confident manner to operate the granting of Disrepair Certificates.

Recently, whilst examining some old Annual Reports of the Sanitary Conditions of the County of Lanark, I came across the following statement :—

“ In the course of my visitation I found a good number of houses had been allowed to fall into great disrepair—roofs giving way, no gutters or conductors, pointing of walls neglected to be done at periodic intervals, insufficient drainage to prevent the upward tendency of damp. Under conditions of this kind, a fairly good house becomes uninhabitable in a very short time, where, by the expenditure of a little money, it might be wholly prevented.”

That statement was made by the County Sanitary Inspector of the County of Lanark and issued in the Annual Report of his activities during the year 1891. It is, I think, significant that in this year of grace 1954 exactly the same could be said.

Fortunately there has been a considerable awakening in the minds of our legislators and it may be that the results of the 1954 Act will do much to remove further cause for complaint.

The construction of new houses and the closure and demolition of insanitary dwellings have proceeded during 1954 with increasing momentum. Whilst 1969 houses were constructed, 656 unfit habitations

were closed throughout the year—566 dwellings the subject of Voluntary Undertakings, 57 dwellings in abandoned properties, 4 dwellings in a dangerous building, 11 at Burnwood Camp, Carlisle, and 18 in properties the subject of Demolition Orders.

I am confident that progressive improvement will continue in this regard. There will, of necessity, be a certain slowness in clearing old dwellings from the closely built-up and populous districts of the County where there is difficulty in obtaining sites for new Housing Schemes but nevertheless with the assistance of the Planning experts and the introduction of areas of comprehensive re-development there should be continuing signs of advancement towards the clearance of slum areas.

These opening paragraphs of this report have dealt only with Housing which is the paramount problem to Sanitary Inspectors, particularly in an administrative area like the County of Lanark with a population of 306,000 housed in 82,000 dwellings of which it is estimated 15,000 are still of sub-standard type.

There are, however, many other statutory functions of the Sanitary Inspector dealt with in detail in the body of this report and the mass of figures shown in the Tables will indicate the very large amount of work carried out by the Sanitary staff during the year.

Having both urban and rural communities, the administration of the County of Lanark probably gives rise to more problems than in any other local authority in Scotland. The housing problems of the closely built up communities require to be dealt with in addition to the conditions prevailing in some of the rural villages which are still without water carriage system of sewage disposal and where the old and insanitary conservancy system still operates. Improvements in this regard are also dealt with in this annual survey.

A most detailed report was issued during the year by the "Beaver" Committee on Air Pollution. Many excellent recommendations have been made for the introduction of new legislation to combat the serious increase of air pollution and to encourage the establishment of smokeless zones and smoke control areas. It is to be hoped that the report is not neglected but acted upon as a matter of urgency.

Action is also continuing in endeavouring to improve the standards of the 1,095 dairy farms in the County. I think it can be said that in this sphere the County of Lanark is second to none.

Many problems also require to be overcome in administering what is the largest Cleansing Service of all the Counties and is, I think, comparable only to the Cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

Whilst the many statutory obligations of the Department are dealt with in the report, Housing, as usual, takes priority of place.

Housing

The administrative procedure during the year 1954 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	...	7,857
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	3,342
Number of dwelling-houses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	...	...	...	308
Number of dwelling-houses without a separate water-closet	...	...	...	2,700
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Representations were made in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	1
Number of houses for which separate water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of Notices given under Section 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	4
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	13
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	...	...	...	933
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	...	...	...	63

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.—Efforts to remove as many old and insanitary properties from our midst continued with increasing fervour throughout the year, and whilst many dwellings, the subject of voluntary undertakings from the owners to close were dealt with, official action was taken in dealing with only two properties by the issue of Demolition Orders in respect of a dwelling-house known as Arden Cottage, Plains and twelve houses at 2/10 Howieshill Road, Cambuslang.

As mentioned in last year's report, Cadzow Rows, Eddlewood, was again a problem of major importance. The Rows being partially demolished, and now abandoned by the former proprietors, but in which there still remain a number of separate owner-occupiers were the source of dangerous conditions which had to be attended to, in addition to the clearance of nuisance conditions, by the County Council.

As indicated in the introduction to this report the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, was introduced during the year, the operative date being 30th August.

This Act is divided into two main parts, the first dealing with "Further provisions as to Clearance and Redevelopment, Reconditioning of Unfit Houses and other amendments of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950," whilst the second part deals with "Repairs Increases in respect of Controlled dwelling-houses and other amendments of the Rent Acts, etc." It is a rather formidable piece of new legislation and will take some time to be fully understood and operated by the responsible officials.

In respect of Part I which affects this part of my report, it is indicated that the Secretary of State desires that Slum Clearance should be undertaken now on a substantial scale and wishes the submission of an estimate of the total number of houses to be dealt with under Parts II and III of the Act of 1950 because they are unfit now or will fall into this category in 10 years.

The Local Authority are required to submit within 1 year a programme covering the next 3 years of what is proposed to be undertaken in this regard.

It is anticipated that the County of Lanark, although the final policy has not yet been agreed upon, will revert to official Slum Clearance as against the present system of voluntary agreements to close and demolish insanitary properties as these become vacant, which has been the accepted procedure for some years past.

It is suggested that Slum Clearance should be governed by a percentage allocation of housing scheme houses constructed each year. The success of this will depend on three main factors :—

1. The continuance of the present rate of building or the acceleration of this.
2. The percentage of the total houses built to be allocated for Slum Clearance.
3. The removal of *all* families from the insanitary properties dealt with to allow the immediate demolition of the properties and avoid dangerous conditions arising due to the continued occupation by single inmates or other families ineligible by other standards for rehousing.

The question of "deferred demolition" is also raised by the new legislation. This refers to insanitary dwellings where the families cannot be rehoused within a reasonable time. Such dwellings should, it is suggested, be acquired by the Local Authority and made tolerably habitable. Retention is not a matter of choice or discretion but of necessity and the Secretary of State emphasises that it is not an alternative to demolition but must only be taken where, having regard to all the circumstances, demolition is not yet practicable.

Whilst at the close of the year it was estimated that 4,185 houses in the County were considered to be unfit, this number does not take cognizance of the many sub-standard third-class dwellings rapidly falling into the category which will necessitate condemnation and closure.

Since the publication of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, many proprietors have requested the County Council to consider the acquisition of their properties and, whilst a number of the owners desire payment, the majority are anxious to rid themselves, without payment, of what are apparently becoming serious liabilities. These offers were still to be considered by the County Council at the end of the year.

There will indeed be many serious problems to solve in respect of Slum Clearance in the years ahead and whilst considerable progress can be expected in certain of the less closely built-up areas of the County, I feel sure that in the more densely inhabited districts, such as

Cambuslang, consideration must be given to the whole problem of re-development and clearance at one and the same time.

VOLUNTARY CLOSURES.—The policy of obtaining voluntary undertakings from owners to close dwellings, considered to be unfit for human habitation, when the occupiers were rehoused continued to meet with a fair measure of success as shown in the following table :—

District Council Area				Parish			No. of families Rehoused and houses closed
First	...	...	...	Biggar	...	...	1
				Carmichael	...	...	2
Second	...	...	...	Lesmahagow	...	...	54
Third	...	...	...	Carluke	...	...	27
				Carnwath	...	...	13
				Carstairs	...	...	1
				Walston	...	...	1
Fourth	...	...	...	Avondale	...	...	1
				Dalserf	...	...	41
				Hamilton	...	...	33
				Stonehouse	...	...	1
Fifth	...	...	...	Blantyre	...	...	82
				East Kilbride	...	...	3
Sixth	...	...	...	Bothwell	...	...	132
Seventh	...	...	...	Cambusnethan	...	...	59
				Shotts	...	...	33
Eighth	...	...	...	Cambuslang	...	...	3
				Carmunnock	...	...	12
				Rutherglen	...	...	28
Ninth	...	...	...	Cadder	...	...	2
				New Monkland	...	...	18
				Old Monkland	...	...	19
							566

It will be seen from the previous table that, during the year, 566 families were rehoused from dwellings the subject of Voluntary Undertakings and the vacated houses closed or demolished. Additional Voluntary Undertakings, however, were received in respect of 740 houses with the result that 935 families residing in houses the subject of Voluntary Undertakings still remained to be dealt with at the end of the year.

The following table shows the total number of houses the subject of Voluntary Undertakings, received since the inception of the policy in 1949. It also indicates the number of families rehoused, the number of houses closed or demolished since that date, and the number remaining to be dealt with.

District Council Area	Number of houses the subject of Voluntary Undertakings	Number of families rehoused	Number of houses closed	Number of houses demolished	Number of houses still to be dealt with
First	12	6	6	—	6
Second	167	128	74	54	39
Third	118	74	58	16	44
Fourth	523	330	116	214	193
Fifth	412	283	155	128	129
Sixth	888	621	194	427	267
Seventh	490	374	284	90	116
Eighth	78	56	50	6	22
Ninth	525	406	150	256	119
Total	3,213	2,278	1,087	1,191	935

Whilst some difficulty was experienced in certain localities because of a few owners hesitating to implement their previous promise of closure, no encouragement was given to reletting such houses unless and until plans and specifications were submitted showing proposals for complete rehabilitation.

There is no doubt that the official procedure of action under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 for closure and demolition of unfit dwellings is a much more satisfactory method than the voluntary agreement method but it must be borne in mind that *all* the occupiers of the properties dealt with in this way must be rehoused if the depressing sight of partially closed and demolished properties is to be abolished.

The practice of selling houses in insanitary or sub-standard properties continues but to a much less degree than in previous years. Indeed many such owners have now given voluntary undertakings to close their dwellings when rehoused.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES.—The problem of abandoned properties is becoming increasingly difficult every year. These difficulties, to a large extent, are being created by the procedure of the Rating Department of the County in their insistence to collect rates. It is a laudable object to collect as much in rates as possible but when arrears of owners' rates are also added to the occupiers' rates the householder assumes that he is paying sufficient to warrant at least urgent repairs being rectified. Urgent repair work apparently cannot be done by the Collector's Department as all monies received must go to the rates collection. Nevertheless, someone must take responsibility for the removal of public nuisance conditions and in the end this always has to be assumed as a duty of the Sanitary Inspector despite his lack of statutory authority, as recourse to court proceedings against the occupiers, in the circumstances, is futile and merely creates further expenditure and loss of time.

The whole question of how and when a property may be abandoned and the legal position of the tenant thereafter ought to have been resolved years ago before the serious aggravation of the problem which has now taken place. Considerable extension of the trouble may be expected as owners, trustees and others become tired of their liabilities and resile from their responsibilities. Many owners are elderly people who have no means to continue the payment of maintenance charges and rates, etc., for their properties whilst others are legatees who have no desire to take over additional liabilities.

The position, as I have said in previous years, should be set right without further delay before the condition becomes chaotic by reason of the large number of dwellings which are being placed in this category. Whilst the matter might be resolved in a fairly satisfactory way by Department discussion and arrangement between each section of the Local Authority dealing with such matters, having regard to the difficulties facing other Departments, particularly the Public Health Department, there should be a clear understanding of what constitutes an abandoned property.

The following Table shows the position in respect of abandoned properties as at December, 1954 :—

District Council Area	Property	Total No. of Abandoned Houses	No. Rehoused	Remaining No. of Occupied Houses	Amount spent on repairs by County Council
Second	30/38 Bellfield Rd., Coalburn	1	1	—	£0 8 6
	123/133 Vere Rd., Kirkmuirhill	7	—	7	21 3 4
	112/114 Vere Rd., Kirkmuirhill	3	—	3	—
Third	85A Lanark Road, Crossford	1	—	1	—
	Fairhill Cottage, Carluke	3	2	1	1 8 4
	86 Riverside Rd., Kirkfieldbank	1	1	—	—
	42/46 Machan Rd., Larkhall	3	—	3	—
	45 Castle Street, Strathaven	3	1	2	2 7 11
Fourth	12/18 Avon Street, Larkhall	5	5	—	11 0 11
	7 Alston Street, Glassford	1	1	—	—
	2/4 and 16/24 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	7	2	5	1 5 3
	168/170 Raploch St., Larkhall	1	—	1	—
	31 Millheugh Brae, Larkhall	2	1	1	—
	3 Low Glengowan, Larkhall	1	—	1	—
	2 Castle Street, Strathaven	1	1	—	6 19 6
	102 M'Neil Street, Larkhall	3	1	2	—
	1/3 and 3/9 Victoria Street, Blantyre	6	—	6	5 8 8
	7 Watson St., High Blantyre	3	1	2	6 18 8
Fifth	18/30 Forrest Street, Blantyre	7	5	2	13 2 10
	92 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston	3	2	1	—
	59 Carfin St., New Stevenston	1	1	—	—
	4 Johnstone Street, Bellshill	4	—	4	—
	13/25 Christie Street, Mossend	12	—	12	—
Sixth	22 Crofthead St., Uddingston	6	—	6	—
	2 Deanbrae St., Uddingston	6	—	6	—
	64/70 Bellside Rd., Cleland	2	1	1	—
	172/176 Rosehall Rd., Shotts	1	1	—	—
	1/3 Church St., Cambuslang	20	9	11	15 5 7
Seventh	272 Cambuslang Rd., Eastfield	8	6	2	18 16 0
	28/30 Somervell St., Cambuslang	12	—	12	7 0 2
Eighth	150/158 Cambuslang Road, Rutherglen	15	13	2	26 14 3
	1/49 Airdrie Hill Ter., Whiterigg	10	1	9	—
	183/197 Main Street, Plains	2	—	2	—
	48/60 Main St., Longriggend	1	1	—	—
	East Longriggend (Galloway's) Longriggend	3	—	3	—
	13/15 Dykehead Rd. Dalma-coulter	2	—	2	—
	198/202 Carmyle Av., Carmyle	3	—	3	—
	162 Budhill Av, Shettleston	12	—	12	220 5 5
		182	57	125	£358 5 4

There are in all 125 abandoned dwellings in the County, 69 of which are unfit whilst the remaining 56 may be classified as in a reasonable state of repair although of sub-standard type.

ACQUISITION OF DWELLINGS.—Throughout the year a large number of properties were offered to the County Council and, although no decision had been arrived at by the end of the year, there is no doubt that many of these dwellings, if not acquired legally by the County Council, will ultimately require to be added to the abandoned list. 291 dwellings in 18 separate properties are on this list for consideration and the number is increasing almost daily.

It is of interest to record that the percentage of families rehoused from unfit houses, the subject of voluntary undertakings to close and abandonment, was 31·6 of the total houses allocated. This figure, I think, indicates the earnest endeavour being made by the County Council, despite the many other eligible applicants for rehousing, to clear away as rapidly as possible the insanitary properties considered to be unfit for human habitation.

REHOUSING.—During the year a total of 1,969 new houses of permanent construction, 30 two-apartments, 1,257 three-apartments, and 682 four-apartments were allocated to families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 7,817. The families were rehoused from 1,445 existing houses, viz., 276 one-apartment, 995 two-apartments, 123 three-apartments, 26 four-apartments, 16 five-apartments and 9 six-apartments, in addition to 522 families each living in a room as sub-tenant. All houses from which families were to be removed were inspected for bug (etc.) infestation and it is gratifying to report that no serious infestations were noted.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES.—Included in the foregoing figures are 126 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,190 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 1954, 19,858 cases of overcrowding, involving 104,572 persons, were relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding was

relieved during the same period is (a) privately-owned houses, 13,833 and (b) Local Authority houses, 7,068. Altogether there were on our register at the end of the year 5,499 overcrowded dwelling-houses, containing 8,985 families, with a total of 27,258 persons.

These latter figures show a reduction of 1,035 overcrowded families in the register at the end of the year. The figures are impressive and prove the serious effort being made to improve the living conditions of the overcrowded population of the County. In easier understood terms, the figures show that over 19 years, 104,572 persons have been rehoused in healthy surroundings, a number more than the population of the Burgh of Paisley and equal to approximately 34·4 per cent. of the whole population of the County Landward area.

