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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

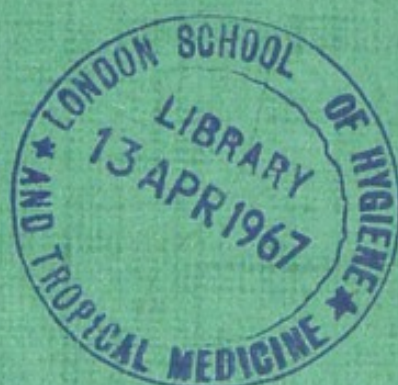
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FOR THE YEAR 1956

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64939





COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK:

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1956.


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GLASGOW:

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# STAFF.

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### County Medical Officer of Health.

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### Supervisor of Home Helps.

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

† Appointed 16/11/56.



# COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### Introduction to the Report of Health Conditions in the County during the year 1956

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 ended 31st December, 1956.

The Report follows the lines laid down over the years, and indicates the work done by the Public Health Department, and also the various vital statistics, by which that work may be judged.

Infantile mortality has again increased. The rate in 1956 was 34 deaths per thousand live births. In 1955 it was 31, in 1954 it was 29, and in 1953 it was 34. So there has been no advance over the last four years. It is perhaps worth while trying to follow the trends of infant mortality at the various ages over the last few years. The following small table brings out the point :—

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Deaths in first week ... ..	121	111	101	100	101	116
Deaths in second, third and fourth weeks ... ..	17	19	18	19	22	18
Deaths in second to twelfth months ... ..	80	63	62	87	110	104
Total infant deaths ... ..	218	193	181	206	233	238

This table shows clearly that, over the years, the deaths in the first month of life remain very constant in number, while those later in the first year have fallen. In 1956, both components showed a rise. The interpretation of this is to be found in the causes of death. Those occurring in the early days and weeks are prematurity, congenital defects of various kinds and the hazards of being born. To a very large extent these are associated with pregnancy and parturition and not with independent existence. In a large measure, therefore, their reduction falls to the obstetrician, both in respect of better care, and of research into causes. The fact that deaths associated with separate existence have also increased cannot be regarded with complacency. These deaths are occurring after the child has come into the care of the health visitor. Three lines need to be followed here. Firstly, an examination of the basic training of Lanarkshire womanhood in preparation for motherhood ; secondly, the training of the expectant mother for mothercraft ; and thirdly, an examination of the best use of the time of the health visitor.

The number of women who died from the effects of childbirth was 2, the same as last year. The rate is fractionally lower, because the number of births was greater. The figure remains at a very low level.



New cases of tuberculosis in which the diagnosis was confirmed numbered 503, of which 451 were respiratory and 52 non-respiratory. The former figure is one more than last year, and about 200 below that for the quinquennium immediately following the war. The latter figure is about two-thirds of that for the previous year, and less than half that for the quinquennium 1951-55. These figures are, of their kind, reasonably satisfactory, but should be substantially exceeded in the current and forthcoming years, as a result of mass radiography surveys. Cases of tuberculosis under supervision totalled 4,279, a rise of 30 on the previous year. While this is a formidable total, it is far better to keep such a number under supervision than to allow them to spread the infection for lack of supervision.

Infectious diseases were more prevalent and more lethal than in the previous year. It should, however, be borne in mind that of the 202 deaths, 195 were due to pneumonia or tuberculosis, leaving only 7 to other causes. Of these 7, diphtheria accounted for 2, the first deaths from this disease for several years, and a sharp reminder to all that every child should be immunised.

The prevention of accidents in the home was raised in a circular from the Department of Health for Scotland in April, 1957. By that time this Annual Report was too far advanced for the formal treatment of the subject. Brief mention is, therefore, being made here. The only source of information has so far been the Council's nursing staff, and it is quite certain that many accidents—probably a substantial majority—occur without information reaching this Department. In the nature of things, more is heard about accidents to young children, as they are visited in their homes by health visitors; as there is no scheme of visitation of old folk, information about their domiciliary misadventures is fragmentary. In 1956, information was received about 68 accidents, of which one was fatal, and necessitating 16 admissions to hospital. The numbers attributed to the chief causes were as follows :—

Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	56
Fractures and Sprains	...	...	...	...	5
Bruises and Surface Wounds	...	...	...	...	2
Electrical injuries	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	4
					—
					68

The age of 57 of the patients was under five years. In the course of their domiciliary visits, the health visitors stress the need for fireguards, the use of proper clothing, and the dangers associated with boiling pots and pans on cookers and tables. They also stress the need for a cot for each child, and the dangers of suffocation where a child sleeps with his parents.

Yours faithfully,

I. C. MONRO,

*County Medical Officer.*

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BECKFORD STREET,

HAMILTON, 18th July, 1957.



## STATISTICS

	Lanark County (Landward).	Lanark Burgh.	Biggar Burgh.	Total.
Population estimated, 1956 (June)	310,154	8,166	1,465	319,785
Live Births (corrected) ... ..	6,235	142	16	6,393
Illegitimate Births (corrected) ... ..	199	3	—	202
Still Births (corrected) ... ..	160	3	—	163
Deaths (corrected) ... ..	3,414	94	23	3,531
Infantile Deaths (corrected) ... ..	210	7	—	217
Marriages Registered ... ..	2,286	90	17	2,393

The numbers of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, were 89,555 and 969 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows:—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward) ... ..	86,512	932
Burgh of Biggar ... ..	524	6
Burgh of Lanark ... ..	2,519	31
	<u>89,555</u>	<u>969</u>

**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 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
1955	6,257	19.7	3,481	11.0	194	31
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	6,055	19.2	3,499	11.1	209	34
1956	6,393	20.0	3,531	11.0	217	34

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

Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	64
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	10

Malignant Neoplasms ... 536

Heart Diseases—

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	58
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	...	1,022
Other Diseases of Heart	...	45
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	66

1,191

Respiratory Diseases—

Influenza	...	13
Pneumonia	...	119
Bronchitis	...	109
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	112

353

Digestive System—

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	19
Appendicitis	...	7
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	23
Gastritis and Duodenitis	...	2
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	...	19
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	11
Other Diseases of Liver	...	16
Other Digestive Diseases	...	8

105

Nervous System—

Vascular lesions affecting central Nervous System	...	501
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	...	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	47

551

### Cancer

During 1956 the number of deaths attributed to Malignant Neoplasms was 536 compared with 574 in 1955. This total comprised 277 males and 259 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

## MALES

## FEMALES

SITE OF LESION	MALES										FEMALES										Both Sexes
	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total			
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	9	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	8	17		
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum :																					
(a) Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	6	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	9		
(b) Stomach and small Intes- tine including																					
Duodenum ...	—	—	—	5	9	11	17	9	51	—	—	—	—	4	7	12	15	38	89		
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	7	12	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	9	21		
(d) Liver and Biliary																					
passage ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	6	12		
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	13	20		
(f) Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2		
(g) Large Intes- tine including																					
Bowel un- specified ...	—	—	—	—	5	3	13	10	31	—	—	—	2	3	9	11	17	42	73		
Respiratory Organs :																					
(a) Larynx ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1		
(b) Trachea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(c) Bronchus ...	—	—	—	2	12	22	8	2	46	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	2	10	56		
(d) Lung ...	—	—	—	2	5	13	10	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	33		
(e) Mediastinum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2		
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	8	7	3	28	28		
Other ...																					
Female																					
Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	5	2	19	19		
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	8	4	14	5	11	43	46		
Male																					
Genito- urinary Organs	—	—	—	1	3	3	11	15	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33		
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Other or Unspeci- fied Sites ...	3	2	3	3	6	11	5	5	38	1	2	1	1	4	8	9	7	33	71		
Totals ...	4	2	3	13	44	74	80	57	277	1	2	4	20	28	67	70	67	259	536		



# PNEUMOCONIOSIS

During the year the number of deaths attributed to Pneumoconiosis was 83. In addition a total of 46 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
	2	21	29	17	69	Coal Miner
	—	2	2	—	4	General Labourer
	—	1	—	—	1	Steelworker
	—	1	1	1	3	Foundry Labourer
	—	—	1	—	1	Lead Miner
	—	1	—	1	2	Bricklayer
	1	—	—	—	1	Cranedriver
	—	1	—	—	1	Engineer's Labourer
	—	1	—	—	1	Agricultural Worker
Total	3	28	33	19	83	

(b) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF DEATH.

	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
	1	9	15	9	34	Coal Miner
	1	1	1	—	3	General Labourer
	—	3	—	1	4	Steelworker
	—	1	—	—	1	Engineer's Labourer
	—	1	—	—	1	Gas Worker
	—	—	1	—	1	Motor Driver
	—	—	1	—	1	Stores Porter
	—	—	1	—	1	Blacksmith
Total	2	15	19	10	46	

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED  
DURING 1956.

				Notified.	Confirmed.	Died.
Anthrax	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	16	11	1
Chickenpox	...	...	...	196	196	—
Cholera	...	...	...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	3	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	32	2	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	604	384	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	60	56	—
Food Poisoning...	...	...	...	20	5	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	4	—	—
Leprosy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	1	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	301	301	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	35	35	—
Plague	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	24	23	2
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	840	583	119
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	...	...	...	56	29	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	7	6	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	8	7	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	322	302	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	2	2	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	451	416	64
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	52	50	10
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	4	2	—
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	1,205	1,200	—
Total	...	...	...	4,244	3,611	202



**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.		
Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	General Medical Practitioners	Total	Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	General Medical Practitioners	Total
A ... 720	1,901	2,621	3	271	274
B ... —	—	—	—	238	238
C ... —	—	—	—	251	251
D ... 22	118	140	—	112	112
Total 742	2,019	2,761	3	872	875

A—Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th—10th day.

B—Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th—7th day.

C—Reaction greatest at 2nd—3rd day.

D—No local reaction.

In addition to the above figures six persons were vaccinated (one primary vaccination and five re-vaccinations) but left the district without being inspected.

**Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.**

Table D1 shows the incidence of diphtheria during the past six 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.
<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	—
1955 ...	36	1	—	—	0.003	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55 ...	40	2	—	—	0.006	—
1956 ...	32	2	2	100.0	0.006	0.062

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in respect of all but two of the patients notified as follows:—tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 26; laryngitis, 1; pharyngitis, 1; glandular fever, 1; negative, 1.

All notified patients were removed to hospital.

During the year 24,000 units of antitoxin were supplied to two practitioners direct from the County Health Department.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

IMMUNISED FOR FIRST TIME.			RE-ACTIVATING DOSES.		
Local Health Authority's Medical Staff.	General Medical Practitioners.	Total	Local Health Authority's Medical Staff.	General Medical Practitioners.	Total
Pre-school					
Children 1,354	2,693	4,047	1,130	264	1,394
Scholars 1,566	34	1,600	8,673	309	8,982
Total	2,920	2,727	5,647	573	10,376

### Scarlet Fever.

Table D II shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past six 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.
<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	—
1955 ...	280	269	—	—	0·85	—
<i>Quinquennial Average</i>						
1951-55 ...	499	468	—	—	1·48	—
1956 ...	322	302	—	—	0·94	—



The number of patients removed to hospital was 232 or 72.05 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	102	185	11	2	—	—	302

Altered diagnoses :—The diagnosis was revised in 20 of the patients removed to hospital as follows:—tonsillitis, 1; rubella 2; septic rash, 1; dermatitis, 1; abscess groin, 1; measles, 6; allergic erythema, 1; urticaria, 1; In six instances no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected.

Housing Accommodation relating to confirmed cases :—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	...	4	37	71	67	21	9	3	212
Home	...	1	17	26	32	9	5	—	90
Total	...	5	54	97	99	30	14	3	302

### Enteric Group.

Table D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past six 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.
<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	—
1955	12	10	—	—	0.031	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	7	5	1	20.0	0.016	0.03
1956	4	2	—	—	0.006	—

All four patients notified were removed to hospital and in two instances 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	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ages	...	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.			
Cases	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2			

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Sixteen notifications were received. Cases confirmed amounted to 11 with 1 death. All patients were treated in hospital. After observation the diagnosis was revised in 5 instances as follows:— pneumonia, 2; brain abscess, 1; debility, 1; renal colic, 1.

### Pneumonia.

Eight hundred and sixty-four patients were brought to the notice of the Department, 776 being notified and 88 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths. Of these 606 were confirmed cases.

Six hundred and fifty-nine patients or 76.27 per cent., were removed to hospital.

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

TABLE D IV.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<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
1955	823	551	91	16.51	1.73	2.87
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	956	709	108	15.23	2.25	3.42
1956	864	606	119	19.63	1.89	3.72



MORTALITY.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered \*119, giving a fatality-rate of 19·63, and a death-rate of 0·372 per 1,000 of the population.

\*This figure does not include 2 deaths 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 ...	53	89	58	74	35	49	30	23	32	29	48	86	606
Deaths ...	18	18	13	8	5	5	3	3	12	7	9	18	119

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 ...	583	90	71	54	44	76	115	133
Influenzal ...	23	1	—	1	2	6	5	8
Total ...	606	91	71	55	46	82	120	141
Deaths ...	114	34	6	1	1	6	16	51
Fatality-rate ...	19·63	37·36	8·45	1·8	6·52	7·31	15·0	36·17

Of the 119 deaths from pneumonia, 17 had taken place before notification was received and 88 occurred in cases which were not notified at all.

Of the 606 cases, 205 were treated at home and 401 were treated in hospital.

### Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

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

There were 56 notified cases, 29 of these being confirmed.

Table D V shows the prevalence of poliomyelitis during the past six 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.
<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
1955	...	85	50	2	4.0	0.157	0.06
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>							
1951-55	...	49	32	2	7.83	0.101	0.06
1956	...	56	29	—	—	0.09	—

### INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Table I shows the monthly and geographical distribution of the 29 confirmed cases.



POLIOMYELITIS—1956. TABLE I.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>Douglas Parish</i>														
Douglas ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Carstairs Parish</i>														
Carstairs Junction	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Lanark Parish</i>														
Cleghorn ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Hamilton Parish</i>														
Limekilnburn	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
<i>Stonehouse Parish</i>														
Stonehouse	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Blantyre Parish</i>														
Blantyre ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>East Kilbride</i>														
East Kilbride	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
<i>Bothwell Parish</i>														
Bellshill ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	5
Bothwell	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Carfin ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Newarthill	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
<i>Shotts Parish</i>														
Shotts ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Cambuslang Parish</i>														
Cambuslang	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
<i>Cadder Parish</i>														
Gartcosh	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Glenboig ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Old Monkland</i>														
Bargeddie	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lanark Burgh	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	...	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	5	9	3	4	29

It will be observed that as in 1955 the cases were spread throughout the County.

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

#### AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

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

# POLIOMYELITIS—1956.

TABLE II.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	3
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	14
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 plus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	4	1	8	1	2	1	4	—	23	6

The ratio of males to females was 23 to 6. No case was under the age of one year. The greatest number, namely 17, occurred in the 5-15 age group.



Twenty-eight of the confirmed cases were removed to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell. The remaining case was detected in the late stage of the disease and required out-patient treatment only.

The other 27 patients were removed to hospital and proved not to be suffering from Poliomyelitis.

### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

A scheme for the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis was announced by the Department of Health for Scotland in February 1956, with instructions to register those children born in the years 1947 to 1954 inclusive, whose parents gave their consent.

The propaganda, carried out through the medium of the press, local medical practitioners and headmasters of schools resulted in 21,860 children within these age groups being registered.

The vaccine which became available toward the end of April was limited in supply and only sufficient to protect approximately 2,400 children in selected age groups was received.

Vaccinations were carried out entirely by the County Health Medical Staff during the months of May, June and December, and by 31/12/56, 2,287 children had been fully protected.

The work proceeded smoothly without incident, and there were no untoward results.

Table III shows the number and age-distribution of all children who received a course of two injections:—





### Encephalitis Lethargica.

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

### Acute Infective Jaundice.

Four notifications—none confirmed.

### Whooping Cough.

During the year 1,205 notifications were received and of these 1,200 were confirmed cases. Forty-four patients or 3.65 per cent. were removed to hospital.

Table D VI shows the prevalence of whooping cough during the past six 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.
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	—
1955	... 424	423	2	0.47	1.33	0.06
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	... 908	903	3	0.33	2.86	0.09
1956	... 1,205	1,200	—	—	3.75	—

Condition of the patients was stated to be:—

Severe, 258; moderate, 406; mild, 468; not stated, 68; not whooping cough, 5; Total, 1,205.

Of the 44 patients removed to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 5 instances as follows:—bronchitis, 1; congenital heart disease, 1; pneumonia, 2; tonsillitis, 1.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	147	627	420	1	3	1	1	1,200

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

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.	No Information.
83	18	1,036	68

In the 83 immunised cases coming to our knowledge 47 were classified as severe, 23 as moderate, and 13 as mild.

### Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 677 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters as follows :—

Measles	...	...	301	Ringworm	...	...	19
Scabies	...	...	62	Itch	...	...	—
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1	Impetigo	...	...	30
Eczema	...	...	—	German Measles	...	...	10
Mumps	...	...	58	Chickenpox	...	...	196

### Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Treatment given	(a) at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	99
	(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 six years :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific Condition		Total
				Venereal Infection	other than Venereal	
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	—	53	63	167
1955 ...	9	25	—	39	55	128
Quinquennial Average—						
1951-55 ...	13	30	—	37	65	147
1956 ...	6	21	—	25	40	92

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### *Lunacy.*

Throughout the year, the Authorised Officers dealt with 350 persons who required to be admitted to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of this number 237 entered on a voluntary basis and did not require certification. The total number given here is not to be taken as the actual number of admissions, as under the new Regulations, patients may be admitted at the instance of friends, quite apart from reference to a Local Authority.

Twenty-three patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital, and supervisory visitation was undertaken. Four 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 on home conditions of patients, to enable him to decide on the question of liberation on probation of patients, or to ensure that on their discharge the patients had a proper home to which to go.

### *Mental Deficiency.*

In terms of Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimation was received from the Education Authority of 8 cases. Each home was visited and reported upon with the result that 3 names were put on the waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions; no action was taken in respect of the others as the parents decided to be responsible for their proper care and maintenance.

Ten admissions to Institutions were effected throughout the year—5 juvenile and 5 adult mental defectives (cases over 16 years of age). Eight juveniles and 5 adult mental defectives are on the waiting list for admission to an Institution.

Special reports on home conditions in 92 instances were supplied to the General Board of Control at their request, while reports were submitted on cases in which a special review was made 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, 1946-50 and 1951-55, and for the years 1955 and 1956.

(The rates for Scotland are given in parenthesis.)

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1955	1956
Respiratory	·49 (·54)	·59 (·62)	·67 (·60)	·27 (·25)	·17 (·17)	·20 (·14)
Non-Respiratory	·15 (·16)	·19 (·20)	·12 (·10)	·05 (·03)	·04 (·02)	·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 ... ..	46	18	4	6
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death ... ..	9	2	1	—
Notified less than 1 month before death ... ..	5	1	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death ... ..	1	1	—	2
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death ... ..	1	—	2	1
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death ... ..	3	—	—	—
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death ... ..	3	1	—	1
Notified over 2 years before death ... ..	24	13	1	2
Total ... ..	46	18	4	6

## Incidence.

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

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS											
Age-Groups											
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 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
Respiratory ...	Males	—	10	32	57	36	35	27	27	25	249
	Females	2	7	26	86	42	21	11	2	5	202
	Total	2	17	58	143	78	56	38	29	30	451
Non-Respiratory	Males	—	2	2	6	4	1	—	3	2	20
	Females	—	2	6	6	9	5	1	1	2	32
	Total	—	4	8	12	13	6	1	4	4	52
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	—	12	34	63	40	36	27	30	27	269
	Females	2	9	32	92	51	26	12	3	7	234
	Total	2	21	66	155	91	62	39	33	34	503

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

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS											
Age-Groups											
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 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
Respiratory ...	Males	—	10	32	56	30	30	26	21	22	227
	Females	2	7	26	81	39	17	10	2	5	189
	Total	2	17	58	137	69	47	36	23	27	416
Non-Respiratory	Males	—	2	1	6	3	1	—	3	2	18
	Females	—	2	6	6	9	5	1	1	2	32
	Total	—	4	7	12	12	6	1	4	4	50
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	—	12	33	62	33	31	26	24	24	245
	Females	2	9	32	87	48	22	11	3	7	221
	Total	2	21	65	149	81	53	37	27	31	466



The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during 1939, and average for quinquennial periods 1941-45, 1946-50, 1951-55; and for the years 1955 and 1956; and how the 1956 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

						Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1939	...	...	...	...	...	316	216
1941-45	...	...	...	...	...	463	253
1946-50	...	...	...	...	...	630	199
1951-55	...	...	...	...	...	483	107
1955	...	...	...	...	...	450	74
1956	...	...	...	...	...	451	52
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)							328
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)							53
Mass miniature radiography (General Public)							
including office and other staffs							25
Routine examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)—							
School Staffs							3
National Service Recruits							4
Emigrants							3
Total							416

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 104 respiratory and 6 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	1951-55	1955	1956
Superficial Glands	61	99	68	34	18	9
Abdomen	42	33	23	12	6	5
Bones and Joints	59	59	60	23	10	18
Meninges	39	41	32	19	15	4
Special Organs	9	12	13	14	25	16
Lupus	2	3	2	—	—	—
General	4	6	1	—	—	—
	216	253	199	102	74	52

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 350 cases, or 78 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 187 cases, or 53 per cent., and negative results in 163 cases, or 47 per cent.

No examination of the spit was made in 101 cases, or 22 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons :—No spit, 92 ; Died before or soon after notification, 9.

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 ...	13	49	151	154	41
Bed to self ...	—	9	24	15	1
Room to self ...	—	11	55	86	24

The number of cases confirmed for respiratory tuberculosis was 416, the above table shows 408, the remaining 8 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
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
1955	...	...	3,331	543	77	193	23	107	1	3,473
1956	...	...	3,474	555	84	231	17	123	—	3,574
<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>										
1939	...	...	936	216	52	53	47	27	16	957
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
1955	...	...	917	86	15	87	7	18	—	876
1956	...	...	876	58	10	203	3	12	1	705



Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1956, 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	1	41	164	558	397	228	165	91	30	1,675
	Females	5	35	165	899	521	186	62	19	7	1,899
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	5	58	92	83	46	24	8	12	3	331
	Females	2	46	84	112	75	31	13	9	2	374
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory ...		13	180	505	1,652	1,039	469	248	131	42	4,279

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 :—

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Given to S.H.D.	...	180	148	112	82	95
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer	... ..	166	131	143	87	120
Left School	... ..	135	106	124	74	108
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register	... ..	2	3	2	—	2
For further investigation		8	9	6	3	8
Left district	... ..	18	13	11	10	2
Died	... ..	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	25	24	36	1	12
			Female	21	23	31	1	12
15-45 years	...	{	Male	116	183	204	10	85
			Female	142	233	263	9	103
45 years and over	...	{	Male	41	95	87	14	35
			Female	11	24	23	5	7
Total	...	...		356	582	644	40	254

Hospital beds occupied by cases from the area as at 31st December, 1952, and in subsequent years were :—

					Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1952	...	...	...	...	408	97
1953	...	...	...	...	423	90
1954	...	...	...	...	413	102
1955	...	...	...	...	356	84
1956	...	...	...	...	254	51



### Re-housing of Affected Families.

Total number of applications received during the year	...	...	...	195
Number of Group I recommendations	...	...	...	137
Number of Group II recommendations	...	...	...	55
Number of Group III recommendations	...	...	...	3
Total number of houses allocated during the year	...	...	...	166
Number of Group I cases rehoused	...	...	...	132
Number of Group II cases rehoused	...	...	...	30
Number of Group III cases rehoused	...	...	...	4
Number of recommendations cancelled during the year	...	...	...	71

Total number of Group I cases awaiting re-housing at the end of the year—268.

		PERIOD OF WAITING			
	TOTAL	Under 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	Over 18 months
Spit positive cases	175	39	31	24	81
Spit negative cases	93	17	17	15	44
Total	268	56	48	39	125

### 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	1951-55	1955	1956
Number of visits	12,278	16,476*	27,029*	34,638*	37,608	40,936

\*Average.

*Home Nursing.*—District Nurses paid 7,716 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

*Domestic Helps.*—Home Helps attended at 79 tuberculous households during the year.



*Supply of Bed and Bedding and Nursing Requisites on loan.*—The Central Store issued 33 outfits of bed and bedding and 34 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
1955	...	...	...	1,553	£16,550	73,280 gallons Milk
1956	...	...	...	1,226	£14,982	60,580 gallons Milk

### Rehabilitation.

During the year 109 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 229 “accepted” pensioners on the Register.

### Contact Investigation.

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

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

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

Special arrangements have been made to achieve, 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	...	22	30	85	90	89	91	42	48	11	13	—	1	249	273
Negative	...	134	114	198	195	100	117	65	57	4	5	—	1	501	489
Total	...	156	144	283	285	189	208	107	105	15	18	—	2	750	762

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	...	...	9	195	—	34
(2) Medical students	...	...	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	...	...	750	762	501	489
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above :—						
(a) School leavers	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) New born babies	—	—	—	—	53	45
(5) Others	...	...	98	103	67	39

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

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
<i>Alive—</i>				
Legitimate ... 6,191	6,393	3,204	2,987	20.0
Illegitimate ... 202		101	101	
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	163	83	80	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 6,656.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
85	2,744	—	14	3,813	6,656

In addition 8 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents, giving a gross total of 6,664. Of this figure 6,467 were live-born and 197 were stillborn.



TABLE M 1.  
BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.  
Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1956.

38

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS			NUMBER OF VISITS			ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT				INFANT DEATHS									
	Registered			Notified																
	Alive	Stillborn		First (0-1 Year).	Subsequent (1-5 Years).	Children (0-5 Years).	Mothers Special	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					
No. I	...	103	2	1	1	104	2	192	271	1,602	5	8	2,078	—	22	15	1	79	5	47.6
No. II	...	284	6	4	1	291	5	549	660	3,632	7	219	5,067	—	32	108	2	159	9	31.0
No. III	...	368	9	6	—	376	6	670	891	3,655	7	202	5,425	3	25	137	3	254	16	42.4
No. IV	...	502	16	14	1	511	14	1,201	2,038	9,271	138	464	13,112	3	41	234	7	369	22	42.5
No. V	...	667	22	16	1	681	17	1,677	1,707	11,551	173	422	15,530	9	121	288	7	531	30	43.5
No. VI	...	1,953	56	85	1	2,016	87	2,515	2,799	18,849	138	1,306	25,607	2	42	592	12	691	41	20.4
No. VII	...	591	18	22	—	602	23	1,423	1,448	8,146	252	733	12,002	1	61	234	6	367	22	36.1
No. VIII	...	495	10	11	1	506	11	1,250	1,362	9,830	92	650	13,184	1	10	186	13	428	20	39.6
No. IX	...	1,100	24	26	—	1,121	26	2,217	2,805	15,483	334	1,407	22,246	10	77	414	20	809	45	40.0
Biggar Burgh	...	13	—	—	—	13	—	33	66	272	—	—	371	—	2	3	1	11	—	—
Lanark Burgh	...	239	3	5	1	246	6	456	267	1,300	19	148	2,190	1	26	24	—	86	8	33.6
	6,315	166	190	7	6,467	197	12,183	14,314	83,591	1,165	5,559	116,812	30	459	2,235	72	3,784	218	33.6	

\*6,678

6,664

\*Not corrected for transfers.

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths

Corrected live births registered ... 6,393

Corrected still births registered ... 163

Corrected infant deaths registered ... 217

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

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,437 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 26 (0.4%) were attended by medical practitioners alone; 438 (6.8%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,219 (34.5%) by certified midwives; 3,687 (57.3%) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 67 (1.0%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 197 and the Health Visitor enquired into 143 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows:—doctor alone 4 (2.8%); doctor and midwife 21 (14.7%); midwife 17 (11.9%); 5 (3.5%) were born before the arrival of an attendant. Institution cases 96 (67.1%).

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

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	34.0%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	7.0%
Cases attended by doctors alone	...	...	...	0.4%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	57.5%
B.B.A. ...	...	...	...	1.1%

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 217 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 33.9 per 1,000 live births.



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

TABLE M. II.

## AGE PERIODS

Cause of Death.	Weeks. 1-2	2-3	3-4	Total. 1-4	Rate per 1,000 live births.		Months. 3-6	6-9	9-12	Total. -12	Rate per 1,000 live births.
					1-3	3-6					
1. Prematurity ...	25	—	—	25	3.9	—	—	—	—	25	3.9
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation ...	15	2	—	19	2.9	3	2	2	2	30	4.6
Congenital Heart ...	2	—	—	2	0.3	3	—	—	1	11	1.7
Atelectasis ...	45	1	—	46	7.1	—	1	1	1	48	7.4
Injury at Birth ...	17	—	—	17	2.6	—	—	—	—	17	2.6
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	4	1	—	6	0.9	—	—	—	—	6	0.9
3. Diarrhoea ...	—	1	—	3	0.5	1	1	1	—	13	2.0
4. Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	9	1.4	9	1	1	2	34	5.2
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	—	—	1	0.2	—	1	1	—	2	0.3
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Causes ...	8	—	—	10	1.5	3	4	4	—	30	4.6
	121	12	5	138	21.3	44	19	10	7	218	33.6

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

18.7

1.8

0.8

—

21.3

6.8

2.9

1.5

1.1

33.6

Rate per 1,000 live births registered (corrected for transfer)—34.0.

### 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
1955	...	...	...	31.0	30.4
1956	...	...	...	33.9	28.6

### DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

Throughout the year there were 5 cases of death occurring during pregnancy or within 4 weeks after confinement. Of these cases 2 were accepted by the Registrar General as maternal deaths, i.e. the primary cause of death was related to pregnancy. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 0.30 per 1,000 births. In the remaining cases the pregnancy has been regarded as incidental.

The rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1949 and for each year from 1950 to 1956 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
1955	...	...	...	0.31	0.5
1956	...	...	...	0.30	0.5



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 ... ..	21	233	118	115
Baillieston ... ..	45	2,394	2,252	452
Bellshill ... ..	49	2,606	1,990	620
Bishopbriggs ... ..	49	952	736	377
Blantyre ... ..	49	1,356	1,138	329
Cadzow ... ..	49	778	681	197
Cambuslang ... ..	47	1,714	1,253	378
Carluke ... ..	20	568	455	108
Chapelhall ... ..	22	393	283	110
Chryston ... ..	49	1,479	1,104	369
East Kilbride ... ..	45	1,437	1,320	127
Lanark ... ..	48	1,053	904	149
Larkhall ... ..	45	1,912	1,650	287
Lesmahagow ... ..	47	1,387	1,068	273
Newarthill ... ..	47	1,430	1,230	203
Newmains ... ..	49	1,750	1,352	574
New Stevenston ... ..	49	1,236	1,063	168
Shotts ... ..	49	1,612	1,189	502
Strathaven ... ..	23	493	360	133
Tannochside ... ..	44	936	720	191
Uddingston ... ..	47	1,307	1,109	281
	893	27,026	21,975	5,943

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 ...	19	86	71	53
Bankhead ...	21	330	272	94
Biggar ...	22	166	151	49
Blackwood ...	21	182	156	25
Bothwellhaugh ...	20	318	299	20
Calderbank ...	20	224	188	50
Carmyle ...	20	471	453	43
Carstairs Junction ...	22	251	217	45
Cleland ...	20	350	317	68
Coalburn ...	20	263	236	18
Douglas ...	23	344	315	28
Douglas Water ...	22	371	305	85
Forth ...	21	333	301	32
Glenboig ...	22	340	292	59
Harthill ...	22	735	618	124
Law ...	21	394	347	56
Newton ...	20	63	54	20
Overtown ...	22	348	340	43
Salsburgh ...	23	274	224	54
Shettleston ...	22	646	521	227
Stonehouse ...	20	247	240	11
	443	6,736	5,917	1,204



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		Post-natal		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.	
		First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.
Airdrie ...	21	—	—	11	11	54	87	31	49
Baillieston ...	45	1	1	31	38	257	588	115	184
Bellshill ...	49	—	1	27	42	241	601	135	335
Bishopbriggs ...	49	1	2	3	5	94	307	31	91
Blantyre ...	49	—	—	46	66	138	340	62	264
Cadzow ...	49	—	—	14	32	67	186	24	146
Cambuslang ...	47	4	4	55	75	250	702	141	338
Carluke ...	20	2	2	1	1	77	211	31	85
Chapelhall ...	22	1	1	10	10	63	152	42	77
Chryston ...	49	—	—	13	20	133	423	70	222
East Kilbride ...	45	—	—	3	3	211	606	46	100
Lanark ...	48	2	2	3	4	88	327	65	119
Larkhall ...	45	—	—	44	61	133	295	53	164
Lesmahagow ...	47	—	—	5	6	86	201	55	134
Newarthill ...	47	—	—	8	9	160	411	26	115
Newmains ...	49	—	—	18	20	138	371	62	81
New Stevenston ...	49	—	1	15	20	136	354	65	145
Shotts ...	49	3	3	36	42	196	572	131	233
Strathaven ...	23	—	—	3	3	57	133	32	80
Tannochside ...	44	1	1	14	21	115	276	61	103
Uddingston ...	47	—	—	23	24	138	363	59	122
	893	15	18	383	513	2,832	7,506	1,337	3,187

## DENTAL TREATMENT — MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

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 confinements and pre-school children. Cases requiring treatment are referred to the appropriate dental clinic.

Details of the inspections at the Centres and of the treatment given at the Clinics are shown in the report of the Chief Dental Officer on page 107.

## TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

At the various Health Institutes, Squint Clinics are held periodically and deal with cases referred either by General Practitioners or through the Child Welfare Centres. Mothers are continually encouraged by the Health Visitors to have eye defects in their children treated as early as possible.

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

Cases examined at			First Cases.	Spectacles supplied.	Re-examined.
Baillieston	...	...	41	11	131
Bellshill	...	...	60	49	290
Blantyre	...	...	37	30	144
Cambuslang	...	...	46	14	166
Lanark	...	...	16	20	101
Larkhall	...	...	30	24	121
Shotts	...	...	16	19	74
			246	167	1,027

## PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

The Paediatric Clinic is held weekly at Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, where the advice of a Consultant Paediatrician is available. Many general practitioners avail 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, 333 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 534, giving a total of 867 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.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended	Operations Performed.
21	213	36	266	227

## PREMATURE BABIES.

The special service for the nursing of premature babies has continued throughout the year. The nurse operating it paid 28 first visits and 888 re-visits. Her services are available at the request of the general practitioners who continue to make full use of the scheme.

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, 1956.