Allocation of Houses

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

Parish	Locality	Houses Allocated				Total	Persons Displaced	
		2-apt.	3-apt.	4-apt.	5-apt.			
Biggar ...	*Biggar ...	—	2	4	—	6	17	
Blantyre ...	Blantyre ...	8	133	71	—	212	899	
Bothwell ...	Bellshill ...	14	62	42	—	118	483	
Bothwell ...	Holytown ...	—	19	11	—	30	110	
Bothwell ...	New Stevenston ...	—	75	33	—	108	394	
Bothwell ...	Viewpark ...	—	16	14	—	30	131	
Cadder ...	Auchinloch ...	—	8	4	—	12	47	
Cambuslang ...	Lightburn ...	—	125	61	—	186	718	
Cambusnethan ...	Whitestripe ...	—	56	44	—	100	399	
Cambusnethan ...	Netherton ...	—	42	20	—	62	263	
Carluke ...	Crawforddyke ...	—	28	12	—	40	152	
Carluke ...	*Crawforddyke ...	—	1	3	—	4	15	
Carluke ...	Carluke ...	—	66	27	—	93	348	
Carluke ...	*Carluke ...	—	5	6	—	11	49	
Carmichael ...	Rigside ...	—	45	13	—	58	227	
Carry forward		...	22	683	365	—	1,070	4,252

Parish	Locality	Houses Allocated				Total	Persons Dis- placed	
		2-apt.	3-apt.	4-apt.	5-apt.			
	Brought forward	...	22	683	365	—	1,070	4,252
Carmichael	... *Woodlands	...	—	—	6	—	6	22
Carmunnock	... Carmunnock	...	—	6	4	—	10	36
Carnwath	... Carnwath	...	8	20	4	—	32	91
Carnwath	... *Carnwath	...	—	2	2	—	4	17
Carnwath	... Forth	...	—	40	12	—	52	196
Carnwath	... *Forth	...	—	—	4	—	4	13
Carnwath	... *Haywood	...	—	—	4	—	4	18
Carnwath	... *Newbiggins	...	—	—	4	—	4	18
Carnwath	... *Woolfords	...	—	4	—	—	4	9
Dalserf	... Netherburn	...	—	91	46	—	137	485
Dalserf	... Strutherhill	...	—	61	27	—	88	344
Dalserf	... †Larkhall	...	—	10	20	—	30	118
East Kilbride	... Busby	...	—	12	10	—	22	101
East Kilbride	... *Nerston	...	—	—	6	—	6	21
Hamilton	... Eddlewood	...	—	22	14	—	36	149
Hamilton	... *Meikle Earnock	...	—	—	4	—	4	17
Lesmahagow	... Lesmahagow	...	—	2	4	—	6	23
Lesmahagow	... Kirkfieldbank	...	—	36	20	—	56	224
Lesmahagow	... *Kirkfieldbank	...	—	—	2	—	2	5
Lesmahagow	... Coalburn	...	—	31	13	—	44	161
Lesmahagow	... *Coalburn	...	—	6	6	—	12	52
Lesmahagow	... *Crossford	...	—	10	—	—	10	36
Old Monkland	... Baillieston	...	—	42	26	—	68	308
Rutherglen	... Eastfield	...	—	100	32	—	132	544
Shotts	... Shotts	...	—	38	24	—	62	276
Shotts	... Cleland	...	—	29	13	—	42	186
Shotts	... Salsburgh	...	—	12	10	—	22	95
			30	1,257	682	—	1,969	7,817

* Agricultural Houses.

† Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association.

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—Progress continues in the construction of the New Town of East Kilbride, formerly a village with a population of approximately 2/3,000. The town has now an estimated population of 12,000. During the year houses were completed to the number of 1,113 bringing the total number of dwellings constructed by the Development Corporation to 2,618. There were 1,460 houses in course of construction at the end of the year.

The question of the responsibility for the official closure of insanitary properties and rehousing of the occupiers of such houses is to be the subject of discussion with the East Kilbride Development Corporation.

TEMPORARY LICENCES.—Although licences for the temporary occupation of unfit dwellings are not now issued, a number of such dwellings are still occupied under the former arrangement. There are, however, 4 less than last year. As such houses are vacated they are immediately closed or demolished.

ARMY CAMPS.—The occupation by homeless families of former army camps in the County continues and the following table shows the site of the camp 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 ...	16	15	75	16
The Whins Camp, Blantyreferme ...	11	11	59	5
Mid Netherton Camp, Carmunnock ...	62	62	351	16
New Dechmont Camp, Cambuslang ...	30	19	145	22
	119	107	630	59

Endeavour was being made throughout the year on the suggestion of the Department of Health to obtain sites for the construction of a number of houses which might be used for the clearance of certain of the camps required for army use.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS.—Throughout the year, 83 enquiries were received regarding the housing conditions of certain families who were to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. Sixty-one of those enquiries were for miners, 35 of whom were going to

Ayrshire, and 8 to Kiveton Park, near Sheffield, England. The remainder were mostly going to Fifeshire. Ten of the enquiries were received from the City of Glasgow regarding tenants being transferred there.

In all cases it was reported that the houses and the cleanliness of the families were satisfactory.

The following are the districts in the County from which the families were transferred :—

Parish	No. of Families Transferred
Avondale	1
Blantyre	2
Bothwell	8
Cadder	3
Cambuslang	4
Cambusnethan	1
Carluke	7
Carnwath	3
Carmichael	1
Carstairs	1
Crawford	1
Dalserf	2
Glasgow	4
Hamilton	2
Lesmahagow	2
New Monkland	10
Old Monkland	9
Shotts	21
Wiston and Roberton	1
	—
	83
	—

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS, 1920-1939. HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954—PART II.—The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939 continued to operate until the coming into operation of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, on 30th August, and from that date Part II of the latter statute applied, but continued in force Certificates issued under the former provisions.

The following table shows the number of applications received and dealt with under the provisions of the Rent Acts as formerly applicable and under the provisions of Part II of the Act of 1954.

	Period 1st Jan. to 29th Aug.		Period 30th Aug. to 31st Dec.		Totals
	Rent Acts Tenants	Rent Acts Landlords	1954 Act Tenants	1954 Act Landlords	
No. of Applications made	277	14	285	38	614
No. of Certificates Granted	209	10	141	—	360
No. of Certificates Refused	54	—	—	35	89
No. of Applications cancelled or withdrawn	14	4	12	1	31
No. of Applications remaining to be dealt with	—	—	132	2	134

Of the total number of applications received under the 1954 Act, 36 related to repairs increases under the Act and for which 7 Certificates were granted to tenants; in the remaining cases applications related only to the permitted increases under the Act of 1920 and for which certificates were granted to tenants in 134 cases. Of the applications made by landlords, 37 were dealt with under Section 20 and the Second Schedule and as a result 35 Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate were issued. One Application was made by a landlord, under the 1954 Act, in respect of revocation of a Certificate of Dis-repair issued to a tenant.

In addition to the administrative complexities of Part II of the Act of 1954, which can in time be resolved only by recourse to the courts, the application of the Act has created increased inspectorial and clerical burdens due, in the main, to the new criteria of repairs laid down. Under the Rent Acts as formerly applicable, consideration was given in general, only to the internal state of repair of the actual living accommodation in the dwelling-house concerned; but the requirement of the new Act that every part of a building which a tenant requires to use in connection with his occupation of a dwelling-house must also be in good and tenantable repair has led to the need for the consideration of defects of repair in respect of external structures, common stairs and passages, common water-closets, wash-houses, coal-cellars, backcourts, etc.

The application of the new Act to the provisions of the 1920 Act has created some serious complications. For example a tenement house in good repair internally may be eligible to be dealt with in

respect of rent reduction both under the New Act and the 1920 Act if there is some defect in the property which may not affect the actual tenantability of the house.

The increased volume of work which this has entailed, particularly in tenemental properties, can be appreciated by consideration of the following table which shows the number of defects of repair discovered upon investigation of applications for certificates under the Rent Acts and the 1954 Act, and which also shows that in a similar number of cases the number of defects under the new criteria was 4,401 compared with only 1,080 in comparable areas under the former standards.

	Rent Acts 1st January- 29th August	1954 Act 30th August- 31st December	1920 Act
	No. of Defects recorded in 209 cases	No. of Defects recorded in 176 cases	No. of Defects recorded in 176 cases
EXTERNAL STRUCTURE			
Chimneyheads	—	66	—
Roofs	84	58	47
Rones	—	64	—
Conductors	—	22	—
Walls	—	143	—
Sub-floor Ventilation	—	14	—
Miscellaneous	—	24	—
INTERNAL STRUCTURE			
Ceilings	111	153	80
Walls	164	247	120
Floors	103	108	82
Skirting Boards	42	27	39
Dampness	16	54	8
Miscellaneous	7	15	3
FIXTURES AND FITTINGS			
Windows	823	771	549
Doors	100	108	72
Firegrates and Vents	25	25	17
Sinks	35	35	26
Miscellaneous	48	13	37
OTHER DEFECTS OF REPAIR			
Common Stairs and Passages	4	835	—
Common Water-closets	4	441	—
Wash-houses	—	825	—
Coalcellars	—	48	—
Backcourts	—	216	—
Miscellaneous	—	89	—
Totals	1,566	4,401	1,080

Total number of defects enumerated in Certificates throughout the year was 5,967.

In five cases, Certificates of Disrepair were issued on the grounds that the dwelling-houses concerned were (a) not in good and tenantable repair and (b) in some other respect unfit for human habitation.

No appeal to the Sheriff has so far been made against the issue of any of the Certificates of Disrepair or of the Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate.

There is still a belief amongst the occupiers of unfit houses that the issue of a Certificate of Disrepair provides a short-cut to a new house and many applications were received from tenants throughout the year where no increased rent either under the 1954 Act or 1920 Act was being taken or asked for by the proprietor. The administrative work involved in inspecting the dwellings and providing what are undoubtedly useless certificates is considerable.

TEMPORARY HOUSES.—Further complaints were made throughout the year in respect of damp conditions due to condensation on the walls and floors of the transitional houses known as the Maycrete houses. In order to reduce the number of persons residing in the type of scheme at Cambuslang, 13 families were rehoused but it was found necessary in order to have a property which was the subject of a Demolition Order vacated to relet the vacated Maycrete dwellings to small families from the condemned property who were not eligible for rehousing on any other grounds.

BURNWOOD CAMP, CARLUKE.—It was agreed with the Department of Health last year that certain houses at this former camp were to be closed as occupiers were rehoused and in this connection 11 of these dwellings were closed throughout the year.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.—66 Inspections were made of Seasonal Workers accommodation and whilst most of the premises were found to be in reasonable order a few minor complaints after being brought to the notice of the employers concerned, were rectified.

RURAL HOUSING.—During the year 63 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 7 in non-rural areas were inspected. 23 of the houses in rural areas and 3 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation; 3 and 2 respectively were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house; and 10 and 4 respectively were without a separate water-closet.

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 293 and a further 12 houses are under construction.

SMALL ENTERPRISE TIMBER CAMPS.—Routine inspections were made throughout the year of the four small private enterprise timber camps in the County. These were found to have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Provision of Water-Closet Accommodation

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.

Reference was made in last year's report to 3 instances the subject of formal action by the County Council. Two of these cases required ultimately to be dealt with by court procedure and following the service of the appropriate notices the owners lodged appeals with the Sheriff. In each instance, however, the appeal was refused by the Court and the necessary work thereafter undertaken by the County Council.

Two water-closets were constructed for the use of the occupiers at Croftfoot Cottages, Glenboig at a cost of £159 14s. and a similar number of water-closets at 94/104 Main Street, Glenboig, at a cost of £104 2s. 6d. In the first case the costs were recovered from the owner directly the work was completed and in the second case as the Trust had no available funds the cost is being recovered by means of a Charging Order.

A survey at the latter part of the year in connection with the number of houses in populous districts in the County which are still without water-closets showed the successful action taken since a previous complete survey was made in 1950 and the present position to be as follows :—

No. of houses closed or demolished	No. of W.C.'s provided	No. of Conservancy systems abolished				Effective decrease in No. of houses using Conservancy system	No. of houses using Conservancy system	No. of houses where action should be deferred in view of absence of		No. of houses where action should be taken in view of		No. of houses where provision of W.C. accommodation should be enforced (on basis of one W.C. per house)
		Privies	Middens	Pail closets	Ashpits			Public Drainage Facilities	Suitable Drainage Outfall	Unfitness for human habitation	Financial incapacity of owner	
412	166	159	110	100	17	657	575	166	11	299	21	78

Drainage

Throughout the year the question of the provision of drainage facilities for certain populous areas in the County was the subject of discussion by the appropriate Committee to whom a joint report by the County Medical Officer of Health, the County Drainage Engineer and the County Sanitary Inspector was submitted.

The report was compiled on the need for such schemes being based on the following :—

- (a) new housing ground ; and/or
- (b) because existing conditions are a danger to public health.

A priority list of three groupings was set out, the first showing 10 areas which it was considered should be dealt with on a first priority basis ; the second list enumerated 8 areas which it was considered should be dealt with so soon as the works in the first priority had been completed. A number of the areas in the second group and the whole of the third group dealt with various small hamlets and villages where complaints had been received in recent years of the unsatisfactory discharges to adjacent streams.

It was not considered advisable to deal with the matter solely on the basis of the construction of new houses and the lists were set out mainly bearing in mind the unsatisfactory conditions which are presently being created in all these areas due to lack of or inadequacy of existing drainage facilities. It had also to be borne in mind that circumstances such as Housing Development in the future might dictate that certain of the districts in any section of the list, as development proceeds, require to be attended to earlier than anticipated. Indeed there could be village development of areas not on the lists which could call for priority drainage facilities.

Later the Drainage Executive Committee inspected the conditions in the various localities on the priority lists and came to the following conclusions :—

- (a) No action should be taken meantime with regard to the undernoted areas :—

Boghead, Braehead, Braidwood, Leadhills, Longriggend and Quarter.

(b) The conditions in the remaining areas should be dealt with as undernoted :—

Bargeddie.—The necessary sewers to serve properties in Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie should be included in the proposed Capital Expenditure Programme for 1955.

Calderbank.—The sewers required to complete the drainage of the old village should be included in the proposed Capital Expenditure Programme for 1955.

Abington.—Remitted to the Health Landward (General Nuisances, etc.) Sub-Committee with the recommendation that the effluent from the two tanks should be piped direct to the River Clyde leaving the ditches to carry surface water only.

Crawford.—Remitted to the Health Landward (General Nuisances, etc.) Sub-Committee with the recommendations that :—

- (a) The "Vassey" tank be reconstructed and made of sufficient capacity to give reasonable settlement to the sewage reaching it ;
- (b) The effluent pipe from the above tank to the River Clyde be reconstructed ;
- (c) A new effluent pipe be constructed from the West End tank to the River Clyde ; and
- (d) The County Council to take over the responsibility for the cleaning and maintenance of both tanks.

These remedial measures should improve conditions considerably and obviate the need meantime for the very large expenditure which would be involved in a drainage scheme for Crawford.

Mollinsburn.—Remitted to the Health Landward (General Nuisances, etc.) Sub-Committee with the recommendation that the ditch should be cleaned and regraded and that the Highway Authority might be requested to contribute to the cost thereof. The Highway Authority might also be requested to take measures to prevent road ash and grit reaching the ditch and silting it up.

Quothquan.—The question of pollution at Quothquan Mill Farm remitted *simpliciter* to the Health Landward (General Nuisances, etc.) Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee also agreed that, so far as the four areas out-with the County Special Sewerage and Sewage Disposal District were concerned, the Health Landward (General Nuisances, etc.) Sub-Committee should be informed that the Drainage Committee would be prepared to assist in any way possible in the actual carrying out of the necessary remedial measures.