				Mothers.	Children.
Number of persons supplied with					
Medical Comforts ... ..				51	1,766
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>					
Ferri. et Ammon. Cit.	...	...	...	546 ozs.	
Syr. Ferri. Phos.	...	...	...	74 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	8 ozs.	
Chemical Foods	...	...	...	16 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	...	...	...	2,180 ozs.	
Virol ... ..	...	...	...	469 lbs.	
Virolax	...	...	...	167½ lbs.	
Malt and Oil ...	...	...	...	30½ lbs.	
Maltoline with Iron	...	...	...	583 lbs.	
Adexolin	...	...	...	3,792 bottles (¼ oz.)	
Olive Oil	...	...	...	28 ozs.	
Colliron	...	...	...	595 ozs.	
Minadex	...	...	...	2,641 ozs.	
Three Syrups	...	...	...	64 ozs.	
Total Cost ... ..	...	...	...	£395 8 1½d.	

## WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of welfare foods continues to be undertaken from 81 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. There are also individual centres operated by voluntary workers such as members of the Women's Voluntary Service.

The following table shows the extent of the uptake of these foods during the years 1955 and 1956.

			National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A. & D. Tablets	Orange Juice
			Tins	Bottles	Packets	Bottles
1955	...	...	300,862	52,076	9,760	188,269
1956	...	...	286,847	50,425	9,780	204,431

The year 1955 included 53 weeks' issue while 1956 included only 52 weeks. The weekly average issue of National Dried Milk and Cod Liver Oil for 1956 showed a decrease of 160 tins and 12 bottles respectively while A. & D. Tablets and Orange Juice showed an increase of 4 packets and 380 bottles respectively as compared with the previous year.

Distribution has proceeded fairly smoothly throughout the year and no undue difficulties have been encountered.

## DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.		Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill	...	5.10.42	41.2	31.6	7,643
Cambuslang	...	12.10.42	38.4	31.7	7,682
Baillieston	...	1. 3.43	38.6	29.0	7,021
Blantyre	...	19. 4.43	39.4	33.5	8,104
Larkhall	...	17. 5.43	41.4	31.9	7,722
Newmains	...	1.11.43	28.5	21.7	5,244



## 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	...	...	...	261	603	864
Carmichael-Anstruther	...	...	...	106	348	454
Carnwath	...	...	...	142	427	569
Clydeside	...	...	...	258	839	1,097
Crawford	...	...	...	118	266	384
Forth	...	...	...	494	1,051	1,545
Glassford	...	...	...	160	371	531
Leadhills	...	...	...	22	104	126
Quarter	...	...	...	64	118	182
Stonehouse	...	...	...	309	377	686
				1,934	4,504	6,438

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

There are in the County nine nursing homes registered by the Local Authority. Seven of these homes are fully registered. The remaining two homes changed ownership during the year and at present hold provisional certificates pending the approval of certain alterations and conditions which will entitle them later to full registration. One home has effected a re-allocation of accommodation which reduces the number of beds from 34 to 26. As a result the total number of patients who can be dealt with in County Nursing Homes is now 231 instead of 239.



The majority of patients admitted to these homes are elderly persons for whom domiciliary care is difficult to obtain and the institutions are therefore fulfilling a very useful function. The usual visits of inspection have been made by the County Medical Officer and his medical staff. No infringements of conditions of registration occurred throughout the year, but it was found necessary to instruct the proprietors of one home to remove material which was regarded as constituting a serious fire risk.

### Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.

*Practising Midwives.*—During the year 81 midwives (76 resident within and 5 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 9th February, 1957. 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	...	...	...	7	No. IX	...	...	...	13
No. IV	...	...	...	9	Lanark Burgh	...	...	...	1
No. V	...	...	...	10	Biggar Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. VI	...	...	...	13	Resident outwith County				5

*Change of Address.*—The changes of address of 7 midwives were notified to the Board.

*Inspection of Midwives.*—The routine visits of inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 1,176.

*Attendance by unqualified persons.*—Nil.

*Infantile Deaths.*—The total number of infantile deaths uncorrected was 218. In 126 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days; 39 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme and 87 in Institutions. The causes of death



were as follows:—Atelectasis 45; Prematurity 24; Injury at Birth 19; Congenital Malformations 16; Pneumonia 5; Atrophy Debility and Marasmus 5; Congenital Heart 2; Other Causes 10.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.*—The total number of cases was 68; 37 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 30 in institutions.

*Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.*—The total number of cases was 13. Of these 8 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 5 in Institutions.

*Stillbirths.*—The total number of stillbirths was 197; 46 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 151 in institutions.

*Liability to be a Source of Infection.*—Notifications were received from Midwives as follows: Puerperal Pyrexia 2; Pneumonia 1; Measles 1.

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

*Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.*—235 Cases were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

*Form of Notification of Death.*—Nil.

*Form of Notification of Inadequate Accommodation.*—One notification was received referring to a patient who lived in a caravan. Special visits were made to her but she could not be persuaded to have her confinement in hospital and was confined at home 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 3,169. Of this number 2,783 women were confined at home, and, in addition, attendance was provided in connection with 351 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of cases booked during the year was 3,183.

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

Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
£4,435    3    5	£12    2    7	£4,447    6    0

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

	Total Confinements.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives    ...    ...    ...	1,334	66·7
Private Practising Midwives    ...    ...	675	84·25
District Nursing Associations    ...    ...	774	25·8

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

No. of Midwives	No. of Confinements.				
	0	25	50	75	100
	to	to	to	to	to
No. of Midwives	25	50	75	100	125
20 Full-time Midwives    ...    —	4	9	5	2	
8 Private Practising Midwives    —	1	1	3	3	
30 District Nursing Associations    18	8	4	—	—	

*Gas and Air Analgesia.*—The usual facilities for Gas and Air Analgesia have been available to patients throughout the year.

*Trilene.*—Throughout the year arrangements continued for the training of our midwives in the administration of Trilene.



### SCHEME FOR ROUTINE BLOOD EXAMINATION

The facilities offered by this Scheme remained available throughout the year. The following table refers to examination of specimens submitted to the Blood Transfusion Centre, Glasgow:—

No. of Doctors taking advantage of Scheme	...	...	...	50
No. of specimens submitted	...	...	...	508
No. of specimens submitted which were Rh. Negative	...	...	...	142
Antibodies present	...	...	...	3
No Antibodies present	...	...	...	139
				<hr/>
				142
				<hr/>

Of these 25 were sent for a second examination and 6 sent for a third examination.

Routine blood examination during pregnancy is a fairly modern development, the need for which is obviously not fully recognised by all practitioners. It is hoped, however, that in the course of a few years this Scheme will be more fully utilised. Ascertainment of the expectant mother's blood group, the presence of the Rh. Factor and the Wassermann Reaction should, of course, form part of a satisfactory code of obstetrical practice.

## HEALTH SERVICES: FORM 15.

## Department of Health for Scotland.

## Local Health Authority Services, 1956.

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL HEALTH  
AUTHORITY FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1956, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

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

	No. of Clinics* provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises.	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year.	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics ... ..	9	2,399	19,718
Post-natal Clinics ... ..	9	1,638	2,445
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 Authority Clinics	... ...	21 A.C.	6,292 965	2,708 219	29,497 5,932	9,031 1,201
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	... ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...

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

*Notes.*

\* "Clinics" means clinic premises, not sessions.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics were established at Carluke during the year.

(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	...	54	49	47	47
Nursing Mothers	...	544	537	502	425
Pre-School Children	...	251	176	147	124

(iv) *Mother and Baby Homes.*

	No. of beds.		
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Number of cots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

*Homes or Hostels provided by  
the Authority—*

Name and Address

Nil.

*Homes or Hostels provided by  
Voluntary Organisations—*

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)...

2

\*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—*

## Name

Baillieston	Yes	15	25	13	28	8.5	20.5	—	—
Bellshill	Yes	15	25	14	30	9.6	22.0	35	42
Blantyre	Yes	15	25	14	26	11.1	22.4	19	12
Cambuslang	Yes	15	25	15	22	10.1	21.6	18	12
Larkhall	Yes	15	25	13	30	10.5	21.4	7	5
Newmains	Yes	15	25	13	17	9.1	12.6	—	—

*Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—*

## Name and Address

Nil.

*Nurseries Provided by Firms of Manufacturers—*

## Name and Address

Nil.

(vi) *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Sections 22 and 27 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)
(a) SECTION 22.				
		Nil.		
(b) SECTION 27.				
		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 ... *	2	1	—	—	1	See note	3	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* 1 Application withdrawn.

1 Application by the holder of a Certificate of Registration in respect of new premises re-opening in January, 1957.

## 2. Midwifery.

(i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—Live Births, 6,473 ; Still Births, 197 ; Total, 6,670.

(ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—3,808.

(iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home :—Live 2,804 ; Still 58 ; Total 2,862.

(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 en- gaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	310	1,699	—	—	—	—	—	2,009
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrange- ments made by the Authority	225	549	—	—	—	—	—	774
(c) Midwives em- ployed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrange- ments made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	32
(e) Other cases not classified above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	†47	47
(f) Totals ...	535	2,248	—	32	—	—	47	2,862

\* 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 47 women who were booked for a hospital confinement but had to be confined in their own homes by the Ambulance Nurse. 34 were thereafter removed to hospital and 13 decided to remain at home.

(v) *Medical Aid.*

- (a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 ... .. None
- (b) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife where the Medical Practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service (i.e., cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority) ... .. None

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

Gas &  
Air Trilene

- (a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer 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) ... 75 13
- (i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work ... 74 13
- (ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... 1 —
- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... 2 20
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1956 ... 65 1
- (i) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (*including* those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... 65 1
- (ii) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work ... — —
- (d) Number of cases in which analgesia 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 ... 1,785 8
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 411 —
- (e) 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 ... 1,558
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... 373

- (vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1956 ... 41



### 3. Health Visiting.

Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to

	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)	
	(1)										
Health Visitors employed by the Authority ...	1,163	1,612	11,498	53,742	13,079	49,841	4,296	40,936	10,947	18,014	164,145
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations ...	29	327	685	3,229	1,235	3,276	—	—	—	—	6,832

\* 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 ... ..	†5,748 (2,293)		†141,173 (73,520)	

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

5. *Domestic Help.*

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	... 352
(a) Whole-time	... —
(b) Part-time	... 352
(c) Retaining fee basis	... —
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year	923
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—	
(a) At home	... 120
(b) In Hospital	... 32
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	... 602



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

Staff in post at 31st December, 1956.

### (i) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Midwives (not undertaking Home Nursing or Health Visiting 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 ....	21	—	—	—	—	—
Private Practising Midwives ....	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total ....	23	8	—	—	—	—

Midwives in the area who are not employed on Local Health Authority Work :—  
Private Practising Midwives (not shown above).—3

\* 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 ....	—	—	16	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses ....	—	—	—	—
Others employed on nursing duties	—	—	—	—
Total ....	—	—	16	—

(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	
Superintendents ....	2	—	2
Health Visitor Tutors ....	—	—	—
Health Visitors <i>not</i> undertaking tuberculosis or school health work ....	—	—	—
Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed 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 ....	54	1	47
† Nurses employed solely at Local Health Authority Clinics ....	12	—	6
Other Local Health Authority Nurses	1	—	—
Total ....	100	1	72

\* One nurse does not hold Health Visitors' Certificate.

Four nurses at present on Health Visitors' Course.

Three nurses 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 ....	—	—	30	—	—
Midwifery and Health Visiting duties ....	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties ....	—	—	—	—	—
Total ....	—	—	43	—	3



(v) *Day Nurseries, Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided under Sections 22 and 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

				Section 22		Section 27	
				Employed in Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes		Employed in Residential 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	...	53	—	—	—	—	—
Other Staff (excluding domestics)							
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not State Registered (Play-mistresses, Nurseiy Assistants, Helpers, etc.,	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	82	—	—	—	—	—

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 figures for Local Authority Clinics.

## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The register of handicapped children under 5 years of age has been kept on the same lines as before, names of children being added to the list as cases come to the notice of Health Visitors or Medical Officers.

At the end of the year there were 275 pre-school children on the register, the various handicaps from which they suffered being grouped as follows:—

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Epilepsy ... ..	17
Cerebral Palsy ... ..	13
Acquired Defects ... ..	22
Defects of Vision ... ..	28
Defects of Hearing ... ..	8
Mental Retardation ... ..	58
Congenital Defects ... ..	128
Total ...	<u>274</u>

(Cases which show more than one type of defect have been classified under the defect which appears to have most significance in the production of real handicap).

The following details, available from the register, refer to children born during the years 1952-1956 inclusive:—

### 1. EPILEPSY.

The records show 17 cases. The age at which the condition was detected varies from 6 weeks to 3 years. All cases are under specialist supervision.

### 2. CEREBRAL PALSY.

13 cases of Cerebral Palsy are recorded. All have been under specialist care, usually by attendance at hospitals. One has been admitted to Coltness House, Wishaw, and one attends Glenview School for Spastics at Motherwell. A few are completely helpless and present a special problem as the institutional care which is in many cases desirable is not available.

### 3. ACQUIRED DEFECTS.

The cases are 22 in number. They include 4 children suffering from paralysis following birth injury and 6 children who exhibit varying degrees of paralysis following an attack of poliomyelitis.



#### 4. DEFECTS OF VISION.

Of the total 28 cases, 12 are blind or partially blind from Retro-lental Fibroplasia. It is disappointing that 3 cases occurred in 1956 but it is hoped that eventually this disease will disappear.

#### 5. DEFECTS OF HEARING.

A total of 8 children are listed as suffering from total or partial deafness. It is particularly important that this handicap should be detected in pre-school life so that the early training that is so desirable can be initiated before the child reaches school age. It is fairly certain that the number of cases on the register does not represent the true incidence of deafness in the child population. It is hoped to develop in the near future a method of "screening" the infant population which will enable us to detect more cases of defective hearing at an early age.

#### 6. CONGENITAL DEFECTS.

These continue to account for a large proportion of the cases on the Register. Some of the defects are slight in nature and are remediable. Others may cause varying degrees of handicap in later life.

The following table shows the incidence of the various conditions:—

Congenital Heart Conditions	...	...	...	30
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	25
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	14
Meningocele	...	...	...	3
Talipes	...	...	...	23
Harelip and/or cleft palate	...	...	...	9
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	6
Cretinism	...	...	...	1
Extroversion of Bladder	...	...	...	1
Exemphalos	...	...	...	1
Other Defects	...	...	...	15
				<hr/>
				128
				<hr/>

(Of the above cases 13 showed multiple defects.)

#### 7. MENTAL RETARDATION.

A total of 58 children are stated to be suffering from varying degrees of mental retardation. Of these cases 28 are described as being of the mongoloid type. The sub-normal mental development is in many cases associated with prematurity and low birth weight.



The helpless, mentally defective child of pre-school age continues to present a serious problem in that facilities provided by the Regional Hospital Board are quite inadequate. It is regrettable that the burden carried by the parents of these children cannot be relieved occasionally by the admission of the child to an institution for even a short period.

## **PROBLEM FAMILIES**

### **Measures for preventing the break-up of families**

The supervision of "problem families" continues to form an important part of the Health Visitors' work. The conditions of these families usually come to the notice of the Health Visitors during the routine visiting of pre-school children under the Child Welfare Scheme. The inadequate parental care and unsatisfactory home life which form the background of these households have their effect, however, on members of all ages. The Health Visitors are instructed to make special reports to their Supervisor for discussion of any particular action required. In cases where there is obvious child neglect the Children's Officer is informed, so that special visitation can be carried out, with the taking of the child into care as the ultimate action, if necessary. The whole object of the initial supervision, however, is to prevent this final break-up of the family. The intensive home visitation which this type of work demands is carried out as fully as possible but is, of course, limited by the number of Health Visiting staff available.



## 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.

At present no special provision is made for the nursing of sick children. The general work includes visits paid for the purpose of giving injections of insulin, anahaemin, cytamen, streptomycin and other antibiotic drugs with an occasional late visit to administer morphia.

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General.      Maternity.		Combined Visits.
Baillieston	...	...	3	558	—	11,246
Bellshill	...	...	2	215	7	6,449
*†Biggar	...	...	2	72	16	3,762
†Blackwood	...	...	1	59	21	2,222
Blantyre	...	...	2	208	17	6,959
†Bothwell	...	...	1	119	22	2,486
†Bothwellhaugh	...	...	1	47	48	2,026
†Cadder	...	...	1	47	37	2,668
†Caldercruix	...	...	2	151	57	2,948
‡Cambuslang	...	...	3	578	9	12,396
†Carluke	...	...	2	90	70	4,622
*†Carmichael	...	...	1	56	7	3,273
*†Carnwath	...	...	1	47	20	2,102
†Carstairs	...	...	1	55	19	3,392
*†Chapelton	...	...	1	67	13	2,728
Chapelhall	...	...	1	90	—	1,905
Chryston	...	...	1	129	—	4,452
Cleland	...	...	1	352	1	7,036
*†Clydeside	...	...	1	79	22	2,912
†Coalburn	...	...	1	80	26	2,736
*†Crawford	...	...	1	117	11	2,845
Dalserf	...	...	1	62	3	2,861
†Douglas	...	...	1	102	26	3,563
†Douglas Water	...	...	1	85	13	3,801
Carry forward	...	...	33	3,465	465	101,390

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General.      Maternity.		Combined Visits
Brought forward			33	3,465	465	101,390
†East Kilbride	...		1	189	11	2,986
*†Forth ...	...	...	1	101	61	5,505
†Gartcosh	...	...	1	91	4	1,492
†Glenboig	...	...	1	131	14	1,622
†Greengairs	...	...	1	103	34	2,752
Harthill	...	...	1	70	—	2,006
Hartwoodhill...	...	...	1	178	—	3,659
Holytown	...	...	1	101	1	3,619
†Lanark	...	...	2	74	75	4,036
Larkhall	...	...	1	135	—	4,057
*†Leadhills	...	...	1	76	1	1,805
†Lesmahagow	...	...	1	86	68	3,513
†Millerston	...	...	1	115	7	3,295
Newmains	...	...	1	121	—	5,059
†Overtown	...	...	2	106	45	6,199
*†Quarter	...	...	1	101	53	3,213
Stane ...	...	...	1	163	—	4,034
*†Stonehouse	...	...	1	131	45	3,053
Strathaven	...	...	1	86	8	2,020
Tannochside	...	...	1	70	—	2,609
†Tarbrax	...	...	1	65	7	1,387
Tollcross	...	...	1	74	—	1,855
Uddingston	...	...	1	111	—	3,955
			58	5,943	899	175,121

\* 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 1,042 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services :—

Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	494
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	71
Health Institutes	...	...	...	...	68
Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	82
Care of Mother and Child	...	...	...	...	60
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	...	153
Domestic Helps	...	...	...	...	34
Dental Department	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	30
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	27
Chiropody	...	...	...	...	11
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical Laboratory	...	...	...	...	1
Central Store	...	...	...	...	2

Of the above, 701 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 341 were fulfilled from the Subsidiary Store which deals with articles already issued and returned to the Store.

New articles represented in the above requisitions are grouped under the following headings :—

(a) Drugs and Medicines	...	...	329	
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment			5,734	
† (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment			2,163	
(d) Beds and Bedding	...	...	118	
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment			14,212	22,556

\* 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 £3,916.

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

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	59
Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	267
Domestic Help	...	...	...	...	15

## Distribution of Articles of Bedding, etc.

## From New Stocks.

	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	<i>Day Nurseries</i>	<i>Care of Mothers</i>	
Bedsteads ...	—	3	—	—	—	
Mattresses—						
Hair ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Covers ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Blankets ...	—	—	—	23	—	
Sheets ...	8	—	—	15	2	
Pillows ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Pillow Cases ...	8	—	—	—	—	
Bed Rests ...	—	4	—	—	—	
Bed Pans & Urinals	3	26	—	—	—	
Air & Sorbo Rings	2	17	—	—	—	
Overalls ...	—	—	61	—	—	
Mackintosh sheeting	—	8	—	—	—	
	21	58	61	38	2	= 180

## From Subsidiary Store.

	<i>Tuber- culosis.</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	
Bedsteads ....	9	21	—	
Mattresses—				
Dunlopillo ....	1	33	—	
Dunlopillo $\frac{1}{2}$ size ....	—	—	—	
Hair ....	12	7	—	
Covers ....	13	—	—	
Blankets ....	94	1	—	
Sheets ....	97	4	—	
Pillows ....	49	3	—	
Pillow-cases ....	56	—	—	
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	4	62	—	
Bed Pans and Urinals ....	13	125	—	
Air and Sorbo Rings ....	6	81	—	
Mackintosh Sheeting-pieces	3	118	—	
Fracture Boards ....	—	2	—	
Overalls ....	—	—	49	
Treasure Cots with Canvas	—	—	—	
	357	457	49	= 863

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 8,678 miles.



### SCHEME FOR PROVIDING DOMESTIC HELP

This Scheme continues to provide valuable assistance to many households. In previous years the service was available primarily for certain priority groups of cases. During the year it was decided that its scope would be expanded to allow its benefits to be available to all types of cases, the need for assistance being supported by medical certificate. In consequence, Committee approval is sought only in very special circumstances.

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
1955	...	...	...	...	885
1956	...	...	...	...	923

The figure for 1956 indicates that over all the districts 10 out of every 1,000 households received Domestic Help through the Local Health Authority's Scheme.

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 ... ..				88	25,890	14
Maternity ... ..				150	8,254	3
Tuberculosis ... ..				79	44,568	26
Aged ... ..				602	254,544	19
Children ... ..				4	3,426	39

It will be noted that the largest number of applications comes from the aged group, by whom the service is particularly appreciated. In these cases a good deal of responsibility is placed on the Domestic Help as, in addition to undertaking the usual housework, she frequently has to draw pensions, pay rent, do shopping and otherwise manage the home. In view of this great care has to be taken in assigning Home Helps to these cases.

An increased number of applications has been received from the maternity group, but this section of the community is obviously not taking full advantage of the Scheme.

The *number of helpers* at the close of the year was 352. Wherever possible two cases are assigned to the domestic helps in an endeavour to prevent a fall in their earnings. 311 attending in households for ordinary duties while 41, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of infectious tuberculosis patients.



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.	8,330	2,323	4	14	6	2	4
II. Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc. ...	15,430	4,304	19	33	8	4	4
III. Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc.	22,464	6,266	25	54	9	5	11
IV. Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc. ...	34,883	9,730	62	125	13	9	9
V. Blantyre, East Kilbride, Busby, etc. ...	34,155	9,527	22	85	9	7	26
VI. Bothwell, Bellshill, Uddingston, etc. ...	59,881	16,703	88	229	14	19	34
VII. Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc.	33,535	9,354	40	94	10	7	11
VIII. Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc. ...	40,924	11,415	40	115	10	12	18
IX. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc. ...	60,552	16,890	40	142	8	22	32
<i>Biggar Burgh</i>	1,465	524	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Lanark Burgh</i>	8,166	2,519	12	32	13	1	1
	319,785	89,555	352	923	10	88	150

## HELP DURING THE YEAR 1956.

STATISTICS OF DOMESTIC HELP.						
Aged.	Children.	Tuberculosis.	Number of Helper Hours.	Amount paid by Applicants.	Amount paid by L.H.A.	Total Fees paid to Helpers.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8	—	—	5,301	81 18 5	593 7 11	675 6 4
22	—	3	14,738	249 9 4	1,639 2 5	1,887 18 3
36	—	2	18,115	495 6 8	1,836 13 1	2,323 13 4
101	1	5	50,258	824 6 9	5,605 19 9	6,428 9 7
40	—	12	26,552	578 18 1	2,884 15 7	3,443 16 8
148	1	27	95,771	1,818 5 5	10,591 16 5	12,404 17 7
74	—	2	35,073	688 14 11	3,796 4 8	4,481 7 3
76	2	7	39,342	821 4 1	4,238 3 7	5,038 2 3
69	—	19	42,443	1,170 14 5	4,378 14 1	5,529 17 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	2	9,089	170 8 1	984 2 8	1,154 10 9
602	4	79	336,682	6,899 6 2	36,549 0 2	43,367 19 6



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 1956.

	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 ...	352	336,682	956	923	365
General House- holds ...	311	292,114	939	844	346
T.B. House- holds ...	41	44,568	1,087	79	564

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

The total payments to the domestic helps during the year was £43,367 19s. 6d., compared to £40,097 7s. 8d. for the previous year.

The fees received from applicants amounted to £6,899 6s. 2d. or 16 per cent. of the total payments compared to 15 per cent. for the previous year.

## CHIROPODY SCHEME

The County Council's Chiropody Scheme for elderly persons continued to expand during the year, and in order to overtake the work it was found necessary to utilise the services of part-time chiropodists on an ever increasing scale.

By the end of the year it became apparent that a third full-time chiropodist was required to overtake the work and an appointment will be made early in 1957.

Additional clinic sessions were established at Blantyre, Bellshill and Shotts Health Institutes, and new clinics were opened at Carluke, Uddingston, Coalburn and Carstairs Junction.

Regular visits are also being paid to Cornhill House, Biggar, and the Salvation Army Home, Burnside.

During the year 379 new cases were accepted for treatment, making a total of 786 patients on the register at 31st December, 1956.

The total number of treatments given by the chiropodists during the year was 4,294, which is approximately double the number recorded in 1955. The table below shows the details of treatment given to both domiciliary and clinic cases :—

		<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary Cases	...	238	2,664	2,902
Clinic Cases	...	141	1,251	1,392
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		379	3,915	4,294
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Domiciliary treatments (2,902) represent 67·7 per cent. of the total, but it is hoped that the opening of new clinics and increasing the number of clinic sessions in the Health Institutes will result in a decrease of this percentage, with a consequent reduction in the heavy demands on chiropodists' time and mileage.

The distribution of patients according to District Council Areas is as follows :—



<i>District Council Area</i>			<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Clinic</i>	
I ...	...	...	11	22	(Cornhill)
II	...	...	96	5	(Coalburn)
III	...	...	127	18	(Lanark)
				17	(Carluke)
IV	...	...	64	7	(Larkhall)
V	...	...	31	67	(Blantyre)
VI	...	...	79	44	(Bellshill)
				15	(Uddingston)
VII	...	...	53	37	(Shotts)
VIII	...	...	6	19	(Cambuslang)
				25	(Glencairn)
IX	...	...	37	6	(Baillieston)
				—	(Bishopbriggs)
			<hr/> 504 <hr/>	<hr/> 282 <hr/>	

The table shows that there has been a general increase in the number of patients in all areas throughout the year, although on a population basis District No. VIII would appear to be the only area not taking full advantage of the Scheme.

The largest increase occurred in the Shotts area where the number of patients trebled during the year.

The number of visits paid by chiropodists to patients each month is shown below :—

January	...	...	256	July	...	...	307
February	...	...	244	August	...	...	348
March	...	...	337	September	...	...	466
April	...	...	330	October	...	...	393
May	...	...	279	November	...	...	453
June	...	...	419	December	...	...	462

The total mileage required for this work during the year was 16,100. The two full-time chiropodists travelled 14,493 miles and part-time chiropodists 1,607.

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/-

The Chiropody Scheme is providing a very useful service to elderly persons in the County at a relatively low cost.

The total cost for running the Scheme during the financial year ended 15th May, 1956, was £1,722, less £187 refunded by paying patients.



## HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education continues to be regarded as an important part of preventive medicine and is included in the various activities of the County Health Department.

The routine visiting carried out by the Health Visiting Staff gives ample opportunity for individual teaching, particularly of young and inexperienced mothers. Individual advice is also given at Child Welfare Clinics by Health Visitors and Medical Officers. This is supplemented by group teaching by means of health talks (with or without films) and by poster displays and distribution of pamphlets.

The value of diphtheria immunisation was again brought to the notice of the community by a special publicity campaign during the month of February.

During the past year there has been an increased demand from pre-formed organisations for health lectures to be given by the Medical Staff of the County Health Department ; 40 lectures were given to the following groups :—

Organisation	No. of Lectures given				
Associations and Guilds (Women)	...	...	...	25	
Associations and Guilds (Men)	...	...	...	2	
Youth Fellowships	...	...	...	...	5
British Red Cross Society	...	...	...	...	2
Association of Queen's Nurses	...	...	...	2	
Nursery Nurse Trainees	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1
					— 40
					=

During the year health films have been shown at the various Child Welfare Centres as follows :—

Clinic								No. of Film Shows
Airdrie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Baillieston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bellshill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bishopbriggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cadzow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cambuslang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Carluke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chapelhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chryston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
East Kilbride	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lanark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Larkhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Lesmahagow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Newarthill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
New Stevenston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Shotts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Strathaven	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tannochside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Uddingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total								154

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
A Two-year-old goes to Hospital	...	...			1	—
Accidents Don't Happen	...	...	...		5	15
Another Case of Poisoning	...	...	...		5	12
Fly about the House	...	...	...	...	—	9
Friend of the Family	...	...	...	...	1	—
His Fighting Chance	...	...	...	...	3	12
How to Catch a Cold	...	...	...	...	1	—
In the Clear	...	...	...	...	3	—
Know Your Baby	...	...	...	...	1	—
Modern Guide to Health	...	...	...	...	2	—
Normal Breast Feeding	...	...	...	...	1	—
Old Wives' Tales	...	...	...	...	2	—
Overdependency	...	...	...	...	1	—
Personal Episode	...	...	...	...	5	—
Playing with Fire	...	...	...	...	7	—
Stanley Takes a Trip	...	...	...	...	—	6
Stop Thief	...	...	...	...	3	12
Surprise Attack	...	...	...	...	4	23
Terrible Twos and Trusting Threes	...	...	...	...	1	18
The Inside Story	...	...	...	...	12	—
Unseen Enemy	...	...	...	...	1	—
X-ray Inspector	...	...	...	...	10	—
Your Children's Eyes	...	...	...	...	—	18
Your Children's Meals	...	...	...	...	1	14
Your Children's Teeth	...	...	...	...	1	15
Your Children Walking	...	...	...	...	3	—
Your Children and You	...	...	...	...	5	—
Total	...	...	...	...	79	154





## COUNTY MILK SUPPLY

Dairy farming in the County of Lanark is a large and important industry comprising 1,057 dairy herds and ranks second among the Counties of Scotland.

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

April		March		
1953	—	1954	—	24,709,793 gallons.
1954	—	1955	—	24,547,393 gallons.
1955	—	1956	—	25,053,874 gallons.

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 94.13.

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 Bacteriological and Chemical examination.

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 :—

	Certified	Tuberculin Tested	Standard	Ordinary	Total
31/12/54	36	918	—	126	1,080
31/12/55	37	941	—	94	1,072
31/12/56	37	958	—	62	1,057
			1954	1955	1956
Percentage of Graded Herds			88.3	91.2	94.13



### Milk Officers

Each of the five Milk Officers has approximately 211 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 1955 and 1956 were as follows, viz. :—

#### *At Farms on account of—*

	1955	1956
Routine Visits ... ..	3,829	4,665
Unsatisfactory Samples ... ..	1,969	1,945
Graded Licences ... ..	251	265
<i>Outwith Farms—</i>		
Pasteurising Plants ... ..	407	381
Dealers ... ..	160	193
	<hr/> 6,616	<hr/> 7,449
Full-day demonstrations ... ..	—	—
Examination and advice ... ..	2,116	2,343
Advice only ... ..	4,071	4,610
Samples only ... ..	21	57
Samples and advice ... ..	408	439
	<hr/> 6,616	<hr/> 7,449

The total visits show an increase of 833 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 ... ..	6,632	6.6
(b) Ungraded farms ... ..	243	3.9
(c) All dairy farms ... ..	6,875	6.5

#### 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, except those taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector for qualitative analysis, 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	...	4,366	845	19.4	1,609	179	11.12
Ungraded	...	167	23	13.8	31	2	6.5
Gross Total		...	...	...	6,173		
Total Disconform		...	...	...	1,049		
Percentage Disconform		...	...	...	17.0	(1955—18.9)	

The percentage of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows an improvement over the figure for 1955.

#### STERILITY OF MILK BOTTLES.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to the sterility of milk bottles after washing and sterilisation.

Many defects were brought to light and advice given for their correction.

Bottles Sterile	...	...	...	...	49
Slightly contaminated	...	...	...	...	15
Heavily contaminated	...	...	...	...	32
Total					96

Coliform Bacilli were present in 3.

#### RENEWAL OF DAIRY UTENSILS.

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	...	...	...	7
Tubes for Milking Machines	...	...	...	42
Liners	...	...	...	3
Receiving Tanks	...	...	...	4
Milk Churns	...	...	...	13
Milk Lifts	...	...	...	2
Sterilisers	...	...	...	—
Bottle Washing Machine...	...	...	...	4
D. Pan	...	...	...	1
Milk Buckets	...	...	...	3
Air Tubes	...	...	...	3
Stall Tubes	...	...	...	1
Coolers (water)	...	...	...	10
Chilled Water Unit	...	...	...	1
Steam Chest	...	...	...	1
Mechanical Cooler	...	...	...	3
Cold Store	...	...	...	1
Magnetic Pulsater	...	...	...	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 31/12/56 the number of graded licences held in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

<i>Producers.</i>			Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Certified Milk	...	...	16	21	37
T.T. Milk	...	...	886	72	958
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	—	13	13

<i>Dealers.</i>			No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	...	...	1	1
Certified and T.T. Milk	...	...	1	2
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	...	...	9	27
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	3	6
T.T. Milk	...	...	27	27
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	51	102
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	87	87

<i>Dealers' Supplementary Licences.</i>			No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	...	...	1	1
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	...	...	6	18
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	1	4
T.T. Milk	...	...	14	14
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	8	16
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	4	4



The following licences were granted during the year :—

				Producers only	Producer/ Retailers		Total
<i>Producers.</i>							
Certified	...	...	...	1	2		3
T.T.	...	...	...	49	4		53
				—	—		—
				50	6		56
				==	==		==
<i>Dealers.</i>							
							Total.
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
							—
							28
							==
<i>Dealers' Supplementary.</i>							
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised		...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							2
							==

*Licences suspended or revoked*—Nil.

### Milk Supplied to School Children

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, approximately 3,204 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

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

Remarkably few complaints were received from Headmasters, and samples taken on delivery of supplies to the bottling premises and after delivery to the schools showed that a satisfactory standard was maintained.

273 samples of school milk were taken during the year—239 at schools and 34 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

16 of these samples did not conform to the required standard for the following reasons, viz. :—

- (a) 8 samples of pasteurised milk failed the Coliform Test.
- (b) 3 samples of T.T. milk failed the Count and Coliform Tests.
- (c) 5 samples of T.T. milk failed Coliform Test only.

### Non-Graded Milk

The number of non-graded herds in the County producing milk for sale on 31st December, 1956, was 62.

This is a reduction of 32 compared to the figure for last year and indicates good progress.

SAMPLES.—798 samples of non-graded milk were taken during the year, 167 at dairy farms and 31 at dealers' premises.

Results show that 13 per cent. of the samples failed the Resazurin Test, compared with 19 per cent. in 1955.

### Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds

By 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	...	...	...	1,057
Herds inspected	...	...	...	1,027
Cows examined	...	...	...	30,954

Cows with abnormal conditions of udder :—

				1955	1956
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—
Mastitis	...	...	...	3	27
Sclerosis	...	...	...	—	1

The number of cows with abnormal conditions of the udder shows a marked increase from 1955.

### Biological Examination of Milk

The undernoted table shows the number of samples of milk taken for biological examination since 1946.

It will be noted that, owing to the shortage of guinea pigs, no samples were examined biologically during 1951 and 1952.



The supply of guinea pigs has improved sufficiently to allow of a limited number of samples being undertaken, and samples submitted are restricted to supplies which are known to be consumed raw.

Year	Samples examined	Number positive	Percentage positive
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	—	—
1955	68	—	—
1956	57	—	—

#### **Tuberculosis Order, 1938**

No animals were dealt with under the above Order during the year.

#### **Attested Herds Scheme**

As at 31/12/56 there were 1,662 Attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 995 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, and 62 produced non-graded milk.

The remaining 605 were not dairy herds and were therefore not registered.

The scheme is supervised by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and during the year, reactors to the Tuberculin Tests were found in 36 herds—the total number of reactors being 51.

These figures show a marked improvement in the figures for 1955, when 76 herds gave rise to 176 reactors.

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

During the year 29 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 11·3 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 the percentage was 13.

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. The figures show a decided fall in the number of complaints and the visits entailed in comparison with 1955.

				No. of Complaints	No. of Visits by Milk Officer
1954	...	...	...	225	246
1955	...	...	...	525	551
1956	...	...	...	328	349



# 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 1,800 made up as follows :—

(1) Plans for new buildings	...	...	...	...	758
(2) Plans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, including mode of occupancy	...	...	...	...	650
(3) Applications in principle	...	...	...	...	93
(4) Renewals of previous applications	...	...	...	...	45
(5) Planning applications only	...	...	...	...	254
					1,800

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, also a smoke test carried out of all the drains and sanitary fittings.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building Bye-laws, 9 plans were received and approval granted for various works of a minor character.



TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1956, 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 †
Bondale ...	6	4	1	1	13	17	2	—	—	2
Gar ...	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Intyre ...	3	2	—	3	25	12	5	—	—	5
Howell ...	20	14	5	1	119	38	16	5	1	14
ader ...	17	6	2	3	81	16	5	1	—	2
mbuslang ...	3	—	—	1	75	12	1	—	—	2
mbusnethan ...	7	4	1	2	32	8	3	2	—	—
luke ...	8	—	—	2	22	17	1	—	—	3
michael ...	2	—	—	1	3	4	—	1	3	—
munnock ...	1	—	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	1
nwath ...	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	1	—	2
stairs ...	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—
alter ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wington and Shankerton ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Wford ...	3	—	—	1	3	8	—	2	1	—
Wfordjohn ...	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—
Wserf ...	6	1	—	—	58	23	2	2	—	5
Wphinton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wglas ...	2	2	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	1
Wsyre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wt Kilbride ...	22	8	4	1	23	18	4	—	2	2
Wssford ...	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—
Wsgow ...	2	—	—	1	20	6	—	—	—	—
Wmilton ...	1	—	1	1	10	1	3	—	—	1
Wnington and Wandel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wark ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
Werton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wmahagow ...	3	12	1	3	15	15	—	4	1	4
Wv Monkland ...	1	1	—	2	13	5	—	1	—	—
W Monkland ...	8	8	3	—	84	21	3	2	—	8
Wtinain ...	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—
Wcherglen ...	4	3	—	—	35	6	2	—	1	—
Wtts ...	7	4	2	3	39	15	7	2	—	6
Wnehouse ...	1	1	—	1	8	6	1	2	—	—
Wnington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Wlston ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wston and Roberton ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<hr/>										
	133	72	20	32	716	275	58	29	15	58

#### NEW OTHERS †

Private garages, 634; Lock-up garages, 16; Stores, 10; Offices, 10; Rest Huts, 9; Club Houses, 8; Licensed premises, 5; Greenhouses, 5; Garden Sheds, 3; Sales Kiosks, 2; Attendant's Huts, 2; Fenced Enclosures, 2; Shelters, 2; Lavatory accommodation, 1; Gatehouse, 1; Caddy Car store, 1; Dressing Room, 1; Aircraft Hanger, 1; Oil Store, 1; Petrol Pump Cover, 1; Water Tower, 1.  
(Total 716.)

#### ALTERATIONS TO OTHERS †

Licensed premises, 33; Private garages, 12; Offices, 6; Clubhouses, 3; Garages, 1; Lock-up garage, 1; Store, 1; Rest Hut, 1.  
(Total, 58.)

\*Includes plans for additions to dwelling houses. In this way 79 apartments were added to 53 houses.



TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS LODGED DURING 1956.

PARISH	HOUSES							Total
	One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards	Shops		
Avondale ... ..	—	10	82	48	—	—	140	
Biggar ... ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	
Blantyre ... ..	—	8	203	99	—	—	310	
Bothwell ... ..	—	8	76	71	6	9	170	
Cadder ... ..	—	—	35	18	35	1	89	
Cambuslang ... ..	—	—	—	7	2	—	9	
Cambusnethan ... ..	—	—	—	2	5	—	7	
Carluke ... ..	—	4	37	21	5	—	67	
Carmichael ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
Carmunnock ... ..	—	—	2	8	5	—	15	
Carnwath ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carstairs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coulter ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Covington and Thankerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crawford ... ..	—	—	—	4	1	1	6	
Crawfordjohn ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dalserf ... ..	—	4	58	25	1	2	90	
Dolphinton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Douglas ... ..	—	4	56	19	—	—	79	
Dunsyre ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Kilbride ... ..	16	102	593	411	92	42	1,256	
Glassford ... ..	—	—	20	8	—	—	28	
Glasgow ... ..	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
Hamilton ... ..	—	10	29	19	—	—	58	
Lamington and Wandel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lanark ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Liberton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lesmahagow ... ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	
New Monkland ... ..	—	4	76	34	—	—	114	
Old Monkland ... ..	—	2	84	114	12	3	215	
Pettinain ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Rutherglen ... ..	—	—	12	6	—	—	18	
Shotts ... ..	—	18	173	71	1	1	264	
Stonehouse ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Symington ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walston ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wiston and Robertson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	16	174	1,538	995	168	59	2,950	



EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—The work in progress at East Kilbride continues to require the full-time attention of one of my Assistants. The following table gives details of the number of major buildings under construction and completed.

			<i>Completed during year</i>	<i>Completed to date</i>	<i>In progress at end of year</i>
Houses ...	...	...	759	4,420	1,104
Shops ...	...	...	12	38	42
Schools ...	...	...	1	3	2
Churches ...	...	...	2	5	4
Factories ...	...	...	2	5	2
Small workshops	...	...	5	5	—

### 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, for consideration by the Housing Committee.

#### *Applications received during year 1956.*

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	33
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

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

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of dwellings referred to	...	...	...	...	...	31
Estimated cost of works	...	...	...	£28,872	4 6	
Total grants authorised	...	...	...	£11,538	8 9	

Work was completed on 35 projects during the year and 20 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 4 applications (as detailed under) were dealt with in respect of 4 houses. These applications were approved by the Housing Committee and Certificate "A" issued in each case.

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Situation of house</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
Douglas & Angus Estates, per The Factor, Springhill, Douglas.	Wolfcrooks Farm, Douglas Water.	£240
William Summers, Shemore, Crosshill Road, Strathaven.	Lethame Nursery, Lethame Road, Strathaven.	£240
Peter Morris, Midyl Farm, Field Road, Busby.	Midyl Farm, Field Road, Busby.	£300
William Wilson & Co., Birkhill Farm, Coalburn.	Birkhill Farm, Coalburn.	£300

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

Twenty-one 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.

**County Council of the County of Lanark**

Muirside Site, Baillieston	(9th Dev.)	2
Coatshill, Blantyre	(3rd Dev.)	8
Strutherhill No. 2 Site, Larkhall	(4th Dev.)	4
Victoria Street, Harthill	(1st Dev.)	2
Quarter Road Site, Eddlewood	(1st Dev.)	10
East Parkhead Site, Bellshill	(4th Dev.)	8
Knownoble Site, Cleland	(4th Dev.)	6
Knownoble Site, Cleland	(4th Dev.)	6
Rydan Wood, Glenmavis	(1st Dev.)	4
Crawforddyke, Carluke	(7th Dev.)	4
Springhill Road Site, Shotts		4
Newton Road Site, New Stevenston	(1st Dev.)	10
Glebe Site, Douglas		4

**East Kilbride Development Corporation**

Mains (East) II (6)	...	...	...	...	6
Village II	...	...	...	...	12
Calderwood I	...	...	...	...	40
Murray XI	...	...	...	...	16 (one apt.)
Westwood II (6)	...	...	...	...	6
Calderwood III (1)	...	...	...	...	24
Mains (West) VI (4)	...	...	...	...	6
Calderwood III (2)	...	...	...	...	8

**Housing (Finanical Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1946**

1,734 houses erected by the Local Authority 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.

ALEXANDER FRAME,

*County Building Inspector.*

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



## CHEMICAL LABORATORY

---

*County Analyst*—A. C. WILSON, F.R.I.C.

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I have the privilege of submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out in the County Chemical Laboratory for the year 1956.

The laboratory during the year has provided an analytical service dealing with samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1928, and related legislation. It has also provided similar facilities for dealing with samples of water, effluents and work relating to atmospheric pollution. A very small section of the work carried out in the laboratory, but one which frequently requires considerable skill and experience is that dealing with the group of "Miscellaneous Samples."

This year has seen the introduction of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, which supersedes the Act of 1928, and came into operation on 1st August. New Regulations made under this Act also come into force. It is hoped the provisions of the new Act will lead to more effective control of the quality of food.

During this year also there have been Reports on Colouring Matter ; Emulsifying and Stabilising Agents ; Sausages ; Composition and Nutritive Value of Flour ; Copper in Food stuffs and processed Cheese and Cheese Spread by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Clean Air Act was published and part of it became effective as from 31st December.

Staffing has once again caused much trouble. The resignation of my last assistant was received in June and the new staff recruited did not commence duty until November. In view of these disturbances of staff, I cannot claim that the work of the laboratory has gone as smoothly and efficiently as I would have liked.



**Table No. 1.**

The total number of samples analysed was as follows :—

Food and Drugs Act, 1928	...	...	.....	2413
Milk from Milk Officers	...	...	...	219
Drinking Water	...	...	...	278
River Water	...	...	...	123
Sewage, Sewage Effluents and Trade Effluents				62
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	88
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	65
Total				3248

This figure shows a substantial reduction on last year when 5,127 samples were examined and is due entirely to shortage of staff as many hundreds of samples could not be accepted.

**Table No. 2.**

This table shows the total number of Food and Drugs submitted and the number found to be unsatisfactory :—

	Number examined			Number adulterated or otherwise irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Boric Acid Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	6	6	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	—	3	3	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk—Tuberculin Tested	5	488	493	1	18	19
Pasteurised	—	333	333	—	12	12
Certified	—	6	6	—	—	—
Ordinary	—	12	12	—	—	—
Mince	22	642	664	4	26	30
Mixed Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-Brewed Condiment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oil of Wintergreen	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	1	—	—	—
Saccharin	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage—Sliced	31	763	794	8	25	33
Link	4	46	50	2	1	3
Meat	—	7	7	—	—	—
Stomach Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	3	3	—	—	—
Whisky	23	—	23	—	—	—



The number of samples reported against this year was 98 which is a considerable reduction on last year when the figure was 216. As indicated the number of samples examined was lower and expressed as a percentage the number of unsatisfactory samples this year was 4.1 against 6.6 last year.

It is perhaps advisable to point out that these figures of adulteration will bear a close relationship to the pattern of sampling. Examination of Table No. 2 will show that many classes of foodstuffs suffer no adulteration. If sampling were confined to these groups than the rate of adulteration would be completely changed. It cannot be said to be advisable to assume that the figures quoted are necessarily strictly comparable.

MILK.—The figures for milk adulteration show an increase on last year. The number of samples reported against this year was 31 out of 844 samples examined (3.6%) whereas last year it was 26 out of 1,149 samples (2.2%). It might also be stated that by and large Pasteurised Milks tend to show less adulteration than other milks on the market.

As in previous years the monthly variations in the milk fat and milk solids not milk fat content of milk produced at the farm, supplied to schools and on sale to the public are given. Unfortunately insufficient samples taken at creameries were received to permit figures to be given.

A—Samples obtained at Farms.

B—Milk supplied to Schools.

C—Milk purchased under Food and Drugs  
(Adulteration) Act, 1928.



Table No. 3.

				A		B		C	
				Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat
January	...	...	...	3.96	8.94	3.57	8.81	3.61	8.81
February	...	...	...	4.00	8.84	3.54	8.83	3.60	8.82
March	...	...	...	3.94	8.84	3.50	8.66	3.54	8.76
April	...	...	...	3.80	8.76	3.59	8.79	3.61	8.78
May	...	...	...	3.89	8.75	3.47	8.76	3.57	8.79
June	...	...	...	3.89	9.03	3.52	8.85	3.59	8.92
July	...	...	...	*	*	†	†	3.68	8.77
August	...	...	...	4.10	8.79	3.79	8.92	3.77	8.81
September	...	...	...	4.31	8.82	3.88	8.82	3.89	8.81
October	...	...	...	4.17	8.67	3.88	8.76	3.89	8.78
November	...	...	...	*	*	3.79	8.75	3.83	8.76
December	...	...	...	*	*	3.60	8.77	3.68	8.67

The average figures for the years 1952-1956 inclusive are :—

1952	...	...	...	4.15	8.91	3.76	8.90	3.76	8.88
1953	...	...	...	4.16	8.86	3.72	8.78	3.77	8.83
1954	...	...	...	4.16	8.87	3.73	8.82	3.72	8.84
1955	...	...	...	3.99	8.82	3.61	8.78	3.69	8.76
1956	...	...	...	*	*	3.62	8.79	3.69	8.73

\* Insufficient samples received to permit average value to be given.

† School holidays in July.

Of the 844 samples of milk of all grades submitted 31 were unsatisfactory or adulterated. Of the adulterated samples 17 contained added water ; 3 samples contained water and in addition were deficient in milk fat.

Adulteration of the different grades of milk were :—

Pasteurised milk :—8 samples showed the presence of extraneous water and one was also deficient in fat. 4 samples were naturally poor quality milk, 3 being deficient in milk fat and one in milk solids not milk fat, all having genuine Freezing Points.

T.T. Milk :—493 samples were received and 19 were unsatisfactory or adulterated. 2 samples which were shown to contain extraneous water had also had fat abstracted. The seven samples which were deficient in milk solids not milk fat were proved to contain extraneous water. 8 samples were naturally poor in milk fat and 2 naturally poor in milk fat and milk solids not milk fat. When the very low legal standard (3% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids not fat) is considered, little credit can be conceded to the producer who markets these milks, particularly when the average quality of all samples is noted, namely, 3.69% of fat and 8.73% solids not fat.



**Custard Powder :—**The one sample received was infested with Pharoah's Ants. This matter was taken up with the retailer and the manufacturer but no explanation could be found as to why this sample was contaminated.

**Offences against the Preservative Regulations :—**According to the Regulations the only permitted preservatives which may be added to foods are sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid. The maximum quantity of these preservatives which may be added to certain specified food is controlled and in a limited number of cases the presence of the permitted preservatives must be declared.

The number of minces which did not conform to the preservative regulations was 28 (4.2%) whereas last year there were 70 samples out of 741 examined (9.4%). Two further samples of mince were shown to contain starchy cereal. As the quantity present was very small it is possible that mince had been made after sausage meat and the mincer had not been cleaned properly before the mince was made. The number of samples of sliced sausage which contained an excessive quantity of preservative was 33 (4.1%) again a reduction on last year when 54 samples out of 974 (5.5%) were unsatisfactory.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Reports of the Government Committee on Air Pollution published in 1953 and 1954 undoubtedly focussed attention on this problem. The Clean Air Act has now been published and certain provisions came into operation on the 31st day of December. Among the provisions of the Clean Air Act local authorities are given powers to create smoke control areas, in which emission of smoke from buildings will be an offence. Other provisions are :—

1. New furnaces, other than small domestic boilers must be, so far as is practical smokeless and notice of intention to instal such a furnace must be given to the local authority (Sect. 3).

2. The minister has powers to make Regulations requiring furnaces to be fitted with smoke density meters (Sect. 4).

3. The height of new chimneys, other than those of houses, shops, offices will require approval by the local authority (Sect. 10).

4. Owners of colliery spoilbanks must employ all practical means of preventing combustion of refuse, and for preventing and minimising the emission of smoke and fumes from the refuse (Sect. 18).



5. Local authorities may make bye-laws requiring the provision in new buildings of such arrangements for heating and cooking as are considered necessary to minimise or prevent emission of smoke.

The other provisions of the Clean Air Act which deal with prohibition of black smoke and the reduction of grit from industrial premises will be operated at a later date.

It might also be noted that at the Smoke Abatement Society Conference at Southport in the Autumn the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government indicated that Regulations prescribing authorised fuels to be used in smoke control areas are being prepared. Further he advised the Conference that provisions for prevention of dark smoke and emission of grit arising from industrial sources would come into operation early in 1958.

There appears to be no reason why industry should wait until then before seriously considering the various preventative methods, or modifications of present technique which would improve existing conditions.

The actual measurement of pollution by skilled laboratory personnel is, in my opinion, essential, to study and determine the nature and degrees of air pollution and its possible prevention.

Of the 88 samples received in the laboratory 55 were from rain gauges and 33 were peroxide candles.

As usual the detailed results are given in the County Sanitary Inspector's Report. There has been a marked reduction in the Insoluble matter deposited in Carmyle in 1955 and 1956 as compared with the very high figure recorded in 1954. While this is very satisfactory some misgivings must arise at the continued increase in the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere as measured by the lead peroxide candles. The average daily figure for 1956 is almost double what it was in 1952.

In the Cardowan area there has been a steady improvement and as there have been no complaints for a few years the rain gauges have been withdrawn.

As a result of the increased attention directed to Air Pollution the County Council decided at the end of 1954 to widen the scope of the observations being made at that time and try to obtain a picture of the general condition obtaining in the more populous part of the



county. Various difficulties arose and it was not until this year I was instructed to go ahead with the purchase of the equipment authorised and the erection of part of it.

It was decided to make measurements of the total matter deposited and the relative concentrations of sulphur dioxide in the air at Blantyre, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Bellshill, Carfin and Boghead reservoir. Sites were found at all places except Baillieston and I hope this difficulty will be resolved early in 1957. The site selected at Blantyre is not wholly satisfactory and the instruments there will be changed as soon as another more suitable position can be found. With the exception then of Baillieston all the instruments are erected and measurements will start on the first day of January, 1957.

The figures obtained at these places will, I think, give a fairly representative picture of the general conditions over a wide area, but not an accurate picture of everything in the area. At many points there will be high local pollutions and I believe it will be necessary to purchase one or two more rain gauges and peroxide instruments to be placed near certain works where conditions will be bad. Cleaning up those heavy local pollutions will in turn lead to a general all round improvement.

There are no standards for the concentration of sulphur pollution in the atmosphere, but I suggest the following standard might not be unacceptable. A clean rural area would give an average figure not generally in excess of 2.5 mgm.  $\text{SO}_3$ /1000 sq. cm./day while a polluted industrial area would give a figure in excess of 40 mgm.  $\text{SO}_3$ /1000 sq. cm./day.

### MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

One loaf was received from the Weights and Measures Department to investigate the statement that it was protein enriched and did not require to conform to the statutory requirement of weight.

A sample of "Still Orange" was received from a general practitioner who had a patient who claimed he had become sick after drinking some of the contents of the bottle. No abnormality or foreign substances were detected by analysis.

Two larvae were received from the Sanitary Department and were identified as ordinary house flies.



A sample of clay taken at Camps Reservoir was received from the Water Engineer who was investigating a slightly increased flow of water in the wall of the reservoir.

Two samples of cutting oil were examined to assist an enquiry into the increased incidence of dermatitis in a factory. Many enquiries were made and it was discovered that at the factory in question the operators made use of a variety of barrier creams, whereas the manufacturers of the creams guaranteed only one to give protection against cutting oils. This fact was brought to the notice of the factory management and we have had no further communication from them.

The largest number of samples (40) received in this group this year came from the Cardowan area. During September I was instructed to assist in tracing the origin of a most unpleasant smell which polluted the area of Cardowan Road. The smell was claimed to be many things but crude gas was said to be the main constituent. On visiting the area I discovered the Highways Department were reconstructing a part of Cumbernauld Road. I established the fact that the smell was first noticed soon after the reconstruction work had started sometime in the Spring of 1955. There was a gas main in the road and officials of the Gas Board agreed that there had been gas leaks but denied that gas was the cause of the smell. The road was tested at many points for the presence of coal gas, but none was detected though there was a most unpleasant smell in the area. Samples of water draining from under the road were taken as this appeared to be the source of the nuisance. Samples of road bottoming metal were also obtained.

Analysis of the road drainage proved conclusively that the disgusting smell complained of was hydrogen sulphide and it was also demonstrated that the road bottoming metal was a ready source of sulphide which would easily liberate hydrogen sulphide under the correct conditions.

A rather Heath Robinson method of dealing with the problem was devised and brought immediate relief but it may be some time yet before the area will be completely free from a possible recurrence of this nuisance.



It must be pointed out that this particular metal has been widely used in the construction of roads throughout the country and in only two cases has there been cause for complaint. This is the first case in Scotland.

This area will be kept under observation during 1957.

STAFFING.—Finally I would once again direct attention to the staffing problem which is ever present in this laboratory. I warned in my last annual report that it would not be possible to retain staff unless substantial increases in salary were granted. As already indicated the one remaining member of my staff was offered and accepted a position with another Authority in the East of Scotland and his resignation was received at the beginning of June. Salaries were immediately reviewed and the scale agreed for technicians is excellent and comparable with most offered in industry but progress through the grades is much slower on the whole. I regret I cannot say the same about the grade granted for the Graduate Technologist. In this case the scale offered to the senior assistant, who must be an experienced graduate, is no better and in some cases not so good as is offered to the final year students even before the degree examination results are published. Under these conditions I cannot look forward to any lengthy period of service of any member of my staff once they approach degree level. It is to be hoped that this position will be remedied in the near future to permit stabilised conditions of staffing to be realised.



# EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT BY CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1956

## STAFF

### *Dental Department*

#### Chief Dental Officer

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

#### Assistant Dental Officers

Mrs. MARY H. OWENS, 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.	(B) Miss WILMA PRINGLE, L.D.S.
(A) WILLIAM A. THAIN, L.D.S.	ANTHONY CHAMBERS, L.D.S.
(C) DANIEL H. GODFREY, L.D.S.	

A—Resigned 31/8/56.      B—Resigned 16/8/56.      C—Appointed 12/11/56.

Two assistant dental officers resigned their posts during the year. Mr. William Thain left on 31/8/56 to enter private practice and Miss Wilma Pringle on 16/8/56 on account of marriage. On 12/11/56, Mr. Daniel H. Godfrey was appointed on a temporary basis prior to his call up to H.M. Forces and although his resignation cannot be shown in this report he did leave the department on 5/1/57.

The clinic in Lanark Grammar Secondary School has now been closed and a new clinic has been set up on the ground floor of the premises at 21 Hyndford Road, Lanark. This clinic consists of a surgery, recovery room and waiting room, tastefully decorated and fitted with modern dental equipment. The mothers and pre-school children from Lanark, Carluke and surrounding areas can now be treated here instead of travelling the rather long journey to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell.



Another two new clinics have been set up (1) in the medical suite at Knowetop Special School, Motherwell, to treat the children of that school. The equipment installed here was transferred from the clinic at Lanark Grammar Secondary School. (2) In the new St. Joseph's R.C. School, Blantyre. Modern equipment has been installed in the medical and dental suite and the resultant treatment centre is a vast improvement on the existing facilities at Blantyre Health Institute.

Still another two clinics have been approved for Newmains J.S. School and Ladywell P. School, Motherwell. These will be equipped when the buildings are ready for occupation.

At the monthly dental inspections at the 21 major Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year, a total of 598 mothers and 251 pre-school children were examined. As a result of these inspections, 472 mothers and 124 children attended for treatment and with the addition of 154 and 1 respectively brought forward from last year a total of 626 mothers and 125 children were actually under treatment. The number of attendances made by all groups was 2,380. The main items of treatment are as follows :—454 teeth were extracted with local and 2,393 under general anaesthesia, 523 fillings were inserted and a total of 562 dentures were fitted. Nine dentures were repaired. Nineteen films were used in dental X-ray examination at the Motherwell clinic.

With a birth rate of 6,000 per annum the possible number of M. & C.W. patients in any year is approximately 12,000 mothers and 18,000 pre-school children and from the inspection and treatment figures shown above it is obvious that our service is at present very inadequate. The vast majority of our adult patients are in the post-natal group and I feel we should be concentrating our attention rather on the ante-natal group by transferring our inspection visits to the nine specialist Ante-Natal clinics in close co-operation with the staff of the Regional Hospital Board. The Ante-Natal clinics are much better attended, the patients are more inclined to accept advice and it is much more important that this group should receive early dental attention. There is one big difficulty in this proposal and that is that we could create a demand for treatment which could not be met by the existing staff without serious repercussions on the school dental service. Treatment would not be denied to the Post-Natal group but we would revert to the former practice of providing treatment as quickly as possible after a mother applied for it.



In the " Four Phase " plan which is at present in the hands of the Council I have presented a scheme in four independent stages each of which would be of at least one year's duration and would involve the appointment of 6 assistant dental officers and attendants and certain treatment facilities. If this plan were adopted it is reasonable to expect that we could provide adequate treatment for all groups within the responsibility of the Local Authority.

I append in tabular form a summary of the work done by each Dental Officer concerned and an improved statement of the inspection and treatment carried out for each group and by geographical areas. Details of the work completed under the school dental service can be obtained from the Annual Report 1955/56 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, 1957.*

#### Dental Treatment

	<i>No. Inspected by Dental Officers during the Year</i>	<i>No. found to require treatment during the Year</i>	<i>No. accepting treatment during the Year</i>	<i>No. actually treated by Dental Offi- cers during the Year</i>
Expectant Mothers	54	49	47	47
Nursing Mothers ...	544	537	502	425
Pre-School Children	251	176	147	124



## DENTAL TREATMENT—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

Clinic from which Patient was referred	MOTHERS				CHILDREN					
	No. referred for inspection by M.O.	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Accepting Treatment	Treated	No. referred for inspection by M.O.	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Accepting Treatment	Treated
Airdrie	56	56	53	51	41	5	5	5	5	4
Baillieston	44	44	44	44	36	22	22	17	17	16
Bellshill	39	39	38	33	25	34	75	38	34	25
Bishopbriggs	5	5	5	2	2	7	7	5	—	—
Blantyre	36	36	36	36	30	5	5	4	4	4
Cadzow	18	18	18	17	14	10	10	9	9	8
Cambuslang	51	51	50	48	41	12	12	10	10	7
Carlisle	7	7	7	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Chapelhall	18	18	17	17	16	6	6	5	5	5
Chryston	25	25	25	25	25	10	10	10	10	10
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	8	8	7	7	5	3	3	2	1	1
Lanark	11	11	11	7	4	1	1	1	1	1
Larkhall	82	82	81	80	74	10	10	8	6	6
Lesmahagow	18	18	16	13	12	15	15	10	2	1
Newarthill	24	24	24	23	14	9	9	4	4	4
Newmains	23	23	23	19	19	4	4	4	2	2
New Stevenston	27	27	27	24	20	15	15	8	8	8
Shotts	57	57	57	57	57	7	7	6	5	4
Strathaven	13	13	11	7	5	11	11	9	4	3
Tannochside	21	21	21	21	21	16	16	13	12	10
Uddingston	15	15	15	12	7	8	8	8	8	5
Total	598	598	586	549	472	210	251	176	147	124

# SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT—GROUP RETURN

Group	Total number of Patients		Cases New under Cases Treat, Compd.	Attendances		Extractions		Fillings	Other Conservative Treatment	Dentures Supplied	Special Cases										
				Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.				Full Partial Total Repair	Inlays	Crowns	Surgical Extractions	X-rays						
	Local	General	Jacket Post					Intra Oral	Occlu- sal	Extra Oral											
Ante-Natal Mothers	47	62	38	194	—	31	—	159	—	46	—	23	31	11	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Natal Mothers	425	564	374	1,977	1	395	—	1,981	—	381	—	223	398	122	520	9	—	—	—	16	3
Pre-School Girls	62	63	56	113	15	—	119	—	57	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-School Boys	62	62	56	96	12	—	134	—	39	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	596	751	524	2,380	28	426	253	2,140	96	427	158	246	429	133	562	9	—	—	—	16	3



## SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT—AREA RETURN

M. & C.W. Area including Day Nursery if Applicable	Total number of Patients		Attendances		Extractions		Fillings		Other Conservative Treatment		Dentures Supplied		Special Cases		X-rays					
	New Cases	under Treat.	Cases Compd.	Local	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Full	Partial	Total	Repair		Jacket	Post	Surgical Extrac- tions	Intra Oral	Extra Oral
Airdrie	45	55	35	179	—	107	—	22	4	42	12	40	29	7	36	—	—	1	—	
Baillieston	52	56	42	130	4	22	—	—	2	20	27	10	21	4	25	—	—	—	—	
Bellshill	50	54	34	183	—	11	66	51	23	54	—	16	11	8	19	—	—	—	—	
Bishopbriggs	2	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Blantyre	34	43	32	187	7	53	8	88	6	41	12	24	35	13	48	—	—	—	—	
Cadzow	22	27	16	67	5	29	14	122	7	3	2	5	14	4	18	—	—	1	—	
Cambuslang	48	69	60	265	—	97	15	266	3	51	15	34	51	18	69	—	—	—	—	
Carlisle	4	9	7	25	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	1	8	5	13	—	—	—	—	
Chapelhall	21	31	19	80	—	—	7	90	8	12	4	4	16	5	21	—	—	—	—	
Chryston	35	37	34	132	4	24	—	23	2	21	45	14	16	6	22	—	—	—	—	
East Kilbride	6	6	5	17	2	5	—	13	1	7	3	3	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	
Lanark	5	6	6	24	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Larkhall	80	117	70	352	1	31	8	471	6	56	26	26	67	1	10	—	—	—	—	
Lesmahagow	13	16	10	52	—	3	3	144	—	4	—	2	12	3	93	—	—	7	1	
Newarthill	18	23	19	83	—	6	14	63	—	19	—	8	13	9	15	—	—	6	1	
Newmains	21	31	21	120	—	2	8	125	9	4	—	7	28	6	34	—	—	—	—	
New Stevenston	28	31	18	107	—	5	40	47	2	54	—	13	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	
Shotts	61	75	48	207	4	7	15	421	3	18	—	20	53	2	55	—	—	—	—	
Strathaven	8	9	6	19	—	—	—	29	10	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Tannochside	31	33	22	85	—	6	35	82	10	9	—	7	16	4	20	—	—	1	—	
Uddingston	12	21	18	58	1	16	18	78	—	5	8	7	16	4	20	—	—	—	—	
Total	596	751	524	2,380	28	426	253	2,140	96	427	158	246	429	133	562	9	—	16	3	

## SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT—INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF OFFICERS

Name of Officer	Total number of Patients		Attendances	Extractions		Fillings	Other Conservative Treatment		Dentures Supplied		Special Cases											
				Local	General		Inlays	Crowns			Surgical Extractions	X-rays										
	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.							Temp. Perm.	Full			Partial	Total	Repair	Jacket	Post	Intra Occlu- sal	Extra Oral			
	Cases New under Treat.	Cases Compd.		Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.		Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.	Temp. Perm.
Mr. Gibson ...	172	239	148	717	1	36	35	1,102	36	82	30	39	159	43	202	4	—	—	—	16	3	—
Mrs. Owens	127	141	93	458	—	28	155	243	35	136	—	44	45	27	72	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miss M'Donald	88	118	97	469	9	155	23	367	10	99	30	61	89	33	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Reid ...	10	10	9	37	—	4	2	—	—	8	4	7	10	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mrs. Spracklan	34	48	34	125	6	45	32	200	7	8	10	12	30	8	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mrs. Thom ...	129	145	113	444	8	153	—	—	8	83	84	64	70	17	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miss Pringle	36	50	30	130	4	5	6	228	—	11	—	19	26	2	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	596	751	524	2,380	28	426	253	2,140	96	427	158	246	429	133	562	9	—	—	—	16	3	—



## 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 type of samples procured, etc. :—

District	Inspections made	Samples procured		Total	Analysed	
		Formal	Informal		Public Analyst	Chemical Laboratory
County Area ...	5,344	127	3,410	3,537	127	3,410
Burgh of Biggar	19	3	6	9	3	6
Burgh of Lanark	185	8	80	88	8	80
Total ...	5,548	138	3,496	3,634	138	3,496

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	...	...	...	1,038	1,038	49
Machine Skimmed Milk	...	...	...	1	1	—
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	107	107	17
Margarine	...	...	...	11	11	—
Margarine plus 10% Butter	...	...	...	1	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	36	36	—
Mince	...	...	...	1,035	1,035	48
Slicing Sausage	...	...	...	1,261	1,261	65
Link Sausage	...	...	...	70	70	6
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	6	6	—
Pie Meat	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pastry Pie Filling	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	1	1	—
Shredded Beef Suet	...	...	...	3	3	—
Dog Food	...	...	...	2	2	—
Chicken and Ham Meat Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—
Minced Chicken	...	...	...	1	1	—
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	2	2	—
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	1	1	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	2	2	—
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	1	1	—
Salad Cream	...	...	...	2	2	—
Sauce	...	...	...	8	8	—
Rum	...	...	...	1	1	—
Gin	...	...	...	1	1	—
<i>Carry forward</i>				3,595	3,595	185



Article				Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
<i>Brought forward</i> ...				3,595	3,595	185
Coffee and Chicory	...	...		2	2	—
Cheese Spread	...	...		1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	...	...		4	4	—
Baking Powder	...	...		1	1	—
Apple and Strawberry Jam				1	1	—
Diabetic Apricot Jam	...			1	1	—
Lemon Curd	...	...		1	1	—
Creamed Rice	...	...		1	1	—
Ground Ginger	...	...		1	1	—
Ground Nutmeg	...	...		1	1	—
Jelly Crystals	...	...		4	4	—
Cream of Tartar	...	...		1	1	—
Ground Cinnamon	...	...		2	2	—
Saccharins	...	...	...	1	1	—
Stoned Dates	...	...		1	1	—
Mixed Spice	...	...	...	1	1	—
Mixed Peel	...	...	...	1	1	—
White Pepper	...	...		1	1	—
Mustard	...	...	...	1	1	—
Drugs	...	...	...	12	12	—
Total ...				3,634	3,634	185

One hundred and thirty-eight samples were taken formally. Results of all non-genuine samples were reported to the County Clerk. The following table indicates action taken in these :—

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
1	Slicing Sausage	16th Jan., 1956	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 24th February, 1956. Fined £5.
21	Slicing Sausage	15th March, 1956	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 4th May, 1956. Fined £2.
22	Mince	22nd March, 1956	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 8th May, 1956. Fined £7.
38	Mince	25th April, 1956	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 8th June, 1956. Fined £8.
41	Slicing Sausage	22nd May, 1956	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 4th July, 1956. Fined £7.
45	Mince	28th May, 1956	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 29th June, 1956. Fined £1.
58	Slicing Sausage	4th July, 1956	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 9th August, 1956. Fined £2.
64	Slicing Sausage	2nd July, 1956	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 15th August, 1956.
65	Slicing Sausage	2nd August, 1956	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 15th August, 1956.
67	Slicing Sausage	21st August, 1956	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 3rd October, 1956.
70	Slicing Sausage	23rd August, 1956	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 16th January, 1957. Fined £10.
81	Slicing Sausage	28th Sept., 1956	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 24th October, 1956.
113	Slicing Sausage	1st Nov., 1956	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 19th December, 1956. Fined £15.
117	Mince	16th Nov., 1956	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 21st December, 1956.
122	Slicing Sausage	22nd Nov., 1956	Proceedings dropped.