Severe flooding of the village of Rosebank by overflowing of the Banks of the Clyde was the subject of investigation throughout the year and ultimately a meeting with the Member of Parliament and the District Council was held at which various officials were present to ascertain what could be done to rectify the conditions. The problem is exceedingly difficult and is bound up with general land drainage and erosion of the banks of the river.

During the year a survey was made, at the request of the Second District Council, of the Milton Mill Lade, which passes through Lesmahagow village. The District Council had hoped that, in the event of the Milton Mill being converted to electricity by the owners, it might be possible to have the Lade filled in, thus removing an unsightly object and a danger to children, provided that alternative arrangements could be made for dealing with the various soil, waste and surface drains which discharge to the Lade. Many colour tests were carried out and a complete list of drainage outfalls, together with the properties affected, was forwarded to the District Council.

8 Baronald Street, Farme Cross, Rutherglen.—Complaints were renewed regarding the flooding of the rear entrance of the common passage and also the sub-floor area of this property. The trouble mainly arose during the excessive and almost constant rain-storms in the latter half of the year. Every effort was made to keep the property free from nuisance conditions, but the final solution to the problem is one which will have to be considered in relation to the situation of the property and the drainage of the area generally. This larger question was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Fennsbank Avenue and St. Stephen's Avenue, Burnside, Rutherglen.—The heavy rainfall also gave rise to complaints from the owner-occupiers of bungalows in this area. This is a district which was in course of development privately, prior to 1939. Building has not been re-started and the present complaints of flooding will probably recur until such time as the whole area is laid out with streets and sewers, etc., capable of removing all the surface water from the undeveloped land in the vicinity.

Braidwood Drainage.—Complaint was received towards the end of the year from residents in the vicinity of Braidwood Station to the effect that the British Transport Commission intended installing a new drain through the Station and connecting it to a private drain crossing the track. The private drain serves the two dwellings at Sawmill Cottages, and it was considered that this action would overload the existing drain and result in flooding at the low-lying Sawmill Cottages. A meeting was held on the site with the local Permanent Way Inspector, and latterly the matter was raised with the District Engineer in Glasgow. After consideration, the District Engineer agreed to continue the new drain beyond the proposed point to a separate outlet, and thus obviate any possibility of flooding.

The defective common drain at Bellside Road, Cleland, referred to in last year's report, was relaid and taken over as a public sewer.

Numerous other complaints of defective drainage conditions and flooding caused by such were enquired into and dealt with by the staff. Forty-five smoke tests of drainage systems were carried out throughout the year.

I am indebted to the County Drainage Engineer for the following information in relation to the laying of sewers :—

HOUSING.

East Kilbride (Murray—5th Development).

1,259 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 1,284 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

East Kilbride (Murray—8th Development).

227 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 227 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

Blantyre (Wheatlands Housing Site Outfall Sewer).

820 lineal yards of foul water sewer completed.

Chryston, Muirhead and Stepps Joint Auchengeich.

Sewage Purification Works—completed and in operation.

Aitkenhead and Tannochside.

608 lineal yards of sewer completed.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.

789 lineal yards of sewer completed.

East Kilbride (1st Development).

524 lineal yards of foul water sewer, and
23 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

East Kilbride (Mains—6th Development).

1,676 lineal yards of foul water sewer, and
1,712 lineal yards storm water sewer completed.

Headhouse Outfall Sewer (Extension No. 2).

A total length of 483 yards of sewer completed.

Barony (Springboig Site, Shettleston).

415 lineal yards of sewer completed.

East Kilbride (Nerston Industrial Estate—1st Development).

580 lineal yards of foul water sewer, and
636 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

Plains.

304 lineal yards of sewer completed.

East Kilbride (Murray—12th Development).

2,019 lineal yards of foul water sewer, and
2,051 lineal yards storm water sewer completed.

East Kilbride (Platthorn School Access Roads.)

230 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

East Kilbride (Murray 7—1st Development).

956 lineal yards of foul water sewer, and
871 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

Carluke.

Construction of Outfall sewer from Crawforddyke Street to
Railway.

1,601 lineal yards of foul water sewer completed.

East Kilbride (Blackbraes).

91 lineal yards foul water sewer, and
91 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn (Outfall sewer from Fir Park to Arnold Avenue).

1,332 lineal yards of foul water sewer completed.

East Kilbride (Hairmyres).

2,835 lineal yards of foul water sewer, and
1,404 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

Mount Vernon referred to in last Annual report was completed.

Busby.

Reconstruction of sewer in East Kilbride Road and Main Street.
364 lineal yards of foul water sewer completed.

Newmains (Newton Drive Site).

590 lineal yards of foul water sewer completed.

Cleland and Omoa (Knowenoble Site No. 3).

387 lineal yards of foul water sewer completed.

Cleland and Omoa.

The reconstruction of the old sewer at Bellside Road, Cleland. 185 lineal yards referred to in last Annual Report was completed during the year.

Netherburn.

Sewage Purification Works completed and in operation.

Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings

During the year it was found necessary to serve 21 Notices under Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, on owners calling upon them to take down or secure dangerous buildings. Whilst most of these dangerous buildings comprise derelict outbuildings and defective chimneyheads and were dealt with by the responsible owner without undue delay, two particularly serious cases required action in Court. One of these cases dealt with the gable of a 4-storey property at 5 Pretoria Street, Cambuslang, which had developed a dangerous movement during a storm. The tenants were evacuated by the police but after inspection when the storm abated the occupiers were allowed to return. After the service of the required Notice on the proprietors and barricading had been erected, proceedings were taken in Court and the Sheriff authorised the County Council to carry out the necessary safety measures. The tenants whose dwellings would have been affected by a collapse were later rehoused and the chimneyhead and portion of gable taken down and the remainder of the gable tied to front and back walls whilst the upper portion of the gable was timbered. The cost to the Local Authority was estimated as likely to be approximately £500.

The other court case referred to caused rather protracted procedure and dealt with a 3-storey tenement from which the occupiers had been rehoused. The property known as Kirklee Terrace and situated in the New Town of East Kilbride had been sold for demolition by one of the Bondholders to a contractor, and again to sub-contractors for demolition, but, as the progress of demolition was slow and dangerous conditions were becoming acute, recourse had to be taken to statutory

procedure and the property fenced off from public access. The adjacent public highway indeed had to be closed to traffic. Owing to the owner being unknown the Sheriff instructed publication in the press to ascertain if any claimant would come forward. This did not materialise and the County Council was given authority to demolish. The work was proceeding at the end of the year at an estimated cost of £350.

A number of old insanitary properties from which the occupiers had been rehoused were demolished during the year and as some of these were abandoned properties the cost of demolition had to be borne by the County Council.

It is becoming an increasingly serious liability to the County Council to incur the expenditure involved in razing to the ground properties which have been abandoned and have become derelict and dangerous.

Water Supply

During the year 295 routine samples of water were taken by the Sanitary staff from public supplies at various places and submitted for chemical and bacteriological analyses. As a result of complaints and requests received, a further 38 samples were taken from private supplies for analysis. Action was taken and advice given where the supplies were disclosed to be for some reason or another unfit for domestic use.

Complaints from householders in East Kilbride area in respect of the colour of the water were made but the water in all cases was found to be free from organic pollution.

Employees of Rolls Royce Factory also complained of the water supply to the Factory but chemical analysis of samples taken showed no organic pollution although the bacteriologist's report showed rather large numbers of bacteria. Further samples were taken and the Company advised to have the storage tank cleaned out and supply pipes scoured.

A scheme for a new and adequate supply for the village of Elsrickle was proposed and ultimately approved of and when completed should rectify a long-standing complaint.

Many water supply faults in isolated districts where springs are in use were found to be due to the lack of attention to the storage facilities which very often were found to be in need of cleansing.

I am indebted to the County Water Engineer for the following further information :—

At the commencement of the year practically all the County Storage Reservoirs were full. By May some slight diminution of the amount of water in store had occurred, but following the abundant rainfall since then, there have been few occasions when the storage reservoirs were not at capacity. The general demand in the area of supply has, however, now reached the point where the trunk mains from the storage reservoirs are overtaxed. Additional bulk supplies were obtained from Renfrewshire and Glasgow, and these were of some assistance in meeting demand.

Good progress has been made during the year with the construction of the new 4-million gallon service reservoir at East Rogerton. Arrangements have also been made in regard to the construction of the proposed new 5-million gallon service reservoir at Dalmacoulter, and the laying of a new 18-inch diameter main from Dalmacoulter to Muirhead.

Consideration has also been given to the question of the erection of elevated water storage tanks at Bishopbriggs and Tannochside. During the year, 4 miles of new piping were laid in the New Town at East Kilbride as well as 19 miles of new piping in other parts of the County water supply area.

Over 330 new fire hydrants were installed, and 980 new service connections given off the County mains.

Nuisances

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 48,669 and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,485. 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 1,417 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimations had received no attention, Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served and these numbered 524.

PROSECUTIONS.—Court proceedings were instituted against owners of three properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notice. In two cases the Local Authority carried out the work under Warrant and in one case the owners, after having the nuisance removed, were found liable in expenses. The following is a note of the properties concerned :—

81/87 Main Street, Longriggend—Privy Midden. Nuisance removed by Local Authority under warrant at cost of £9 3s.

42 Park Street, Cambuslang—Leaky roofs. Nuisance removed by Local Authority under warrant at cost of £9 13s. 10d. with £5 5s. expenses.

496 Old Glasgow Road, Uddingston—Defective waste pipe. Nuisance removed by owner, who was found liable in expenses, viz. £2 12s. 6d.

Owners' lack of financial resources constitutes the chief obstacle in having serious conditions speedily abated, particularly in the class of property which could be dealt with under the Housing Act as unfit for human habitation if sufficient alternative accommodation were available. In consequence, many of the repairs carried out can only be described as "First Aid" and nuisance conditions tend to recur at frequent intervals.

COAL GAS ESCAPE.—The police at Caldercruix reported during the year that a family consisting of husband, wife and one child had been taken out of their house in a state of collapse and certified by their doctor to be suffering from coal gas poisoning. The Gas Board investigated the matter and reported that their tests for coal gas were negative and suggested that the Police call in the Sanitary Inspector to see if there was an escape of sewer gas. On investigation being made there was no evidence whatever that sewer gas was the cause of the illness. In spite of the fact that the door and window had been kept open prior to inspection a distinct though slight gas odour was emanating from a hole in the floor under the waste sink. The air entering at this place was subsequently tested by the County Chemist drawing it through a palladium chloride tube and it was estimated that the amount of Carbon monoxide was .01 per cent. by volume. The Chemist informed the Gas Manager who admitted that the tests used by his staff were not so sensitive and agreed to use the palladium chloride test in future.

The ground outside the house was dug up and it was found that the gas pipes were old and porous.

ABANDONED MINE SHAFTS AND QUARRIES.—The abandoned mine shafts at Bishopbriggs which were the subject of mention in last year's report continued to give concern throughout the year. However, at the latter part of the year the dangerous shaft at Crowhill was filled in and the other shaft at Huntershill was being attended to by the Glasgow Corporation who have taken over this Estate. Proper fencing was erected by the Corporation and a commencement made with filling in.

Another abandoned shaft at Hattonrigg, Bellshill, was attended to during the year and the defects of the protective fencing made good. The shaft is kept open to determine the water level of the surrounding area for the benefit of the working collieries in the vicinity.

The shaft at Thankerton No. 7 Holytown was filled in during the year and the surrounding fence removed.

There was considerable enquiry and correspondence throughout the year in respect of the Quarry at Bothwellpark, Fallside, which has been the subject of numerous complaints in respect of danger. Every effort was made to ascertain if there were any firms in the neighbourhood prepared to fill in the Quarry with industrial refuse, but difficulty was experienced with owners of the Quarry in agreeing to this and the condition remained the same at the end of the year. It was thought the new Mine and Quarries Act would assist the Local Authority in dealing with such conditions but as the Act did not receive Royal Assent until 25th November a full study of the statute has not yet been made. It is doubtful, however, if the enactment gives any additional powers to the Local Authority than under present legislation. The question of filling in the Quarry was however being pursued at the end of the year.

Atmospheric Pollution

Atmospheric pollution is a considerable and constant source of anxiety to the energetic and earnest public health official. The general public's apprehension mounts during the wintry conditions when fog threatens but is often allayed by the fact of the sun's rays in the summer period of the year.

However, there is increasing evidence of more serious interest being taken by the public and this was, to a great extent, the cause of the setting up by the Government of the Committee of enquiry known as "The Beaver Committee" which submitted its report during the year and which has been, in the main, accepted by the Government.

This report makes certain recommendations which are all commendable and which should be embodied in appropriate legislation as soon as is possible.

The recommendations are as follows :—

- (1) Subject to certain exceptions the emission of dark smoke from any chimney should be prohibited by law.
- (2) The use of efficient grit and dust arresting plant should be obligatory in new industrial installations which burn pulverised fuel, or solid fuel in any form at a maximum rate of 10 tons an hour or more. It should be the duty of the owner or occupier of premises on which any such installation, new or existing, is situated, to take measurements of grit emission and to inform the local authority of the results if so required. In other industrial installations fired by solid fuel, all reasonably practicable steps should be taken to prevent the emission of grit and dust.
- (3) In the case of certain industrial processes in which the prevention of dark smoke, grit or harmful gases presents special technical difficulties, responsibility for ensuring that the best practicable means of prevention are used at all times should be vested in the Alkali Inspectorate, and the provisions of the Alkali Acts should be extended accordingly.
- (4) The provisions now in force under a number of local Acts for regulating the design of new industrial furnaces should be included in general legislation.
- (5) The law for the control of smoke from railways, and of pollution from colliery spoilbanks, should be brought up to date and strengthened. Responsibility for enforcement should rest with the local authorities.
- (6) Local Authorities should have power under general legislation by means of Orders requiring confirmation by the appropriate Ministers to establish (1) smokeless zones in which the emission

of smoke from chimneys would be entirely prohibited ; and (2) smoke control areas in which the use of bituminous coal for domestic purposes would be restricted.

- (7) Financial assistance should be provided by local authorities and by the Exchequer towards the costs incurred by house owners in converting appliances in smokeless zones and smoke control areas.
- (8) Domestic heating appliances installed in all new premises should be of approved types.
- (9) The present purchase tax of 50 per cent. on gas and electric room and water heaters should be removed.
- (10) Except for the processes referred to in (3) above, responsibility for enforcing the law for the prevention of smoke and grit should be placed as a statutory duty on the local authorities.
- (11) Local Authorities should be required to submit annual reports on their progress in smoke abatement to the appropriate Minister.
- (12) Penalties for smoke offences should be increased.

Meantime, as an earnest endeavour towards the ultimate objective of Clean Air, at least in the New Town of East Kilbride, the Development Corporation have adopted a smoke prevention clause in agreements between the Corporation and industrial firms in the New Town. The clause is as follows :—

“ . . . and any furnace and other industrial heating and/or power plant for the burning of solid or liquid fuel in or about the said subjects and the buildings and others erected thereon, shall be of a type and design approved by the Landlords in writing, and the same shall be constructed and maintained so as to burn or consume so far as practicable, the smoke arising therefrom all to the satisfaction of the Landlords.”

That is surely evidence of the sincerity of the responsible officials of the New Town of East Kilbride in their desire to further the efforts of all sincere exponents of “ Clean Air.”

The problem of Atmospheric Pollution in the County of Lanark has been of serious import to the County Council particularly within recent years and in certain industrial areas of the County, e.g., Carmyle, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Shotts and Newmains. In addition, however,

even outside such industrial areas, pollution from burning colliery spoilbanks has also required to be dealt with.