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, and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors.

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

			NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
Milk Fat Percentage			Producer- Wholesalers	Producer- Retailers	Retailers	Total
2.2	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.0	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.1	...	...	—	1	—	1
3.2	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.3	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.4	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.5	...	...	—	2	1	3
3.6	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.7	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.8	...	...	—	1	1	2
3.9	...	...	—	1	2	3
4.0	...	...	—	1	—	1
4.1	...	...	—	1	—	1
4.2	...	...	—	—	—	—
4.3	...	...	—	—	—	—
4.6	...	...	—	1	—	1
	...	...	—	1	—	1
			—	9	4	13

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

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—8.5 PER CENT.

Non-Fatty Solids Percentage			NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
			Producer- Wholesalers	Producer Retailers	Retailers	Total
7.9	...	...	—	—	—	—
8.3	...	...	—	—	—	—
8.4	...	...	—	—	—	—
8.5	...	...	—	—	—	—
8.6	...	...	—	—	—	—
8.7	...	...	—	1	—	1
8.8	...	...	—	1	2	3
8.9	...	...	—	2	1	3
9.0	...	...	—	2	—	2
9.1	...	...	—	—	1	1
9.2	...	...	—	1	—	1
9.3	...	...	—	1	—	1
9.4	...	...	—	1	—	1
			—	9	4	13

SWEET MILK.—13 samples were procured for analyses under the FOOD and DRUGS ACT, 1956, all of which were found to be genuine.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDERS, 1951-52.—Most of the milk now being retailed in the County is sold either as Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised or Pasteurised. Only in certain rural areas is milk being sold which does not come under the Designation Order.



**CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.**—As formerly, schools in the County have been visited regularly throughout the year. Samples of the milk delivered were taken for both Chemical and Bacteriological examination. In this connection 239 bottles were obtained of which 16 failed to comply with the Bacteriological standard. Contact was immediately made with the Distributors concerned and it was generally found that some part of their equipment had not been properly sterilised. Steps were taken to have these defects remedied. Incoming milk to the Distributors' premises was also regularly sampled, and samples were obtained and examined in the Chemical Laboratory with satisfactory results.

**SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.**—The Cooking Centres established in this service continue to be visited periodically to ensure proper storage of the ingredients, and cleanliness of the Cooking Utensils. No complaint was recorded.

**MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1934.**—In this Order all milk conveyed by common carrier had to be contained in churns which were properly sealed. 29 contraventions were detected and a warning letter was sent to the Contractors concerned. During the year an amendment Order came into operation, the effect of which was to cancel the above requirement.

**ICE-CREAM.**—107 samples were purchased and examined both Bacteriologically and Chemically. Many smaller manufacturers of this commodity are still reluctant to maintain the stipulated fat content and a move is at present afoot to lower the present standard and provide three different grades of Ice-Cream. Until this is legally recognised, however, samples will continue to be purchased and examined so that the present 5 per cent. fat content should be maintained.

**BUTTER.**—During visits to shops attention continues to be paid to see that all butter exposed for sale is properly separated from margarine, and the country of origin clearly displayed.

**MARGARINE.**—No case of bulk margarine being exposed for sale was detected during the year, only pre-packed and properly labelled margarine now being the common commodity.



WHISKY.—36 samples of whisky were procured all of which were found to be genuine. Although the legal standard for whisky remains at 35 degrees under proof it has been observed that in some cases despite the fact that the label on the bottle guarantees a minimum of 30 degrees under proof some samples have not agreed with the guarantee on the label. This indicates some tampering with the whisky but not sufficient to bring it below the legal standard.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.—2,372 samples of Mince, Sausage and Sausage Meat were obtained throughout the year. These were examined for the presence of preservative. 48 samples of Mince and 71 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. As a result 15 successful prosecutions were instituted.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—Close watch has been maintained on all tinned goods exposed for sale. In the various shops visited many tins were found to be unsound. In every case these were condemned and a condemnation certificate provided for the vendor concerned and the unsound tins removed for destruction.

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

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.—282 inspections were made under this Act and various articles of drugs, etc., purchased, and examined in the Chemical Laboratory. All complied with the standard laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.—4 contraventions of this Order were detected during the year all concerning wrongful labelling of tomatoes. The vendors in each case were cautioned verbally and the practice ceased.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.—10 samples were obtained under this Act and all were examined by the Agricultural Analyst. It was reported that 3 of the samples showed slight deficiencies, but none were outwith the allowed discrepancies permissible by the Act. In each case the farmer received a copy of the Analyst's certificate.



SHOPS ACT, 1912-1934.—This Department continues to provide supervision of these Acts and 146 contraventions were detected, all of which consisted of failure to display statutory notices relating to the weekly half-holiday in small mixed shops, or sale of non-exempted goods or street trading by mobile vans. Verbal cautions were given in each case and new statutory notices supplied where these were non-existent.

The question of mobile vans throughout the County is assuming serious proportions. As the various housing schemes are completed and occupied more and more mobile vans come into operation. Some of these from areas outwith the County who have a different weekly half-holiday from that operating in this area. Constant supervision is required in an effort to ensure that these mobile vans do not contravene the weekly half-holiday, or the proper closing hours in the evening. Members of the County Constabulary Force continue to maintain this supervision also and close liaison is maintained by them with this Department. No Legal Proceedings were instituted under the Act during the year, but the following table shows the number of inspections, etc., and contraventions detected.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, ETC., AND CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1956.

Inspections to localities ... ..	301
Visits to shops, etc. ... ..	1,223

*Contraventions.*

Failure to close: Weekly half-holiday and under Closing Orders ... ..	2
Sale of non-exempted goods ... ..	3
Street trading ... ..	21
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...	1
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly ...	—
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18 years more than 48 hours per week ... ..	1
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act ... ..	118
	<hr/>
	146



## MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES etc.

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The retiral on 15th May of Mr. Nimmo from the post of County Meat Inspector and General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses saw the end of the era of the non-professional Meat Inspector, Mr. Nimmo being the last of this group qualified under para. 3 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1924, which laid down "No person shall be qualified to act as a Meat Inspector under these Regulations unless he is either the Medical Officer of Health of the District, or a veterinary surgeon, or a person who, not being the Medical Officer of Health or a veterinary surgeon, has received special training in the work of Meat Inspection and, prior to the first day of June, 1923, had not less than seven years' practical experience in that work and has obtained from the Board a Certificate (which may at any time be cancelled or withdrawn) that he is qualified to act as a Meat Inspector in the execution of these Regulations." In succession to Mr. Nimmo the County Council appointed 3 veterinary surgeons in a part-time capacity for Meat Inspection work, and I was appointed General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses while retaining the post of Superintendent of Strathaven Slaughterhouse.

One of the delayed effects of the decontrol of meat in 1954 was that some local dealers extended their activities to the "export" trade, i.e., the export of lamb carcasses to the London market. This had been very much a seasonal trade extending from about late August till the end of December, but now the period is extending, sometimes even into April of the following year. To encourage the trade, reduced rates were granted by the Local Authority at Bellshill, Larkhall, and—to a lesser extent—Strathaven Slaughterhouse. In the late summer arrangements were made to rent the total accommodation at Larkhall to an "export" contractor, the staff—apart from the local Superintendent—being taken over by him. The needs of the local traders were safeguarded. This arrangement must be looked upon as an experiment, the working out of which will be followed with close interest.

It will be observed from Table I, that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 43,224, of which 7,243 were found to show evidence of disease in some form.



Of the 7,243, there were 203 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 7,040 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 16·75 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 30·04 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.

GEORGE MILNE.

TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.											
		Tuberculosis.						Other Diseases.					
		Carcases.				Organs only.		Carcases.				Organs only.	
Class.	Number.	Wholly.		Partially.				Wholly.		Partially.			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
s ...	4,817	6	.12	13	.27	271	5.6	25	.52	12	.25	3,260	67.68
ers ...	1,288	—	—	1	.08	4	.31	3	.23	4	.31	294	22.83
s ...	75	—	—	—	—	1	1.33	—	—	2	2.66	20	26.66
ocks ...	1,915	—	—	3	.16	49	2.56	3	.16	1	.05	824	43.02
es ...	953	—	—	—	—	1	.10	41	4.30	—	—	4	.42
p ...	32,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	.14	18	.06	2,090	6.47
ie ...	1,888	—	—	—	—	11	.58	17	.90	8	.42	211	11.18
Total ...	43,224	6	.01	17	.04	337	.78	135	.31	45	.10	6,703	15.51

TABLE II.

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

*Bellshill.*

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.						
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.			
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows ...	3,051	3	11	97	17	10	2,347	
Heifers ...	534	—	1	2	1	2	152	
Bulls ...	37	—	—	1	—	2	15	
Bullocks ...	586	—	1	14	3	—	173	
Calves ...	191	—	—	1	4	—	4	
Sheep ...	18,667	—	—	—	18	5	1,720	
Swine ...	534	—	—	3	13	6	82	
Total ...	23,600	3	13	118	56	25	4,493	



*Carlisle.*

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

## Animals Slaughtered—

Tuberculosis.

Other Diseases.

Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs. only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Swine ...	1,637	—	1	14	—	—	1,101

*Note.*—These premises closed as a Slaughterhouse as from 29/8/56.

*Larkhall.*

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

## Animals Slaughtered—

Tuberculosis.

Other Diseases.

Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	846	—	—	—	5	—	430
Heifers ...	191	—	—	1	—	2	55
Bulls ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bullocks ...	332	—	2	6	—	—	147
Calves ...	81	—	—	—	3	—	—
Sheep ...	10,316	—	—	—	10	11	212
Swine ...	765	—	—	4	—	1	107
Total ...	12,562	—	2	11	18	14	955

*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 ...	722	3	2	174	—	—	398
Heifers ...	19	—	—	1	—	—	2
Bulls ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bullocks ...	810	—	—	29	—	1	460
Calves ...	19	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sheep ...	821	—	—	—	—	—	25
Swine ...	79	—	—	2	—	—	1
Total ...	2,472	3	2	206	1	1	887

*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 ...	198	—	—	—	3	2	85
Heifers ...	544	—	—	—	2	—	85
Bulls ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ...	187	—	—	—	—	—	44
Calves ...	662	—	—	—	33	—	—
Sheep ...	2,484	—	—	—	18	2	133
Swine ...	510	—	—	2	4	1	21
Total ...	4,590	—	—	2	60	5	368



TABLE III.

OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY  
CONDEMNED.

*Bellshill.*

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Arthritis ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	6
Actinobacillosis ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Atrophy ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Abscess ...	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	9
Dropsy ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Carcinoma ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Injury ...	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	7
Johne's Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Urticaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	5
Pyæmia ...	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	7
Gastro-enteritis ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	7
Septic Nephritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uraemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicaemia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Emaciation ...	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	9
Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pericarditis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Mastitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lupus Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	27	3	2	3	4	23	19	81

*Carlisle.*

<i>Carlisle Slaughter-house</i>	Tuber- culosis	Abscess	Peri- carditis	Con- gestion	Cirrhosis	Pleurisy	Pneu- monia	Echino- coccus	Ascaris Lumbri- coides	Total
Heads ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Lungs ...	—	2	—	393	—	203	183	—	—	781
Hearts ...	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
Livers ...	—	2	—	—	218	—	—	1	4	225
Tongues ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Total ...	28	4	78	393	218	203	183	1	4	1,112

*Larkhall.*

Disease	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Oedema ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Carcinoma ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Asphyxiation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injury ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	9
Traumatic Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Septicaemia ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Emaciation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyæmia ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total ... ..	5	2	—	—	3	21	1	32

*Strathaven.*

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Arthritis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Absecess ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Immaturity ... ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Nephritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Emaciation ... ..	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	10
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Injury ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Johne's Disease ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Navel and Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
Peritonitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pyæmia ... ..	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	7
Septic Metritis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Septicaemia ... ..	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	6
Pericarditis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Septic Mastitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Acetomaemia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total ... ..	5	2	—	—	33	20	5	65

*Shotts.*

Diseases	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Injury ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Arthritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2



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

ORGANS CONDEMNED	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Mammitis	Actinomycosis	Peritonitis	Pyæmia	Strongylosis	Angioma	John's Disease	Neoplasms	Nephritis	Ascaris Lumbricoides	Cysts				Radiatum Oesophagostomum	Total
																		Rechinococcus	Pentastomatosis	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	Cysticercus Bovis		
Heads ...	165	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	218
Tongues ...	156	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
Lungs ...	270	6	—	971	443	—	55	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1,830
Hearts ...	10	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	94
Livers ...	38	478	—	—	—	1,552	1,926	—	—	—	—	38	745	—	—	—	28	66	—	431	—	—	5,302
Stomachs ...	20	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
Bowels ...	47	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	523
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509	—	—	—	—	—	—	509
Udders ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3,315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,319
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	706	1,004	83	971	443	1,552	1,981	3,315	95	2	—	117	745	829	—	509	28	72	—	431	5	40	12,397

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

## Private Slaughterhouses.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Slaughtered. Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	—	156	—
Symington ... ..	—	—	94,568	—
Total ... ..	—	—	94,724	—

## ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

*Symington Slaughterhouse.*

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 94,568 ...	—	—	—	59	76	3,022

	Abscess	Pneumonia	Pleurisy	Pericarditis	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Strongylosis	Echinococcus	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	Total
Heads ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs ... ..	—	19	12	—	—	1,024	84	186	1,325	—
Hearts ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ... ..	—	—	—	—	8	1,174	1,024	84	186	2,476
Stomachs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks ... ..	513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	513
Total ... ..	513	19	12	—	8	1,174	2,048	168	372	4,314

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 1,708 lbs. ; Organs, 9,334 lbs.



*East Kilbride, Brancumhall Bacon Factory*

		Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
Animals							
Slaughtered		Wholly	Partially	Organs Only	Wholly	Partially	Organs Only
Swine	... 12,790	2	10	572	5	71	5,168

		Tuberculosis	Abscess	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Ascari Lumbricoides	Congestion	Nephritis	Total
Heads	...	360	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
Tongues	...	356	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361
Lungs	...	43	13	—	1,037	825	—	—	3,199	—	5,117
Hearts	...	36	—	1,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,195
Livers	...	43	2	—	—	—	1,151	36	—	—	1,232
Stomachs	...	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532
Bowels	...	556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556
Kidneys	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	...	1,926	25	1,159	1,037	825	1,151	36	3,199	1	9,359

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 1,502 lbs. ; Organs, 15,587 lbs.

### Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

The following tables show in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected.

#### 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	... 73	—	—	—	—	—	37
Heifers	... 260	—	—	1	—	1	52
Bulls	... 38	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bullocks	... 1,276	1	—	5	—	1	522
Calves	... 1,262	—	—	—	8	—	5
Sheep	... 3,067	—	—	—	3	5	14
Swine	... 497	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	... 6,473	1	—	6	11	7	638



		DISEASES.													
ORGANS CONDEMNED		Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Peritonitis Pericarditis	Fatty Degeneration	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Mastitis	Emphysema	Bacterial Necrosis	Valvular Endocarditis	Cysticercus Teniuicollis	Cysticercus Bovis
															Total
Heads	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tongues	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lungs	...	5	5	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Hearts	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Livers	...	2	16	—	—	2	—	—	636	—	—	2	—	3	—
Stomachs	...	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Plucks	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	7	33	2	—	2	1	7	636	3	2	2	1	4	4

The amount of meat and organs condemned was :—Meat, 542 lbs.; Organs, 4,286 lbs.

## BIGGAR

		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	...	26	1	—	1	2	2
Heifers	...	67	—	—	—	—	1
Bulls	...	2	—	—	—	1	—
Bullocks	...	502	—	1	—	2	27
Calves	...	61	—	—	3	—	—
Sheep	...	61,144	—	—	25	54	777
Swine	...	212	—	2	1	4	3
Total	...	62,014	1	3	30	61	810

	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Mammitis	Strongylosis	Ascaris Lumbricoides	John's Disease	Nephritis	Melanosis	Angioma	Echinococcus	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	Total
Heads	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tongues	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Lungs	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21
Hearts	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Livers	—	15	—	—	—	85	268	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	—	376
Stomachs	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bowels	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Plucks	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	—	—	—	1	—	1	18	400
Udders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kidneys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	6	79	4	2	19	85	268	1	317	3	1	1	1	1	6	18	812

The amount of meat and organs condemned was :—Meat, 2,989 lbs., Organs, 3,906 lbs.

## General

**DISEASED UDDERS.**—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 4,817. Of these, 6 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, one of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 13 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and none of these had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing there were 271 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 3,315 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found.

Of the 1,288 heifers slaughtered, one was partially condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis.

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.

**BUILDINGS.**—Throughout the County there were still 4 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 ... ..	25
Butchers' shops, vans, stores, etc.	2,028

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

**COLD STORES.**—There are 263 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 13 ; mechanical, 250. 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.

**UN SOUND MEAT.**—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owners' 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 252 lbs. of Bone Taint. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 25,965 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 164,575 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

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR 1956

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, M.R.San.(Scot.)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 accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health Circular 70/1956, I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the operations of my Department dealing with the sanitary conditions of the County of Lanark during the year, 1956.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BECKFORD STREET,  
HAMILTON, 27th March, 1957.

## STAFF

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### County Sanitary Inspector

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, Beckford Street, Hamilton

### Depute County Sanitary Inspector

GEORGE S. BUTTLE, Hamilton

### Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

JAMES R. M'GHIE, Hamilton

### Divisional Sanitary Inspectors

JOHN TURNBULL, Bellshill

PETER POLLOCK, Lanark

GEORGE RANKIN, Larkhall

PETER KANE, Blantyre

JAMES NEILSON, Shotts

GEORGE CRAIG, Cambuslang

JOHN WHITE, Baillieston

RICHARD BLACK, Lesmahagow



### Introductory

Year by year one of the most important tasks of the Sanitary Inspector necessitates his burning many hours of midnight oil in his excursion into the realms of authorship. It is not always a pleasant task or a satisfying one but it at least records the truthful picture of success or failure in the attention of his Department to that most important function of the Public Health official—Environmental Sanitation.

Such annual records are of increasing value in keeping a balanced sense of proportion in the progress of the many statutory requirements and in the need for additional or improved legislation to retain and indeed further improve the health of the populace.

The year 1956 has proved to be one of the most progressive years in the field of Slum Clearance operations in the County and figures disclosed in the appropriate tables on Pages 142 to 153 make most satisfying reading. The closure of almost 1,200 insanitary dwellings constitutes a record and is a much greater figure than that for any year during the period of intensive Slum Clearance of the 1930's. Such closures create other difficulties, e.g., demolition. A journey throughout the County will show the many scars of derelict and semi-demolished buildings which should be completely removed. Every effort is being made to deal with this as is shown in the figures of demolition carried out throughout the year.

The problems which are faced by the officials of this Department are many and varied but I would say that the Housing problem is probably the most difficult of solution. As new houses are made available the complaints of insanitary conditions become intensified and there are many sorrowful tales brought to my notice. Some of these are proved to be untrue, some exaggerated but, in the main, the conditions complained of generally warrant and receive the earnest attention of this Department.

Clearance of insanitary dwellings it is hoped will proceed with increasing momentum although I must again repeat that this work should go on hand-in-hand with the operations of the County Planning Officer. In other words it is essential that a planned redevelopment should proceed as the work of closure and demolition of individual unfit houses is dealt with. This is exceedingly difficult but the urgent need for the approval and operation of a County Development Plan



would go a long way to ease the work of the Sanitary Inspector in his efforts to remove unfit properties which cast a blot on much of industrial Lanarkshire.

The time, I think, has now come when a realistic survey of the whole needs of the County in respect of housing should be made. The assessment of actual requirements is essential if house construction is not to proceed beyond actual needs of certain communities whilst the urgent requirements in other industrial areas remain unfulfilled longer than is necessary.

The numerous proprietors of properties in the County who are unable to maintain the obligations of ownership go on increasing and the resultant abandonment of these properties has become a problem which necessitates much more serious consideration than has been given to it in the past.

Whilst the new Clean Air Act has been placed on the Statute Book the appointed day on which certain provisions of the Statute will come into operation has only recently been named as 31st December, 1956. The passing of this Act is certainly a notable milestone in the road towards the removal of atmospheric impurities but there are so many qualifications and escape clauses affecting some of the more important requirements that a considerable number of years is bound to elapse before any real progress will be discernible.

It is to be regretted that the Food Hygiene Regulations have not yet been issued but it is hoped that the year 1957 will produce this much desired legislation as an effective instrument in improving the conditions under which food is produced, sold and stored.

At this point I would emphasise the staff difficulties with which I have been faced during the year. Both the Sanitary Inspectorate and clerical staffs have been operating much short of establishment and, particularly in the case of the Inspectorate staff, it is essential that steps be taken to increase both salaries and promotion opportunities if the Department is to be continued in the state of efficiency expected.

The County of Lanark Sanitary Department has been used in the past as a training ground from which the trainees on obtaining the necessary qualifications of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland depart to Local Authorities providing increased salary inducement and housing accommodation, and during the past few years Local Authorities in Scotland, England, Ireland and abroad have benefited in this regard.



The added duties and responsibilities which will require to be borne by my Department under the Clean Air Act and Food Hygiene Regulations will be such that without sufficient qualified staff it will be impossible for the requirements of these most important legislative measures to be dealt with other than in a perfunctory manner.

There would appear to be a continuing feeling among the uninitiated that the Sanitary Inspector is a somewhat unimportant official and not in the same class as other technical officers such as Engineers and Architects, etc., employed by the Local Authorities. Such an erroneous impression of the responsibilities and onerous statutory duties of one of the most important officials in local Government is to be deplored.

Throughout the County the operation of the Cleansing Service which is a delegated function of the District Councils has largely become a responsibility of the County Sanitary Inspector and his staff and I make some pointed comments on this in the section of the report dealing with Cleansing matters.

The other functions dealt with in whole or in part by the Department include the following:—Drainage, Water Supply, General Nuisances, Food Hygiene and Food Inspection, Atmospheric Pollution, Rivers Pollution, Dairies and Dairy Farm Inspections, Factory and Workshop Inspections, Offensive Trades, Private Streets, Public Conveyances, Cinemas, Pigsties, Tents and Vans, Dangerous Buildings, Disinfection, Disinfestation, etc., etc., and Housing as one of the most important of these functions is the first to be dealt with in detail in the subsequent paragraphs.

### Housing

The administrative procedure during the year 1956 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following statement and subsequent paragraphs:—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	...	6,322
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in some respect unfit				
for human habitation	...	...	...	3,838
Number of dwelling-houses without a proper supply of				
wholesome water introduced into the house	...	...	...	283
Number of dwelling-houses without a separate water-closet				2,761
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Reports were				
made in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland)				
Act, 1950	...	...	...	705



Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	... ..	393
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	... ..	305
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	... ..	1,105
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	... ..	2
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	... ..	20
Number of houses into which the owners introduced a proper supply of wholesome water as a result of Notices served under Section 54 of the Water (Scotland) Act, 1946	... ..	—
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action	... ..	1

INSANITARY PROPERTIES.—The policy of dealing with insanitary properties by statutory action rather than by voluntary agreement was continued throughout the year and the following table shows the administrative action taken in respect of houses reported upon in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, in 1955 and 1956.



# HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

Action taken in respect of balance of Reports submitted during the year 1955		Decision of Local Authority				Decision of Local Authority				Awaiting Meeting of Time and Place for																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
District Council Area	Reports Submitted (1955)	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	C.O.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	Not pro- ceeded with	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	Not pro- ceeded with	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	D.O.	C.O.	When Undg.	



Administrative action was completed during the year in respect of 685 houses as follows :—

Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	393
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	305
Undertakings Signed	...	...	...	...	10
					<hr/> 708
Demolition Orders substituted in terms of Section 12					23
					<hr/> 685

An Appeal was lodged in respect of a Demolition Order for 3 houses at 62/66 Kilncadzow Road, Carlisle, and the case was heard before the Sheriff at Lanark on 20th November, 1956, at which hearing an Undertaking was given at the Bar that the dwellings would not be relet when vacated and the Sheriff accordingly suspended operation of the Order with no award of expenses.

Despite repeated warnings that plans and specification of proposals should be submitted to the Local Authority for the determination of an operative Closing Order, the owner of the dwelling-house at 24 Union Street, Mossend, permitted it to be re-occupied after the former tenant had been rehoused by the Local Authority. On the submission of accounts by the owner in respect of certain repair and redecoration work carried out, the premises were inspected by the Housing (Standing) Sub-Committee who came to the decision that the work done could not be considered to have made the dwelling-house fit for human habitation. A Decree of Ejectment against the occupier was stayed to enable him to find other accommodation and proceedings against the owner were still pending at the close of the year.

Of the 685 houses in respect of which action was completed, 421 were vacated during the year and 145 were unoccupied at the time of inspection leaving a balance of 119 families still to be rehoused at the close of the year which with 11 families remaining to be dealt with from the year 1955 gives a total of 130 families for whom alternative accommodation is still awaited.

The details of houses closed are shown in the following tabular statement from which it will be observed that 1,126 houses were closed against human habitation and 558 houses were demolished. Of the 1,814 Local Authority houses erected 996 were allocated for the purpose of dealing with insanitary properties representing 54·9 per cent. of the total Local Authority erections which is a considerable increase over the 43 per cent. allocated last year.



District Council Area	No. of houses closed										No. of houses demolished		
	Where statutory procedure was completed										Subject to		
	By informal action										Statutory Action		
	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.	Acq.	Others	V.U.	Abandoned	Others	Total	L.A. Alloc.	Vacated Privately	On informal Action	Total
FIRST ...	...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
SECOND ...	4	3	—	—	2	6	3	7	25	10	15	—	—
THIRD ...	28	22	—	—	2	45	—	7	104	75	29	6	29
FOURTH ...	29	37	2	—	—	43	4	1	116	104	12	22	68
FIFTH ...	21	52	—	—	—	32	7	31	143	138	5	13	54
SIXTH ...	47	14	—	—	—	223	3	98	385	341	44	229	247
SEVENTH ...	15	4	—	—	—	95	10	—	124	120	4	18	41
EIGHTH ...	17	46	—	—	3	32	3	1	102	91	11	4	67
NINTH ...	26	54	—	—	1	41	—	2	124	117	7	21	52
	187	232	2	—	8	520	30	147	1,126	996	130	245	558

DEMOLITION—INSANITARY PROPERTIES.—From the above table it will be noticed that 313 houses which were not the subject of statutory action were demolished during the year. These are situated as follows:—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Duneaton Foot, Abington ...	1	Unconfirmed Voluntary Undertaking.
Leadbettors Row, Douglas Water ...	3	Voluntary Undertaking.
2 Hall Road, Nemphlar ...	1	Local Authority Property.
Nellfield Farm, Braidwood ...	1	Unconfirmed Voluntary Undertaking.
2/20 Station Road, Netherburn ...	6	Voluntary Undertaking.
Austine Street, Cadzow Rows, Hamilton	16	Voluntary Undertaking.
32/40 Glasgow Road, Blantyre ...	10	Voluntary Undertaking.
102 Maxwellton Road, East Kilbride	3	Voluntary Undertaking.
80/88 Main Street, Bellshill ...	7	Voluntary Undertaking.
Bothwellpark Rows, Bellshill ...	1	Voluntary Undertaking.
15 Burnie Place, Bellshill ...	6	Voluntary Undertaking.
163/167 Hamilton Road, Bellshill ...	3	Voluntary Undertaking.
169 Hamilton Road, Bellshill ...	1	Voluntary Undertaking.
12/32 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	24	Voluntary Undertaking.
1/58 Hozier Street, Tannochside ...	58	Voluntary Undertaking.
1/88 Laidlaw Street, Tannochside ...	84	Voluntary Undertaking.
349/357 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	8	Clearance for Industrial Development.
359/367 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	5	
383 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	12	
387/395 Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside ...	11	
68 Aitkenhead Road, Tannochside ...	1	
164/166 Aitkenhead Road, Tannochside	2	Voluntary Undertaking.
19/23A Bellshill Road, Uddingston ...	6	
310/320 Morningside Road, Newmains	6	
66/80 Shottskirk Road, Shotts ...	8	
236/238 Morningside Road, Newmains	2	
259/261 Netherton Road, Netherton ...	2	Voluntary Undertaking.
1/3 Kinloch Avenue, Cambuslang ...	2	Unconfirmed Voluntary Undertaking.
1/3 Manse Road, Carmunnock ...	2	Voluntary Undertaking.
222/226 Baillieston Road, Barrachnie ...	3	Voluntary Undertaking.
183/197 Main Street, Plains ...	8	Abandoned Property.
142/148 Airdrie Road, Low Caldercruix	4	Voluntary Undertaking.
1/11 Campsie View, Longriggend ...	6	Voluntary Undertaking.

In all, 245 houses, the subject of statutory action, were demolished of which 93 were demolished by the owners as follows:—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>
<i>Carluke and Law.</i>	
83/85 Carnwath Road ...	2
71/77 Airdrie Road ...	4
40 Wildman Road ...	1
55/73 Wildman Road ...	14
	—
	21



<i>Address</i>							<i>No. of Houses</i>	
<i>Larkhall.</i>								
1/3 Low Glengowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
<i>Blantyre and High Blantyre.</i>								
5/7 John Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
<i>Newarthill.</i>								
101/101E and 105 Carfin Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
107/119 Carfin Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18
<i>Overtown</i>								
22/28 Main Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
							—	(Closing Orders)
<i>Cambuslang.</i>								
315 Hamilton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
<i>Baillieston.</i>								
11/21 Church Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
<i>Bargeddie.</i>								
Springwells Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
24 Gartcosh Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
<i>Bishopbriggs.</i>								
Moss Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
							—	(Demolition Order— 12/11/34)
							—	93

Considerable correspondence was entailed in an effort to secure the demolition of 89 houses in respect of which Demolition Orders had been served and where the owners concerned had taken no action after the statutory period of three months from the date on which the houses were vacated.

At the close of the year the position in respect of these properties was as follows :—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
131/133 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill	2	Abandoned property. Offers received for demolition but work delayed until two remaining blocks are vacated.
111 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill	1	Offers for demolition received for submission to County Clerk.
7/9 Draffan Rows, Kirkmuirhill	3	Planning permission to be sought for change-of-use.
2 Lanark Road, Carluke	1	Demolition by owner in progress.
118/132 Kirkton Street and Orchard Street, Carluke	12	Demolition by Local Authority in progress.



<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
96/116 Kirkton Street, Carluke ...	11	Owner has undertaken to carry out demolition.
2/6 Church Lane, Carluke ...	3	Demolition delayed to permit Agents for Trustees to wind up Trust subsequent to death of owner.
40/46 Hamilton Street, Carluke and ...	4	
8/10 Weir's Lane, Carluke ...	2	
5 Lockhart Street, Stonehouse ...	1	Offers for demolition by Local Authority invited.
42/46 Machan Road, Larkhall ...	3	Abandoned—offers for demolition accepted by Local Authority.
18 Green Street, Bothwell ...	5	Sold and plans for rehabilitation to be submitted.
193/197A Wishaw Road, Waterloo ...	6	Partially demolished.
128A/140 Main Street, Overtown ...	8	Plans for part rehabilitation submitted.
6/12 Miller Street, Cambuslang ...	6	Demolition by owner in progress.
4/12 Gillies Lane Baillieston, ...	5	
2 Gillies Lane and 33/39 Bredisholm Road, Baillieston. ...	4	Sold and planning permission to be sought for change-of-use.
1/3 Crowhill Road, Bishopbriggs ...	2	
193/211 Langmuir Road, Bargeddie ...	10	Sold and new owner to be requested to demolish.

Demolition by the Local Authority was found to be necessary in respect of 152 houses, the subject of statutory action, for the reasons given in the following statement which also shows the cost of demolition :—

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>Reason</i>
63/65 Carnwath Road, Carluke	2	£77 0 0	On default of Owner.
Austine Street, Cadzow Rows, Hamilton	32	275 0 0	Dangerous conditions.
		(to be paid on completion of demolition of all houses in Cadzow Rows)	
102 M'Neil Street, Larkhall ...	3	143 0 0	Abandoned property.
12/18 Avon Street, Larkhall ...	5	159 10 0	Abandoned property.
168/170 Raploch Street, Larkhall	2	143 0 0	Abandoned property.
28/30 King Street, Stonehouse ...	2	110 0 0	Abandoned property.
401/441 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	18	686 0 0	Acquisition.
275/283 Main Street, High Blantyre. ...	7	397 0 0	Acquisition (Highways)
122/136B Omoa Road, Cleland ...	19	400 0 0	On default of owner.
1/3 Church Street, Cambuslang...	37	1,168 0 0	Abandoned property.
41 Cadoc Street, Cambuslang ...	2	133 0 0	Acquisition.
150/158 Cambuslang Road, Rutherglen. ...	20	773 12 0	Abandoned property.
22/24 Baillieston Road, Sandyhills.	3	214 2 3	Abandoned property.

Of the total expenditure incurred, £397 will be chargeable to the Highways account, £819 to the Housing account, and the balance of £3,188 4s. 3d. will be chargeable to this Department.



It is likely that proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of the £477 expended on demolition by the Local Authority on default of the owner to carry out demolition within the statutory period of three months.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES.—It will be seen that a sum of £2,711 4s. 3d. was incurred by the Local Authority in the demolition of abandoned property and to this must be added £497 8s. 4d. expended on the removal of dangerous and urgent nuisance conditions and rendering vacated houses unusable, giving a total expenditure for these properties of £3,208 12s. 7d.

Indeed since the practice of abandonment commenced in 1949, a total sum of £4,892 16s. 1d. has been expended by the Local Authority on such properties as shown by the following statement :—

1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5	7	0
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	2	11
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	19	6
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	0	0
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	15	8
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	1	8
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	16	9
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,208	12	7

It will be noticed that the considerable increase shown for the year 1956 is attributable to demolition costs and these are likely to rise even further as the Slum Clearance programme proceeds.

As mentioned in previous reports the question of abandonment of properties must be clarified and it appears that the practice should be formalised by necessary legislation. Indeed, if the Local Authority have to be faced with the burden of such continued expenditure it seems only reasonable that any legislative measure should require that the owner is permitted to abandon the property only after intimation of such intention to the Local Authority and appearance before the necessary Committee to show due cause why such a course of action is unavoidable. It is interesting to note that "owner" as defined under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, means "the person for the time entitled to receive, or who would, if the same were let, be entitled to receive the rents of the premises." Under either of these qualifications there does not appear to be any legal justification for the owner to saddle the Local Authority with his responsibilities.



Since the practice of abandonment commenced a total of 717 houses have been abandoned of which 187 have been demolished and the following statement shows the number of houses occupied at the close of the year, together with expenditure incurred in necessary repairs during the current year :—

<i>Property</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>No. Closed</i>	<i>No. Remaining occupied</i>	<i>Amount Spent on Repairs</i>
<i>1st District Council Area.</i>				
NIL.				
<i>2nd District Council Area.</i>				
Clydeview, Crossford ... ..	1	1	—	—
Ardoch, Lesmahagow ... ..	1	1	—	—
16 Fence Row, Kirkmuirhill ... ..	1	1	—	—
10 Lanark Road, Crossford ... ..	1	1	—	—
85/93 Lanark Road, Crossford ... ..	9	1	8	—
30/38 Bellfield Road, Coalburn ... ..	5	5	—	—
112/114 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill ... ..	4	2	2	£1 13 4
123/133 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill ... ..	8	3	5	—
86 Riverside Road, Kirkmuirhill ... ..	1	—	1	—
7 Bell's Wynd, Douglas ... ..	1	1	—	—
26A/28A Lesmahagow Road, Boghead ... ..	3	—	3	—
	35	16	19	£1 13 4
<i>3rd District Council Area.</i>				
Fairyhill Cottages, Carluke ... ..	4	4	—	—
Yieldshields, Carluke ... ..	1	1	—	—
121 Main Street, Forth ... ..	1	1	—	—
	6	6	—	—
<i>4th District Council Area.</i>				
42/46 Machan Road, Larkhall ... ..	3	3	—	—
7 Alston Street, Glassford ... ..	1	1	—	—
45 Castle Street, Strathaven ... ..	5	3	2	—
2/4 and 16/24 Birkenshaw, Larkhall ... ..	7	4	3	—
31 Millheugh Brae, Larkhall ... ..	2	—	2	—
7/13 Montgomery Place, Larkhall ... ..	4	—	4	—
3 Low Glengowan, Larkhall ... ..	1	1	—	—
2 Castle Street, Strathaven ... ..	1	1	—	—
15 Boghall Street, Stonehouse ... ..	1	1	—	—
98/102 Wellgate Street, Larkhall ... ..	4	—	4	—
7 Lockhart Street, Stonehouse ... ..	4	—	4	—
13 Union Street, Stonehouse ... ..	1	—	1	—
98/100 Raploch Street, Larkhall ... ..	2	—	2	—
40/50 Avon Street, Larkhall ... ..	6	—	6	—
	43	15	28	—



<i>Property</i>	<i>No of Houses</i>	<i>No. Closed</i>	<i>No. Remaining Occupied</i>	<i>Amount Spent on repairs</i>
<i>5th District Council Area.</i>				
1/4 and 3/9 Victoria Place, Blantyre	13	13	—	£2 8 3
7 Watson Street, High Blantyre ...	4	4	—	—
18/30 Forrest Street, Blantyre ...	7	6	1	—
59/99 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre ...	96	9	87	81 5 1
94/96 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre ...	12	—	12	—
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre ...	19	—	19	39 16 1
	151	32	119	£123 9 5

<i>6th District Council Area.</i>				
92 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston	8	8	—	—
59 Carfin Street, New Stevenston ...	1	1	—	—
4/12 Johnstone Street, Bellshill ...	4	—	4	—
13/25 Christie Street, Mossend ...	12	—	12	—
2 Deanbrae Street, Uddingston ...	6	—	6	—
19 Main Street, Holytown ...	3	3	—	—
74/78 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston ...	4	2	2	—
2/8 Ferry Road and 1A/B Main Street, Bothwell ...	6	1	5	£24 16 1
149/151 Main Street, Holytown ...	6	1	5	—
45/57 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	14	—	14	20 11 1
64/74 New Stevenston Road, Carfin	5	4	1	7 18 7
	69	20	49	£53 5 9

<i>7th District Council Area.</i>				
98/154 Morningside Road, Newmains	30	17	13	—
11/19 Bonkle Road, Newmains ...	7	—	7	—
12/16 Kirk Road, Shotts ...	3	—	3	—
64/70 Bellside Road, Cleland ...	4	3	1	—
	44	20	24	—

<i>8th District Council Area.</i>				
1/3 Silverbanks Street and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang ...	19	—	19	£9 17 6
272/274 Cambuslang Road, Rutherglen ...	8	8	—	2 9 5
28/30 Somervell Street, Cambuslang	12	—	12	12 12 8
37/39 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang	9	—	9	—
10 Mansion Street, Cambuslang ...	9	9	—	—
7/36 Buchanan Square, Cambuslang	30	17	13	13 1 2
77/79 and 85/87 Overton Road, Cambuslang ...	4	—	4	6 12 6
82/88 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang ...	17	1	16	—
1/3 Church Street, Cambuslang ...	PROPERTY DEMOLISHED			25 14 3
	145	72	73	£70 7 6



<i>Property</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>No. Closed</i>	<i>No. Remaining Occupied</i>	<i>Amount Spent on repairs</i>
<i>9th District Council Area.</i>				
East Longrigg, Longriggend ...	4	3	1	—
13/15 Dykehead Road, Dalmacoulter	2	—	2	—
198/202 Carmyle Avenue, Carmyle ...	3	—	3	—
162 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston ...	12	—	12	£0 12 4
6 Hillcrest Avenue, Carmyle ...	1	—	1	—
100/138 Kenmuir Road, Mount Vernon	20	20	—	18 8 4
1/5 Store Row, Roughrigg ...	4	4	—	—
20 Baillieston Road, Sandyhills ...	4	1	3	64 13 5
135/141 Causewayside Street, Toll- cross ...	4	—	4	—
73 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston ...	12	—	12	—
65 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston ...	12	—	12	—
	78	28	50	£83 14 1
GRAND TOTALS ...	571	209	362	£332 10 1

Many of the houses included in the above Table cannot be considered to be unfit for human habitation and difficulties arise in these cases when a tenant is rehoused, by persistent requests to this Department to authorise re-occupation. In these cases I am not in the position either to authorise that the dwelling be rendered unusable or to take upon myself the duty of acting as Agent of the Local Authority to allow any person to take up occupation. Indeed the impression that a property falls to be administered by the Local Authority automatically on its abandonment seems to be gaining more popular belief as the practice continues and it should be made clear that the Local Authority is not concerned with an abandoned property until steps have been taken for official acquisition or, in the case of unfit abandoned properties, until conditions arise which are either dangerous or of such a nature as to demand immediate action for the abatement of nuisances.

ACQUISITION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—As referred to in last year's Annual Report many owners offered their property to the County Council and consideration was given to these requests throughout the year together with requests which had been made throughout the year 1956. In most cases the properties concerned were inspected by the Housing Executive Committee and decisions were not formulated without due regard to the fact that any refusal to acquire might result in abandonment of the property concerned.



At the close of the year the position regarding the 714 houses in this category was as follows :—

*To be acquired subject to satisfactory title being obtained.*

29/31 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang	...	...	12 houses
1/3 Silverbanks Street and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang	...	...	19 houses
28/30 Somervell Street, Cambuslang	...	...	12 houses and 1 shop
4/12 Johnston Street, Bellshill	...	...	4 houses
90/96A Overtown Road, Newmains	...	...	7 houses
94/104 Main Street, Glenboig	...	...	6 houses
2/20 Station Road, Caldercruix	...	...	10 houses
401/441 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	...	...	18 houses
275 Main Street, High Blantyre	...	...	7 houses
25/27 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang	...	...	11 houses

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*Acquisition Refused.*

74/80 Overtown Road, Newmains	...	...	8 houses
19/37 Netherton Road, Netherton	...	...	16 houses
172/184 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	...	...	13 houses
98/154 Morningside Road, Newmains	...	...	30 houses
10 Rosebank, Dalserf	...	...	1 house
171/173 Wishaw Road, Waterloo	...	...	4 houses
149/151 Main Street, Holytown	...	...	6 houses
67/97 Station Road and 4/18 School Street, Shotts	...	...	24 houses
Crosshill House, Bankhead, Rutherglen	...	...	1 house
393/399A Hamilton Road, Broomhouse	...	...	8 houses
50/74 Hope Street, Bellshill	...	...	27 houses and 1 shop
82/92 North Road, Bellshill	...	...	6 houses
Garrion Cottages, Overtown	...	...	4 houses
99/101 Lanark Road, Carstairs	...	...	3 houses
28 Old Glasgow Road, Uddingston	...	...	8 houses
6/18B Stewart Street, Carlisle	...	...	10 houses
12/16 Kirk Road, Shotts	...	...	3 houses

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*Consideration continued.*

94/96 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	...	...	12 houses
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	...	...	19 houses
192/214 Main Street, High Blantyre	...	...	12 houses
40/50 Avon Street, Larkhall	...	...	6 houses
5/9 Morriston Street, Cambuslang	...	...	18 houses
20 Baillieston Road, Sandyhills	...	...	4 houses
6 Hillcrest Avenue, Carmyle	...	...	1 house
45/57 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	...	...	14 houses
1A/B Main Street, Bothwell	...	...	2 houses
2/8 Ferry Road, Bothwell	...	...	4 houses
13/25 Christie Street, Mossend	...	...	12 houses
31 Millheugh, Larkhall	...	...	2 houses
37/39 Colebrooke Street and 10 Mansion Street, Cambuslang	...	...	18 houses
2/20 Croftbank Street and 11 Greenrig Street, Uddingston	...	...	32 houses and 1 shop
77/91 Overton Road, Hallside, Cambuslang	...	...	12 houses

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*Still to be referred to Committee.*

3 Morriston Street, Cambuslang	...	...	6 houses
106/114 Hareleeshill Road, Larkhall	...	...	8 houses
32/34 Hirst Cottages, Salsburgh	...	...	7 houses
56/58 High Avon Street, Larkhall	...	...	2 houses
71/85 Bellfield Road, Coalburn	...	...	16 houses
15/19A Main Street, Overtown	...	...	9 houses
188/192 Riverside Road, Kirkfieldbank	...	...	6 houses

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*Demolished or to be demolished.*

Kenmuirhill Buildings, Mount Vernon	...	...	19 houses
59/99 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	...	...	96 houses
2/10 Howieshill Road, Cambuslang	...	...	12 houses
32/110 Forrest Street, Blantyre	...	...	40 houses
150/158 Cambuslang Road, Rutherglen	...	...	20 houses
272/274 Cambuslang Road, Rutherglen	...	...	8 houses

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*Sold since request made.*

24/38 Drygate Street, Larkhall	...	...	7 houses
88/98 Montgomery Street, Larkhall	...	...	6 houses
7/17 Hareleeshill Road, Larkhall	...	...	6 houses

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In addition to the specific requests made for acquisition of property as detailed above, the Local Authority considered the acquisition of 724 houses at Bankhead, Rutherglen, belonging to the Western Heritable Investment Co., Ltd., who by a decision of the House of Lords had been permitted to sell. After full consideration of the general need for housing accommodation in the area and the terms of a report by the County Housing Architect, the Local Authority decided to take no action.

RECONSTRUCTION AND MODERNISATION.—Intimation was received during the year from the National Coal Board of an intention to reconstruct and modernise 303 houses situated at Auchengeich and Annathill with a request that the Local Authority co-operate by the rehousing of 50 per cent. of the tenants and a recommendation for an Improvement Grant. In view of the desirability of the proposals the Local Authority decided to afford the fullest co-operation. At the close of the year negotiations were proceeding for the acquisition of the relevant building site on which alternative accommodation will be constructed to rehouse some of the tenants concerned.



TEMPORARY LICENCES.—Although licences for the temporary occupation of unfit dwellings are not now issued three such dwellings remained occupied at the close of the year.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954—PART II.—In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland the following statement in respect of the administration of the Act was submitted dealing with the period 30th August, 1954 (the date of commencement of the Act) and 31st December, 1956.

# HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER PART II OF THE ABOVE ACT BETWEEN 30TH AUGUST 1954 (THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT) AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

## I—CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR ISSUED UNDER SECTION 18 (II) OF THE 1954 ACT.

	No. of applica- tions for Certificates Granted	Refused	With- drawn	Still under con- sider- ation	*No. of applica- tions for re- vocation of Certificates Granted	Refused	With- drawn	Still under con- sider- ation		
(a) Dwellinghouses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act	452	348	84	17	3	268	253	—	11	4
(b) Dwellinghouses which have <i>not</i> been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920 ...	804	768	1	25	10	123	115	—	3	5

\*Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure but still in force at 30th August, 1954.



II.—CERTIFICATES AS TO SERVICE OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950, ISSUED UNDER SECTION 18 (2) OF THE 1954 ACT.

	No. of certificates issued	No. of applications for revocation of certificates	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn or still under consideration
(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Dwelling-houses which have <i>not</i> been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under the 1920 Act ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

III.—CERTIFICATES OF (i) REPAIR AND (ii) REFUSAL TO GRANT REPAIR CERTIFICATE ISSUED UNDER SECTION 20 AND THE SECOND SCHEDULE OF THE 1954 ACT.

No. of applications for certificates of repair	Granted	Certificates of refusal issued	Still under consideration	No. of applications for revocation of certificate of refusal	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn consideration	Still under consideration
52	6	44	2	3	3	—	—	—

The number of defects of repair recorded on the 1,116 Certificates of Disrepair and the 44 Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate are shown in the following table which for comparison also shows the number of defects remedied and which resulted in the revocation of 368 Certificates of Disrepair, the issue of 6 Certificates of Repair and the revocation of 3 Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate.

						Defects Recorded	Defects Remedied
<b>EXTERNAL STRUCTURE</b>							
Chimneyheads	...	...	...	...		494	200
Roofs ...	...	...	...	...		480	164
Rones ...	...	...	...	...		296	61
Conductors ...	...	...	...	...		140	24
Walls ...	...	...	...	...		1,224	379
Sub-floor ventilators ...	...	...	...	...		77	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		24	8
<b>INTERNAL STRUCTURE</b>							
Ceilings	...	...	...	...		1,165	385
Walls ...	...	...	...	...		1,306	366
Floors ...	...	...	...	...		1,000	219
Skirting Boards	...	...	...	...		239	122
Dampness ...	...	...	...	...		1,146	217
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		67	8
<b>FIXTURES AND FITTINGS</b>							
Windows	...	...	...	...		6,177	2,061
Doors	...	...	...	...		947	274
Fireplaces, Hearths and Chimney Vents	...	...	...	...		175	42
Sinks ...	...	...	...	...		244	82
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		89	21
<b>OTHER DEFECTS OF REPAIR</b>							
Common Stairs and Passages	...	...	...	...		4,654	902
Common Water Closets	...	...	...	...		2,544	509
Washhouses ...	...	...	...	...		4,188	932
Coalcellars	...	...	...	...		575	139
Backcourts	...	...	...	...		591	158
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		142	1
Totals	...	...	...	...		27,984	7,295



The case referred to in last year's Annual Report of an appeal by a Landlord against the issue of a Certificate of Disrepair to the tenant was still continued sine die on the grounds that the Appellants were abroad.

From the above tables it will be noticed that 29·3 per cent. of the total number of dwellings in respect of which Certificates of Disrepair have been granted have been repaired involving the remedy of 26·1 per cent of the defects recorded on Certificates granted. At first glance, this would seem to indicate that Part II of the Act has now reached a stage where some worthwhile result in the improvement of properties generally is being achieved. However, it should be particularly noted that, in the main, the remedy of these defects was due entirely to the fact that one property owner permitted his Agent a *carte blanche* in the remedy of all defects included in the Certificates of Disrepair issued to his tenants. Apart from this exceptional instance I feel that it can still be said that this Act has not achieved the standard of habitability envisaged when it was first mooted.

This must, in some measure, be attributed to the level of the existing repairs increase and, possibly on account of this, the new Rent Bill at present before Parliament proposes that the repairs increase be increased from the existing 40 per cent. of the standard rent to a figure representing 50 per cent. of the standard rent. As this Bill has as yet reached only the Second Reading and may subsequently be subject to considerable amendment at the Committee Stage, it would perhaps not be politic to enter into detailed discussion of its provisions at this stage, but generally it would appear that the Bill is intended to be merely an interim measure until such time as the operative date of the Valuation and Rating (Scotland) Act is reached in May, 1961. Thereafter it is likely that subsequent measures will follow the pattern now laid down in the present Rent Bill as applying to England and Wales. It is perhaps not too much to expect that if such uniformity does take place then further scope will be available to the Local Authority to make use of Section 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS.—Throughout the year, 127 enquiries were received, of which 3 were cancelled, regarding the housing conditions of certain families who were to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is 3 less than in the previous year. Twenty-four applications were received in respect of tenants other



than miners and one hundred applications in respect of miners' families. This office has not been notified by the various Departments concerned as to whether or not the families have been transferred but the following are the areas to which the families were to be transferred :

<i>Miners</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Tenants</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Fifeshire ...	67	Corby Dev. Corporation ...	11
Kirkconnel ...	13	Glasgow Corporation ...	4
Blackburn ...	7	West Lothian County Council ...	3
Cumnock ...	5	County Borough of Bootle ...	2
Patna ...	3	Urban Dist. Council Corby ...	1
Laughton Common	1	City of Edinburgh ...	1
East Wemyss ...	1	City of Bath ...	1
Bathgate ...	1	Burgh of Bonnyrigg & Lasswade	1
Sanquhar ...	1		
Mauchline ...	1		
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>		<hr/> 24 <hr/>

In all cases it was reported that the houses and cleanliness of the families were satisfactory, but in one case it was found necessary to recommend supervision.

The following are the districts in the County from which the families were to be rehoused :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Blantyre ...	7	Glasgow ...	2
Bothwell ...	24	Hamilton ...	3
Cadder ...	22	Lesmahagow ...	4
Cambuslang ...	9	New Monkland ...	8
Cambusnethan ...	3	Old Monkland ...	5
Carmichael ...	1	Shotts ...	16
Carnwath ...	8	Stonehouse ...	1
Dalserf ...	4		
Douglas ...	4		<hr/> 124 <hr/>
East Kilbride ...	3		



## 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.		
Blantyre	Blantyre	8	70	35	—	113	488
Bothwell	Bothwell	—	67	23	—	90	370
Bothwell	Bellshill	4	125	61	—	190	815
Bothwell	Carfin	—	24	6	—	30	126
Bothwell	Chapelhall	—	18	8	—	26	100
Bothwell	Holytown	—	6	2	—	8	26
Bothwell	New Stevenston	4	48	20	—	72	278
Bothwell	Newarthill	—	42	20	—	62	238
Bothwell	Viewpark	4	122	56	—	182	636
Cadder	Auchinairn	4	21	9	—	34	137
Cambuslang	Lightburn	6	144	82	10	242	1,095
Cambusnethan	Netherton	4	68	31	—	103	417
Cambusnethan	Newmains	—	57	23	—	80	301
Carluke	Carluke	4	45	21	—	70	257
Carluke	Law	—	41	19	—	60	252
Dalserf	Larkhall	6	62	28	—	96	364
East Kilbride	East Kilbride	—	4	—	—	4	20
East Kilbride	Busby	2	20	8	—	30	111
Glassford	Glassford	2	15	5	—	22	78
Hamilton	Eddlewood	6	43	21	—	70	304
Lesmahagow	Lesmahagow	2	7	3	—	12	35
Lesmahagow	Blackwood	—	7	3	—	10	39
New Monkland	Plains	2	44	23	—	69	309
Old Monkland	Carmyle	—	22	8	—	30	111
Old Monkland	Bargeddie	—	21	9	—	30	143
Shotts	Salsburgh	—	12	4	—	16	77
		58	1,155	528	10	1,751	7,127

REHOUSING.—During the year a total of 1,751 new houses of permanent construction, 58 two-apartments, 1,155 three-apartments, 528 four-apartments, and 10 five-apartments were allocated to families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 7,127. The families were rehoused from 1,454 existing houses, viz., 145 one-apartments, 829 two-apartments, 415 three-apartments, 42 four-apartments, 15 five-apartments, and 8 six-apartments, in addition to 297 families each living in a room as sub-tenant.



**TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES.**—Included in the foregoing figures are 92 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,372 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

**OVERCROWDING.**—From the date of Overcrowding Survey in 1935 to the end of 1956, 23,132 cases of overcrowding involving 117,945 persons have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is (a) privately-owned houses, 15,885, and (b) Local Authority houses, 7,993.

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

	No. of families from Outwith County	No. of families from County Areas	Total
New Dechmont Camp, Dalton, Cambuslang ... ..	12	4	16
Mid Netherton Camp, Carmunnock	8	—	8
Rusheyhill Camp, Bishopbriggs ...	3	—	3
Whins Camp, Blantyreferme ...	4	—	4
	27	4	31

During the year the Department of Health suggested to the County Council that they might urgently investigate the possibility of acquiring sub-standard houses in the neighbourhood of the camps or alternatively examine the possibility of transferring to new houses tenants occupying some of the older local authority houses in the neighbourhood of the camps and thereafter letting the vacated houses to the camp families. A report by the County Sanitary Inspector showed the position to be as follows :—

**MID NETHERTON CAMP.**—No empty sub-standard houses suitable in the vicinity.



BLANTYREFERME CAMP.—Although there were empty sub-standard houses in the Blantyre District, these were scheduled for demolition.

RUSHEYHILL CAMP.—No empty sub-standard houses suitable in the vicinity.

NEW DECHMONT CAMP.—Although there were empty sub-standard houses in Rutherglen (Eastfield) and Cambuslang areas these were scheduled for demolition.

After consideration the County Council agreed not to adopt the Department's suggestion, and the allocation of houses for erection by the Scottish Special Housing Association was declined.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.—Fifty-eight 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 130 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 17 in non-rural areas were inspected. 97 of the houses in rural areas and 12 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation. Four and 2 respectively were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house ; and 8 and 2 respectively were without a separate water-closet.

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

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—In the area of the new town of East Kilbride satisfactory progress continued in the building of new houses, and the year saw a fairly extensive development in all spheres of building, including shops, factories and schools. Priority in housing continues to be given on the basis of local employment. Details for 1956 are as follows :—

Total number of houses let during year	...	...	...	847
Total number of houses occupied at the end of the year	...	...	...	4,286
Number of houses under construction	...	...	...	1,104



### Provision of Water-Closet Accommodation

As a result of action 22 houses were provided with water-closets by their owners and 9 of these houses are situated within populous districts where privies or privy middens were previously in existence.

A further reduction in the number of houses using the conservancy system within populous areas took place during 1956 and the figures in the following statement show the present position :—

Number of houses closed or demolished	...	...	...	110
Number of water-closets provided	...	...	...	9
Number of privies abolished	...	...	...	28
Number of middens abolished	...	...	...	17
Number of pail closets abolished	...	...	...	18
Number of ashpits abolished	...	...	...	5
Decrease in number of houses using conservancy system				119

Number of houses in classified groups still using conservancy system :—

Public drainage facilities not available	...	...	162
Suitable drainage outfall not available	...	...	9
Unfit for human habitation	...	...	198
Owners lack means to provide water-closet	...	...	16
Provision of water-closet to be enforced	...	...	16
		—	401

It will be observed from these figures that the closure of unfit houses accounts for the bulk of the reduction in number of this type of property and that most of the 401 houses still lacking water-closet accommodation either fall into the unfit category or are situated in villages where there is an absence of public drainage. Many more of these unfit properties will be closed during the year ahead.

### Drainage

Efforts continued to be made throughout the year to deal with the drainage of certain rural areas but restriction on Capital Expenditure consent does not encourage the carrying out of much of such work which, although necessary, is not of such urgency as to warrant in the meantime the high cost involved.



*Abington.*—Consideration was given to the conditions caused by the discharge of septic tank effluent through an open ditch to the River Clyde. It was agreed in the earlier part of the year to carry out this work at an estimated cost of £600. However, on the matter being placed before the new Clyde Rivers Pollution Inspector, conditions laid down were considered to be such that the Committee agreed not to proceed further with the proposals in the meantime.

*Quothquan.*—After the Drainage Sub-Committee had inspected the conditions at Quothquan Mill Farm previously complained of, due to the discharge of sewage from the village through a portion of the farmlands the opinion was given that the County Council had no liability. It was agreed to recommend to the various proprietors that if they came forward with a scheme for piping the sewage effluent or other satisfactory remedial measures, consideration could at that stage be given to the making of an ex gratia contribution, in view of the Council's interest from a public health point of view.

*Boghead, Kirkmuirhill.*—Complaint was made during the year in respect of the drainage of the small village of Boghead comprising 53 dwelling-houses.

This village is not within the County Special Sewerage District but was placed on a priority list of drainage schemes. The Drainage Committee, after considering the matter decided to take no further action in the meantime.

It was pointed out in view of the restrictions on Capital Expenditure for drainage and other works, it was unlikely that the Department of Health would favourably consider grant in this case and the only alternative to a complete County Council Drainage Scheme would be the provision of a common drain by the proprietors of the dwelling-houses themselves.

*East Kilbride.*—No serious complaints were received during the year but in East Kilbride pollution again occurred of the Kittoch Burn from the public sewerage system in the Murray area. As previously reported the two-pipe system of house drainage has been adopted in the new town area, and when chokages take place sewage is liable to find its way into the pipes discharging surface water into the various streams and ditches. In such cases immediate representation is made to the local Drainage Engineer, who at once takes action to investigate and eliminate the trouble.



*Cambuslang Golf Course.*—A complaint was received regarding sewage which was observed to be escaping from a drain within the Golf Course. Investigation showed that the drain was conveyed from a property in Westburn Road through part of the Golf Course to the County sewer. When the drain was exposed, however, it was found that field drainage from the Golf Course had been connected into the property drain in a most unsatisfactory manner. In view of the mutual responsibility for the nuisance conditions being created, the matter was brought to the attention of the Golf Club and the property owners, and repairs were carried out satisfactorily.

*Fennsbank Avenue and St. Stephen's Avenue, Burnside.*—Heavy rainfall in the month of March gave rise to further complaints of flooding being received from the owner-occupiers of bungalows in this area. As on previous occasions, the trouble was mainly due to surface drainage from the undeveloped, higher ground to the South of Cathkin By-pass. During the year, however, building operations commenced on part of this ground and it is probable that the complaint will be completely abated when the site has been fully developed and laid out with additional sewers.

*8 Baronald Street, Farme Cross, Rutherglen.*—Since the private sewer serving this property was opened up and investigated by the County Drainage Engineer in 1955, and alterations carried out to a buried manhole which was located in Baronald Street, little further trouble has been experienced in respect of flooding at this address. Only one complaint was received during the year and this during a period of exceptionally heavy rain when the sewers in many parts of the County were unable to cope with the very large flow of surface water. In more normal conditions, however, the property drainage system appeared to operate satisfactorily. There have been no further complaints regarding flooding of the sub-floor area.

*Stepps.*—From time to time delay was experienced when drains in common use by several owners required maintenance or clearing. At Whitehill Avenue, Stepps, the private drain in the lane at the rear of 22/44 choked and caused flooding on one of the feus at the south end and as the owners considered that the County Council should be responsible for such work fairly lengthy correspondence had to be entered into before the work was carried out by a tradesman approved of by the several owners.



*Lenzie.*—At Alexandra Avenue, Lenzie, the cellar of the Licensed Grocery there was flooded during a heavy spell of rain in the spring of the year. This appeared to be due to surcharging of the main drainage and has recurred for many years past. The sewers here are vested in the Burgh Surveyor, Kirkintilloch, by arrangement with the County Council, and the complaint was forwarded to him for further investigation.

The progress in the provision of drainage facilities and the construction of Sewage Works continues and I am indebted to the County Drainage Engineer for the following information in this regard :—

*Thankerton—Millbrae Housing Site.*

A total length of 206 lineal yards of sewer completed.

*East Kilbride—Maxwellton Outfall Sewer, Extension 1.*

A total length of 758 lineal yards completed.

*Coalburn.*

A total length of 706 lineal yards of sewer from existing tanks to Sewage Purification Works completed.

*East Kilbride—Murray 7th—2nd Development.*

2,094 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 2,220 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

*Bellshill—Sewer for District Garages.*

A total length of 383 lineal yards completed.

*Flains.*

377 lineal yards of outfall sewer laid to Sewage Purification Works.

*Baillieston—Muirside Housing Site.*

A total length of 1,059 lineal yards of sewer was completed.

*East Kilbride—Calderwood 8th Development.*

458 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 458 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

*East Kilbride—Murray 7th Development.*

A total length of 180 lineal yards of sewer completed.

*East Kilbride—Calderwood 3rd Development Extension 1.*

A total length of 80 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 80 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

*Strathaven.*

282 lineal yards of sewer laid in Glassford Road.

*Blantyre—Bellsfield Housing Site.*

A total length of 2,388 lineal yards of sewer was completed.

*Harthill—Victoria Street Site.*

A total length of 777 lineal yards was completed.

*East Kilbride—Calderwood (6).*

169 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 169 lineal yards of storm water sewer laid in Road 12.

*Glenmavis—Ryden Wood Site.*

1,005 lineal yards of sewer completed.

*Bishopbriggs.*

789 lineal yards of sewer laid from Kirkintilloch Road to Jellyhill Sewage Purification Works.

*East Kilbride—Village 1—2nd Development.*

364 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 81 lineal yards of storm water sewer completed.

*Cleland—Knownoble Housing Site—Extension.*

A total length of 174 lineal yards of sewer has been laid.

*Aitkenhead.*

561 lineal yards of outfall sewer has been laid from the Caterpillar Factory Site.



### Water Supplies

During the year 114 routine samples were taken from public supplies throughout the County all proving satisfactory although several complaints were made in the East Kilbride area of discoloration of the water supply to the New Town. Sampling proved the supply to be wholesome.

In addition 28 special samples were taken from the undernoted private supplies :—

Leewood House, Carluke.  
 Sornfallow Farm, Wiston.  
 Greenshields Farm, Carnwath.  
 Nether Hangingshaw, Coulter.  
 Newside Farm, Thankerton.  
 Gladstone Boreland Farm, Biggar.  
 Langlees Farm, Biggar.  
 Springhill Farm, Liberton.  
 Leemuir Farm, Carluke.  
 Glenochar Farm, Elvanfoot.  
 Clydebank, Nemphlar.  
 Waterhead, Leadhills.  
 Hosenett Farm, Stonehouse.  
 Bogton Farm, Bishopbriggs.  
 Low Lanrigg Farm, Stonehouse.  
 Cambusnethan Priory House, Strathaven.  
 High Unthank Farm, Strathaven.  
 Intock House Farm, Lesmahagow.  
 Greenhills Farm, East Kilbride.  
 East Kilbride Road, Busby.  
 Bungalow, Kirkfieldbank.  
 South West Carnduff, Strathaven.  
 Rowallan, 26 Uddingston Road, Bothwell.  
 5 Beechmount Road, Lenzie.  
 Crutherland House, near East Kilbride.  
 Dungavel Residential Training Centre, near Hamilton.  
 15 School Lane, High Blantyre.  
 2 Craighead Rows, Blantyre.



Water for domestic use in the Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, etc., areas is obtained from Airdrie and Coatbridge, Glasgow Corporation, Kirkintilloch, and Lanarkshire County Council. Complaints received about the unsatisfactory water supplied by Airdrie and Coatbridge Water Board to the Daldowie Estate area of Broomhouse were resolved when the level of the water in the reservoir improved. As it was considered possible that the private service pipe to the estate might also contribute to some degree to the complaint a scour valve was installed by the County Council after receiving approval from the supplying Authority.

A complaint of *B. coli* in a sample of Glasgow Corporation water taken by the National Coal Board from Cardowan Colliery called for urgent investigation. In the first instance four samples were taken, two from the colliery and one above and one below the connection to the colliery. These samples proved highly satisfactory.

Accompanied by the County Chemist and in conjunction with the staff of the County Water Department four more samples were taken by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector. These were collected from the Manager's Office, the Medical Centre, the Drinking Fountains and the Water meter. Again all samples proved satisfactory. At the conclusion of investigations and sampling the National Coal Board appeared to be satisfied that the quality of water supplied to the colliery was satisfactory.

Fresh water shrimps and suspended matter in water supplied to certain parts of South Lenzie resulted in several samples being taken for analysis. The analysis revealed that there was a trace of suspended matter but the water contained no detectable trace of animal matter or sewage.

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

“ So far as the Water Department is concerned, 1956 will be recalled as the year in which water from the new Daer Scheme was first introduced into the County Water Supply Area. This new source of supply was fortunately able to be drawn upon at a time when the County Council's own resources had been greatly depleted by a succession of dry periods. During the year the two new Daer service reservoirs at East Rogerton and Dalmacoulter, in which the County Council are interested, were completed. These reservoirs are intended respectively, to supply water from the Daer Scheme



to the New Town at East Kilbride and areas adjacent thereto, and to supply in the case of the County Council the Stepps—Muirhead—New Monkland Area.

“ Work has also been progressing on the new pipe line from Dalton—Cambuslang to Tannochside, in order to provide for the new development by the Caterpillar Co., at Tannochside.

“ During the year a total length of 23 miles of new piping has been laid throughout the area of supply, including 5 miles within the New Town of East Kilbride, 3 miles linking the Daer Scheme to the supply area,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in housing schemes, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in connection with rural water supply. Forty-seven miles of existing piping has been scraped in order to maintain supplies, 334 new fire hydrants have been inserted on the County mains, and 909 new service connections have been given off for supply purposes.

“ It is anticipated that work on the proposed new elevated water tank at Bishopbriggs will commence at an early date, and thus provide for the extensive housing development which is proposed for that area.”

### Nuisances

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 44,912 and the number of nuisances recorded was 1,783. 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 served upon authors of nuisances in 1,267 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 551.

PROSECUTIONS.—Court proceedings were instituted against owners of 17 properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notice. In 5 cases the Local Authority carried out the work under warrant and in the other twelve cases the owners after having the nuisance removed were found liable in expenses. The following is a note of the properties concerned :—

87 *Manse Road, Newmains*.—Defective floor. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £29 8s. with £6 6s. modified expenses.