Within recent years a number of Atmospheric Pollution Stations have been set up in the County for the purpose of ascertaining and recording information and the tracing of the sources of pollution of the atmosphere. Whilst these have been found useful, particularly in the Carmyle and Shotts areas, it has been proved that to obtain a really useful picture of the pollution of the atmosphere in the industrial belt of the County the area of observation should be extended and additional stations set down. A report on these lines was submitted to the County Council and agreed upon. This report advised the setting up of 7 atmospheric pollution stations and, after consultation and inspection with the officers of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the following sites were considered suitable for the purpose :—

1. *Hawksland or Boghead Reservoirs*.—The atmosphere in these areas is relatively clean and would be a standard reference. Equipment—Deposit gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument.
2. *Carfin*.—This station would trace the history of an area once a heavy industry is placed in close proximity to it. Equipment—Deposit gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument.
- 3/4. *Bellshill and Blantyre*.—These stations in light industrial areas and downwind of Carmyle would be useful areas with which to compare Carmyle Avenue. Equipment—Deposit gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument. (Volumetric SO₂ at Blantyre.)
5. *Baillieston*.—This is an industrial area which will also suffer some nuisance from Clyde Iron Works as well as a smoke nuisance from an Aluminium Factory in the area. Equipment—Deposit gauge, smoke filter and Lead Peroxide Instrument.
6. *Cambuslang*.—An industrial area and normally upwind of Clyde Iron Works. The instruments at this point would give some indication of condition of atmosphere before it reaches Clyde Iron Works. Equipment—Deposit gauge, smoke filter, volumetric sulphur dioxide and Lead Peroxide Instruments.
7. *Carmyle*.—This station has been in operation for some time and has at present a deposit gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument. A smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide instruments should be added.

I have set out in the following paragraphs details of investigation at certain specified Works which have been the source of pollution and complaint.

CLYDE IRON WORKS, TOLLSCROSS.—The results from the grit deposit gauge and lead peroxide candle set down in the Carmyle area are shown in the accompanying appendices.

GRIT DEPOSIT GAUGE.—Once again an increase in the total amount of dirt deposited has been recorded. The very heavy rainfall and very damp conditions would tend to wash more dirt out of the air in the immediate vicinity of the works and the considerable increase in production, reported as $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of pig iron, would require a very great increase in the amount of raw materials handled. Further there were unavoidable mechanical breakdowns which caused very heavy pollutions, e.g., during April. Again in January it will be observed that the chloride deposited was over $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons per square mile whereas normally it is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per square mile. The extra 5 tons recorded during this month was due to a gale carrying an excessive quantity of sea water passing over the British Isles. Taking all factors into consideration, however, I am of opinion that there would have been an increase in the amount of matter deposited, and as production increases and more raw materials are handled there must be a continued increase in the amount of dirt deposited, unless Clyde Iron Works can devise and introduce methods to reduce the dust nuisance.

LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES.—In the early part of the year the County Chemist estimated, by calculation, the total amount of sulphur which would be put into the atmosphere by the coke oven battery and the sinter plant at Clyde Iron Works. He gave a copy of this estimate to the Chief Technical Officer of the Research Department and asked him if he would care to confirm his figures. The Management agreed and took out figures for 1952, 1953 and 1954. At the end of December the County Chemist again approached the Research Department and asked if they would now care to check the actual figures of the sulphur arising from the sinter plant. These figures showed, that, by reducing the amount of pyritic residues sintered, and careful supervision and control of the sulphur content of these residues, the sulphur burned into the atmosphere during the year was almost 900 tons less than during 1953. The amount of sulphur coming from other sources in the works can be taken as fairly constant.

In view of the above facts, it is very difficult to understand the higher figures recorded by the lead peroxide candles. There is no doubt that the very damp conditions which prevailed throughout the year contributed in some measure to the rise by causing an increase in the activity of the lead peroxide which is used to trap the sulphur oxides in the atmosphere.

Again there are other large works up wind of Carmyle which will emit varying amounts of sulphur oxides into the atmosphere. An alteration in methods of working or introduction of new processes could cause an increase in the pollution. It is known that at Clyde-bridge Steel Works during the latter part of the year increased quantities of fuel oil (which is relatively rich in sulphur) were used and as a result the volume of sulphur oxides in the waste gases going to the atmosphere has been greatly increased.

Representatives of Messrs. Colvilles including Mr. Towndrow, Director, Works Manager, Coke and Oven Manager and Blast Furnace Manager were interviewed by the Health Landward (General Nuisances) Committee during the latter part of the year when a discussion took place on what further measures could be taken to deal with the conditions at Carmyle complained of by residents. It was stated on behalf of the management that all practicable steps had been taken to obviate nuisance conditions but, notwithstanding, Messrs. Colvilles were prepared to carry out any further measures which could be proved to be practicable. In this respect the Committee were reminded that several improvements had been carried out at considerable expense to the coke oven plant to ameliorate conditions. It was emphasised that the sintering plant was largely responsible for the emission of grit and the management were asked to give this plant their special attention.

APPENDIX I

Atmospheric Pollution

STANDARD GRIT DEPOSIT GAUGE—RESULTS EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

Month	Rainfall Inches	Other			Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Included in Soluble			Iron Ore containing 56% Fe	Carbon as C
		Tar	Combustible Matter less Ash	Ash				Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl	Included in Insoluble		
January ...	3.65	.33	13.38	34.68	48.39	19.83	68.22	6.83	5.69	30.24	7.50	
February ...	2.95	.26	20.38	15.80	36.44	10.68	47.12	5.67	.56	12.38	13.12	
March ...	1.88	.33	11.68	18.52	30.53	10.01	40.54	4.91	.69	9.88	11.32	
April ...	1.09	.39	32.13	53.82	86.34	17.31	103.65	5.73	.63	13.38	15.00	
May ...	3.23	.23	7.85	22.12	30.20	10.25	40.45	4.18	.39	11.08	6.44	
June ...	2.58	.20	15.52	16.90	32.62	9.63	42.25	5.28	.39	8.15	14.35	
July ...	3.24	.17	15.91	27.80	43.88	14.25	58.13	6.84	.46	16.18	15.25	
August ...	5.13	.39	16.91	18.20	35.50	13.53	49.03	6.35	.39	9.89	16.86	
September ...	2.77	.20	12.96	16.29	29.45	10.25	39.70	5.01	.84	8.54	12.49	
October ...	7.70	.13	20.41	29.94	50.58	18.03	68.61	9.23	1.01	16.34	18.06	
November ...	5.33	.29	22.83	27.14	50.26	17.96	68.22	10.05	1.54	14.68	18.90	
December ...	3.90	.20	20.74	40.93	61.87	29.81	91.68	10.96	1.88	25.43	18.56	

APPENDIX II

Peroxide Candles

RESULTS EXPRESSED AS MILLIGRAMS OF SO₃ PER 1,000 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

			Welfare Hall, Carmyle	Police Station, Carmyle
January	...	...	15.4	33.5
February	...	...	12.0	26.7
March	...	...	13.7	27.3
April	...	...	11.4	29.6
May	...	...	13.0	15.8
June	...	...	4.4	20.2
July	...	...	5.0	39.3
August	...	...	2.5	26.5
September	...	...	5.1	35.1
October	...	...	4.3	40.0
November	...	...	8.9	34.2
December	...	...	13.7	44.8

CEMENT WORKS, NEWMAINS—CEMENT DUST EMISSION.—Commendable steps have been taken by The Coltness Iron Co throughout the past year in installing cyclone arrestment plant at these works and there is no doubt whatsoever that a considerable improvement has taken place in the emission of cement dust. Whilst the dust emission from roof level has been reduced it is still necessary that further plant should be introduced to deal with the high level emission from the chimneys and assurance has been given by the firm that improvement reasonably practicable will be proceeded with to ensure the minimum annoyance of dust emission to inhabitants of the surrounding area.

The co-operation and earnest attitude of this firm in their desire to assist in the campaign for improvement of atmospheric pollution in the County is appreciated.

KINGSHILL COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—The unusual complaint of coal dust pollution from the washery silt accumulations at this Colliery dealt with in previous years did not arise during 1954. This was probably due to the heavy rainfall experienced which did not permit the dust to dry out sufficiently to become wind borne.

CARDOWAN COLLIERY, STEPPS.—As reported in last year's report, conversion of the Lancashire Boilers at this Colliery to the use of methane gas from the underground workings was proceeded with during the year and one boiler is now being fired with this gas. It is expected to extend this to a second boiler at an early date. There were no complaints of grit emission throughout the year.

Smoke Abatement

Numerous observations of smoke emission from various factories were made and where necessary the offending factory owners were notified.

Observations of smoke emission from a persistent offender in the Industrial Estate at Blantyre showed that conditions were not being improved. The attention of the Management has been directed verbally and in writing to the serious nature of this pollution but at the end of the year there was no appreciable improvement. It is probable that statutory proceedings will require to be taken unless the offence is discontinued during 1955.

It was rather surprising to have to deal with a complaint of smoke pollution from the premises of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Thorntonhall during the year. It was, I think, somewhat unfortunate that a Fuel Research Station was sited in close proximity to dwelling-houses.

There is no doubt I think that the increasing publication of information in regard to the effects of smoke pollution is having an effect on employers and on employees responsible for the firing of boilers and serious efforts are being made to improve conditions but there are, of course, always the factory managements and employees who do resent what they think is interference by the Local Authority official.

The practical assistance offered by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service to industries to improve wasteful boiler plant and to help in all problems relating to the reduction of smoke emission is to be commended and, if taken full advantage of, would assist greatly in attaining the objective of a clean atmosphere.

ALUMINIUM WORKS, BAILLIESTON.—Despite the measures previously taken to minimise smoke and fume emission from the smelting furnace of these Works, observations showed that these measures were not entirely successful. This was particularly noticeable when an oily consignment of aluminium scrap was being smelted or during certain atmospheric conditions. Opportunity, however, during the year was taken to improve the fitting and sealing of the iron fire-doors, and the iron canopy over the furnaces was extended to draw up, into the chimney, smoke escaping when the doors were opened. A baffle-plate grit and soot arrestor was installed in the chimney and the grit and soot were delivered by a chute into a bag at floor level. Examination of the contents of the grit collector showed that large quantities of soot and grit were being prevented from escaping into the atmosphere, and whilst to this extent there was improvement during the year, under certain weather conditions or the smelting of oily types of scrap some cause for complaint is still liable to arise.

CLYDES MILL POWER STATION, CAMBUSLANG.—Complaint of smoke and grit pollution from this large Power Station was investigated and it was found that a certain degree of grit pollution did take place and affect houses situated on the North bank of the River Clyde at Carmyle. This matter was taken up with the responsible Electricity Authority.

CLYDESDALE STEEL AND TUBE WORKS, MOSSEND.—Complaint made against the emission of smoke and soot from these Works was investigated and from observations over a period no serious nuisance conditions could be detected although at certain times during the weekly cleaning process of the producer gas mains, etc., by means of steam jet and compressed air, nuisance conditions are liable to arise. Prior warning, however, is given to the nearby tenants liable to be affected and everything possible is done to minimise the nuisances.

BURNING SPOILBINGS.—In a mining county these are always with us and cause endless negotiations and effort in having measures taken to minimise the serious nuisance conditions caused thereby.

Marked improvement, I am glad to say, has now been shown in the pollution caused by the burning bings at High Blantyre which for a number of years gave the Department and the National Coal Board grave concern. Whilst there is still an amount of smoke and fume emission during certain weather conditions, the improvement is such that serious complaint does not now arise.

Complaint, however, was made towards the end of the year by occupiers in the vicinity of the Royal George Washery at Newmains of obnoxious fumes arising from a burning bing there. Efforts are now in progress to deal with the conditions.

No additional complaints were received regarding nuisance conditions from the burning bing at Douglas Colliery referred to in last year's report. After 18 months of continuous water spraying no fumes or smoke can now be detected but, nevertheless, in an effort to preclude any further outbreak, spraying is being continued.

An outbreak of fire occurred in a small ash bing at Auchlochan No. 9 Colliery, Coalburn, which caused discomfort to the occupiers of a nearby property. Trenching and spraying operations were carried out and within fourteen days the fire had been extinguished. That is an instance of what can be done by prompt action in such cases.

Towards the end of the year, a spoilbing situated near Greenlees Mine at Cambulsang was observed to be on fire. Fortunately the site of this bing is not near any dwelling-houses but, nevertheless, nuisance conditions are being created. The matter has been taken up with the National Coal Board and it is hoped that the measures which the officials of the Board have been advised to take will be effectively adopted.

Fly Repression

The anti-fly campaign which has been proceeded with throughout the past few years by the disinfestation of all dustbins, 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.

Disinfestation of Privy Middens, Shelters, etc.

SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED SHOWING TOTAL COST INVOLVED

	Dustbin		Middens	Pail		Cost		
	Shelters	Privies		Privies	Ashpits	£	s.	d.
First Operation	513	313	204	110	47	95	11	9
Second Operation	509	117	79	6	22	47	12	2
						<u>£143</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>

Disinfection of Houses

The Scheme, introduced in October, 1953, whereby all houses formerly occupied by Tuberculosis patients were to be disinfected before re-occupation was continued during the year. All windows, and chimney vents of each apartment are completely sealed and the disinfection is carried out by spraying with a solution of Formaldehyde and finally with Ammonia as the neutralising agent. The scheme originally was meant to cover only such County Council houses as were vacated and to take the place of the costly redecoration work which was formerly carried out, but the operations have now been extended to cover also privately-owned houses. The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 177 comprising 78 Local Authority houses and 99 privately-owned houses. In addition the Police Office at Strathaven and 8 Tuberculosis Wards at Law Hospital were also disinfected.

The work of disinfection is carried out by the Disinfestation Officers and the cost involved approximates to £3 per house.

Private Streets

The problem of maintenance of private streets is one which is increasing in difficulty year by year. Financial difficulties of owners fronting or abutting such streets are in many cases such that the expenditure involved in bringing these streets up to Highways standard cannot be met, with the result that some slight patching up of the surface defects merely delays the time when a further approach has to be made to the owners.

I can only once more express the view that the time is fast approaching when legislation will require to be introduced to permit of assistance being provided to such owners to enable the streets to be brought up to Highways standard and assumed as public highways thereafter.

There have been several instances brought to light recently where adjacent developers require to use a portion of private roadway to gain access to and from a site and it seems harsh that the fronting owners through no fault of their own should be asked to pay for the damage caused by this additional and probably excessive traffic before the roadway can be made up and taken over.

The following private streets were dealt with throughout the year :—

Auchinraith Terrace, Blantyre		Negotiations with owners proceeding.
Main Road, Harthill ...	...	Costs obtained and communicated to owners.
Jordan Terrace, Shotts	...	National Coal Board as responsible owners advised to re-surface.
Robertson Drive, Bellshill	...	Costs being obtained.
Reid Street, Bellshill ...	...	Surface ashed and levelled.
Parkhead Street, Bellshill	...	Negotiations with owner proceeding.
Coltness Cottages, Mossend ...	...	National Coal Board to carry out works during 1955.
Belmont Avenue, Uddingston		Surrounds of projecting toby covers on footpaths levelled off to prevent accidents.
Johnstone Street, Bellshill ...	...	Work proceeding to bring street up to Highways standard.

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 auditoriums and conveniences. Defects, mostly of a minor character, were found on 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.

Tents and Vans

Difficulty was experienced during the year, as in former years, by the use of camping sites at Old Wishaw Road and Hillhead, Carlisle, where itinerant hawkers in a variety of caravans take up residence for varying periods. Action is restricted owing to the lack of knowledge of ownership of the land being used but, in addition to warnings by the Police, the Department press for provision of sanitary conveniences and maintenance of cleanliness and this usually encourages the offending parties to decamp. Invariably, however, others of the same type replace the departed families and so continuous pressure is required in an endeavour to keep the land free from nuisance conditions.

During the year 53 inspections were made of tents and vans which, with several exceptions, were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Factories

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 871—780 with mechanical power and 91 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 747, including 672 of factories with mechanical power and 75 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; Insufficient sanitary conveniences—14; Unsuitable conveniences—39; Conveniences not separate for sexes—2.