- 14 *Kirk Road, Shotts*.—Leaky roofs and defective windows, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £19 13s. 10d. with £4 4s. modified expenses.
- 49/67 *Eddlewood Rows, Hamilton*.—Water-closets defective, choked drain, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £18 8s. with £4 4s. modified expenses.
- 42 *Park Street, Cambuslang*.—Leaky roofs, etc. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £6 13s. 7d. with £5 5s. modified expenses.
- 27/31 *Annsfield Road, Eddlewood*.—Choked drainage system. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £8 9s. 6d. with £5 5s. modified expenses.
- 80 *Millar Street, Larkhall*.—Leaky roofs. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £2 12s. 6d.
- 45 *Birkenshaw, Larkhall*.—Leaky roof, defective floor. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £5 5s.
- 19A-B *Omoa Road, Cleland*.—Wood floor in water-closet defective. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £2.
- 38 *Park Street, Cambuslang*.—Defective vent. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £4 4s.
- 127 *Clydesdale Road, Mossend*.—Leaky roof, etc. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £4 4s.
- 8/20 *Bank Street and 28/54 Park Street, Cambuslang*.—Defective windows and doors, etc. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £4 4s.
- 27/29 *Birkenshaw, Larkhall*.—Leaky roofs, etc. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £3 3s.
- 20 *Maxwell Street, Baillieston*.—Defective floors. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £10 4s.
- 101 *Causewayside Street, Tollcross*.—Water-closet defective. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £2 2s.
- 19 *Rosebank Avenue and 39B/41B Craig Street, Blantyre*.—Defective windows and walls, etc. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £5 5s.
- 11 *Academy Street, Larkhall*.—Damp walls. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £5 5s.
- 51 *Springhill Road, Shotts*.—Leaky roofs, etc. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £4 4s.



Court decisions in cases continued from the previous year were as follows :—

- 4 *Machan Avenue, Larkhall*.—Leaky roofs, defective floors, etc. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £49 17s. 3d. with £5 5s. modified expenses.
- 5/7 *Union Street, Bellshill*.—Leaky roofs, etc. Work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £5 7s. 10d. with £3 3s. modified expenses.
- 174/180 *Glasgow Road, Blantyre*.—Leaky roofs, etc., work carried out by Local Authority at a cost of £100 2s. 5d. with £7 12s. modified expenses.
- 45 *Craig Street, Blantyre*.—Brick built stair defective. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £3 3s. 10d.
- 4 *Clark Street, Blantyre*.—Defective water-closet and outside stair. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £1 1s.
- 18 *Townhead Street, Strathaven*.—Leaky roofs, etc., nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £3 3s.

*Whiterock Terrace, Glasgow Road, Cambuslang*.—Complaints were received from neighbouring residents regarding flooding in the ground to the rear of this now demolished property. This flooding has been a source of complaint over a period of years and it is believed that the flood water originates in Wellshot Quarry which is now filled in. The ground affected is at such a level that it cannot be drained satisfactorily and efforts were being made towards the end of the year to arrange with the owners for the low-lying area to be filled in.

*Curtis Avenue, Bankhead, Rutherglen*.—A number of complaints were received regarding the condition of an area of ground which was used by a local firm as a dump for builders' refuse. The ground was unfenced and was also used by unauthorised persons for the dumping of trade and garden refuse and other miscellaneous articles. The ground presented a most unsightly appearance and it was alleged that the refuse gave rise to objectionable odours in warm weather and a number of complaints regarding infestation by rats were also received. Tipping was also being carried out in an uncontrolled manner. Negotiations were commenced with the official occupiers of the ground, as a result of which the area was completely levelled by bull-doing equipment and



suitable fencing erected. The area now presents a satisfactory appearance and tipping of builders' material is now being carried on in a more orderly manner.

*Wellshot Housing Scheme, Cambuslang.*—Complaints were received from tenants in this scheme regarding the keeping of poultry by one of the occupiers. The complaints alleged that offensive odours emanated from the poultry run and that infestations of flies had been prevalent during the summer months. The matter was reported to the County Factor and the County Council, as a result of which the County Council have terminated the let of the ground for poultry-keeping as from the end of the year.

*Morningside Septic Tank.*—Serious nuisance conditions resulted from the condition of the septic tank serving Morningside School and several adjoining private houses. The ditch carrying the effluent to the Auchter Water aggravated the nuisance, in that it was severely choked and overgrown and the resultant effluent found an outlet in an adjoining field, creating a sewage sodden area, which was foul and dangerous to health. The nuisance conditions were removed by the Council's Works Department.

*Abandoned Mines.*—The shafts of four abandoned or discontinued mines situated in Law area were found to be "not surrounded with a structure of a permanent character." The matter was brought to the notice of the contractor responsible, but nothing had been done by the end of the year.

*Tillietudlem.*—Two brick shaft-heads which had been rendered insecure by vandals were temporarily secured pending negotiation for a more permanent treatment of this hazard.

Areas of ground which have been left vacant in housing schemes are being used as dumping grounds for all kinds of garden refuse, old beds, etc., and many inspections have to be made into complaints received from tenants in these schemes. The complaints made are mostly regarding the unsightliness of such dumps as they do not usually constitute a danger to the health of the community.

I might perhaps add that the systematic removal of old insanitary properties whilst creating certain problems of demolition is removing, to some extent, the many sources of regular nuisance conditions which arose during the occupation of such properties.



TABULAR STATEMENT GIVING DETAILS OF RECORDED NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, 1956

Nature of Nuisance	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
<b>DWELLINGHOUSES</b>													
Roofs defective and leaky ...	31	30	34	10	23	27	31	52	23	20	16	44	341
Walls and Ceiling plaster broken ...	7	15	15	8	7	8	4	10	6	16	8	7	111
Windows defective ...	5	11	12	6	6	7	3	5	4	10	8	7	84
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks, etc., defective ...	12	12	7	12	6	8	3	10	8	13	2	7	100
Smoke in houses due to defective chimney vents, grates, etc. ...	2	4	3	1	4	4	4	5	2	7	5	3	44
Dampness in houses ...	10	13	6	3	5	5	3	7	5	7	12	9	85
<b>DRAINAGE SYSTEMS</b>													
Drains choked or defective ...	28	37	56	22	67	38	27	47	35	43	38	39	477
Sinks, waste pipes, etc., choked or defective ...	13	5	7	5	5	5	6	9	6	7	4	2	74
Soil pipes broken, etc. ...	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	10
Rones leaky, etc. ...	5	8	7	2	3	4	2	7	8	5	1	4	56
Septic tanks choked, etc. ...	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>													
Water service pipes defective ...	4	19	11	6	3	4	3	10	3	6	2	4	75
<b>WATER CLOSETS</b>													
Water-closets choked or defective ...	16	22	20	18	15	9	6	15	5	10	11	3	150
Cisterns defective ...	3	12	7	4	3	2	2	5	2	2	3	2	47
Water-closet compartments dirty ...	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
<b>GENERAL</b>													
White-washing of commo passages and stairs ...	—	—	—	—	12	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	21
Common staircases defective ...	5	2	4	3	—	5	—	4	6	8	2	1	40
Wash-houses defective ...	3	3	3	—	4	2	4	3	4	1	1	1	29
Coalhouses and cellars defective ...	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Privy middens foul or defective ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Dry closets foul or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashpits foul or defective ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Surfacing of courts, etc., defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses and bedding, etc., therein filthy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulations of offensive matter, etc. ...	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	11
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	146	105	964	109	167	144	101	104	199	150	114	195	1 782



### Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings

Such buildings give rise to many complaints and indeed are the cause of repeated mention at County Council Sub-Committee meetings. There are, as has already been explained in previous years, many difficulties to be faced in taking the appropriate action.

The following statutory procedure may be pursued :—

Notice in terms of Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, may be served if the structures are dangerous to *occupiers* or *foot passengers*. Where such conditions are found, it is my statutory duty to take the necessary steps to have the conditions made safe and this procedure is adopted. During the year 14 Notices were served on owners in this connection dealing with the following properties :—

#### *Fourth District.*

43 Eddlewood Rows, Eddlewood.—Brickbuilt coal cellar and partly collapsed staircase of two-storey brickbuilt property.

#### *Fifth District.*

47/83 Broompark Road, High Blantyre.—Front and gable walls of derelict two-storey stonebuilt property.

#### *Sixth District.*

125/131 Clydesdale Road, Mossend.—Stonebuilt chimneyhead of two-storey stonebuilt property.

11/13 Union Street and 51 Hope Street, Mossend.—Outside staircase and coal cellars of two-storey stone and brickbuilt property.

#### *Seventh District.*

12/16 Kirk Road, Shotts.—Coal cellars and disused wash-house of one-and-a-half storey brickbuilt property.

10/16 Kirk Road, Shotts.—Mutual boundary wall at the rear of one-and-a-half storey brickbuilt property.

50/62 Omoa Road, Cleland.—Partly demolished two-storey stone and brickbuilt building.

68/70 Omoa Road, Cleland.—Partly demolished two-storey stone and brickbuilt building.

#### *Eighth District.*

38/40 and 46/48 Park Street, Cambuslang.—Stonebuilt chimney-head common to four dwelling-houses of the two-storey stonebuilt property.



5 Pretoria Street, Cambuslang.—Stonebuilt chimneyhead of the two-storey stonebuilt property with slated roof.

42 Park Street, Cambuslang.—Wall supporting the external common stair at rear of the two-storey stone and brickbuilt property.

35 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang.—Brickbuilt wash-house in back court of the three-storey stonebuilt property.

265 Main Street and 2 Millar Street, Cambuslang.—Stonebuilt chimneyhead on gable wall of two-storey stonebuilt property.

2 Busheyhill Street, Cambuslang.—Disused wood and brick shed, in backcourt of the two-storey stonebuilt tenement property.

Action under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, may be taken where the properties affected have been the subject of a Demolition Order under the Act. Failing action by the owner within three months of the properties being wholly vacated the County Council may demolish the buildings. Throughout 1956, 13 such cases were dealt with and 152 houses demolished at a cost to the County Council of £4,404.

Where the ruinous or dilapidated buildings cannot be dealt with as dangerous or under the Housing Act as referred to above, action can be taken in terms of Section 31 of the Town and Country Planning Act where it can be certified that the amenities are seriously injured by reason of such buildings.

During the year a list containing 159 such properties was prepared and submitted to the County Council so that the County Planning Officer might be asked to take the required steps in accordance with Section 31 of the Town and Country Planning Act. In this connection 15 Intimations were served on the owners.

The many such derelict buildings left throughout the County are largely due to the owners having sold the properties for demolition to a contractor and not ensuring that complete clearance is carried out. Certain Demolition Contractors take the saleable material from such properties and leave the outer fabric standing or piles of rubble and partly-demolished walls. It is essential, in my opinion, that Town and Country Planning action should be pursued in such cases until the sites are cleared.

It is also to be regretted that the National Coal Board are the most serious offenders in this regard.



### 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 highway 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.

*Coltness Cottages, Mossend.*—The asphaltting of the access paths to these houses was carried out by the National Coal Board during the year.

*Viewfield Street, Bishopbriggs.*—A resident in Viewfield Street, Bishopbriggs called the attention of the Sanitary Department to the rutted and holed condition of the above street. On inspection it was found that this was the result of settlement of a trench cut for cable-laying operations. In consultation with Keir & Cawder Estates Co., Ltd., it came to light that the satisfactory reinstatement of the road was a condition of wayleave. The complaint was taken up by the Estates Office with the contractor responsible and the roadway was made good.

### 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 rectified on being brought to the attention of the managers concerned.



### **Houses-Let-in-Lodgings**

It was decided during the year that the premises at 26 Union Street, Mossend, hitherto registered as a Common Lodging-House, should now be registered as a House-Let-in-Lodgings, as they were precluded from the definition of Common Lodging-House in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, by reason of the fact that the charge for lodging exceeded sixpence per night. The premises were found to be maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and to comply with the Byelaws for Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

One inmate of the lodging house aged 89 years was found to be badly lice-infested and in a filthy condition. All endeavours to persuade him to be cleansed and have his clothing disinfested, even with the facilities provided at the local Health Institute, were unavailing. The County Medical Officer examined and certified him under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act as being aged and suffering from chronic disease and not receiving proper care or attention and had him removed to hospital under court order.

### **Tents and Vans**

The out-dated Byelaws governing Tents and Vans ought to be completely revised and re-drafted. These Byelaws as presently set out do little to prevent the use of land by itinerant hawkers and others. More stringent control of such places of encampment are necessary and indeed, it is my view that there should be in certain areas, land set apart for this particular purpose where proper water supply and lavatory conveniences are available and where the campers and conditions under which they live can be controlled. During the year, inspections of Tents and Vans, etc., numbered 42.

Vacant ground at Parkhead Street, Bellshill, has been used for many years by travelling showmen. The owners let the ground to one of the show people who is responsible for the various caravans allowed thereon. No trouble is experienced with the show people in respect of behaviour and cleanliness, although the site would be more suitable if permanent water-supply and water-closet accommodation were installed. The showmen, however, are only there for short periods during the year, and in their absence the site is invaded by itinerant hawkers and travelling dealers who create trouble to neighbouring residents by noisy behaviour and demanding the use of water and water-closet accommodation in the nearby houses. On one occasion



they were there in such numbers that the police had to be called in to clear them off the site. This emphasises the need expressed for revised byelaws and the recommendation that land should be set apart for caravans where proper water supply and sanitary conveniences are available.

### Factories

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 883—800 with mechanical power and 83 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 601 including 557 of factories with mechanical power and 44 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—10; Inadequate ventilation—2; Insufficient sanitary conveniences—12; Unsuitable conveniences—22.

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

#### FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers ... ..	10	Curling Stones ... ..	1
Aluminium ... ..	3	Cement ... ..	1
Agricultural Implements	3	Chemical ... ..	6
Aerated Waters ... ..	3	Clothing ... ..	16
Asphalte ... ..	2	Chairs ... ..	1
Air Guns ... ..	1	Cooked Meat ... ..	1
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Corn Grinding ... ..	9
Bagpipes ... ..	1	Drugs ... ..	1
Butcher ... ..	90	Dry Cleaning ... ..	5
Baker ... ..	103	Dressmakers ... ..	2
Bricks ... ..	20	Drapers ... ..	1
Blacksmith ... ..	18	Electricity Generation ...	3
Bone Meal ... ..	2	Electricity Cables ... ..	1
Briquettes ... ..	3	Electrical Engineering ...	19
Bolts and Nuts ... ..	1	Enamelled Baths ... ..	1
Bleaching ... ..	3	Fireclay ... ..	6
Boiler-making ... ..	1	Firelighters & Firewood	6
Boot Repairs ... ..	21	Food Products ... ..	2
Braces ... ..	1	General Engineering ... ..	36
Box Factory ... ..	2	Gasworks ... ..	4
Building Contractor ...	2	Ham Curer ... ..	2
Coil Spring ... ..	3	Hosiery ... ..	9
Confectionery ... ..	4	Iron Clothes Poles ... ..	1
Concrete Blocks ... ..	15	Iron Founding ... ..	11
Cartwright ... ..	1	Jewel Manufacturers ... ..	1
Clock Manufacturers ...	1	Joiner ... ..	60
Creamery ... ..	1	Laundry ... ..	18
Coal-washing ... ..	1	Leather Goods ... ..	5
Coachbuilding ... ..	5	Lens Grinding ... ..	1
Cabinet-making ... ..	5	Locomotives ... ..	4



Linoleum Tiles ... ..	1	Sawmill ... ..	9
Metal Windows ... ..	1	Sheet Metal ... ..	10
Motor Repairs ... ..	82	Steelmaking ... ..	18
Moss Litter ... ..	3	Spinning and Weaving	5
Moulding ... ..	1	Stoves ... ..	2
Metal Breaking ... ..	2	Soap works ... ..	1
Milk Bottle Tops ... ..	1	Shoemaker ... ..	7
Milk Pasteurising ... ..	4	Saddler ... ..	1
Mattresses ... ..	1	Tubemaking ... ..	3
Nails ... ..	2	Tailor ... ..	2
Navy Store ... ..	1	Tile Works ... ..	6
Oil Blending ... ..	1	Tar ... ..	2
Oil Bottling ... ..	1	Telephones ... ..	2
Printing ... ..	10	Thermostatic controls ...	1
Paper-making ... ..	4	Vehicle Assemblers ...	2
Paintwork ... ..	7	Waggon ... ..	5
Plant ... ..	5	Wire Work ... ..	2
Plumber ... ..	8	Wines ... ..	1
Panel Beating ... ..	2	Watchmaker ... ..	1
Preserves ... ..	3	Wheels ... ..	1
Peat ... ..	2	Welding ... ..	1
Potato Crisps ... ..	3	Woodwork ... ..	2
Photography ... ..	1	Woodwool ... ..	1
Rag Sorting and Baling	1		
Roof Frames ... ..	2		
Ropes and Twines ... ..	1	Total ... ..	800
Radio Repairs ... ..	4		

#### FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker ... ..	9	Motor Repairs ... ..	4
Blacksmith ... ..	8	Plant Maintenance ...	1
Boot Repairer ... ..	4	Plumber ... ..	13
Builder ... ..	1	Painter ... ..	4
Cabinetmaker ... ..	1	Photographer ... ..	1
Canteen ... ..	2	Rag Store ... ..	1
Chemicals ... ..	1	Saddler ... ..	3
Confectionery ... ..	2	Shoemaker ... ..	5
Dressmaker ... ..	6	Stove Repairs ... ..	1
Hosiery ... ..	1	Tailor ... ..	5
Joiner ... ..	5	Tripe-dressing ... ..	1
Motor Body Breaking ...	1	Upholsterer ... ..	1
		Watchmaker ... ..	2
		Total ... ..	83

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 19 factories.

The attention of the Local Authority was directed during the year by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance to the provision of Section 34 of the Factories Act pointing out, taking the country as a whole, that of some 60,600 factories, subject to Section 34, 27,200 had not been issued with Certificates in respect of Means of Escape and requesting that the work of examination and certification of Means of Escape should be expedited.

**OUTWORKERS.**—Fifteen lists containing the names and addresses of 38 outworkers were received and inspections were made of all the premises which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

### **Rag, Flock and Other Fillings 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.

Ten inspections of the eight registered premises were made.

Ten 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.

Four 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).

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

Omoa (Knackery).

Carluke (pigs only)—terminated at 28th August.

There are also two Bone Meal and Tallow Melting Manufacturers, one situated at East Kilbride and the other at Braidwood. Little or no trouble was experienced or complained of throughout the year except, in the case of the Knackery at Omoa, in respect of obnoxious odours arising, and nuisances from the settlement tanks and effluent discharge of Brancumhall premises. The latter complaint was entirely removed by the ultimate connection of the Works drainage system with a new main sewer laid through land near to the Factory.

OMOA KNACKERY.—One complaint was received of offensive odours from these works, but on investigation no odour could be detected in the vicinity. On enquiry at the works it was admitted that there was justification for the complaint on the particular night mentioned as a chokage had occurred in a duct leading to the condenser and the chlorinating plant was not functioning owing to a defective diffuser. The defects were speedily remedied.

### Pigsties

Regular inspections of pigsties 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.

A number of defective drainage conditions were dealt with and four plans were approved for the construction of new premises and extension to existing premises.

Throughout the year considerable correspondence and discussion took place with the Department of Health on the Draft Byelaws prepared last year, agreed to by the County Council and submitted to the Department of Health for approval. It would appear that the real



difficulty facing the acceptance of sound byelaws is the necessity to amend the existing legislation under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, Section 35 giving authority for the making of such Byelaws. Until this is done there seems little point in producing Byelaws which would control erection and adaptation of premises to be used for housing pigs and enable action to be taken in regard to existing piggeries which do not meet modern requirements. At the end of the year discussions were still proceeding on a number of points of disagreement with the Department. It is hoped that these points will be satisfactorily dealt with at an early date to enable the much-needed improvements in many piggery premises in Lanarkshire to be proceeded with.

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Part I)**

*I. Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act.*

(a) Administrative	...	3 (part-time).
(b) Survey	...	8 (part-time).
(c) Operational	...	3.

*II. Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention and Control of Rats and Mice.*—Regular inspections are made by the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors of all known sources of likely infestation in the County and advice is freely given by them during such inspections to owners and tenants of properties visited. When operators are at work on any particular infestation, surveys of surrounding properties are carried out and advice given if found to be necessary. The Operatives are kept in constant employment in this County on request from owners of properties and farmers and on County Council and Regional Hospital Board properties, i.e., refuse coups, cooking centres, schools, hospitals, etc. Publicity has been given to the requirements of the Act by means of the issue of posters and appropriate circulars to occupiers and owners of land and premises which are liable to infestation, particularly farms. Contiguous Burgh authorities regularly obtain the services of the County Rodent Control Operatives on a payment basis.

*III. Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation.* As already stated all Local Authority properties are regularly attended to, including slaughterhouses, refuse dumps, sewage works, etc. Normally those premises are dealt with on a three-monthly basis. As



such premises are mostly under the control of the Public Health Department regular inspections are required apart altogether from special inspections in respect of rats and mice infestation.

IV. *Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.*—Nil.

V. *General.*—No legal proceedings have been taken under the Act. In every instance where intimation is made to responsible owners and occupiers ready consent has been given by the responsible individuals in respect of engaging the Rodent Control Operatives on a payment basis. Indeed, in certain instances farmers and others have entered into an agreement with the Department to have their premises disinfested at regular intervals during the year.

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 Operatives was 666.

The number of trapping operations was 1,333 and gassing was carried out on 510 occasions. The total of actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 7,260 in addition to 3,582 mice.

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 ... ..	49
Dwellinghouses ... ..	465
Factories ... ..	21
Farms ... ..	11
Shops and Offices ... ..	32
Sewage Purification Works ... ..	3
Garage ... ..	1
Hospitals ... ..	14
Schools and Day Nurseries ... ..	14
Yard ... ..	1
Cinema ... ..	1
Cooking Centres and Canteens ... ..	13
Hall ... ..	1



Memorial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Huts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pavilion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cemetery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Vacant Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railway Embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 666 <hr/>

The Disinfestation Officers also carry out the work of disinfesting all premises reported to be infested by bugs, beetles, etc., and this was successfully undertaken throughout the year in 559 instances.

#### BUGS, BEETLES, ETC., DISINFESTATION

Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	553
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 559 <hr/>

The above premises were treated for infestations by bugs, ants, moles, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, crickets, bees, blow-flies, moths, also snails, silver-fish, red mite, and woodworm. Eight wasps' nests were also destroyed.

The highlight of the year however, in this connection was the very extensive infestation in the Spring of red mites throughout the whole new housing area in East Kilbride. 366 of the above-mentioned 553 houses in different parts of the new town were affected at the same time, and the picture in all cases was substantially the same. Householders complained of the presence of large numbers of small red



insects in the vicinity of the windows, and on investigation, these were also found in large numbers on the outside walls and on the adjoining grass. The insects were identified as red mites, a pest of the soil. It is probable that the movement of infected soil over the area resulted in the widespread infestation met with. Although these pests are harmless to human beings there was a great deal of public alarm, fanned by press reports, and with the assistance of the Development Corporation large scale remedial measures were put into effect, after the carrying out of experiments. It was found that gammexane powder was effective against the pests, but treatment of the interior of the houses did not prove wholly successful, as the pests continued to gain access to the houses from the outside. A barrier of creosote, therefore, was painted along the bottom brick courses of each house, and the lawns were treated with lime. A considerable number of houses were treated in this manner, and eventually the infestation was brought under control.

It is a matter of conjecture what effect the wet summer weather had upon these insects, and it is probable that further infestations will occur next spring, when activity among these insects reaches its height.

### 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 Shelters	Privies	Middens	Pail Privies	Ashpits	Cost £ s. d.		
First Operation	...	680	221	150	100	42	59	18	7
Second Operation	...	680	221	150	100	42	51	13	3
							<u>£111 11 10</u>		



### Disinfection of Houses

Further satisfactory progress was made during the year in regard to the Scheme for the disinfection of houses formerly occupied by Tuberculosis patients. This disinfection is carried out by the Disinfestation Officers and is done by spraying with a solution of Formaldehyde and treating with Ammonia as the neutralising agent. The total number of houses disinfected was 152 comprising 90 Local Authority houses and 62 privately-owned houses. The cost involved was £442 6s. 1d. approximating to £3 per house.

In addition 2 Tuberculosis wards at Law Hospital were also disinfected.

### Atmospheric Pollution

The Clean Air Act of 1956 came into operation by Order in part only on December 31st, 1956. The provisions covered by the Order will enable Local Authorities to begin with the establishment of smoke control areas in which the emission of smoke from buildings will be an offence. The Local Authorities will be able to create these areas by Orders which will require to be confirmed.

Certain other changes made by the Act also came into operation on 31st December, e.g., all new furnaces other than small domestic boilers must be smokeless so far as practicable and notice of intention to instal such a furnace will require to be given to the Local Authority.

The height of new chimneys other than those of houses, shops and offices will require the approval of the Local Authority and owners of colliery spoilbanks must employ all practicable means for preventing combustion of refuse and for minimising smoke and fumes emission from the surface of the spoilbanks.

At a later date the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act which deal with the reduction of grit and dust from industrial plants will be brought into operation.

In an effort to publicise the requirements of the new Clean Air Act, a Resolution from the National Smoke Abatement Society was brought to the Notice of the appropriate Committee of the County Council. The resolution was in the following terms :—

THAT this Conference of the National Smoke Abatement Society welcomes the Clean Air Act, and reaffirms its determination vigorously to pursue its policy of securing clean air. It urges :—

- (1) That since the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act largely depends on an informed public opinion all local



authorities should, without delay, initiate a well-directed plan of publicity and education.

- (2) That local authorities should now take immediate action in order to be prepared to administer and implement the Clean Air Act.
- (3) That the Minister of Health and the Local Authorities should take all necessary steps to augment the Public Health Inspectorate so that the provisions of the Act may be effectively implemented.
- (4) That H.M. Government should take all necessary steps to make generally available supplies of smokeless fuels at prices which will favour their use.

There is no doubt this very necessary legislation will ultimately show beneficial results in the production of a cleaner atmosphere around the industrial belt of Lanarkshire and will have a marked effect in the general improvement of the health of the people compelled to live within the urban areas.

Atmospheric Pollution 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, Blantyre, Shotts and Newmains. In addition, however, even outside such industrial areas, pollution from burning colliery spoilbanks and smoke from the steam sterilisation of tomato houses in the Clyde Valley have also required to be dealt with. In such a highly-industrialised area as the County, many problems in the field of air pollution arise, and the following are a few examples.

*Clyde Iron Works.*—Complaints continue to be made by the residents in the Carmyle district in respect of the air pollution from Clyde Iron Works. There is evidence, as shown in the tables set out in the report, of some improvement in the general conditions and it is the constant endeavour of the responsible officials to carry out improvements to the plant so that the atmospheric pollution which is the direct result of such large industrial undertakings may be reduced to a minimum.

The following tables show the results of chemical analyses of the Grit deposit obtained from the standard gauges and the estimation of  $\text{SO}_2$  from the two Peroxide Candles set down at Carmyle :—



## Atmospheric Pollution

RAIN GAUGES—RESULTS EXPRESSED AS TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Month	Rainfall Inches	Tarry Matter	Other		Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Included in Soluble Matter			
			Combustible Matter less	Ash					Sulphate SO <sub>4</sub>	Chlorine (Cl)	Calcium (Ca)	
JANUARY	...	...	1.78	.13	14.97	21.6	36.7	12.0	48.7	6.1	.1	.3
FEBRUARY	...	...	1.12	.23	9.07	16.4	25.7	10.2	35.9	4.1	.9	.7
MARCH	...	...	1.59	.20	9.50	28.2	37.9	9.4	47.3	6.2	1.2	1.3
APRIL	...	...	.55	.17	7.63	10.5	18.3	8.5	26.8	4.0	.3	.4
MAY	...	...	1.50	.13	18.67	24.9	43.7	14.0	57.7	6.7	1.1	1.2
JUNE	...	...	2.71	.70	9.30	16.4	26.4	14.4	40.8	6.0	1.3	.5
JULY	...	...	4.82	.31	11.29	10.5	22.1	8.9	31.0	4.8	.4	.5
AUGUST	...	...	4.70	.33	10.47	22.7	33.5	9.6	43.1	3.9	.6	.6
SEPTEMBER	...	...	3.89	.17	14.73	16.0	30.9	11.6	42.5	6.3	.4	.9
OCTOBER	...	...	2.20	.13	17.87	26.4	44.4	15.6	60.0	8.7	.2	1.1
NOVEMBER	...	...	3.60	.20	7.20	22.4	29.8	12.1	41.9	7.2	.5	.9
DECEMBER	...	...	4.09	.50	7.40	43.8	51.7	26.9	78.6	10.5	1.2	2.8



## Peroxide Candles

MILLIGRAMS SO<sub>2</sub> PER 1,000 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

			Welfare Hall, Carmyle	Police Station, Carmyle
January	...	...	15.3	20.8
February	...	...	13.4	23.4
March	...	...	15.7	18.0
April	...	...	9.1	19.1
May	...	...	9.0	45.2
June	...	...	9.4	27.4
July	...	...	4.6	16.5
August	...	...	6.2	11.9
September	...	...	11.2	28.3
October	...	...	10.3	40.7
November	...	...	17.8	26.0
December	...	...	12.9	44.2

A summary of the results of estimation of grit deposit since 1953 in this area is of sufficient interest to set out here and is as follows :—

The following figures are the total solids (soluble and insoluble) expressed as tons per square mile recorded at Carmyle Police Station since 1953 the first full year that observations were made.

Total Deposit 1953—639.0.

1954—707.6 (10.6% increase on 1953).

1955—584.7 (17.3 % decrease on 1954).

1956—554.3 ( 5.2 % decrease on 1955).

The reduction on solids deposited since 1954 is 21.7%

*On a monthly basis.*

Average monthly deposit in 1953—53.3 tons per square mile.

1954—58.0 tons per square mile.

1955—48.7 tons per square mile.

1956—46.2 tons per square mile.

Many extensions to The Clyde Iron Works have come into operation during these years and there has been quite an increase in production over that period.

*Peroxide Candles.*

Average daily total of  $\text{SO}_2$  per 1,000 square centimetres for years 1952-1956 at

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1. Police Station ...	13.6	24.1	31.1	23.9	27.6
2. Welfare ...	6.5	7.3	9.1	9.0	11.3

It will be observed that whilst the solid matter which is deposited has tended to diminish the *apparent* concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere as recorded by the peroxide candles has tended to increase and is, in 1956 approximately double what it was in 1952. This figure should not be taken too literally as various factors, e.g. direction of wind and relative humidity will have a direct bearing on the results recorded. It will be seen how valuable would have been the results which could have been obtained by a volumetric sulphur dioxide determination.

It is interesting to consider the variations in the *insoluble* solid matter which is deposited at the Police Station. The following figures are for the *total insoluble matter* deposited less the iron and carbon which could quite well be said to have its source of origin in Clyde Iron Works and Coke Oven Battery.

## EXPRESSED AS TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	1953	1954	1955
January ...	9.6	10.6	19.5
February ...	16.6	10.9	9.7
March ...	16.6	9.3	9.6
April ...	9.0	*58.0	10.0
May ...	12.0	12.7	10.8
June ...	8.5	10.1	14.0
July ...	11.2	12.1	11.6
August ...	18.0	8.8	14.5
September ...	8.4	8.4	19.4
October ...	13.4	16.0	14.6
November ...	16.8	16.7	15.4
December ...	8.3	17.9	12.5

\* April 1954 should be ignored as it is probable that this sample was abnormal—e.g., the sample contained 33 per cent. of lime.



The highest recorded figure then was 19·5 tons per square mile in January, 1955, and lowest 8·3 tons in December, 1953. Average figure for 35 months is 12·5 tons. It is most unfortunate that due to staffing difficulties the determination of Iron and Carbon had to be abandoned in 1956.

All the figures shown in connection with grit deposit are the result of careful analyses by the County Chemist, Mr. Andrew Wilson.

CLYDESMILL POWER STATION, CAMBUSLANG.—It is unfortunate that the village of Carmyle should also be affected by pollution from this source.

This generating Station is not one of the most up-to-date and efficient in the country but is well provided with grit arrestment plant although some further improvement, I am afraid, is required if the intermittent falls of soot and grit over the village of Carmyle are to be eliminated. The officials of the Board are well aware of this and are taking all the necessary precautions possible in the meantime.

The County Police at Carmyle made complaint regarding a heavy fall of soot and grit from the above Works during the summer months. The matter was taken up with the management and it was stated that this had been caused by workmen who had engaged in the practice of "soot-blowing" from the boilers outwith the hours laid down for these operations. An undertaking was given that the responsible employees would be instructed that the specified times for these operations must be strictly observed. It is, indeed, unfortunate that such soot blowing operations are necessary at all and this is being pursued with the Electricity Board officials.

COLTNESS CEMENT WORKS, NEWMAINS.—Since the completion in 1955 of certain works of improvement in the dust extraction plant at the above works the checking and analysis of the "fall-out" has continued. It is, I believe, fair to comment that recently a marked improvement has been noted, and it must be agreed that while some pollution still occurs much has been achieved to make the air in this locality cleaner.

The following is the result of analysis of dust deposits in the standard gauges set out around Newmains :—



Stations		Harestonehill	Gillhead	Lintmill Morningside	Day Nursery Newmains
Month		Insoluble Solids	Insoluble Solids	Insoluble Solids	Insoluble Solids
January	...	10.90	10.65	23.4	35.2
February	...	12.3	6.2	23.7	25.6
March	...	8.4	7.0	44.3	15.3
April	...	21.7	17.9	26.0	57.4
May	...	17.0	8.0	31.2	51.6
June	...	4.6	23.0	25.5	27.1
July	...	3.9	—	22.5	12.23
August	...	7.37	9.78	13.7	20.3
September	...	3.8	2.8	14.0	25.2
October	...	2.2	1.1	26.20	8.46
November	...	8.54	6.8	15.2	8.33
December	...	2.32	6.05	48.5	20.0

ROYAL GEORGE WASHER, NEWMAINS.—No further complaint was received from householders in this area during the year about coal dust from the disused settling ponds at this washery. Two factors influenced the removal of the cause of complaint—(1) the excessive rainfall experienced last year and (2) the removal of large quantities of the offending coal dust by The National Coal Board.

### Smoke Emission

BLANTYRE.—Observations continued to be made throughout the district of smoke emission from factory chimneys, etc. The boiler chimney of Messrs. Metal Powders Ltd., at the Industrial Estate, High Blantyre, remained a source of trouble, and necessitated a number of visits and warnings. Despite assurances received from the management that an oil-fired boiler was to be installed, no change in the boiler arrangements had been made by the end of the year but written assurance has been received that a new boiler plant is to be installed during the early part of 1957.

Complaints were again received from a householder at Forrest Street, Blantyre, regarding pollution from a boiler used in the manufacture of potted meat. Last year the owner concerned removed the



cause of complaint by the use of smokeless fuel, but it was found on inspection that he had reverted to the use of ordinary fuel. He was again warned, and an improvement has taken place, but it is quite conceivable that more positive action may require to be taken in this case.