The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories :—

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers	4	Iron Clothes Poles	1
Aluminium	3	Iron Founding	13
Agricultural Implements	4	Jewel Manufacturers	1
Aerated Waters	3	Joiner	56
Asphalte	2	Laundry	14
Artificial Stone	1	Leather Goods	15
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Locomotives	3
Bagpipes	1	Metal Windows	1
Butcher	97	Motor Repairs	62
Baker	114	Moss Litter	2
Bricks	23	Moulding	2
Blacksmith	20	Metal Breaking	5
Bone Meal	1	Milk Bottle Tops	1
Briquettes	2	Milk Pasteurising	3
Bolts and Nuts	1	Nails	2
Bleaching	3	Oil Cakes	1
Boiler-making	2	Oil Blending	1
Boots Repairs	19	Oil Bottling	1
Bonded Store	1	Printing	3
Box Factory	2	Paper-making	4
Building Contractor	5	Paintwork	7
Coil Spring	1	Plant	2
Confectionery	3	Plumber	6
Concrete Blocks	12	Panel Beating	2
Cartwright	3	Preserves	3
Concrete Pipes	2	Potato Crisps	3
Coopering	1	Rag Sorting and Baling	1
Coal-washing	2	Rubber	1
Coachbuilding	5	Roof Frames	1
Cabinet-making	7	Ropes and Twines	2
Chairs	1	Radio Repairs	4
Cement	1	Sawmill	9
Chemical	7	Sheet Metal	2
Clothing	10	Steelmaking	14
Chairs	1	Spinning and Weaving	5
Cooked Meat	2	Stonecrushing	7
Corn Grinding	1	Soap works	1
Dry Batteries	1	Shoemaker	9
Drugs	3	Saddler	1
Dry Cleaning	1	Tubemaking	5
Dressmakers	5	Tailor	6
Drapers	1	Tile Works	8
Dyeing	1	Tar	2
Electricity Generation	8	Tyres	1
Electricity Cables	1	Vehicle Assemblers	2
Electrical Engineering	14	Waggons	4
Enamelled Baths	1	Wire Work	1
Fireclay	5	Wines	1
Firelighters	2	Watchmaker	2
Food Products	1	Wheels	1
Graith	8	Welding	2
General Engineering	29	Woodwork	3
Gasworks	2	Whinstone	3
Ham Curer	2	Woodwool	2
Hosiery	12		
Ice-Cream	1	Total	780

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker	11	Motor Repairs	4
Blacksmith	9	Plumber	16
Boot Repairer	4	Painter	5
Builder	1	Photographer	1
Cabinetmaker	2	Rag Store	1
Canteen	1	Saddler	4
Concrete	1	Soapboiler	1
Confectionery	2	Shoemaker	3
Dressmaker	4	Tailor	9
Firelighter	1	Tripe-dressing	1
Hosiery	1	Watchmaker	3
Joiner	6		
		Total	91

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 3 factories.

OUTWORKERS.—Eight lists, containing 53 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.

Twelve inspections of the eight registered premises were made.

Twelve samples were taken throughout the year and the results of the examination of these samples conveyed to the users.

All samples were in accordance with the legal requirements.

Pet Animals Act

The operations of this Act, formerly in the hands of the Chief Constable, has now been passed to the Sanitary Inspector. The Act requires any person keeping a pet shop to obtain a licence from the Local Authority, and animals must at all times be kept in suitable accommodation and the premises maintained, in respect of size, sanitation, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, in a satisfactory state.

Two licences are in operation in the County and the premises affected are maintained in good order.

Offensive Trades

There are, within the County, four private Slaughterhouses situated as follows :—

Carstairs (sheep only).

Symington (sheep only).

Omoa (Knackery).

Brancumhall, East Kilbride (Pigs only and Bacon Factory).

The Slaughterhouse and Bacon Factory erected by J. W. & A. Galloway, 11 Cleland Street, Glasgow, at Brancumhall, East Kilbride continues to be conducted, so far as the pig-killing and bacon side of the business is concerned, in a hygienic manner but it is with regret that I have to report that some trouble was experienced throughout the year through the pollution of the stream taking the sewage from the Factory. Discharge of blood and hair, etc., from the killing and dressing operations direct to the stream, by by-passing the tank and filter provided for the settlement and treatment of the drainage from the Works, caused serious pollution. At such Works, constant daily attention is required to the settlement tanks and drainage system and this has been impressed on the owners who are now making every effort to eliminate any further cause for complaint.

Reference was made in my last Annual Report to the firm of Messrs. Harvie & Watson, Ltd., Downiebrae Road, Rutherglen, who had been granted permission by Order to establish the business of slaughterer of cattle, with ancillary trades. Sanction was given in 1952, but reconstruction of the buildings had not been carried out and the business was still not in operation during the early part of 1954. The Local Authority therefore informed this firm that the Order had expired. A fresh application will require to be made to the Local Authority before any move can be made by the firm to establish this trade in future.

The Local Authority Slaughterhouses at Bellshill, Strathaven, Shotts, Larkhall and Carlisle continue to be maintained in good order.

Regular inspections required to be made, even at off duty times, to the Knackery at Omoa. Complaints of obnoxious odours from these Works arose from the residents of Newarthill and were generally experienced in the evening hours. This is probably caused by the shift changing and certain carelessness on the part of the employees and the management in allowing concentrators to be left open or the chlorine deodorising plant inoperative. Whilst this type of work must by its nature create smells, there is no doubt, with careful conduct and constant supervision, subject to the provision of satisfactory fume treatment, that nuisance conditions should be reduced to a minimum. In this latter regard the older section of these works is still to be so provided and the management have been advised that this must be done. General improvement to the existing drainage disposal system was also under consideration at the end of the year and, if provided, will, I have no doubt, assist in improving the emission of offensive odours.

During the year the Slaughterhouse Act, 1954, received Royal Assent and came into operation on 5th July.

The Act is essentially a complete Slaughterhouse Code repealing the older statutes dealing with slaughterhouses, and giving all the powers immediately necessary to ensure adequate slaughterhouse service.

SECTION 9—REGISTRATION IN RESPECT OF PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—This section prohibits the use of premises as a private slaughterhouse unless the person who uses them is registered with the local authority, and provides for the granting of registration and the issue of certificates accordingly.

This system of registration replaces the annual licensing system of Section 33 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. As the period of registration is not limited by the statute there is an onus on local authorities to maintain a regular inspection of all private slaughterhouses in operation and to ensure that the conditions there are such as to justify the continuance of registration.

Pigstyes

Regular inspections of pigstyes within the County were made throughout the year and, whilst conditions found at the larger piggeries were mostly satisfactory, some of the smaller piggeries were far from ideal either in respect of cleanliness, or structurally, particularly those

premises situated on isolated sites. Many of the latter type of piggery have been erected without the consent of the Local Authority or consultation with the Sanitary Inspector.

Under the existing Byelaws Regulating Pigstyes, which were approved in 1898, sanction of the Local Authorities to the erection of a pigstye is not required unless it is within the curtilage of a dwelling in any village or populous place or within 50 feet of a dwelling-house or public road. Many piggeries are situated where these stipulations do not apply. Nowadays, however, when a new piggery is proposed, prior approval under the Building Byelaws or planning approval must be obtained, but instances still occur where a piggery of wood or corrugated iron is built without the submission of plans, and in my opinion, the Byelaws Regulating Pigstyes require to be revised to comply with modern conditions. All piggery erections should have prior consent of the Local Authority, irrespective of the situation, and the distance which a piggery should be erected from the public road or dwelling house should be extended to not less than 50 yards.

During the year a survey of the piggeries within the populous areas was carried out and a statement submitted to the County Council in regard to this, the object being to consider the present position and the advisability of preparing draft Byelaws.

The survey disclosed that there were, in the populous areas, a total of 136 piggeries and that 63 of these were considered to be in an unsatisfactory condition either in respect of premises or drainage. The Committee were advised that, in view of the out-moded Byelaws Regulating Pigstyes, it was essential that these should be revised and brought up to a standard more in line with modern requirements. Accordingly, draft Byelaws were prepared and approved by the County Council. These Byelaws now await the approval of the Department of Health.

Two applications for the keeping of pigs were refused by the County Council—one in respect of the unsatisfactory siting of the building to be used and the other in respect of the danger of pollution of an adjacent stream.

Nineteen plans were approved during the year for the construction of new premises or extensions to existing premises.

Dairies

During the year 1,260 visits were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises.

Reference was made in last year's Annual Report to certain dairy premises which did not comply with the Dairy Byelaws and the occupiers held either Provisional Registration or Full Registration granted many years ago. The Committee had recommended that such cases should be given a period of six months in which to satisfy the requirements of the Byelaws and that where improvements were not carried out within the stipulated period the question of revoking the registration should be considered.

The efforts of the Department to reduce the number of provisionally registered premises had good results and the position at the end of the year was as follows :—

Ceased production of milk—10

Greenfield, Carnwath.
 March House, Summit, Elvanfoot.
 Wellbutts, Elsrickle.
 West Badallan, Fauldhouse.
 Welleslea, Harthill.
 Middlemains, Biggar.
 Glentewing, Crawfordjohn.
 Mosscastle, Crawfordjohn.
 Whitehill, 59 West Port, Lanark.
 Eskdale, Carstairs Junction.

Premises brought into conformity with the dairy byelaws and full registration granted—24.

West Forth Farm, Forth.
 Kilpothall, Carnwath.
 Auchmeddan, Lesmahagow.
 Crofthead, Stonehouse.
 Cotcastle, Stonehouse.
 Haininghead, Carstairs.
 Knoweton, Shotts.
 West Crindledyke, Newmains.
 Longacre, Salsburgh.
 Roughrigg, Longriggend.
 West Glespin, Glespin.
 Boreland, Braidwood.
 Langdales, Greengairs.

Auchintibber, High Blantyre.
 Unthank, Coulter.
 Uppertown, Longriggend.
 Burnside, Rutherglen.
 Goslington, Stonehouse.
 Whinrigg, Riggend.
 Southholm, Pettinain.
 Lawhead, Carnwath.
 Lower Stane, Shotts.
 Croft, Townhead, Elsrickle.
 Dalmacoulter, by Airdrie.

Farms at which work is proceeding or where negotiations are in progress—25

Boat Farm, Thankerton.
 Wester Walston.
 Watsonhead, Carluke.
 Calderside, High Blantyre.
 Aikmanhill, Coalburn.
 Midtown, Douglas.
 East Glespin, Glespin.
 Wester Myvot, Condorrat.
 Neuk, Stonehouse.
 West Windyedge, Strathaven.
 Holms, Gartcosh.
 Kildare, Lanark.
 Windyshields, Carstairs.
 Westshields, Carnwath.
 Holmhead, Crawfordjohn.
 Easter Yardhouses, Carnwath.
 Easterhouse, Auchengray.
 Loanhead, Auchengray.
 Crookboat, Sandilands.
 Eastfield, Pettinain.
 Benthead, Auchengray.
 Forth Mains, Forth.
 Wiston Mains, Wiston.
 Columbie, Carstairs.
 Crossridge, Carmichael.

Farms where no action has been taken since notification made of improvements required—10

East Nemphtar, Lanark.
 Castlehill, Lanark.
 Kirklands, Dunsyre.
 Croft, Newbigging, Carnwath.
 Middleton, Nemphtar, Lanark.
 Leamuir, Carluke.
 Townhead, Douglas Water.
 Meikle Drumgray, Greengairs.
 Mossend Farm, Mossend.
 Bankfield, Chapelton.

The lowering of the figure to 10 in the last-named category reduced this type of provisionally-registered farm to a less ominous figure and it should be noted that the first six farms mentioned in this list are all situated on the same estate.

Notice had already been given in respect of these farms that improvements should be carried out within the stipulated period, but the time given was extended on a plea by the owners that their contractor had a heavy programme of maintenance work on hand. As there was little evidence at the end of the year that a serious endeavour was being made to carry out the necessary improvements the various occupiers and the owners were notified that unless proposals were submitted by 31st March, 1955, serious consideration would be given to the revocation of the Certificates of Registration.

Negotiations are continuing in respect of the other four farms included under this heading.

A reduction has also taken place throughout the year in the number of unsatisfactory premises where full registration was granted many years ago, and a summary of the result of action in 70 cases so registered is as follows :—

Premises where milk production discontinued	...	...	16
Premises which now conform with the Dairy Byelaws	...	...	26
Premises where the necessary work is in progress	...	...	3
Premises where the necessary work has been arranged	...	...	3
Premises where the dairyman was notified but nothing has been done to effect the improvements required	...	...	22

In a number of other cases, some more recently registered, the question of the disconformity of the premises will be dealt with whenever surveys of the various farms concerned can be completed.

Where the County Council consider that conditions are unsatisfactory, and there is little apparent attempt on the part of the dairyman to improve, the question of revocation of registration is considered as a last resort. Action of this kind is not always confirmed in Court, however, as the following case will show.

Several farms were visited by the Committee in 1953, and in one case they noted the poor methods of the farmer and the general condition of the premises.

After a series of unsatisfactory milk samples in this case, the Committee agreed on 20/1/54 to revoke the Standard Licence held by the farmer and later in the year also revoked his Certificate of Registration under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. The Committee held that (a) the farmer was unsuitable to carry on the trade of a dairyman; and (b) the premises had become unsuitable to the purposes of the trade of a dairyman. A report on the defective condition of the byre and dairy had been before the Committee when these decisions were made.

The farmer appealed to the Sheriff to order restoration of the Certificate of Registration and before the case was called in Court he carried out the necessary repairs to the premises, although not in what could be termed a thoroughly tradesmanlike manner.

In his Interlocutor the Sheriff ordered the Council to restore the Certificate of Registration and in making this decision he stressed the paramount importance of the question of "producing satisfactory milk." He stated that the Local Authority had submitted little admissible evidence to show that the milk was bad. With regard to the premises, as these were now in good condition, no case could be made out on their account.

Adverse decisions of this kind against the Local Authority's opinion might encourage a spirit of disregard for the Dairy Byelaws, etc., but it would be quite wrong to allow the result of such a case to lead to less positive action in dealing with unsatisfactory premises not up to the standard of Dairy Byelaw requirements.

In two cases where premises were unsatisfactory, applications for registration were refused.

The percentage of designated licences held, in relation to the total number of dairy farms, again showed an increase and with the reduction in the number of provisionally-registered farms, the relative percentage of fully-registered farms was also improved at the end of the year. The following table shows the position :—

Total number of dairy farms in County	1,095
Number of these dairy farms fully registered	1,060 or 96·8%
Number provisionally registered ...	35 or 3·2%
Number of dairy farms licensed to produce designated milk, i.e. Certified and T.T.	959 or 87·6%
Number not licensed to produce designated milk	136 or 12·4%

It may be taken that the figure of 959 is the actual number of farms up to standard in respect of structural conditions to meet the requirements of the Dairy Byelaws and the regulations governing the production of designated milk.

REGISTRATION.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 102 making a total of 1,332 registered dairies—1,095 producers and 237 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 24 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 21,900.

EXEMPTED PREMISES.—The conditions and cleanliness of the 335 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 502.

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 107.