105 CALDERWOOD ROAD, BURNSIDE.—Complaints were received regarding the emission of smoke from the steam boiler of the dairy premises at this address. During the year, this boiler was removed and modern oil-burning equipment installed. No further complaints have been received.

432 KING'S PARK AVENUE, BANKHEAD.—A complaint was made by a neighbour regarding the emission of smoke from the chimney of a small glass-house at this address. The owner of the glass-house was notified of the complaint and has discontinued the use of the heating boiler. An oil-burning convector heater is now in use.

GATESIDE COLLIERY BATHS.—A complaint was received from the Cairns Estate Tenants' Association regarding the emission of smoke from the chimney at the colliery baths. The colliery manager was interviewed and stated that experiments had been carried out with various fuels in order to minimise these complaints of which he had already been notified. At the time of inspection a mixture of 85 per cent. coke and 15 per cent. dross was in use and, when the boiler was fired, no cause for complaint could be detected. The manager stated that the matter would continue to receive his attention and no further complaints have been received.

EASTFIELD COOKING CENTRE.—Complaints were made regarding the emission of smoke from the boiler chimneys at this Cooking Centre. The matter was brought to the attention of the School Meals Supervisor who thereafter intimated that the boiler fireman had received instruction in the proper firing of the boiler. The matter is being kept under observation.

ALUMINIUM WORKS, BAILLIESTON.—One further complaint was received from the Headmaster of Baillieston Public School on 6th January, 1956. This was caused by fumes from deposits of slag in the yard, and on calling the Management's attention to the conditions, the slag was quickly broken up and quenched by inert slag.



On 16th November a further inspection was carried out due to the presence of choking fumes affecting the area of the village to the south-east of the works. On this occasion lightish grey fumes caused distress to pedestrians and occupiers and a choking effect. This was, I understand, due to Silica Fluoride being added to the molten metal in the furnace to remove magnesium for a special Air Ministry Order. While the siting of these works even during normal production is unsatisfactory by reason of the emission of fumes the addition of Silica Fluoride in the production of magnesium-free aluminium could, during a falling atmosphere, make conditions intolerable in the surrounding districts for periods of possibly up to 30 minutes.

**SHETTLESTON OIL AND CHEMICAL WORKS, SANDYHILLS.**—On receipt of a complaint from a tenant in the new Barlanark housing development within the City of Glasgow regarding smoke and fumes from the above works, investigation into the plant used and the methods of stoking employed were carried out. In the factory it was noted that the six tar stills and two Lancashire boilers are all connected through flues to the main brickbuilt chimney stack. The tar stills and main boiler plant were often stoked at the same time resulting in heavy emissions of smoke. The Manager was consulted regarding this practice and it has now been arranged that an interval of time be allowed between all stoking operations. In a further effort to improve conditions, side stoking of the tar stills, a little at a time and often, has also been adopted. While this appears to have resulted in some improvement so far as smoke emissions are concerned, the Manager realises that conditions and plant are not as good as they might be and in a further effort to improve these, two of the Fuel Research Approved Doors have been placed on order to replace defective doors on the tar stills. As these have not so far come to hand, no comment on their effectiveness can be made meantime. This factory will be kept under observation.

**CLYDESDALE PRESERVE WORKS, CARLUKE.**—Complaints were received during the year of smoke and grit being emitted from the chimney of the Clydesdale Preserve Works, Carluke. On investigation it was found that, while a new boiler had been installed in the early part of the year, no cleaning operations had since been carried out. The firm in question proved most co-operative, and immediately made the necessary arrangements for the work to be done. From then till the end of the year no further complaint was received.



**TOMATO-HOUSES—SOIL STERILISATION.**—In the early part of the year, considerable nuisance was caused during steaming operations at various tomato-houses in Carluke area. A survey was made of all such tomato houses in the area concerned, the result of such enquiries being as follows :—

- (a) The tomato-growers, for the most part, engage a local contractor to carry out the soil sterilisation of their greenhouses.
- (b) The contractor supplies the portable boiler and provides a man for stoking, but the supply of the necessary fuel is the responsibility of the individual tomato-grower.
- (c) None of the tomato-growers provide anthracite or even semi-anthracite fuel, the assertion being made by the contractor that the use of such fuel would cause excessive wear on the boilers. Consequently, only a normal grade of house coal is invariably in use, with resultant black smoke.
- (d) It was observed that the stokers in charge of the boilers did little or nothing to minimise the emission of smoke, it being simply a matter of opening the fire-door at frequent intervals and shovelling in the coal.

The persons concerned were written to, and the nuisance ultimately abated, although principally, it is felt, on account of the fact that steaming had been completed for the year.

**COLLIERY SPOILBANKS.**—The embankment of a disused railway line between North Road and Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill has been burning for a number of years. The embankment is made up of colliery refuse, and after inspection by the General Nuisances Sub-Committee the estate factors were requested to take action to abate the burning. Towards the end of the year, they engaged a haulage contractor to remove the embankment completely.

**AUCHENGEICH COLLIERY, BRIDGEND.**—The spraying of water on the burning bing at the above colliery was continued throughout the year.

In a serious endeavour to obtain the necessary information to establish the sources of atmospheric pollution throughout the industrial belt of Lanarkshire, there have been set down, or are about to be set down, at a number of points, equipment which will provide figures of grit deposit and concentration of Sulphur Dioxide.

The sites showing the equipment already, or to be, set down are as follows :—



## AIR POLLUTION EQUIPMENT

		Sulphur Dioxide Instruments				
District	Station		Deposit Gauges	Peroxide	Volumetric	Smoke Filters
BLANTYRE—						
	Police Station, Calder Street, Blantyre	...	1	1	—	—
	Health Institute, Victoria Street, Blantyre	...	—	—	1	1
CAMBUSLANG—						
	Police Houses, Eastfield, Cambuslang	...	1	1	—	—
	Electricity Board Office, Bothwell Street, Cambuslang		—	—	1	1
CARMYLE—						
	Police Station, London Road, Carmyle	...	1	1	1	1
	Welfare Institute, Gardenside Avenue, Carmyle		—	1	—	—
BAILLIESTON—						
	Rhinsdale Factory (Whipp & Bourne, Ltd.), Main Street, Baillieston	... ..	1	1	—	—
	Health Institute, Buchanan Street, Baillieston		—	—	1	1
BELLSHILL—						
	Police Houses, Thorn Road, Bellshill	...	1	1	—	—
	Health Institute, Main Street, Bellshill	...	—	—	1	1
CARFIN—						
	Police Houses, Carfin Cross, Carfin	... ..	1	1	—	—
KIRKMUIRHILL—						
	Boghead Reservoir	... ..	1	1	—	—
NEWMAINS—						
	Harestonhill Cottage, Newmains	... ..	1	—	—	—
	Greenhead Reservoir, Newmains	... ..	1	—	—	—
	Day Nursery, Newmains	... ..	1	—	—	—
	Lintmill Cottage, Morningside, Newmains	...	1	—	—	—
	Totals	... ..	11	8	5	5



The results obtained from these stations will provide a most useful index by the end of 1957 to enable more concentrated action being taken against particular sources of pollution than has been possible in the past and with the statutory authority of the Clean Air Act of 1956 it is to be expected that atmospheric conditions will be considerably improved.

### Dairies

Visits to dairies by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors numbered 988.

The complete elimination of the provisionally registered type of dairy farm was not achieved as had been hoped, although a further reduction in this type of registration again took place. Of the 18 such farms at the end of 1955 only 6 farms remain to be taken out of the provisional category. The change in the position can be summarized as follows :—

Premises now conform and fully registered	...	12
Premises to continue only during present tenancy	...	1
Premises where work is in progress	... ..	4
Premises where no progress has been made	...	1
		—
Total	... ..	18
		—

Where it is shown that work is in progress the improvements generally are extensive and delays have taken place through difficulties with tradesmen, and financial negotiations between Estates and farmers. In the only case where there has been no progress, despite prolonged negotiation, the Committee are to consider withdrawal of the provisional registration early in the New Year.

At the end of 1955 there were 76 fully registered non-designated farms some of which had still to be re-surveyed and the dairymen thereafter notified of any disconformities. With the completion of this survey work during 1956 the position was reached where all parties concerned had been informed of the Dairy Byelaw requirements in every one of the 76 cases. Numerous meetings were held with proprietors and farmers and there was in some cases, lengthy correspondence, all of which resulted in a further reduction of the farms included under this classification, the position being as follows at the end of the year.



Renovated and Granted Designated Licence	...	...	15	
Discontinued	...	...	11	
			—	26
Mainly Conform	...	...	13	
Work in Progress	...	...	16	
Negotiations continuing	...	...	10	
No progress made	...	...	11	
			—	50
			—	
Total	...	...	76	
			—	

These figures show that 50 farms are still producing milk which does not come under a Special Designation. Several, however, are almost wholly up to the standard of the Dairy Byelaws and in only 11 cases have we made no progress in our efforts to obtain improvements. It is expected that the Committee will visit these 11 farms before a final decision is made concerning the revocation of the certificates of registration. This was the procedure adopted in 1956 when the Committee inspected 16 farms, all of which were given a time limit to effect improvements or cease the production of milk and the only case not satisfactorily disposed of at the end of the year was the outstanding farm mentioned under provisional registrations.

It may be observed that the tabular statement on dairy farms elsewhere in this report shows 55 fully registered farms not possessing a designated licence, which is 5 more than the figure given in the previous paragraph. The reason for this difference is that five additional farms have been granted full registration but at the end of the year had still not qualified for a designated licence.

The County Council found it necessary to refuse to grant a certificate of registration to an applicant in respect of retail premises which had not previously been registered. The basis of refusal was "that the premises were considered to be unsuitable to the purpose of the trade of dairyman."

The number of premises at which improvements were made varying from minor alterations and repairs to new and extended byre, was 59. This number was made up as follows :—



*New or Extended Byres.*

Columbie, Carstairs.  
 Holmhead, Crawfordjohn.  
 Dunduff, Kirkmuirhill.  
 South Draffan, Kirkmuirhill  
 Auchtool, Lesmahagow.  
 Blackhill, Lesmahagow.  
 Heads, Glassford.  
 Hall of Carnduff, Strathaven.  
 Bents Farm, Chapelton.  
 Gartness, Chapelhall.  
 Watsonmids, Newmains.  
 Newton Farm, Cambuslang.  
 Meikle Drumgray, Greengairs.  
 Haggmuir, Airdrie.

*Renovations, Improvements or Repairs.*

Westshields, Braehead.  
 Castlehill, Lanark.  
 Candybank, Biggar.  
 Newside, Carmichael.  
 Blackshouse, Carmichael.  
 Hillhead, Carnwath.  
 Stanmore, Lanark.  
 Crookboat, Sandilands.  
 Viewfield, Cobbinshaw.  
 Clydeview, Roberton.  
 Boghouse, Crawfordjohn.  
 Greenshields, Libberton.  
 Midtown, Douglas.  
 Aikmanhill, Coalburn.  
 Bellscroft, Kirkmuirhill.  
 Brae, Lesmahagow.  
 Tower, Douglas Water.  
 Crowhill, Coalburn.  
 Woodhead, Lesmahagow.  
 Auchenheath, Auchenheath.  
 South Brackenridge, Lesmahagow.  
 Cannonholm, Auchenheath.  
 Darnfillan, Lesmahagow.

Dillars, Lesmahagow.  
 Hawksland, Lesmahagow.  
 Netherton of Poneil, Coalburn.  
 Hills of Dalserf, Larkhall.  
 Hawkwood, Strathaven.  
 Townhead, Glassford.  
 Ryelandside, Strathaven.  
 Haggs, Glassford.  
 West Nerston, East Kilbride.  
 Kittochside, East Kilbride.  
 Carnbroe Mains, Bellshill.  
 Cleland-Townhead, Newarthill.  
 Dewshill, Salsburgh.  
 Brownhill, Cleland.  
 Starryshaw, Shotts.  
 Wester Hassockrigg, Shotts.  
 Home Farm, Hartwood.  
 South Hirst, Harthill.  
 Holms Farm, Gartcosh.  
 Cromlet, by Airdrie.  
 South Myvot, by Airdrie.  
 Arbuckle, by Airdrie.

A table giving the number of registrations and types of licences held in each parish in Lanarkshire is given elsewhere in this report, but briefly the relative figures so far as these affect producers are as follows :

Total number of dairy farms in County	...	1,074
No. of these dairy farms fully registered	...	1,068 or 99·4%
Number provisionally registered	... ..	6 or ·6%
Number of dairy farms licensed to produce designated milk, i.e. Certified and T.T.	... ..	1,013 or 94·3%
Number not licensed to produce designated milk		61 or 5·7%

It may be taken that the figure of 1,013 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 111 making a total of 1,326



registered dairies—1,074 producers and 252 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 31 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County Area.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 21,480.

EXEMPTED PREMISES.—The condition and cleanliness of the 341 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 511.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (ORDERS).—In respect of applications for designated licences 113 score cards were completed in connection with the condition of the various premises involved.

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

BURGH OF LANARK.—There are 5 registered retailers of milk in the Burgh and the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order.



REGISTRATION AND SPECIAL DESIGNATED LICENCE; (d) FULL REGISTRATION, ORDINARY MILK AND  
(c) PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

PARISH	Total Farms	Full Regn. Holding Licences	Full Regn. Holding Licences %	Full Regn. Ord.	Full Regn. Ord. %	Prov. Regn.	Prov. Regn. %	T.T. Licences	T.T. %	Cert. Licences	Cert. %	Dealers Licences
Avondale	121	117	96.7	3	2.5	1	0.8	114	94.2	3	2.5	5
Biggar	16	16	100.0	—	—	—	—	14	87.5	2	12.5	1
Blantyre	12	12	100.0	—	—	—	—	12	100.0	—	—	1
Bothwell	34	34	100.0	—	—	—	—	33	97.0	1	3.0	6
Cadder	44	41	93.2	3	6.8	—	—	38	86.4	3	6.8	10
Cambuslang	13	11	84.6	2	15.4	—	—	6	46.2	5	38.4	3
Cambusnethan	38	38	100.0	—	—	—	—	38	100.0	—	—	6
Carluke	52	47	90.4	5	9.6	—	—	46	88.5	1	1.5	3
Carmichael	19	17	89.5	1	5.2	1	5.3	16	84.2	1	5.3	—
Carmunnock	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	7	87.5	1	12.5	2
Carnwath	67	64	95.5	1	1.5	2	3.0	63	94.0	1	1.5	4
Carstairs	30	29	96.7	1	3.3	—	—	29	96.7	—	—	2
Coulter	7	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	6	85.7	1	14.3	—
Covington and Thankerton	8	7	87.5	1	12.5	—	—	7	87.5	—	—	—
Crawford	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	—	—	4	80.0	—	—	1
Crawfordjohn	12	12	100.0	—	—	—	—	12	100.0	—	—	—
Dalserf	20	20	100.0	—	—	—	—	20	100.0	—	—	2
Dolphinton	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	7	87.5	1	12.5	1
Douglas	9	8	88.9	—	—	1	11.1	8	88.9	—	—	—
Dunsyre	5	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0	—	—	—
East Kilbride	87	83	95.4	4	4.6	—	—	77	88.5	6	6.9	11
Glassford	44	43	97.7	1	2.3	—	—	43	97.7	—	—	4
Hamilton	37	35	94.5	2	5.5	—	—	35	94.5	—	—	4
Lamington and Wandel	4	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	4	100.0	—	—	—
Lanark	18	17	94.4	1	5.6	—	—	16	88.9	1	5.5	3
Lesmahagow	136	133	97.8	3	2.2	—	—	131	96.3	2	1.5	2
Liberton	20	20	100.0	—	—	—	—	18	90.0	2	10.0	2
New Monkland	60	50	83.3	10	16.7	—	—	50	83.3	—	—	11
Old Monkland	7	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	4	57.1	3	42.9	3
Pettinain	12	12	100.0	—	—	—	—	12	100.0	—	—	—
Rutherglen	3	3	100.0	—	—	—	—	3	100.0	—	—	2
Shotts	54	41	75.9	13	24.1	—	—	41	75.9	—	—	8
Stonehouse	32	31	96.9	1	3.1	—	—	31	96.9	—	—	—
Symington	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	8	100.0	—	—	2
Walston	8	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	6	75.0	2	25.0	1
Wiston and Robertson	16	15	93.8	1	6.2	—	—	14	87.5	1	6.3	2
Whole County	1,074	1,013	94.3	55	5.1	6	0.6	976	90.9	37	3.4	102



## 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, 1956 ...	126	125
Number of applications for registration considered during 1956 :—		
(i) Number granted ... ..	4	11
(ii) Number refused ... ..	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	1
Number of certificates of registration cancelled during 1956 ... ..	3	9
Exempted Premises :—		
Landward Area ... ..	256	—
Biggar (Burgh) ... ..	3	—
Lanark (Burgh) ... ..	10	—

Routine inspections were again made of all premises and vehicles, and various contraventions of the Ice-Cream Regulations brought to the notice of traders. Generally speaking the condition of premises and vehicles was good, although the usual difficulty of congested conditions in the small manufacture-retail businesses was observed. Warnings against the storage of shop goods in the ice-cream section of the premises resulted in some improvement.

It is disquieting to note the tendency of certain parties to take over shop premises, usually of the cafe type in the belief that these can be regarded as suitable for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream, with little or no alteration, although it is difficult and sometimes hardly possible to obtain space for separating the ice-cream business from the other catering processes conducted. The proposal is usually made that the applicant will only purchase bulk ice-cream from another manufacturer or will use only a cold mix.

Applicants generally possess a freezer-conservator in their front shops and means of cooking in the back premises which make it comparatively easy to depart from the restriction laid down by conditional registrations of the "cold mix" or "bought in" types. It is found necessary to insist in the latter of these categories that the



blades should be removed from the freezer in the premises and only provision made for conserving the ice-cream, the empty container being returned to the supplier for sterilisation. An adequate supply of hot water is insisted upon for the cleaning of serving equipment, and at subsequent inspections a check is made to ensure compliance with these conditions. Very few applicants in respect of premises not previously registered are now prepared or able to lay down the capital required for buildings and equipment suitable for the complete ice-cream process, and it would appear that the lesser outlay entailed for premises and equipment under the cold mix method is the only answer for the small man venturing for the first time into such a business. The saving on pasteurising-cooling equipment is considerable and also in the size of the apartments required, although where cold mix manufacture is carried on, adequate sterilising facilities must be provided. Departure from the conditions laid down is possible, however, and detection is not always easy.

Another practice giving trouble in Lanarkshire is concerned with the vendor who possesses several ice-cream vans and makes a regular habit of buying and selling vehicles. This gives rise to constant changes in the register of ice-cream premises with repeated inspections of vehicles and the issue and withdrawal of certificates. It is difficult to discern what business takes precedence, the trade in ice-cream or the sale of motor vehicles.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the inspection of premises reveals a fairly high standard in the ice-cream trade throughout the County of Lanark and our efforts will continue undiminished to maintain this position.

### **Food Hygiene**

It is disappointing that the Regulations under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, to bring into force the requirements as to cleanliness and equipment used in the handling and preparation of food have not yet been issued.

Food Hygiene Regulations have been in operation in England for some time past and have resulted in a number of prosecutions where unhygienic practices have been found in food premises.

The health of the consumer is of the first importance and every possible method to protect this by statute must be adopted. It is fortunate that reputable shop-keepers are already, without enforce-



ment, practising hygienic measures in the storage and handling of foodstuffs but it is essential that Food Hygiene Regulations be brought into operation in Scotland without further delay. I have no doubt that with the co-operation of the public the Local Authority official will be able to have removed or rectified any unhygienic practice, the subject of complaint, which the Local Authorities have, up-to-date, been unable to deal with.

Despite the publicity which is given to Food Hygiene, I am presently engaged in dealing with plans of new shop premises, canteens, etc., where it is with some difficulty the responsible authorities have to be convinced of the need for the installation of washhand basins in or adjacent to the water-closet compartments which is one of the most essential needs in such premises.

Every effort was made by the staff during the year in normal inspections of 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 covering of foodstuffs to prevent contamination. There is evidence that this propaganda is having the desired effect in many cases. It is, nevertheless, evident that the stronger position in which the Local Authority will be placed by having statutory authority will materially assist in attaining the ultimate object of the sale of food free from the danger of contamination which could be readily avoided by a little care and thought.

### 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 such inspections were made during the year, 29 of which disclosed the premises to be satisfactory whilst one was reported as unsuitable.



### Unsound Food and Food Inspection

During the year there were 1,573 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 19,033 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 carcass meat found unfit at slaughterhouse examinations) seized under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, or after 1st August under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

#### CANNED AND PACKED FOODS

	Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
1,350 Tins	Meat ... ..	2	7	3	4	—
702 Tins	Beans and Peas ... ..	—	5	1	15	14
1,758 Tins	Fruit ... ..	—	18	3	4	8
572 Tins	Soup and Vegetables ... ..	—	4	2	24	6
223 Tins	Milk and Cream ... ..	—	2	2	15	7
80 Tins	Fish ... ..	—	—	1	19	7
68 Tins	Fruit Juice ... ..	—	—	2	17	13
61 Tins	Fruit Preserves ... ..	—	—	2	15	14
193 Tins	Pudding ... ..	—	—	3	3	11
25 Tins	Spaghetti ... ..	—	—	—	21	3
4 Tins	Macaroni ... ..	—	—	—	2	7
21 Tins	Syrup and Treacle ... ..	—	—	1	9	—
10 Tins	Egg ... ..	—	2	2	19	—
4 Tins	Coffee ... ..	—	—	—	—	14
1 Tin	Cocoanut ... ..	—	—	—	—	10
1 Tin	Sauerkraut ... ..	—	—	—	—	15
1 Tin	Ravioli ... ..	—	—	—	—	15
2 Jars	Honey ... ..	—	—	—	2	—
2 Jars	Meat Paste ... ..	—	—	—	—	4
1 Jar	Turkey ... ..	—	—	—	—	2
8 Jars	Peanut Butter ... ..	—	—	—	4	12
1 Jar	Pickle ... ..	—	—	—	—	7
14 Packets	Cheese... ..	—	—	—	4	7
14 Packets	Corn Flakes ... ..	—	—	—	5	4
36 Packets	Custard ... ..	—	—	—	18	—
29 Packets	Peel ... ..	—	—	—	14	8
2 Packets	Chocolates ... ..	—	—	—	—	12
2 Packets	Suet ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
1 Packet	Barley ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
14 Bags	Flour ... ..	—	—	1	14	—
24 Bottles	Salad Cream ... ..	—	—	—	9	12
5,224		4	6	—	—	4



## UNPACKED FOODS

						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	3	4
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	10	2	—	—
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	20	10
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	23	—
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	24	—
Peel	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	—
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	22	—
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6	—
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	2	8	—
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—
Butter Beans	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	21	—
						4	3	3	20	14

## Burial Grounds

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

No requests for interments in the closed portions of the burial grounds at Carnwath, Wilsontown and Leadhills were received during the year.

One interment in terms of the Order-in-Council relating to Old St. Bryde's Cemetery at Douglas was made during the year.

An inspection of a private burial ground was carried out in connection with a burial at the Convent of the Poor Clares, Thornhill Avenue, Blantyre. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

One interment was carried out in a private burial ground at Tweediehall, Stonehouse. The usual inspection was made of the grave after opening when it was noted that sufficient cover was available.

Three requests for burial in the closed Wrangholm Churchyard were received during the year. One where the right of burial had been reserved was granted, as the depth of the lair to the top of the last coffin complied with the conditions laid down in the Order-in-Council. Another family who had reserved the right of burial and one who had no reserved right were refused as the conditions found after probing of the lairs did not comply with the Order.

A request made for examination and report on the condition of the Chryston East Church Old Burial Ground was investigated. This burial ground belonged to Chryston Burying Ground Society, formed about 1827 and as there is no official of the Society alive and many of the lairs are full and no virgin ground available, it was considered



that action should be taken to have the Burial Ground closed. Investigation for submission of the necessary particulars to the Sheriff were concluded during the year and the required information submitted to the County Clerk. The action for closure of this private burial ground is being proceeded with.

### No. of General Inspections by Sanitary Staff

Housing	No. of Inspections	General	No. of Inspections
Unfit Dwellings ... ..	9,306	Nuisances ... ..	44,912
Overcrowded Dwellings ... ..	1,107	Dairies ... ..	988
Sub-let Dwellings ... ..	256	Factories ... ..	721
Dirty Dwellings ... ..	45	Houses let-in-Lodgings ... ..	25
Rent Act Certificates ... ..	718	Tents and Vans ... ..	42
Bugs, Beetles, etc. Infestation	1,279	Unsound Food ... ..	1,573
Squatters' Camps ... ..	402	Pigsties ... ..	55
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,812	Offensive Trades ... ..	22
	<hr/>	Public Conveyances ... ..	2,437
	16,925	Cinemas ... ..	6
	<hr/>	Schools ... ..	9
		Ice-cream Premises ... ..	120
		Water Samples ... ..	180
		Rivers Pollution ... ..	717
		Rag Flock ... ..	10
		Interments ... ..	1
		Drain Tests ... ..	23
		Rats and Mice Infestation ... ..	809
		Seasonal Workers' Premises ... ..	58
		Scavenging ... ..	41,005
		Miscellaneous ... ..	1,211
			<hr/>
			94,924
			<hr/>

### Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951

The Secretary of State made an Order during the year under the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951, establishing the Clyde River Purification Board and appointed 1st October, 1956, as the date on which the Board would commence to exercise their functions as the River Purification Authority.

The normal work under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act was carried out by the County Sanitary Inspector's staff from 1st January until 30th September, 1956, and is summarised in the following report :—



The number of inspections carried out, the number of samples taken and the number of pollutions detected are summarised in the following table :—

Nature	SOURCES LIABLE TO CAUSE POLLUTIONS			POLLUTIONS DETECTED	
	Number Inspections	Samples taken	Number Detected	Number of Sources	
Coal Dross Washings ...	25	103	2	18	6
Ammonia, etc., works ...	9	24	—	2	1
Paper Mills ...	3	35	7	4	2
Print Dye Works, etc. ...	3	—	—	—	—
Sewage Purification and Drainage Outfalls ...	—	21	10	2	2
Streams, etc. ...	—	462	149	—	—
Mine Waters ...	—	16	4	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	21	56	3	5	2
Totals ...	61	717	175	31	13

SAMPLES.—Due to the shortage of staff in the Chemical Laboratory the taking of samples was discontinued at the end of May, which accounts for the small number of samples taken compared with previous years.

TRADE POLLUTIONS.—The total number of mining and manufacturing pollutions detected was 31. Of these 18 came from coal dross washing plants ; 2 from gas works ; 4 from paper mills ; 2 from sewage works and septic tanks and filters ; the remainder included oil discharged from works.

COAL DROSS WASHINGS.—There were 25 coal dross washers on the register at the end of the year.

Pollutions were detected from 6 of the collieries with more or less serious pollution of the Douglas Water, the Rotten Calder and to a lesser degree—the South Calder Water.

DOUGLAS CASTLE COLLIERY, DOUGLAS WEST.—On two occasions samples taken from the Broadlea Burn indicated that pollution was taking place. This was traced to Douglas Castle Colliery where it was found that the brickbuilt ponds required cleaning. The local management was informed and the necessary work immediately undertaken with resultant improvement in the condition of the stream.



DOUGLAS COLLIERY, RIGSIDE.—The new arrangement of pumping all the washer water to the ponds of the old disused bing, referred to in last year's annual report, continued to operate satisfactorily as no pollutions were detected in the Douglas Water from this source.

BARDYKES COLLIERY, BLANTYRE.—The work of forming new settling ponds to deal with the washer water from this colliery was put in hand during the month of April and improved settlement was provided for the washer water.

KINGSHILL COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—A complaint was received from the owner of a house in Allanton regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the Fanny's Burn which flows through his grounds. The matter was taken up with the responsible officials of the National Coal Board who had the ditch cleaned, and the County Surveyor removed obstructions in the culvert under the highway.

SOUTH CALDER WATER.—Visual inspections revealed that from Coltness Old Mill, Wishaw, upwards, this is a reasonably clean stream. From Carfin to its junction with the River Clyde, however, its condition deteriorates, due mainly to pollution from the Burgh of Motherwell, referred to in last year's Annual Report.

RIVER CLYDE.—No B.O.D. samples were taken from the river but it differed very little in appearance from previous years.

CLYDE BRIDGE STEEL WORKS.—The improvement in the final effluent from the oil settling chambers and wood wool filters at these works was continued and no pollutions were detected in the river from this source.

BOTHLYN BURN.—The large break in the settling pond at Auchengeich Colliery referred to in last year's report was repaired resulting in improved effluent discharging to the stream.

ROTTEN CALDER, BLANTYRE.—The modern sewage purification works under construction at Allers, High Blantyre, are expected to be in full operation by the summer of 1957.

KITTOCH BURN, CARMUNNOCK.—The first phase of the new sewage purification works at Philipshill was completed during the year with consequent improvement in the condition of the stream.



AMMONIA WORKS.—A complaint was received regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the Myers Burn which was found to be due to the discharge of ammoniacal liquor from Uddingston Gas Works.

The attention of the Divisional Controller of the Scottish Gas Board was directed to the matter and at a subsequent meeting with his Depute it was explained that sludge in the 90 feet deep bore hole had become solidified. Eventually the sludge within the bore hole was broken up but it was found that the fissures leading to the disused underground workings were also blocked. The complaint was reported to the new Clyde River Purification Board and their Rivers Inspector is now dealing with the matter.

CALDERCRUIX PAPER MILLS.—No further action has been taken to deal with the trades waste water at these mills as the firm preferred to wait and ascertain the requirements of the new Clyde River Board. During the year, however, they connected the drainage system to the local authority's sewer.

GARTSHERRIE QUARRY.—Serious pollution of the Glenboig Burn was traced to the sand-washing operations at this quarry. The owners' attention was directed to the matter and subsequently an old settling pond was repaired, including the raising of the banks to permit of improved settlement of the washing water.

The Clyde River Purification Board in taking over the jurisdiction of Rivers Pollution in the County of Lanark from the County Council have assumed control over an area which has been the subject of much investigation and control of pollution by this Department for many years. The efforts of the past have resulted in very many improvements in Rivers Pollution from the source of the River Clyde to Rutherglen which will go a long way to ease the continuing operations of River Pollution Prevention by the new joint body throughout the County Area.



**PUBLIC CLEANSING—1956****Introductory**

Public Cleansing is an essential service which is directly associated with the health and amenity of any community.

The many problems which arise within the service to-day revolve not only around methods and machines, but also around the public. Cleansing is a service which arouses little interest amongst the general public—until the machinery breaks down. It is imperative, therefore, that it should be performed as hygienically and as efficiently as possible.

Many of the systems and methods used in the past have been modernised, improved and streamlined to meet the demands of the present. Nevertheless, the ratepayers still judge the service by the men who carry out the arduous duties of emptying the bins, labour being not only the basic necessity of the Cleansing Department but the major part of the organisation.

A well-organised service has many advantages. The housewife knows when to expect the dustmen; the bin does not become too heavy; and there is no surplus refuse in miscellaneous receptacles around the bin. The work of collection can thereby be carried out smoothly and without undue strain either on men or vehicles. The local supervisors know exactly where to find the vehicles and crews in their district, and their work is made easy and does not cause irritation amongst the employees.

Throughout the County Special Scavenging District endeavour is made to provide and maintain a twice-weekly collection service with the bins being removed from the rear and the empty receptacle returned. In other parts of the country the Cleansing Departments are encountering the utmost difficulty in maintaining a weekly collection.

Cleansing operations in general throughout the County are in the main satisfactory, if one excludes the many little difficulties which normally arise due largely to labour problems.

As there has been, throughout the current year, amongst the members of certain District Councils, an obvious uncertainty in regard to the details of administration of the Public Cleansing Service throughout the County, I am taking the opportunity in commencing this report to give a summary of the history of the growth of Public Cleansing in



the County, together with some views on the deficiencies and difficulties which have arisen in the administration through the delegation of scavenging functions from the County Council to the various District Councils.

It is my hope that this report will enable the members to have a more clear awareness of the operational and administrative duties of the District Councils.

The use of the phrase Public Cleansing is now recognised as the more acceptable title than Public Scavenging but as the word scavenging is used in the Statute dealing with the formation of special Districts in Counties, it is used largely throughout this report.

### History

Until the year 1894, the organised collection and disposal of household refuse by County Authorities was unknown. In that year, however, by the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, powers were given to District Committees or County Councils to form specified areas into special scavenging districts and to adopt the cleansing sections of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892. Advantage was taken of this enactment by the County of Lanark and a commencement was made with the formation of Special Scavenging Districts, first of the larger areas of an urban character and then gradually of less populous areas. As a result of this slow but gradual evolutionary process up till May, 1943, there were 62 Special Scavenging Districts in the County. At that time, however, these districts by amalgamation within certain District Council areas were reduced to 18 in number and later by further amalgamation to 14, until in 1949 all the remaining Districts were merged into one to be known as the County Special Scavenging District. That is the position to-day.

There is now, therefore, within the County, one unit in respect of scavenging for administrative and executive purposes and although scavenging remains *a delegated function of the District Councils*, in respect of administration within their own areas, other executive and financial control is exercised by the County Council.



### Present Service

Since 1949, and to date, further considerable advances have been made in the service generally by the introduction of Direct Labour and the Mechanisation of the service both for collection and disposal operations.

Whilst the service has remained a delegated function of the District Councils the County Council has retained control of the provision, use and interchangeability of the vehicles and mechanised equipment engaged in the work, leaving the control of the men employed and the general operation of the service in the hands of the District Councils. This has unfortunately created certain deficiencies and difficulties of administration. Through the rapid development of the Direct Labour Service and Mechanisation the District Councils in certain areas have come to place, almost wholly, the responsibility for the service on the Divisional Sanitary Inspector and have come to regard this County Council employee as an employee of the District Council and, at least in respect of scavenging operations, subject to the control of the District Council. The Divisional Sanitary Inspector has been regarded as a Superintendent of Scavenging and has been expected to engage and dismiss men who are employees of the District Council.

While the service was being improved and built up and suitable labour was obtainable no serious difficulties were experienced. Recently however, I have had to give much thought to the administrative operations of the County Special Scavenging District owing to the use being made of the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors in the supervision of scavenging personnel which, together with the reduced staff at my disposal, is having a serious effect in the efficient carrying out of the very many other important statutory functions, particularly the increased work required in connection with Housing, for which I am responsible to the County Council. It has been evident, as I have said, that certain of the District Councils are treating the Divisional Sanitary Inspector as an employee of the District Council and issuing instructions to him to take certain action and to report directly to the Council on these matters. This, in my view, is contrary to the Scheme of Delegation of Functions which states *inter alia* :—" Each District Council shall regularly report their proceedings in connection with the execution of the Functions delegated to them and shall keep such records and books of accounts as the County Council may prescribe, and conform in all respects to the lawful orders and instructions of the



County Council in exercising the powers delegated to them. The County Council shall make regulations for the guidance of the District Councils in the execution of the duties delegated to them. No capital expenditure shall be incurred by any District Council in the exercise of their delegated powers without the previous approval of the County Council. *The County Council will, through its officers, furnish the District Councils with all technical or legal advice or assistance required by them in connection with the exercise of the delegated functions."*

It is abundantly clear, I think from the Scheme of Delegation that the Sanitary Inspector is not an employee of the District Council and can only act *in an advisory capacity*. This, it is his duty to do, a duty he is at all times most willing to carry out.

The responsibility of the Divisional Sanitary Inspector under the control of the County Sanitary Inspector is, in respect of scavenging operations, to ensure that no Public Health Nuisances arise due to inefficiency in the collection and removal of the household refuse or in the improper disposal of the refuse and to take charge of all vehicles and equipment which are the property of the County Council.

Lack of uniformity of practice in dismissal of employees has resulted during the past year in some difficulty in respect of dismissal of staff in the Blantyre district and did indeed lead to unofficial strike action by the employees.

It is not to be assumed that because of the difficulties referred to, the service is not a vastly improved one and, indeed it is equal to and in many respects a better service than that given by any Local Authority in the country although there is constantly a serious labour problem to be faced in areas such as Blantyre, Baillieston, Bellshill and Cambuslang.

The Scavenging Service within the County has been transformed from an unwieldy and unsatisfactorily organised and supervised service carried on by a large number of Private Contractors to a Service almost completely operated by Direct Labour and mechanised transport.

This Organisation has provided a Scavenging Service for the whole of the County from Forth, Dolphinton and Leadhills, etc., in the Upper Ward to Bishopbriggs in the Lower Ward. Indeed, approximately 83,603 houses out of a total of 86,512 occupied dwellings within the County or 96.6 per cent. are now receiving a regular household refuse collection service.



## Financial

There are, however, other problems associated with the delegation of functions which have given rise to difficulties, e.g., estimation of expenditure and receipts. This work was, until some years ago, done by the various District Council Clerks for their respective districts but since 1949 when the provision and control of vehicles and equipment were placed as a responsibility on the Special Districts Committee of the County Council I have had to deal with the preparation of estimates as a County Council function. To do this properly I have had to introduce a system of Ordering, Costing and Accounting under my control. This system of control has resulted in the more accurate estimation of expenditure which is necessary to enable rating to be properly and efficiently assessed.

In the County there are 65 vehicles to maintain the service with approximately 332 operators and an annual outlay of almost £200,000, and vehicle and equipment stock to the value of approximately £50,000. Operations of this magnitude must, if they are to be carried out efficiently, be under thorough supervision and discipline.

In view of the difficulties being experienced it is my intention to place before the Special District Committee of the County Council shortly a detailed report on the matter in the hope that some official clarification of the Scheme of delegation may be set out with resultant improvement to the general administration of the scheme.

Details of the operations of the County Special Scavenging District throughout the past year are given in the subsequent pages of this report.

## Labour

In the landward area of the County there are approximately 86,512 occupied houses and of these 83,603 or 96·6 per cent. are receiving a regular household refuse collection service. The following tables show the distribution of premises receiving the service throughout the County.



District	Drivers	Loaders	Bin Boys	Within or outwith C.S.S.D.	No. of Houses	No. of Shops	No. of Factories	No. of Schools	No. of Hospitals	Total No. of Premises receiving Service	Total No. of collec- tions per week
FIRST	...	1	2	—	721	32	9	5	—	—	1,466
SECOND	...	3	10	Outwith	245	7	1	5	1	—	263
				Within	4,153	188	9	15	1	—	8,732
THIRD	...	4	14	Outwith	316	4	1	3	1	—	343
				Within	5,274	218	59	12	2	—	11,139
FOURTH	...	5	21	Outwith	438	13	2	11	2	—	541
				Within	8,730	451	35	15	3	—	19,137
FIFTH	...	6	22	Outwith	256	1	1	5	—	—	416
				Within	9,635	376	47	13	1	—	20,769
SIXTH	...	11	42	Outwith	116	1	—	—	1	—	168
				Within	16,909	749	101	24	—	—	40,858
SEVENTH	...	5	20	Outwith	22	—	—	—	—	—	23
				Within	8,863	279	65	15	2	—	18,448
EIGHTH	...	7	27	Outwith	171	3	1	2	—	—	259
				Within	11,599	349	18	13	4	—	33,329
NINTH	...	11	46	Outwith	67	1	—	—	—	—	79
				Within	14,595	374	40	28	2	—	32,810
NINTH (under Contract)	...	—	—	Outwith	127	5	1	—	1	—	235
				Within	1,362	21	—	3	—	—	2,772
TOTAL	...	—	—	Outwith	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
				Within	81,841	3,037	383	143	15	85,419	189,460
TOTAL	...	—	—	Outwith	1,762	35	7	26	6	1,836	2,331
GRAND TOTAL	53	204	17		83,603	3,072	390	169	21	87,255	191,791



Sixty-eight signed obligations to pay the appropriate assessments were received during the year from owners and occupiers of houses situated outwith the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District requesting a service. These obligations involved a total of 87 houses, 2 shops and one school and all the premises affected are now receiving a service. Only one application was not acceded to.

The service given to the community by the dustmen cannot be gauged from the health point of view simply by their success or otherwise in removing the household refuse and it is only the effects of an irregular service due to labour troubles and the resultant accumulating heaps of decomposing matter which brings home to the public the importance of the task carried out by these employees.

Operational efficiency is, to a large extent, dependent upon the teamwork of the vehicle crews, and the department are fortunate, despite a shortage of the right type of employee, in having the services of a number of men with long experience.

The difficulties of obtaining suitable and adequate labour for the cleansing services are such that some authorities in England have resorted to incentive bonus schemes as a means to achieve a regular collection service. While a regular service is being maintained through the County, the engagement of suitable labour is most difficult and it may be that the position will deteriorate further when new industries, now in the process of establishment in certain districts, are in operation. It is possible that consideration may require to be given to the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme to compete with the wages which will be paid by these new industries.

Technical achievement in the operations of Cleansing is of little value if its proper application is denied through an inadequate labour force of poor quality.

The annual problem in Spring and early Autumn is the disposal of garden refuse, and the development of new housing schemes with gardens at front and rear of each house serves only to increase the difficulty. Although the Cleansing Department uplift one binful of refuse at each call, even if the bin contains garden refuse, this arrangement does not, in many cases, appear to meet the needs of householders. In order to obtain a solution to this problem I was requested to prepare a pamphlet on "Compost Heaps," with a view to having information distributed to all householders with gardens pointing out the value of compost and how it should be prepared. Whilst such a



pamphlet could have been prepared, it appeared to me that the value of this would not be commensurate with the cost of the preparation and administrative work involved in the issue to all householders with gardens throughout the County. My suggestion was that intimation through the Local Press might prove useful in the effort to reduce the quantity of such material placed in the dustbins. Until composting is practised more fully or the scavenging rate is increased to obtain the necessary finance to arrange a special collection of this material on a monthly or fortnightly basis, the unsightliness of the dumps which arise around our housing schemes will remain with us.

The minimum wages for Cleansing employees are laid down by the Joint Industrial Council and in the County of Lanark as at 31st December, 1956, these were :—

Foreman	...	...	...	£10	2	9
Driver	...	...	...	8	12	3
Loader	...	...	...	8	5	3
Coup Attendant	...	...	...	8	5	3

The above rates include 12s. per week dirty money and 2s. per week for loaders and Coup Attendants after 13 weeks service. The rates do not, however, include the extra 5s. per week paid to employees who are engaged in emptying privy middens and to drivers of vehicles of an unladen weight of over 5 tons and  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour if trailers are in use.

An increase of 11s. per week was recommended by the Joint Industrial Council and approved by the County Council, to take effect from 1st March, 1956.

During the year a driver in the Eighth District Council area was prosecuted for the theft of a dustbin from the Cleansing Depot. This was brought to light by the alertness on the part of the Cleansing Foreman in that district. He had observed the new dustbin, of the same type and capacity as those stored in the Depot to be supplied to local authority houses, placed on the footpath at the front of the shop premises of a local merchant. At that time the type of bin was not in general supply in the Cambuslang area. The matter was reported to the police and when the shopkeeper was interviewed he admitted receiving the bin from, and making payment to, a member of the cleansing staff.

Three employees in the Ninth District Council Area were charged with the theft of 4 cwts. of scrap metal from the County Repairs Depot, Stepps, and on being convicted were immediately dismissed.



Certain employees in the Fifth District Council Area who refused to carry out the instructions of the Divisional Sanitary Inspector were dismissed during the latter part of the year and this resulted in the remainder embarking on a two-day strike in defiance of advice given by their Union official.

Enquiries were made during the year into the possibilities of operating a five-day working week in respect of the Cleansing personnel.

The position, however, associated with the work of Cleansing employees is somewhat different from that of other departmental employees and many difficulties would arise in attempting to operate such a system within the Cleansing Service.

In giving consideration to this request, there must be borne in mind the many different aspects associated with the collection and disposal of household refuse which do not apply to other services operated by the County Council. For example, the production of refuse forms a daily accumulation of unwanted materials which must be disposed of in the interests of Public Health. Other services, such as Highways Repair work, etc., can, except in an emergency, be left at a point which, on return of the workmen, has not expanded and permits operatives to start where they left off. Not so with the Cleansing employees, as additional refuse has accumulated and collection has to be accelerated or overtime worked until the service is back to the normal position.

There are other matters to which cognisance must be given, e.g. the constant shortage of staff largely due to absenteeism.

In the populous districts Saturday work is mainly confined to removal of refuse from tenements and from shops. Waste food is removed from certain premises on Saturdays in the Bellshill area to prevent nuisance conditions arising throughout the weekend and there is no doubt, if this collection ceased the shop-keeper would simply offer the waste food to private pig-feeders and so deprive the County Council of some of the revenue obtained from salvage materials. Should a 5-day week be operated the entire cleansing service would require to be re-organised.

The employees of the Sixth District Council area complained through their Union regarding the simultaneous issue of the old and new types of waterproof clothing. They were of the opinion that all employees should be issued with the Green P.V.C.  $\frac{3}{4}$  length coat with leggings instead of some being issued with Brown Twill Waterproof Coats.



The Union Organiser was informed that while the County Council agreed to the purchase and issue of plastic clothing the use of Brown Twill coats was not condemned, and so long as a quantity of the latter remained, they would continue to be issued until stocks were exhausted.

The direct labour staff employed in connection with the County Special Scavenging District now comprises a personnel of 332.

The following table shows the distribution of the staff within the Nine District Council areas :—

District	Drivers	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Public Convenience Attendants	Watchmen	Foremen	Total
First ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Second	3	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Third	4	14	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	23
Fourth	5	21	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	32
Fifth	6	22	11	2	1	1	1	—	1	45
Sixth	11	42	—	2	6	—	2	—	1	64
Seventh	5	20	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	31
Eighth	7	27	6	2	1	4	1	1	1	50
Ninth	11	46	—	4	1	1	6	—	1	70
Total	53	204	17	16	11	6	19	1	5	332



The greatest handicap to an efficient Cleansing Service is absenteeism amongst the employees and this year the number of man-days lost reached a new record.

The County Council amended the Sick Pay Scheme in June to the period of absence with pay from four weeks full pay and four weeks half pay to six weeks full pay and six weeks half pay, no payment being made to an employee in respect of the first three consecutive working days of each period of illness.

There were 2,902 man-days lost for which doctors' certificates were produced and a total of £2,274 2s. 11d. expended on sick pay. This is a decrease of 138 man-days and £75 19s. 11d. over last year.

Details of the reported sicknesses are as follows :—

			Days.	£	s.	d.
Respiratory Disease	...	...	858	£725	0	9
Gastric Condition	...	...	222	193	8	4
Rheumatic Conditions	...	...	234	204	7	7
Injuries	...	...	364	258	14	7
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	394	274	14	5
Skin Conditions	...	...	82	67	19	4
Strains and Sprains	...	...	322	199	6	4
Various Others	...	...	426	350	11	7
			2,902	£2,274	2	11

In addition a further 4,122 man-days were lost through employees being off duty and not producing a Doctor's Certificate. This is an increase of 1,609 man-days from last year.

Details of the total man-days lost in Districts are as follows :—

District	Number of Medical Certificate	Days Absence No Medical Certificate	Percentage of man-days lost
First	...	2	·25%
Second	...	25	2·71%
Third	...	100	2·51%
Fourth	...	39	3·37%
Fifth	...	912	10·19%
Sixth	...	800	7·87%
Seventh	...	578	9·23%
Eighth	...	863	10·82%
Ninth	...	803	5·85%

Altogether the number of man-days lost was 7,024 or 7·24 per cent. of the total working days.



The number of man-days lost in each month of the year was as follows :—

Month	Number of Days Absence	
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
January ... ..	352	417
February ... ..	520	435
March ... ..	242	340
April ... ..	163	285
May ... ..	243	354
June ... ..	160	262
July ... ..	150	336
August ... ..	173	395
September ... ..	145	339
October ... ..	204	371
November ... ..	254	336
December ... ..	296	252
	<u>2,902</u>	<u>4,122</u>

Nature of Employment	Number of Days Absence	
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
Foremen ... ..	—	—
Drivers ... ..	460	352
Loaders ... ..	1,931	3,203
Coupmen ... ..	128	132
Back Court Sweepers ... ..	133	56
Bin Boys ... ..	109	362
Salvage Men ... ..	33	10
Public Convenience Attendants	44	—
Watchmen ... ..	64	7

Altogether the 7,024 days absence can be stated to be equivalent to the loss of five vehicles for a period of one year or in other words the area of the Seventh District Council being deprived of a Cleansing service for the same period.

Three Contractors are still engaged in the collection of household refuse from Luggiebank, Calderbank, Glengowan and Caldercruix and continue to carry out their work in a satisfactory manner. The contract costs to the County Council for the year were £2,915.



VEHICLES.—With the continual expansion yearly of Housing Schemes within the County Special Scavenging District by the construction of approximately 2,000 houses plus 1,000 more in East Kilbride New Town it is essential that the fleet of scavenging vehicles be supplemented each year and maintained at maximum efficiency. This necessitates the addition of at least two new vehicles every year and the replacement of three vehicles of the older type which have served their day.

This year, due to the restriction on Capital Expenditure, the Department is being allowed to purchase only four new vehicles. This means that some of the older vehicles which were due for replacement will require to be continued in the service for another year.

Owing to the extensive areas in Blantyre and the New Town of East Kilbride which require to be supervised by the cleansing foreman of the Fifth District Council, an 8 cwt. van is being purchased for his use. This should enable him to keep abreast with the necessities of East Kilbride New Town which is expanding at an extraordinarily rapid rate.

The fleet of Cleansing vehicles operating throughout the County continues to increase year after year. Altogether 57 vehicles were engaged during the year in the collection of household refuse, 2 in the collection of Kitchen Waste, and 1 Commer Van used by the Cleansing foreman in the Ninth District Council area. 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) ... ..	7
Dennis " Paxit " (Rear loader) ... ..	1
Dennis " Paxit " (Rear loader) (Diesel Engine) ... ..	2
Dennis " Dual Tip " (Rear loader) (Diesel Engine) ... ..	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cu. yd. (side loader) ... ..	2
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yd. (Rear loader) ... ..	4
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yd. (Rear loader) (Diesel Engine) ... ..	4
Thornycroft (Side loader) ... ..	7
Karrier " Dual Tip " (Rear loader) (Diesel Engine) ... ..	1
Bedford Lorry ... ..	1
Commer Van (8 cwt.) ... ..	1



During the year the fleet in traversing 364,504 miles used 55,385 gallons of petrol and 10,620 gallons of fuel oil, the cost of which was £12,788.

Five refuse collection vehicles all fitted with Diesel engines were introduced to the service during the year. These were:—

- 1 Dennis " Paxit II " rear loader.
- 1 Dennis " Dual Tip " rear loader.
- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry (Fore and Aft tipper) (Rear loader).
- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry (Side loader).
- 1 Karrier " Dual Tip " rear loader.

There are now sixteen refuse vehicles fitted with diesel engines operating in the County, and the idea dies hard that a vehicle must cover a large yearly mileage if the savings in expenditure on fuel are to be sufficient to justify the extra initial cost of a diesel engine as against a petrol engine.

In the County the average consumption of fuel for the vehicles was 4.9 m.p.g. for petrol vehicles and 10 m.p.g. for diesel vehicles.

The cost per mile for fuel of the petrol-engined vehicles at 4.9 m.p.g. is 9½d. and that of the diesels at 10 m.p.g. 4½d. showing a saving of 5d. per mile.

Saving on 1,000 miles at 5d. per mile ...	...	...	£20	16	8
Saving on 5,000 miles at 5d. per mile ...	...	...	104	3	4
Saving on 10,000 miles at 5d. per mile ...	...	...	208	6	8
Saving on 12,000 miles at 5d. per mile ...	...	...	250	0	0

The initial extra cost of £250 for the Diesel Engines would be fully recovered within a 20-months running period or 12,000 miles.

In the latter part of the year the Pool of Spare Vehicles, which operated from Cambuslang Depot, was disbanded. Each district has now a spare vehicle of its own except the First, Second, and Third which have one spare between them. This change-over is working smoothly.

The last tiller-drive vehicle in the cleansing fleet was sold during the year to the Burgh of Hamilton for £80. Another vehicle which was found to be unsuitable for the work of the Department was taken out of service.

ACCIDENTS.—The number of accidents involving refuse vehicles increased from 42 last year to 64. Twenty-four of these accidents were



caused by vehicles reversing and 26 occurred through no fault on the part of the driver.

In addition, there were 21 Compensation Claims due to injury to cleansing personnel, 11 Burglaries, 1 Fire, 2 claims through damage caused by employees and 2 Miscellaneous Claims.

The Salvage Huts at Crofthead Refuse Coup, Bishopbriggs and Mossvale Refuse Coup, Garnkirk, were each broken into four times during the year.

Twenty-seven drivers out of a total staff of 53 were nominated for Safe Driving Awards. Seventeen 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. Three drivers who have been accident free for the last five years qualified for a medal. The remaining seven drivers have qualified for a bar to their five year medal.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—Controlled tipping is the method adopted in the County and 46,232 loads of refuse were collected and deposited in the various refuse coups throughout the County. This amounted in weight to approximately 99,398 tons.

The provision of Bristol Tractors for use at certain refuse coups throughout the County has been well worthwhile. There is, however, need for an ordinary farm tractor with Dozer Blade attachment, etc., which can be readily transported under its own power from district to district where required. This would assist in keeping the small outlying refuse coups in a satisfactory condition and free from nuisance.

There are 3 Bristol Tractors operating in the County—at Fallside Coup, Bellshill, Morriston Coup, Cambuslang and Millburn Coup, Larkhall. These machines during the year used 1,241 gallons of Gas Oil costing £81 and continue to give every satisfaction.

The 2 Calldozers still in operation at Burnt Broom Coup, Mount Vernon and Blantyre Coup during the year used 686 gallons of petrol at a cost of £121. The operating of these Calldozers is no longer an economic proposition as money expended on maintaining the machines is amounting to a large figure annually. The time has come to withdraw these machines from service and replace them by more substantial tractors of the Bristol type.



After levelling and spreading top soil on Lawhill Refuse Coup, the lease was terminated. Negotiations were entered into regarding the lease of a coup at Leemuir Farm, Carluke at £10 per annum.

Ground at Skellyglen, Larkhall, which was purchased in 1930 for use as a refuse coup was conveyed to the Fourth District Council for recreational purposes.

A request to extend the Refuse Coup at Symington was made to the British Transport Commission, but instead of the Commission treating the matter as simply moving the existing fence to take in a small area of waste ground, conditions were made which were unacceptable to the County Council. All the household refuse from the Symington area is now disposed of in Thankerton Coup, and this practice will continue until more suitable ground is acquired.

The tenancy of the Refuse Coup at Rabbit Road, Ashgill was terminated at Whitsunday as all refuse collected in the area was being disposed of at Millburn Coup. Tipping operations were also terminated at Climpy Coup, Forth.

An area of 10 acres of land at Shott Farm, High Blantyre, used as a refuse coup which was previously rented for £25 per annum was purchased by the County Council for the sum of £500.

**GARAGING.**—Due to the Government restrictions on Capital Expenditure the garaging position in certain areas is becoming grave. Not only is it necessary to provide covered accommodation for the vehicles but other services are of equal importance, e.g., petrol and fuel oil installations, vehicle maintenance facilities, mess rooms, adequate locker accommodation, lavatories and in many cases spray baths. If the necessary capital to provide such facilities is withheld for a lengthy period the result could give rise to a serious breakdown in the provision of adequate cleansing services.

The proposed sale of the former Carluke Slaughterhouse was not agreed to until the premises had been inspected to ascertain if they could readily be made into garage premises. With a few alterations it was found they would meet the requirements but approval and consent to borrowing is awaited before the works of improvement can be proceeded with.

A scheme for new premises at Summerlee Road, Larkhall, has been approved but also awaits consent to borrowing the amount of expenditure involved in purchase, etc.



The position in the Blantyre area is far from satisfactory. Extension to the existing garage which was for the purpose of salvage storage, etc., will now require to be used to garage vehicles and even so some vehicles may still require to stand outside. Further additional garage accommodation requirements are awaiting approval.

Alterations at the Cleansing Depot, Cambuslang, to provide spray baths, locker accommodation, fuel and oil stores were completed in the latter part of the year, and the number of employees making use of the baths and lockers is most encouraging. This Scheme was first mooted during 1946.

**STREET CLEANSING.**—While the Department is not directly responsible for street cleansing in the County—the function is operated by the Highways Department—it is responsible for certain Private Streets. The total cost to the Department for cleansing these streets in the last financial year was £2,941.

The County Council renewed an agreement with a firm of Advertising Contractors to affix litter receptacles to lamp standards and omnibus stops throughout the County. 105 of these receptacles were provided during the year. Proper use of the receptacles would undoubtedly assist in keeping the streets clean and tidy and would result in reducing expenditure for this work.

A practice equal in objection to the litter thrown on the streets is that ever-growing tendency for householders and others to dump material upon any open space which happens to be handy without having the slightest civic pride or regard for others. This only needs a start and before long the former clean area develops into an uncontrolled refuse coup.

**PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.**—During the year 319 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of houses within the County Special Scavenging District requiring them to provide covered galvanised iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. In 115 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. Eventually all the required dustbins were supplied, with legal action only having to be taken against one owner, who appeared in the Sheriff Court, Hamilton, and pled guilty to a contravention of Sections 4 and 5 of the Code of Modified Provisions and was fined £5.



The number of bins supplied by the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors to County Council houses on behalf of the Housing Repairs Supervisor was 4,087.

Much more care could be taken of dustbins by the users and whilst some complaints against ill usage by the dustmen are justified on many occasions, the damage is often caused through wet materials being placed in the receptacles by the tenants. To loosen the refuse the loader requires to dump the dustbin on the edge of the body of the vehicle and of course damage must take place. In an endeavour to prevent damage to dustbins, dustbin carriers are being used in certain areas where new housing schemes are on a level site and these are easing the burden of the loaders and giving a longer life to the dustbin.

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**—Where the general public congregate, lavatories and washing facilities must be considered a necessity but it is rarely appreciated that Public Conveniences constitute a very expensive item of local authority expenditure. The annual labour cost together with the cost of cleaning materials, water, electricity, maintenance repairs, etc., totals a considerable amount. Replacement costs assume large proportions and it is a sad reflection that certain members of the public do not take care of the Conveniences which are made available for their use.

In past reports I have called attention to the serious vandalism which takes place at these Conveniences, in some instances within days of the amenities being provided. So serious has this become that it is my duty to advise the County Council that consideration must be given to the wisdom of continuing to expend money on a facility which merely attracts the destructive ego of certain sections of the public. The breaking and stealing of fixtures in almost all districts is not the action of children but of older persons who should have some proper sense of citizenship.

At the beginning of the year there were 57 Public Conveniences in the County and the cost of maintaining these Conveniences during the financial year 1955-56 was £5,939. This is an increase of £490 over the previous year.

During the year the sum collected from the Conveniences was £380, but this amount does not, by any means, cover the expenditure involved in repairing malicious damage which last year cost approximately £460. In a number of areas instructions have been given to replace locks, when removed or damaged, by slip bolts only.



The following new Conveniences were completed :—

Broomhouse (Hamilton Road).

Carfin (The Cross).

Chapelhall (Russell Street).

Muirhead (Bowling Green Road).

The undernoted, in accordance with the priority programme were under construction at the end of the year :—

Eddlewood (Annsfield Road).

Salsburgh (King George V Playing Field).

The following Conveniences are being demolished as they have now been replaced by new structures :—

Holytown (Main Street) Urinal. Gents only (Iron Construction).

Carfin (The Cross) Urinal. Gents Only (Iron Construction).

Muirhead (Public Park).

The Convenience at Farme Cross, Rutherglen, which is maintained jointly by the Burgh of Rutherglen and the County Council has been closed.

A survey was taken during the year of all the Public Conveniences in the County to ascertain the time intervals of the flushing apparatus and the number of electric points in each Convenience. The result was that a considerable variation was found to exist and with a view to cutting down expenditure and in the interests of general economy the water cisterns were all timed to flush every 15 or 20 minutes.

In so far as the supply of electricity is concerned, it was found that some Convenience lights were burning all night and the accounts were reaching a very high figure. The County Lighting Engineer very kindly took this matter up with the South of Scotland Electricity Board in respect of the sum being paid for lighting the Conveniences as it was thought £448 12s. 8d. was excessive for one year. His efforts were fruitful as the Board has decided to charge the same rate to that charged for street lighting. This means that if all the Conveniences are lit from dusk till 1 a.m. it will involve a saving of approximately £150 per annum.



EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.—Extensions to the existing County Special Scavenging District were agreed to during the year in the following areas as from 16th May, 1956 :—

Carstairs	Bellshill
Carstairs Junction	Carmyle and Mount Vernon
Glassford	Glenmavis
Netherton	North Shettleston
Overtown	Bothwellpark
Bishopbriggs	Carfin
Stonehouse	Bogside
Aitkenhead	Plains

SALVAGE.—The salvaging of materials for re-use has been intensified in recent years, and the Department have reaped a valuable harvest by organising the collection and disposal of waste paper, textiles, metals and other elements from its refuse.

At the beginning of the year the demand for waste-paper by the Mills slumped and this resulted in a decrease in the price. The Department are fortunate in having a contract with the Northern Waste Paper Company for the purchase of all waste-paper collected, and this firm organises and undertakes the necessary transport arrangements to collect the waste-paper from the Depots.

The price paid for the different grades of waste paper was as follows :—

Mixed Waste	...	...	...	£7 0 0 per ton
Newspaper	...	...	...	9 10 0 per ton
Selected Waste	...	...	...	7 10 0 per ton

One must remember that the primary function of the Cleansing Department is to get rid of the refuse from the householder in an efficient manner with the greatest economy, and so that the ratepayer may benefit from any profits which may be made by the collection and disposal of salvage.



The salvage receipts for the year were as follows :—

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper (Mixed)	...	...	...	...	790	15	—	—	5,647	13	8
Waste Paper (Other Grades)	...	...	...	...	52	6	1	—	484	19	5
Tins	...	...	...	...	159	19	1	14	641	12	8
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	...	22	3	—	20	169	0	0
Brass	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	14	5	9	6
Aluminium	...	...	...	...	—	10	3	12	42	3	9
Lead	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	18	10	2	6
Copper	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5	0	10	0
Rags	...	...	...	...	2	19	3	—	47	16	0
Hair	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	20	1	4	10
Flock	...	...	...	...	—	2	3	6	0	11	8
Carpets...	...	...	...	...	—	13	3	4	1	14	5
String	...	...	...	...	—	12	2	—	4	13	10
Feathers	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	3	0	6	3
Scrap Tyres	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	0	9	0
Totals	...	...	...	...	1,030	11	—	4	£7,058	7	6

There was again a request from the Third District Council that employees in their District be paid a bonus for the collection of salvage. The Finance Committee, however, decided to take no action in the matter.

There are 32 trailers operating throughout the County in the collection of salvage materials. Many have reached the stage of requiring renewal and four will be replaced during the coming year.

The separate Kitchen Waste collection service in the Sixth District Council Area continues to operate but it is with regret that I have to record the quantity of this material collected becomes less and less every year. A total of 679 tons 14 cwts. 2 quarters was collected and the receipts amounted to £3,224 3s.

Engaged in the collection of waste food are two vehicles and during the year they traversed a distance of 18,724 miles, consuming 3,348 gallons of petrol, amounting in cost to £672.

The contract for the sale of kitchen waste was renewed with Mr. J. D. Kirkby, Pig Breeder, at a price of £4 15s. per ton.

There is no doubt that waste food is a valuable feeding material and although some local authorities have discontinued its collection solely on the ground that it did not show a profit, I am still of the



opinion it should continue to be collected separately, where organised in the County, whether it shows a profit or not. Kitchen Waste continually being tipped with household refuse at coups only serves to increase the danger of rat infestation.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1956, the amount and value of materials collected has been as follows :—

Waste Paper	...	15,027 tons valued at	£102,669
Other materials	...	37,940 tons valued at	74,408
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		52,967	£177,077
		<hr/>	<hr/>

**COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS.**—The expenditure involved in the Cleansing Service is increasing rapidly and this is entirely due to the full scale construction of new houses being carried on throughout the County. The Cleansing Service has to expand to meet the needs of the general public and this expansion cannot proceed without additional financial commitments.

The cost of collection and disposal of refuse in the financial year 16th May, 1955, to 15th May, 1956, was £200,344. To offset this heavy expenditure the Department does all in its power to increase its receipts over the financial year, and last year the total receipts were £15,571, an increase of £2,759 over the previous year, which was mainly due to the price paid for waste-paper.

Cleansing Costing statements are, in my view, very valuable, although they are vulnerable to criticism because of the number of variables which arise, but in the hands of experts those variables can be understood and properly valued.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings in the Cleansing Service in the financial year 1955/56 :—



Subject Heading of Expenditure	£	%
Loan Charges ... ..	19,732	9.85
Collection of Household Refuse ... ..	148,091	73.91
Disposal of Household Refuse ... ..	9,568	4.79
Garaging of Vehicles ... ..	1,591	.79
Private Streets, Cleansing ... ..	2,888	1.44
Collection of Salvage ... ..	7,365	3.68
Public Conveniences ... ..	6,221	3.10
Local Government Superannuation ... ..	4,115	2.05
Other Expenditure ... ..	773	.39

By far the greatest part of the money expended on these services goes on labour in respect of wages of employees.

The figures below show the comparison with last year :—

Service	1955/56		1954/55	
	Labour	Transport	Labour	Transport
Refuse Collection and disposal	76%	17%	62%	15%

Service	Annual Cost per Ton (estimated)			
	1955/56		1954/55	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Collection ... ..	30	5	29	4
Disposal ... ..	1	11	1	8

Collection	Annual Cost per Ton (estimated)			
	1955/56		1954/55	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Labour ... ..	24	2	23	6
Transport ... ..	5	9	5	10



The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 16th May, 1955, to 15th May, 1956.

Number of Houses serviced in the County 83,603 (Estimated Population 322,673)	Total Expendi- ture	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Collection Costs, including wages, repairs to vehicles, garaging, salvage, kitchen waste, etc. ... ..	£146,573	£1 15 0·7	£455 3 10·9
Disposal Costs, including wages and maintenance, etc. ... ..	9,725	2 3·9	30 4 ·04

Cost per head of the population per week ... 2½d.

Cost per house per week ... .. 8½d.

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1956-1957 the cost of collection and disposal of household refuse within the County Special Scavenging District will be £228,720 whilst the receipts from salvage, etc., will amount to £35,644, leaving a balance of £193,076 to be obtained from rates, necessitating a rate of 1s. 8½d. per £ of valuation to be assessed equally on owner and occupier. This is an increase of one halfpenny from the previous year.

### Conclusion

In conclusion I have once again to record my thanks and appreciation to the members of my staff, both administrative and technical, 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, 29th March, 1957.



**BURGH OF BIGGAR**

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**Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1956**

HOUSING.—No building operations by the Town Council were commenced in the Burgh during the year.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.—Five plans were approved by the Dean of Guild Court during the year, dealing with alterations and improvements to dwellings, erection of a new bungalow, etc., and regular visits were made during the progress of the various works.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT—IMPROVEMENT GRANT.—One application for Improvement Grant was approved and the work was satisfactorily completed by the end of the year.

HOUSING ALLOCATIONS.—Three applicants for Council houses were visited during the year and points allotted for their respective housing conditions in accordance with the Town Council's Points Scheme.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.—It was found during the year that one house within the Burgh was without water-closet accommodation. In this particular instance, the owner was anxious to incorporate the house in his business premises, and to that end he was endeavouring to find alternative accommodation for the tenant. By the end of the year however, no development had taken place in this respect, and the owner was asked to submit proposals for the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation.

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.—No complaints regarding the quality or quantity of the Burgh water supply were received during the year, and inspec-



tions of the installations at King's Beck showed conditions to be satisfactory.

**DRAINAGE.**—No major complaints were met with during the year with regard to the drainage or sewerage schemes within the Burgh.

Arising from representations from the Tweed River Purification Board regarding pollution of the Biggar Water, the Town Council obtained a report from their Consultant Engineers concerning a scheme of improvement and extension to the Sewage Works. Details of this project have been submitted to the Department of Health for grant purposes but no further development had taken place by the end of the year.

**DAIRIES.**—The registered milkshop within the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Milk is delivered from the Creamery in bottles and thereafter retailed from the shop 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 AND WORKSHOPS.**—There were 15 factories and workshops within the Burgh at the end of the year, comprising the following : Sausage Manufacturers, 4 ; Bakers, 2 ; Blacksmith, 1 ; Engineer, 1 ; Plumber, 1 ; Joiner, 1 ; Motor Engineers, 4 ; Gaswork, 1.

The standard of cleanliness in all the premises was found generally to be satisfactory.

**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 three registered ice-cream premises within the Burgh, two for manufacture and sale, and one 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 cause for 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 the staff in the direct employment of the Town Council, the refuse being disposed of in the coup at Oxgate. No complaints in this respect were received during the year.

The Public Conveniences in the Burgh were maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD.—Several inspections of food in the shops in the Burgh were carried out during the year, the items seized being 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, all with satisfactory results.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary accommodation in the schools in the Burgh continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Burgh Slaughterhouse continued to be maintained in a generally satisfactory condition. No recurrence of the complaint regarding the dumping of Slaughterhouse offal on the surface of the refuse coup at Oxgate was met with during the year.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—No cause for complaint was to be found in the maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.