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 is 1 registered producer-retailer and 4 registered retailers of milk 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 AND SPECIAL DESIGNATED LICENCE; (b) FULL REGISTRATION, ORDINARY MILK AND (c) PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

PARISH	Total Farms	Full Regn. Holding Licences	Full Regn. Holding Licences %	Full Regn. Ord. %	Prov. Regn.	Full Regn. Ord. %	Prov. Regn. %	T.T. Licences	T.T. %	Cert. Licences	Cert. %	Dealers Licences
Avondale	121	115	95.1	5	1	4.1	0.8	111	91.8	4	3.3	4
Biggar	16	15	93.8	1	—	6.2	—	13	81.3	2	12.5	1
Blantyre	12	11	91.7	—	1	—	8.3	11	91.7	—	—	2
Bothwell	33	29	87.9	3	1	9.1	3.0	28	84.9	1	3.0	6
Cadder	47	42	89.4	4	1	8.5	2.1	40	85.1	2	4.3	10
Cambuslang	12	10	83.3	2	—	16.7	—	5	41.6	5	41.6	3
Cambusnethan	37	31	83.8	5	1	13.5	2.7	31	83.8	—	—	5
Carluke	54	46	85.2	7	1	13.0	1.8	45	83.3	1	1.9	—
Carmichael	20	15	75.0	2	3	10.0	15.0	14	70.0	1	5.0	—
Carnunnock	7	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	6	85.7	1	14.3	1
Carnwath	67	57	85.1	3	7	4.5	10.4	56	83.7	1	1.4	3
Carstairs	30	27	90.0	1	2	3.3	6.7	27	90.0	—	—	2
Coulter	7	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	6	85.7	1	14.3	—
Covington and Thankerton	10	6	60.0	3	1	30.0	10.0	6	60.0	—	—	—
Crawford	5	4	80.0	1	—	20.0	—	4	80.0	—	—	1
Crawfordjohn	12	10	83.4	1	1	8.3	8.3	10	83.4	—	—	—
Dalserf	20	20	100.0	—	—	—	—	20	100.0	—	—	1
Dolphinton	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	7	87.5	1	12.5	1
Douglas	9	7	77.8	—	2	—	22.2	7	77.8	—	—	—
Dunsyre	5	3	60.0	1	1	20.0	20.0	3	60.0	—	—	—
East Kilbride	88	83	94.3	4	1	4.6	1.1	79	89.8	4	4.5	8
Glasford	46	42	91.3	4	—	8.7	—	42	91.3	—	—	4
Glasgow	1	—	—	1	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton	39	36	92.3	3	—	7.7	—	36	92.3	—	—	5
Lamington and Wandel	4	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	4	100.0	—	—	—
Lanark	20	14	70.0	3	3	15.0	15.0	13	65.0	1	5.0	1
Lesmahagow	139	128	92.1	10	1	7.2	0.7	124	89.2	4	2.9	2
Liberton	19	18	94.7	1	—	5.3	—	16	84.2	2	10.5	2
New Monkland	60	45	75.0	12	3	20.0	5.0	45	75.0	—	—	7
Old Monkland	7	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	4	47.1	3	42.9	2
Pettinain	12	10	83.4	1	1	8.3	8.3	10	83.4	—	—	—
Rutherglen	3	3	100.0	—	—	—	—	3	100.0	—	—	2
Shotts	57	40	70.2	17	—	29.8	—	40	70.2	—	—	8
Stonehouse	32	30	93.8	1	1	3.1	3.1	30	93.8	—	—	—
Symington	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	8	100.0	—	—	—
Walston	10	7	70.0	2	1	20.0	10.0	5	50.0	2	20.0	1
Wiston and Robertson	18	14	77.8	3	1	10.7	5.5	13	72.2	1	5.6	2
Whole County	1,095	959	87.6	101	35	9.2	3.2	922	84.2	37	3.4	86

Ice-Cream

The following table shows the position in respect of premises registered in accordance with the requirements of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

	Premises	Vehicles
Number of certificates of registration in force at 31st December, 1954 ...	128	120
Number of applications for registration considered during 1954 :—		
(i) Number granted	10	25
(ii) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of certificates of registration cancelled during 1954	7	23
Exempted Premises	256	—
Biggar (Burgh)	3	—
Lanark (Burgh)	10	—

A report was received from the Department of Health on the result of their Inspector's visits to 81 registered premises during 1953 and 1954. The report reminded the Local Authority of their powers to refuse registration of premises where these do not satisfy certain conditions, but also pointed out that the interpretation of these conditions was left to the discretion of the Local Authority. The memorandum on this subject, issued in 1948 by the Department of Health, was intended for the guidance of Local Authorities, and it stressed that ice-cream be manufactured in premises specifically set apart for that purpose. The premises required to be well lit and ventilated, capable of being kept clean and free from dust, and provided with hot and cold water, and washing troughs for the cleaning and scalding of equipment. Premises should not communicate directly with a dwelling-house, nor with any room containing articles which are strong smelling, dirty, or dusty.

In the present report it is stated that the majority of ice-cream manufacturing premises in the County of Lanark conform to the spirit of these suggestions, but that some latitude has been allowed in certain outstanding cases. These number 11 and endeavour is being made to have certain inadequacies made good.

It is the responsibility of the County Sanitary Inspector to see that premises and fixed equipment are suitable for the manufacture,

storage or sale of ice-cream before registration is granted. When the Regulations were introduced, however, materials and labour were in short supply, and in many cases the existing premises were not of a size suitable to permit of perfect re-arrangement. Where it was impossible or too costly to comply with the Regulations several traders gave up the manufacture of ice-cream, but despite the difficulties of the times and also the situation of certain buildings, it was found possible by alterations to bring many premises up to a standard which would meet the requirements of the Regulations.

The 11 cases already mentioned are all small manufacturers' premises and objection is made in some of these to the arrangements for the supply of hot water to the scullery apartments. In one case the supply is actually from a geyser in the scullery, but in the four other cases in this category hot water is obtained from pasteurisers which are either heated by gas or electricity. These arrangements were considered satisfactory under the special circumstances obtaining at the time of registration.

Another objection made by the Department concerns the storage of confections, aerated waters, etc. This is a practice which is not encouraged by the Sanitary Inspector but is one which is difficult, without very frequent inspection, to completely eliminate. Some of the premises referred to in this respect are described as untidy, but this gives a false picture in certain instances where the manufacturers are otherwise known to be exceptionally clean. It should be noted that no strong-smelling articles were found among the stores to which objection was raised.

Again the Department may be assured that it is the constant endeavour of the Public Health Department with the staff at its disposal to ensure the production of an article of food under the most hygienic conditions it is possible in all the existing circumstances to obtain. The attention of all producers is directed to any defects or practices which it is considered are contrary to the statutory requirements and throughout the year 199 inspections of such premises were carried out.

Food Hygiene

Food Hygiene like Clean Air has been exercising the minds of the responsible authorities for some years now.

Towards the end of the year the Food and Drugs Bill was submitted to the Home Office but it was not proceeded with further

owing to the prorogation of Parliament. It is, however, being again actively considered and it is hoped that 1955 will find it approved and placed on the Statute Book. The provisions of the Bill are such that considerable benefit and improvement should result from the powers provided to the Local Authority in respect of the storage, handling and transit of food. Draft Food Hygiene Regulations under the Act have also been the subject of consideration by an appropriate Committee of the Department of Health and these Regulations now await the approval of the Food and Drugs Bill.

Every effort was made by the staff during normal inspections of all food shops and canteens to impress upon the management of these places that every care must be taken in the handling of foodstuffs, particular stress being laid on the washing of hands and the covering of foodstuffs to prevent contamination.

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. Thirty-two such inspections were made during the year, 31 of which disclosed the premises to be satisfactory whilst 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 2,335 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored, and seizures amounting to 13,292 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.

Tabular Statement showing unsound food (other than carcase meat found unfit at slaughterhouse examinations) seized under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, during the year, 1954.

Canned and Packed Foods				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
2,597	Tins of meat products	...	...	2	4	—	27	1
1,474	Tins of beans and peas	...	...	—	12	2	22	—
2,185	Tins of fruit	...	...	1	8	4	13	4½
554	Tins of soup and vegetables	...	...	—	3	3	27	14½
403	Tins of milk and cream	...	...	—	5	3	20	6
74	Tins of fish	...	...	—	—	1	27	—
66	Tins of fruit preserves	...	...	—	—	2	10	9½
75	Tins of fruit juice	...	...	—	—	2	12	9½
21	Tins of pudding	...	...	—	—	—	19	12½
34	Tins of spaghetti	...	...	—	—	1	4	9½
10	Tins of macaroni	...	...	—	—	—	6	4
6	Tins of golden corn	...	...	—	—	—	6	—
11	Tins of mustard	...	...	—	—	—	3	—
20	Tins of lime juice and soda powder	...	...	—	—	—	7	8
15	Tins of syrup and treacle	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
11	Tins of frozen eggs	...	...	—	1	1	14	—
1	Tin of gelatine	...	...	—	—	—	—	12½
16	Cases of potatoes	...	...	—	9	1	4	—
5	Jars of honey	...	...	—	—	—	5	—
1	Jar of Bovril	...	...	—	—	—	—	2
61	Packets of cheese	...	...	—	—	—	17	11½
1	Packet of porage oats	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
7,641	Containers	...	...	5	9	1	26	9

Unpacked Foods				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	—	2	1	17	—
Fish	—	5	1	21	4
Cheese	—	—	1	21	—
Raisins	—	—	3	13	—
Haugh and nap bones	—	—	—	5	3
Half ox head (Weight unknown)	—	—	—	—	—
				—	9	—	21	7

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 775.

The number of trapping operations was 966 and gassing was carried out on 381 occasions. The total of actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 9,952 in addition to 2,009 mice.

The control of the organisation in respect of rat disinfection 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 four 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 disinfection 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 disinfection 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 other have entered into an agreement with the Department to have their premises disinfested at regular intervals throughout each year.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with during the year by the Rodent Control Operatives employed by the Department :—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Refuse Tips	59
Dwelling-houses	538
Factories	29
Farms	20
Shops and Offices	32
Sewage Purification Works	10
Garages	5
Hospitals and Day Nurseries	19
Schools and School Site	17
Yards	3
Radio Station	1
Cooking Centres and Canteens	14
Cinema	1
Embankments	2
Huts	6
Libraries	2
Privy Midden	1
Cemeteries	1
Burns	2
Mill Lade	1
Store	1
Vacant Ground	6
Hen Houses and Surrounding Ground	1
Hotels	4
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Total	775
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Further experiments were carried out during the year with the rodenticide known as "Warfarin." It was used extensively in refuse

coups, etc., and at Hartwood Institution the results were very encouraging as the requests for the services of the Pest Destruction Officers have latterly been considerably less than formerly. "Warfarin" is safe to use where domestic animals are kept and being palatable to rats is readily taken.

At the larger refuse coups the laying of "Warfarin" baits can be done with safety by the coup attendant. Burntbroom Coup, Mount Vernon was selected for an extensive trial and the results are proving satisfactory.

The 8 cwt. Commer Van purchased towards the end of 1953 is proving of great assistance by permitting the operatives to cover extensive areas in the County more rapidly. As a result, the requests for disinfestation work are carried out more efficiently and without delay.

In addition the van is used for transporting the operatives and their equipment to carry out their operations under the Disinfection of houses and Fly Repression schemes.

The Disinfestation Officers also carry out the work of disinfecting all premises reported to be infested by bugs, beetles, etc., and this was successfully undertaken throughout the year on 154 instances.

BUGS, BEETLES, ETC., DISINFESTATION

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	142
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2
Huts	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/>
						154
						<hr/>

During the year the above houses, etc., were treated for infestations by beetles, bugs, blow-flies, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, silver-fish, red-mite, woodworm. 42 wasps' nests were also destroyed.

Burial Grounds

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

Three interments took place in Old St. Bryde's Cemetery at Douglas. The burials were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF

Housing		No. of Inspections	General		No. of Inspections
Unfit Dwellings	...	7,857	Nuisances	...	48,669
Overcrowded Dwellings	...	1,989	Dairies	...	1,255
Sub-let Dwellings	...	738	Factories	...	834
Dirty Dwellings	...	95	Common Lodging Houses	...	19
Rent Act Certificates	...	885	Tents and Vans	...	53
Bugs, Beetles, etc. Infestation	...	573	Unsound Food	...	3,240
Squatters' Camps	...	528	Pigstyes	...	473
Miscellaneous	...	3,049	Offensive Trades	...	56
		<u>15,714</u>	Public Conveyances	...	2,760
			Cinemas	...	20
			Schools	...	17
			Ice-cream Premises	...	199
			Water Samples	...	228
			Rivers Pollution Samples	...	1,451
			Rag Flock Samples	...	24
			Interments	...	3
			Drain Tests	...	45
			Rats and Mice Infestation	...	1,175
			Seasonal Workers' Premises	...	66
			Scavenging	...	36,881
			Miscellaneous	...	1,596
					<u>99,064</u>

Nature of Nuisance	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
DWELLINGHOUSES													
Roofs defective and leaky ...	70	24	28	14	24	38	29	24	53	79	51	81	515
Walls and Ceiling plaster broken ...	33	13	10	11	16	17	30	29	26	30	25	32	272
Windows defective ...	11	15	6	4	14	20	30	28	20	18	18	13	197
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks, etc., defective ...	10	13	11	11	14	14	31	19	15	31	17	7	191
Smoke in houses due to defective chimney vents, grates, etc. ...	11	8	12	2	8	8	5	3	8	23	13	26	127
Dampness in houses ...	5	5	3	8	4	2	3	15	8	13	17	11	94
DRAINAGE SYSTEMS													
Drains choked or defective ...	23	29	38	33	29	22	35	26	45	30	32	28	370
Sinks, waste pipes, etc., choked or defective ...	6	8	13	5	12	11	11	11	5	13	9	6	110
Soil pipes broken, etc. ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	9
Rones leaky, etc. ...	10	4	3	2	10	4	2	7	11	18	15	10	96
Septic tanks choked, etc. ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4
WATER SUPPLY													
Water service pipes defective ...	8	9	13	11	10	9	13	9	8	10	5	10	115
WATER CLOSETS													
Water-closets choked or defective ...	16	9	11	9	21	6	6	23	12	9	19	7	148
Cisterns defective ...	—	2	13	3	3	6	4	9	6	8	2	3	59
Water-closet compartments dirty ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	8
GENERAL													
White-washing of common passages and stairs ...	7	1	12	14	24	9	1	—	3	—	—	—	71
Common Staircases defective ...	—	—	—	3	5	2	2	7	1	—	3	3	26
Wash-houses defective ...	2	1	1	3	5	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	22
Coalhouses and cellars defective ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	7
Privy middens foul or defective ...	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	19
Dry closets foul or defective ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ashpits foul or defective ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Surfacing of courts, etc., defective ...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Houses and bedding, etc., therein filthy ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Accumulations of offensive matter, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	7
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4
Totals ...	216	144	187	142	202	172	204	220	230	286	231	251	2,485

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	Samples	Number	Number
	Inspections	Inspections	taken	Detected	of Sources
Coal Dross Washers	28	68	24	50	13
Ammonia, etc., works	10	21	11	15	5
Paper Mills	3	36	16	12	3
Print Dye Works, etc.	3	25	10	—	2
Sewage Works and Drainage					
Outfalls	—	69	34	14	10
Streams, etc.	—	1,506	790	—	—
Mine Waters	—	18	6	—	—
Miscellaneous	21	42	15	14	11
Totals	65	1,785	906	105	44

SAMPLES.—It will be noted that the number of samples taken are considerably less than in previous years. This is accounted for by the excessively heavy rainfall during the last three months of the year when the rivers and streams were swollen for long periods by continuous rain causing flood water conditions to be the rule rather than the exception. Under these abnormal conditions, which continued intermittently for fairly long periods, debris was seen floating on the surface and the disturbance of the silt, etc., from the bed of the various rivers and streams rendered sampling valueless.

TRADE POLLUTIONS.—The total number of mining and manufacturing pollutions detected was 105. Of these 50 came from coal-dross washing plants, 15 from gas works and distillation plants, 12 from paper mills, 14 from sewage works and septic tanks and filters ; the remainder included oil discharged from works.

COAL DROSS WASHINGS.—There were 27 coal dross washers on the register at the end of the year. Castlehill Colliery, Carlisle, was closed during the year and although Broomfield Colliery, Larkhall, also ceased production, the washer has been retained to deal with the coal dross from Overwood Colliery.

Pollutions were detected from 13 of the collieries with coal dross washers with more or less serious pollution of the Douglas Water, the North Calder Water, the South Calder Water and the Mouse headstream. The attention of the National Coal Board officials was directed to these pollutions and, where necessary, meetings were held at the collieries resulting in remedial measures being undertaken expeditiously to repair defective pumping installations and settling ponds.

KINGSHILL NO. 1 COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—The new coal washing plant and closed circuit at this colliery, referred to in last Annual Report, was completed during the year. It has been in operation since August with a consequent improvement in the effluent discharging to a tributary of the South Calder Water.

WILSONTOWN COLLIERY, FORTH.—A new small settling pond was constructed at this colliery resulting in an improvement in the condition of the Mouse headstream.

BLANTYREFERME COLLIERY.—Two pollutions, due to defects at the pump, were detected and these were remedied after consultation with the local management.

SOUTH CALDER WATER.—Systematic sampling of this stream from Coltness Old Mill Bridge to the Roman Bridge at Bothwellhaugh was carried out. In the month of October the County Drainage Engineer's attention was directed to a serious sewage pollution of this stream which, after investigation, was discovered to be due to a fractured sewer in Shotts discharging untreated sewage to the South Calder. The necessary repair was carried out without delay.

I have to record the erasure from the register of the following sources of pollution which formerly affected the South Calder Water (*a*) Shotts Gas Works ceased production at the end of 1953 (*b*) the National Coal Board Water Softening Plant at Shotts closed down at the beginning of the year. With the new coal washing plant and closed circuit now in operation at Kingshill No. 1 Colliery referred to above the condition of this stream should materially improve.

RIVER CLYDE.—Regular examinations and sampling of the river and its tributaries in South Lanarkshire were continued and the few minor pollutions detected were immediately dealt with. Systematic

sampling of the Clyde from Camp Bridge, Motherwell, to Dalmarnock Bridge, Rutherglen, was carried out. The results of the analyses of the samples disclosed the river to be, on the whole, a reasonably clean stream as far as Cambuslang Bridge. Below this point, and particularly at Eastfield where the joint intercepting sewer is heavily surcharged, the river is polluted although improving a little by the time it reaches Dalmarnock Bridge.

To emphasise the importance of prompt notice being given of pollutions I would record the instance of a telephone message to my house about 7 p.m. on 15th June of oil pollution in the lade at Clydesmill Power Station, Cambuslang. The Rivers Pollution Inspector was informed also by telephone, and after investigation he traced the pollution to Hallside Steel Works. This firm had recently changed one of their furnaces from coal to oil heating and due to a fractured tube in the overhead tube line conveying heavy oil to the furnace a considerable amount of oil was deposited on the ground.

The oil was allowed to lie with the result that a heavy rain-storm washed oil and surface water to the drains which eventually found its way to the River Clyde via a surface water ditch and the Newton Burn. Had the Shift Engineer waited till the next day before making the complaint the source of the pollution would, in all probability not have been traced as the river had resumed its normal appearance by then.

The Hon. Secretary of the Clyde Angling Protection Association was advised over two years ago of the Rivers Inspector's house telephone number so that members of his Association could report immediately any pollutions in the stream detected after office hours.

BOTHLYN BURN.—During the latter half of the year the Auchengeich Sewage Works were completed and are now in full operation with consequent improvement in the condition of the stream.

The construction of a new pumping station at Bridgend is now completed but is awaiting a supply of electric current before becoming operative. Immediately the current is provided the sewage from this district will be pumped to Auchengeich works for treatment.

As and when the mineral position permits Gartcosh will be connected to the sewer system discharging into Auchengeich.

MINE WATERS.—Six samples of mine water as pumped from the mine were taken and no pollutions detected.

AMMONIA WORKS.—21 inspections were made to six sources of pollution. Eleven samples were taken at the outfalls and 58 from the streams receiving the discharge from the various Gas Works, etc. Fifteen pollutions were detected and the Gas Board officials' attention was directed to these pollutions, which were immediately rectified. The main sources of pollution were at Cambuslang, Carluke and Uddingston Gas Works and Shettleston Chemical Works.

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 except on one occasion when a serious pollution was detected in the adjacent stream due to an obstruction in a manhole within the works. The obstruction was immediately removed.

The flow of ammoniacal liquor to the South Calder Water from Crowley Russell's Tar Distillation Plant at Shotts continued to be regulated so that at no time during the year did a sample of the stream at Allanton Old or New Mills reveal a phenols content exceeding 0.5 parts per 100,000.

The attention of the Shettleston Oil and Chemical Co., Ltd., was directed to a serious pollution from their Tar Distillation Plant at Baillieston. The management were asked to expedite the completion of the remedial measures referred to in last year's Annual Report. No further pollutions were detected.

PAPER MILLS.—Thirty-six inspections were made at the three paper mills in the County. Sixteen samples were taken of the effluents from the settling tanks and of these 12 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.

CLYDE PAPER MILLS, EASTFIELD.—The attention of the management was directed to a serious pollution of the River Clyde from the new Dorr-Oliver plant at the Clyde Paper Mills, Eastfield. At a meeting held at the mills it was found that the valve to the tank was choked with pulp, etc., resulting in untreated waste water finding its way to the river. During the Glasgow Fair holidays the whole plant was cleaned and overhauled following which a considerable improvement was observed in the river.

SAND WASHING.—The two sand-washing plants at Westend Wood, Carnwath and Avonside, by Strathaven, continue to be operated in a satisfactory manner.

GARTVERRIE QUARRY, GLENBOIG.—The attention of the owners of this quarry was directed to the silting of the ditches and the Glenboig Burn by sand-washing operations. The silting of the Glenboig Burn was extensive and resulted in flooding of waste ground between two football pitches. After negotiation the owner of the quarry eventually cleaned the ditches and lowered the depth of the burn to permit of uninterrupted and more rapid flow.

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.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951

The Secretary of State has made orders under the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951, establishing River Purification Boards for the Solway, Tweed, Lothians and Forth areas.

In the meantime the County Council will continue as the appropriate Authority for River Pollution Prevention until the Clyde River Purification Board comes into operation on a date to be specified by the Secretary of State.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—1954.

In 1949 the County was formed into a Special Scavenging District and became one unit, in respect of the collection and disposal of household refuse, for administrative and executive purposes and, although

cleansing in itself remains a delegated function of the District Councils, in respect of administration within their respective areas, other executive and financial control is governed by the County Council through the Special Districts Committee.

Prior to 1943, when there were 62 Special Scavenging Districts, each one was administered and operated as a circumscribed and self-contained entity entirely independent of its neighbours and with no connection therewith except in some cases the fortuitous fact that it was operated by the same District Council, being in a Scavenging District within the same District Council Area. By this system each Special District was as foreign to its neighbours as if there was no community of interests as integral parts of the County for other major purposes.

In the last five years there have been many changes for the better. The formation of the County Special Scavenging District in place of the former separate districts; the introduction of a direct labour service in many districts, thus dispensing with the former contract service; the introduction of a better type of refuse collection vehicle and the back door collecting system operating in almost all parts of the County.

All these improvements have of course, given rise to many other problems, e.g., the provision of satisfactory welfare, canteen and washing facilities for the employees.

Cleansing is one of the most important public services and it continues to expand in the County year by year. To maintain this service at a high level the Sanitary staff now require to devote more time to Cleansing and, with his other multifarious duties, the Sanitary Inspector's day is indeed full and varied. However, it will be seen from the figures disclosed in this report that the statistics of the service must be collated and examined constantly if efficient and effective control is to be maintained.

Responsible as the Public Cleansing Service is for the collection and disposal of the daily wastes of the household, shop, office and factory, it must operate efficiently with the minimum of disorganisation in adverse weather conditions in order to satisfy the needs of every member of the public, and create a solid foundation upon which the County Council can establish an efficient service covering the health and well-being of the community. Dustbins must be emptied regularly

and the contents disposed of in an economical and speedy manner. It is a service which the public cannot carry out for themselves by any alternative open to them, and, if only for that reason, is one which must be carried out with the maximum regularity and efficiency.

The collection of refuse throughout the County is confined to what is defined as household refuse, which does not include garden refuse, although in an effort to assist householders to dispose of their garden refuse the County Council some years ago agreed that all garden refuse, which cannot be reasonably disposed of otherwise, was to be removed, provided the whole refuse from the dwelling did not exceed one bin load at each collection.

There is no doubt there are certain difficulties to be faced by occupiers of new houses in the removal of garden refuse but I would point out that to collect all garden refuse which could include rubble, earth, stones, etc., would place too great a burden on the Scavenging Service in addition to the very considerable increase in expenditure which would require to be recovered through the County Special Scavenging District rate.

Now to the backbone of the service—the men themselves. Throughout the County, to deal with the collection of household refuse, the direct labour staff now employed comprises a personnel of 293. No other employees of the County Council are so much in personal contact with the daily life of the public, working as they do under the daily observation of users of the highways and calling at every house in the area at frequent intervals, they must of necessity, be subjected to much more criticism than employees in other branches of the County Council service and the efficiency of the Cleansing service is judged almost solely upon the conduct and attitude of these employees.

Any steps, therefore, which can be taken to enable these essential workers to be adequately protected from the weather, and to appear clean and smart are bound to reduce the incidence of sickness, improve morale, result in a more economical and efficient operation of the service, and create a more favourable impression on the public. There is no doubt that the more attractive the job, the better chance of the right type of employee being retained in the service who will take a pride in his work, and consequently help in improving the hygienic conditions of the community and also reducing the cost to the rate-payer.

The labour position in many districts has improved and the quality of the men engaged is more satisfactory. The retention of a more permanent cleansing staff is not only of considerable benefit to the service generally but assists materially in the administrative operations which are necessitated by such a large staff as is required in the County.

Whilst the wages and conditions for the employees are laid down by the Joint Industrial Council and the improvements in this connection are assisting in recruiting more suitable employees, there are other facilities such as spray baths, lockers, and canteens, all of which must be provided at the various depots before it can be said that the County Council have provided conditions to permit the retention of a contented staff in the Cleansing Service.

Wages in the County of Lanark as at 31st December, were :—

Foreman	...	...	...	...	...	£9	0	3
Driver	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	6
Loader	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	6
Coup Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	6

The above rates include 12s. per week dirty money (except Foremen) and 2s. per week for Loaders and Coup Attendants after being 13 weeks in the service. The rates do not, however, include the extra 5s. per week paid to employees who are engaged in emptying privy middens or to drivers of vehicles of an unladen weight of over 5 tons.

The overall increase of 12s. per week from last year was made up of an increase of 3s. 6d. per week as from 1st January, increase of 3s. 6d. per week on dirty money from 15th May and a further increase of 5s. 6d. per week from 16th August.

The following table shows the distribution of the staff throughout the nine District Council areas :—

District	Drivers	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Public Convenience Attendants	Watchmen	Foremen	Total
First	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Second	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Third	4	13	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	19
Fourth	5	21	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	31
Fifth	6	18	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	34
Sixth	11	36	—	3	6	1	—	—	1	60
Seventh	5	20	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	31
Eighth	5	24	6	4	1	4	1	1	1	47
Ninth	9	39	—	2	1	1	3	—	1	56
Total	49	181	12	15	10	7	14	1	4	293

There has been an increase of sickness and absenteeism amongst the employees during the year. The absenteeism cannot be accounted for, but the sickness, I think, was due to the atrocious weather experienced throughout the year. There were 2,501 man-days lost for which Doctors' certificates were produced and a total of £1,984 17s. 9d. expended on sick pay. This is an increase of 335 man-days and £511 15s. 1d. over last year.

Details of the reported sicknesses were as follows :—

			Days.	£	s.	d.
Respiratory Disease	...	...	980	£802	12	0
Gastric Conditions	...	...	136	101	16	4
Rheumatic Conditions	...	...	244	201	2	5
Injuries	...	...	233	180	1	9
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	60	58	13	8
Skin Conditions	...	...	114	104	7	6
Various Others	...	...	734	536	4	1
			<u>2,501</u>	<u>£1,984</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>

In addition, a further 2,933 man-days were lost through employees being off duty and not producing a Doctor's certificate. This is an increase of 52 man-days from last year.

Details of the total man-days lost in Districts are as follows :—

District	No. of Days Lost		Percentage of man-days lost
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate	
First	6	—	1·14%
Second	44	109	4·49%
Third	92	30	2·45%
Fourth	426	338	9·40%
Fifth	368	125	5·53%
Sixth	397	1,120	9·65%
Seventh	144	308	5·56%
Eighth	480	519	8·11%
Ninth	544	384	6·32%

Altogether the total number of man-days lost was 5,434.

The number of man-days lost in each month of the year was as follows :—

Month	Number of Days Lost	
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
January	278	376
February	341	316
March	272	289
April	189	252
May	143	167
June	176	244
July	112	264
August	118	177
September	126	195
October	186	194
November	292	224
December	268	235
	2,501	2,933

Nature of Employment	Number of Days Lost	
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
Foremen	15	Nil
Drivers	514	74
Loaders	1,526	2,379
Coupmen	180	194
Back-Court Sweepers	104	138
Bin Boys	47	77
Salvage Men	18	8
Garage Attendants	26	Nil
Public Convenience Attendants	71	63

In the Landward Area of the County there are approximately 82,877 occupied houses and of these 81,230, or 98 per cent., are receiving a household refuse collection service organised by the County Council.

During the year 55 undertakings to pay rates and requesting a service were signed by occupiers and owners outside the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District. These undertakings involved a total of 67 houses and all the requests were complied with.

The following table shows the number of houses being serviced in each district.

District	No. of Houses within Boundary	No. of Houses outwith Boundary	Total No. of Houses	Collections
First ...	1,279	282	1,561	2,775
Second ...	3,712	296	4,008	7,752
Third ...	5,193	487	5,680	10,906
Fourth ...	9,347	233	9,580	19,499
Fifth ...	7,636	102	7,738	15,488
Sixth ...	15,223	13	15,236	34,083
Seventh ...	9,056	242	9,298	18,499
Eighth ...	12,300	14	12,314	34,730
Ninth ...	15,696	119	15,815	28,416
Totals ...	79,442	1,788	81,230	172,148

There are still 3 Contractors engaged in the collection of household refuse from Luggiebank, Calderbank, Glengowan and Caldercruix. However, as more privy middens are being demolished in the Glengowan and Caldercruix areas year by year, it is hoped that contract labour will be eliminated altogether in the very near future.

VEHICLES.—The fleet of vehicles now operating continues to increase in number. Altogether 51 were engaged during the year in the collection of Household Refuse in addition to 2 vehicles used for Kitchen Waste

collection, and a further 2 for providing ashes for Coups. The types of these vehicles are as follows :—

Make.	Number
Dennis 10 cu. yd. (Side Loader)	29
Dennis 10 cu. yd. (Side Loader) (Diesel Engine)	5
Dennis " Paxit " (Rear Loader)	1
Dennis " Paxit " (Rear Loader) (Diesel Engine)	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cu. yd. (Side Loader) ...	3
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yd. (Rear Loader)	4
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yd. (Rear Loader) (Diesel Engine)	2
Thornycroft (Side Loader)	8
Bedford Lorry	1
Fordson Lorry	1

During the year the fleet used 63,217 gallons of petrol and 3,475 gallons of fuel oil, the cost of which was £12,720. The vehicles traversed during the year a distance of 344,925 miles.

The house-to-house refuse collection vehicles vary in petrol consumption from 4-6 miles per gallon. This high figure is accounted for by the fact that the vehicle engine is generally left running continuously throughout the day. This has prompted an examination of the advisability of the provision of Diesel Engines for this type of work.

Six new vehicles were introduced to the service during the year, all being fitted with diesel engines. These were :—

- 2 Shelvoke & Drewry (Fore and Aft Tippers)
- 4 Dennis (Side Loaders)

There are now 8 refuse vehicles fitted with diesel engines operating in the County. In most cases, these vehicles operate on the longer runs within the respective districts so as to cut down the actual running cost and it has been proved beyond any doubt that the diesel engine gives twice as many miles per gallon as the petrol engine. However, in the outlying country districts of the County where a vehicle fitted with a diesel engine would be very economical there is still the drawback of being unable to obtain diesel fuel. Not every garage holds it in stock, and this problem will require to be solved in the near future now the County Council policy is that all new vehicles purchased are to be fitted with diesel engines.

Altogether there were 45 vehicles engaged regularly in the collection of household refuse whilst the pool of spares now consists of three vehicles. Owing, however, to the large fleets of vehicles which are engaged in the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth District Council Areas, it was found necessary to provide a spare vehicle permanently in each of these districts to maintain a regular service.

Four vehicles, which were found to be unsuitable for the work of the Department, were sold during the year.

38,016 loads of refuse were collected during the year amounting in weight to approximately 86,000 tons.

ACCIDENTS.—With such a large fleet of vehicles operating accidents are unavoidable, but I am pleased to record a drop in vehicle accidents of 9 from last year to a total of 38 this year. Eleven of these accidents were caused by vehicles reversing but 13 occurred through no fault on the part of our drivers. In addition there were 31 compensation claims due to injury to scavenging personnel, 2 burglaries and 5 fire claims. One of the fires completely destroyed the Salvage Hut at Morrision Coup, Cambuslang, but a new Nissen Hut has since been erected in its place.

Thirty-three drivers out of a total staff of forty-nine were nominated for Safe Driving Awards. Twenty-two received Diplomas which are given annually to drivers who have, for one calendar year, not been involved in any accident when driving or in charge of a vehicle. The remaining eleven drivers have qualified for five-year medals. These medals are awarded to drivers who have been accident free for the last five years. I think it only right that the recipients of the medals should be mentioned by name in this report. They are :—

Richard Gray	...	...	...	3rd District
John Peacock	...	...	...	3rd District
Alexander Galloway	...	...	...	4th District
James Moore	...	...	...	4th District
John Dempsey	...	...	...	5th District
Daniel O'Rourke	...	...	...	6th District
Robert Stevenson	...	...	...	6th District
John Wilson	...	...	...	6th District
James Burns	...	...	...	8th District
Michael Kelly	...	...	...	9th District
Michael Higgins	...	...	...	9th District

I should also like to mention that in the last five years the driving in the Third District Council Area has been of a very high standard. Not one vehicle accident has occurred in that time and the drivers in that district must be complimented on this achievement.

DISPOSAL.—The system of controlled tipping operating at the many disposal points in the County continues to be carried out in a fairly efficient fashion despite the many difficulties to be faced with in the smaller areas where it is normally impossible to provide mechanical aid and sufficient surface dressing. There is no doubt that the use of mechanical equipment where possible does improve very considerably the tipping conditions and this has been amply proven at Cambuslang and Mount Vernon.

After a demonstration of an angle dozing machine at Fallside Coup and at Cambuslang, it was agreed by the County Council to provide such equipment for use in the Sixth District Council Area at the disposal points at Fallside, Bogs Brae, Newarthill and O'Wood; the intention meantime being to transport the Angle Dozer by trailer to the various tips as required.

The acquisition of ground for the purpose of tipping is becoming somewhat of a problem in various areas and, throughout the year, investigations were carried out at Carluke and Bishopbriggs, High Blantyre and Lesmahagow for this purpose. Whilst not yet successful in the Carluke area, arrangements have been completed for the use of a former Sand Quarry at Crofthead, Bishopbriggs. This will provide disposal facilities for the refuse from the Bishopbriggs district for very many years.

Surface dressing with soil was completed on part of the Cambuslang tip during the year at a cost of £420:

All the refuse tips were treated with Gammexane to prevent the breeding of flies and the County Council Rat Catchers were engaged at regular and frequent intervals throughout the year in the work of rat disinfection.

The approximate total cubic capacity of household refuse deposited in the tips in use throughout the year was 258,000 cubic yards.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.—During the year 362 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 covered galvanised-iron dustbins

of specified cubic capacity. In 46 cases, non-compliance with these Notices 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 dustbins were duly supplied.

GARAGING.—An essential part of every Cleansing Department, however small, is its Depots. They must be adequate in all respects for the garaging and servicing of the vehicles if these are to be maintained in a satisfactory condition and facilities must be provided for the comfort of the employees. It is of extreme importance that canteen facilities should be incorporated together with sprays and locker accommodation.

Plans have been approved for the provision of sprays and baths, etc., at Cambuslang and it is hoped the construction work involved will be completed early in 1955. The use which will be made of these facilities at this Depot will provide an index to the requirements at the other Depots throughout the County.

There is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that such facilities are a *sine qua non* to efficient service and to the retention of staff eager to carry out their duties and serve the public to the very best of their ability. Costs should not be a bar to such improvements as, in my opinion, hygienic conditions are essential in the efficient conduct of a Cleansing Department.

Public Conveniences

At the beginning of the year there were 48 public conveniences in the County. The cost of maintaining these conveniences during the financial year 1953/54 was £4,998. This is an increase of £807 over the previous year. The amount received from the locks was £220; thus, at a penny a time, the users numbered 52,800.

I sometimes doubt if the expenditure incurred on the provision of public conveniences is really worth while. In many conveniences when locks have been repaired and often renewed, they are within a few days again damaged by irresponsible persons and although each case is reported to the police the culprits are rarely traced. It is now not worth while repairing or renewing the locks of the conveniences in certain districts and, of course, by not doing so there must be a decrease in receipts.

I would again sound a note of warning in respect of vandalism which is taking place at existing conveniences. The resultant maintenance costs are extremely heavy and the Committee must, in my view, consider, despite the demand being made for the construction of public conveniences, that, if they continue to be erected, the already considerable annual expenditure will increase to such an extent that the County Council must take serious cognisance of this and decide whether it is advisable to continue with such an expansion of the programme of construction as is envisaged.

Two new conveniences were completed during the year, one at Hamilton Road, Cambuslang, and the other at Roman Place, Bothwellhaugh.

The following, in accordance with the priority programme, were under construction at the end of the year :—

East Kilbride	...	...	Maxwelltown Road
Holytown	...	...	Main Street
Newmains	...	...	Manse Road
Carnwath	...	...	Main Street
Garrowhill	...	...	Baillieston Road
Muirhead	...	...	Bowling Green Road
Tannochside	...	...	Old Edinburgh Road

Extensions

Extensions to the existing County Special Scavenging District were agreed to during the year in the following areas as from 16th May, 1954 :—

Hazelbank	Busby
Kirkfieldbank	Bellshill
Carnwath	Bothwell
Tarbrax	Holytown and New Stevenston
Larkhall	Cleland
Netherburn	Kingshill
Rosebank	Carmunnock
Stonehouse	Glengowan
Strathaven	Stepps
Blantyre	

Salvage

During the year twenty-nine trailers were used in the collection of salvage materials. The tonnage of waste paper collected increased considerably from last year, and this, I think, was due to the fact that the price paid by the Northern Waste Paper Co., Ltd., Glasgow, per ton gradually went up as the demand for the material became greater. The price of the waste paper is agreed quarterly and at the end of the year was as follows :—

Mixed Waste	...	...	...	£7 10s. per ton
Newspaper	...	...	...	£8 0s. per ton
Cardboard	...	...	...	£8 10s. per ton

The salvage receipts for the year were as follows :—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste	...	...	905	—	3	—	4,125	19	9
Waste Paper	...	...	544	—	2	—	3,662	13	8
Tins	...	...	92	8	1	—	269	2	5
Scrap Metal	...	...	28	1	3	9	126	0	5
Aluminium	...	...	—	9	1	5	14	2	9
Lead	...	...	—	—	—	16	0	8	0
Copper	...	...	—	—	1	2	1	8	6
Zinc	...	...	—	—	1	17	0	11	3
Brass	...	...	—	—	3	11	2	12	9
Rags	...	...	4	—	1	—	61	4	0
Carpets	...	...	—	4	1	—	0	10	6
Flock	...	...	—	1	—	24	0	4	10
String	...	...	—	2	1	—	0	17	0
Hair	...	...	—	1	3	1	2	9	3
Totals	...	...	1,574	12	—	1	£8,268	5	1

KITCHEN WASTE.—There are two vehicles engaged in the collection of kitchen waste, and during the year they traversed a distance of 21,830 miles, consuming 3,705 gallons of petrol amounting in cost to £684 9s.

During the year the Concentrator Plant at Motherwell for the treatment of waste food was closed down and necessitated a re-arrangement

of disposal of the collection in the Sixth District Council Area. After some enquiry as to the needs of various pig-feeders for this material, a contract was entered into with Mr. J. D. Kirkby, Pig Breeder, for the purchase at a price of £4 15s. per ton of all kitchen waste collected in the Sixth District Council Area.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1954, the amount and value of materials collected are as follows :—

Waste Paper	...	13,387 tons valued at	£89,758
Other Materials	...	36,144 tons valued at	£65,939
Total	... ..	49,531	£155,697

Collection and Disposal Costs

The expenditure on collection and disposal of household refuse continues to increase year after year and, owing to the yearly housing expansion, it will continue to do so for many years to come. So long as a town or county expands, so must the cleansing service expand with it.

During the financial year from 16th May, 1953, to 15th May, 1954, the total expenditure in respect of the scavenging services amounted to £163,227, an increase of £14,715 on the previous year. Once again this increase was due mainly to wage increases, and additional petrol and oil consumed by the increasing number of vehicles in the service.

The receipts for the year showed an upward trend from the previous financial year. There was an increase of £3,148, the total overall receipts being £16,022. The increase was due to the market in respect of waste paper being more open, and to the upward trend in the price per ton.

I am of the opinion that, in some districts where storage accommodation is available, a more spirited effort could be made to collect more waste paper and, in the other areas, serious endeavour must be made to provide the necessary accommodation for the purpose.

The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 16th May, 1953, to 15th May, 1954 :—

Number of Houses serviced in the County 81,230 (Estimated Population 308,674)	Total Expendi- ture	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Collection Costs, including Wages, Repairs and Main- tenance, etc.	£119,220	£1 9 4.2	£387 1 6.7
Disposal Costs, including Wages and Maintenance, etc.	7,127	0 1 9	£23 2 9.5
Overall Costs (excluding Capital Repayment) ...	£126,347	£1 11 1.3	£410 4 4.2

Cost per head of the population per week 1.88d.

Cost per house per week 7.17d.

It was estimated that during the current financial year 1954-55, the cost of collection and disposal of Household Refuse within the County Special Scavenging District would be £182,321 whilst the receipts would amount to £32,667 leaving a balance of £149,654 to be obtained from rates, necessitating a rate of 1s. 5½d. per £ of valuation to be assessed equally on owner and occupier. This is a halfpenny less than the rate for the previous year, and is a remarkable achievement when consideration is given to the substantial increase in wages to the Scavenging personnel which is to be borne in the present financial year estimates.

In conclusion, I would emphasise that the Cleansing Service is one of the most important in the sphere of environmental health and should be considered by the Local Authority to be as essential as the necessity for pure food and water.

It should keep pace with the development of all other public health services, no matter at what cost. The communities must be served efficiently and the employees in the field of Cleansing must be provided with the necessary welfare, etc., facilities which will ensure their contentment and pride in this service with the resultant benefit to the ratepayers.

Conclusion

The year under review was one of intense departmental activity and I have to record my thanks and appreciation to the members of my staff, both inspectorial and clerical, for their whole-hearted co-operation throughout the year.

My indebtedness must also be expressed to the members of the County Council for their consideration in the many aspects of local problems which their personal contact with my Department necessitates.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

County Health Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, *10th April, 1955.*

BURGH OF BIGGAR**Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1954**

HOUSING.—The block of four houses, referred to in last Annual Report, was completed and allocated in the early months of the year. No further building operations by the Town Council were commenced during the year.

Eight plans were lodged and approved during the year, dealing with the erection of bungalows, garages, greenhouses, etc. Regular visits were made during the progress of the various works, and drain tests were carried out where necessary. Amongst the projects completed at the end of the year was one new bungalow in South Back Road, while another in Stephen Avenue was nearing completion.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—With no new houses under construction, the question of unfit houses receded into the background, and no developments under this heading took place during the year. The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, however, requires a new assessment of the housing needs of the Burgh in respect of unfit houses, and this question will be gone into thoroughly in the early part of 1955.

ALLOCATIONS.—During the year five applicants for new houses were visited and points allotted for their respective housing conditions in accordance with the Town Council's points scheme.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.—No improvements, resulting from action by this Department, were carried out during the year.

SEASONAL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION.—There is no seasonal workers' accommodation within the Burgh, and no applications in this respect were received during the year.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.—No applications for certificates under the above Act were received during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.—Routine samples of water were taken in the Burgh during the year, all proving satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.—Certain repairs and renewals to the Sewage Purification Works, referred to in last Annual Report, were carried out during the year and, while considerable improvement was effected, the occasional overflow into the burn near the Sewage Works was not completely eliminated. The Town Council latterly referred the matter to the County Drainage Engineer, who had the problem under consideration at the end of the year.

The break in the sewer at the point where it runs along the bed of the burn, referred to in last Annual Report, was satisfactorily repaired in the early months 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 and by van, 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 17 Factories and Workshops within the Burgh, 16 mechanical and 1 non-mechanical, comprising the following trades :—Sausage manufacturers, 4 ; Bakers, 2 ; Cabinetmakers, 1 ; Upholsterers, 1 ; Blacksmith, 1 ; Engineers, 1 ; Plumbers, 1 ; Joiners, 1 ; Motor Engineers, 4 ; Gasworks, 1. The standard of cleanliness was found to be generally satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK, ETC., ACT, 1951.—The upholstery business within the Burgh is registered in terms of the above Act, but during the year, while routine inspections were made, work in this respect was virtually non-existent and no workers were being employed. The premises were retained on the list of factories, pending a decision by the proprietor as to his future intentions, but, as no stock was being held, no samples of filling materials were taken.

NUISANCES.—Regular inspections were made throughout the Burgh for the detection of nuisance conditions, but these were few and far between. On the rare occasions when action was necessary, a word to the owner or factor or, at most, an intimation, was sufficient to have the required remedial measures carried out. No court proceedings were instituted during the year.

ICE-CREAM.—There are now only 3 registered Ice-Cream premises within the Burgh, 2 for manufacture and sale, and 1 for sale only. Regular routine inspections were made throughout the year, and the premises were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory manner.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—No complaint was to be found in the standard of cleanliness in the public service vehicles plying in this area.

TENTS AND VANS.—No cases involving tents and vans were met with in the area of the Burgh during the year.

SCAVENGING.—The collection of refuse within the Burgh continued to be satisfactorily carried out by a staff in the direct employment of the Town Council, the refuse being disposed of in a coup at Oxgate.

Complaint was again made during the year by the farmer whose land adjoins the refuse coup regarding the depositing on the coup of sheep offal from the slaughterhouse. The cause of the trouble can be attributed in the first instance to the slaughterhouse employees who, by their apparent carelessness, allow such material to find its way into the portable tank which is kept for the removal of liquid waste from the slaughterhouse. On the other hand, the scavenging employees, who remove and empty the tank daily, have instructions that, should any pieces of offal be found in the tank, they will ensure that they are properly buried. It seems clear that this part of the contract is not always being adhered to.

The foreman contractor at the slaughterhouse was advised of the serious nature of the complaint, and took it upon himself to ensure that there would be no further cause for complaint. The scavenging employees were also re-instructed regarding their duties in this respect, and, from then till the end of the year, no further complaint had arisen.

The public conveniences in the Burgh were maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year.

UNSOOUND FOOD.—Several inspections of food in the shops in the Burgh were carried out during the year and a total of 67 lbs. seized as unsound. Such items were removed and buried in the refuse coup.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.—The services of the County Ratcatcher were utilised wherever 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 kept in a satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Burgh Slaughterhouse continued to be maintained in a generally satisfactory condition.

Complaint was received during the year regarding the presence of blood in the burn, and, while samples proved negative, the matter was thoroughly investigated. It was thought at first that a small surface channel at the back of the slaughtering hall was the cause, as this discharged directly to the burn, and received a fair volume of water when the slaughtering hall was being hosed out. A choke occurred in the drainage system a short time later, however, and in the course of having it cleared, it was found that a manhole was partially blocked, and causing a certain amount of overflow, at times, to the burn. Since this was attended to no further cause for complaint has been found.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—No cause for complaint was to be found in the maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
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County Health Department,
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HAMILTON, 10th April, 1955.